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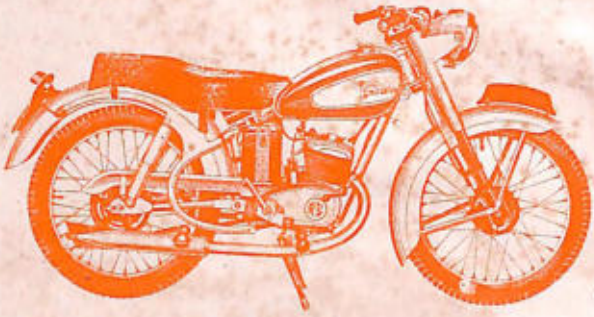
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ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN CALCUTTA 1103D

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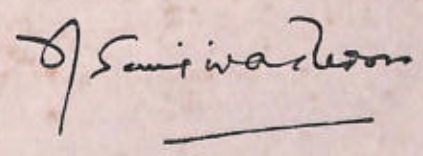
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FOREWORD

INDEPENDENT India has completed another eventful year. Thirteen years in the history of a nation is a very short period, whatever they might represent in the life of an individual. The record of achievements during the last thirteen years is impressive. It can stand comparison with the progress of any other country under similar circumstances. Our achievements are two-fold. While concentrating on developmental activities, we have also been building up healthy, democratic traditions. Democratic socialism being our ideal, our progress may appear to be a little slower, but we are clear in our minds that we should protect democratic traditions, whatever the cost. In our desire to achieve quick progress, it is possible we have stumbled and made mistakes but our goal is clear and there is no weakening in our resolution to reach it.

Greater food production and industrialisation are our main objectives in the present-day India. Sound foundations for both have been laid. The results can be assessed at a later stage after the completion of all our schemes under execution. We, of the present generation, will have to work hard and contribute our sweat for the welfare of the future generation. We not only desire India to be independent, but also prosperous. Nothing but hard and sincere work will help us. Results of the Second Plan have been a source of great encouragement to us. They are the foundation on which we have to build our Third Plan and take the country appreciably nearer towards the realisation of the objectives we have placed before it.



ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN CALCUTTA 1103D

INTRODUCTION

WITH the completion of the thirteenth year of freedom, we pass another mile-stone in our march to economic and social freedom. Each year of freedom brings its own achievements as also new problems and anxieties. Our achievements, broadly, are in terms of the targets laid down in Five-Year Plans. New problems and anxieties spring from various internal and external pressures. The democratic system of government itself releases many tensions and pressures which we have, somehow, to manage. Some of these pressures help us in our onward march but not a few hold us back. Democracy, in its initial stages, produces a variety of problems on the social and psychological plane. The leadership has to handle them with great skill and subtlety so that the economic development of the country and the evolution of democracy itself do not suffer any major set-back.

1959-60 was the fourth year of the Second Five-Year Plan. It is difficult to report each year's progress in statistical terms but it can be safely maintained that progress in various fields of our economy in the year 1959-60 broadly conformed to our expectations. The production of foodgrains in 1959-60 was about 71 million tons. This is somewhat less than the production in 1958-59. The uncertainties inherent in agriculture and our dependence on rains do not permit uniform rise in production from year to year. It should, therefore, not be a matter for surprise if, on account of unfavourable conditions, the record level of production of the preceding year was not either kept or exceeded. We hope, 1960-61 will make up for the slight fall and maintain the rate of progress.

The Draft Outline of the Third Five-Year Plan has laid the greatest emphasis on a variety of programmes for a rapid and sustained increase in agricultural production so that we have in the country not only self-sufficiency in the matter of foodgrains but are also able to make available increased quantities of raw materials for industry as also for export.

Among the important measures we have taken for bringing about increased agricultural production is the launching of many multi-purpose large and medium irrigation projects. In 1959-60 the additional area irrigated under these works was over 8 million acres as against 6.4 million acres in 1958-59. Appreciable progress was recorded in minor works, production of chemical fertilizers, local

manure resources, seed multiplication etc. The Community Development programme was extended in over 300 additional Blocks. About 70 per cent of the rural population has been brought within the field of Community Development programme.

The year under review has recorded appreciable progress in the field of industrial development. The index of industrial production rose from 139.7 in 1958 to 151 in 1959. The greatest increase took place in capital producing goods industry. Iron and steel output increased from 119.1 to 163.1. Machinery increased from 364.4 to 424.2. The production of consumer goods also increased but the production of cotton cloth was almost stationary. The country is deservedly proud of Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants. The Heavy Electrical Plant at Bhopal was in the construction stage during the year. All public sector projects, such as Sindri Fertilizers, Hindustan Machine Tools, Cable Factory, Chittaranjan Locomotives appreciably increased their output during 1959.

The pages that follow record progress in other fields of activity, such as irrigation and power, education, health, transport and communication etc. The reader should turn to them for information and guidance.

What, perhaps, he will not find in the pages is the atmosphere in which all the work of reconstruction is going on in the country. The atmosphere is no fixed factor. It is the result of the working of multitudinous forces, political, economic, moral and social. It is also affected to an extent by the international situation.

The Chinese trouble on our borders gave a new edge to our realization that the military strength of a nation finally rested on the economic development of the country. There was also increased appreciation of the fact that unity of the country in all essential and vital matters was necessary both for rapid economic development as also for meeting any external threat. But democracy itself, in the progressive unfolding of its content and implications, releases forces which tend at times to have a disintegrating effect on the economy. This calls for utmost vigilance on the part of the leadership as also of the people so that we do not, in our onward march, swerve from some basic principles which we evolved in the course of our struggle for freedom and which also are an inseparable part of democracy as well as the socialist order we are aiming at. When the nation swerves from these principles, as occasionally it is apt to under the pressure of many forces, some obscure and some obvious, we have to pull it back to the straight path.

What the nation is engaged in doing now has been very properly called an 'exciting adventure'. It is an adventure, indeed, in more senses than one. In an adventure, there are many uncertain elements and situations, however much and in however minute a detail we might plan. It is so with all our planned development in the country. The adventure, secondly, requires all our faculties to be on the alert all the time lest any false step might land us in disaster. Our planning again is an adventure in which millions of our people are participating. Our success would largely depend on the extent to which our millions are infected with the right spirit of adventure.

—**Sadiq Ali.**

New Delhi,
August 8, 1960.

CHAPTER I

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

INDIA continued to adhere to the policy of non-alignment and pursue efforts for the settlement of border disputes with neighbouring countries on the basis of peaceful negotiations. With Pakistan, India's relations have become more friendly, the border disputes having been settled to mutual satisfaction. The Kashmir question, of course, remains a matter for bitterness between the two countries. With China, our relations continued to be strained and the recent visit of Mr. Chou En-lai, Prime Minister of Chinese Republic, had not brought about the solution of the differences. Negotiations at Prime Ministers' level had not been successful, but in pursuit of our confirmed policy of negotiating till the very end, talks are now going on at Peking between Indian and Chinese officials to straighten out facts as a preliminary to further negotiations. India felt disappointed and distressed at the turn the Summit Conference took and later, the Disarmament talks at Geneva which were deadlocked, postponing the chances of world peace for which India has been incessantly working.

The Indian National Congress, at its Bangalore Session in January, 1960, reaffirmed "its faith in India's policy of non-alignment and avoidance of military alliances". It felt that "war in this nuclear and interplanetary age is a total anachronism and cannot solve any problem but can only bring utter disaster to the world."

The Congress welcomed the agreements arrived at between India and Pakistan in regard to their eastern and western frontiers. With regard to China's attitude, the Congress stated that "aggression has taken place and parts of Indian territory have been occupied by Chinese forces". This it stated "created a grave situation which required all the wisdom, strength and determination of our people". "The Congress" it said "supports the stand taken by the Government and its policy of peace and the settlement of disputes by peaceful methods. This policy does not and cannot mean, as has been made clear by Government, submission to aggression or to anything which challenges the integrity and honour of India."

Explaining India's foreign policy, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, our Prime Minister, at a meeting of the Indian Council of World Affairs at Delhi on April 6, 1960, said : "India's approach to all problems has been friendly, at the same time holding firm to what it con-

sidered right. We are convinced that the policy we have followed is a good policy for any country. That policy does not involve surrendering vital principles. It implies an open door approach but it is not based on hatred and violence. Anyhow it is not a policy of weakness or bargaining."

Speaking in the Lok Sabha in the debate on the Joint Communique issued after Nehru-Chou En-lai talks, on April 29, 1960, Shri Nehru defined India's policy. He said : "We are going to try to be friendly to every country; we are going to try to be friendly, more particularly to our neighbours, whether it is Pakistan or whether it is any other; and, therefore, we are going to try, because it is a basic policy; now following that policy does not mean our tolerating aggression; that is a different matter. But that is the basic policy; not this policy of constant hatred and violence and hitting which has no meaning in the modern world. If I may say so, people who talk about war probably have no conception of even old war, much less new war".

The visit of our Prime Minister to London to participate in the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in April—May this year (1960) is an important event. As the oldest of Prime Ministers who for the last thirteen years has been guiding the destinies of the largest democracy, Shri Nehru was held in very great esteem.

The visit of our President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad to Russia in June this year for a fortnight's tour from which he returned on the 5th July 60, is significant, in that it brought Russia and India closer in stronger bonds of friendship.

India's Neighbours.

Pakistan : The negotiations between India and Pakistan at the Ministerial level on the question of the borders of the two countries in the East and in the West were successfully concluded. This resulted in improving the relations between the two countries.

Pakistan agreed to withdraw her claim to the group of Indian villages in the Kushiyara River triangle and also to vacate her occupation of a part of Tukergram village. India agreed to draw a rational boundary in the Patharia Forest area. An agreement was also reached that no border post would be located within 150 yards on the actual or working boundary on either side, thus mitigating the possibility of border firings and other incidents. Both parties also arrived at mutually agreed interpretations of the Radcliffe Award in respect of the disputes on the Punjab (India)—West Pakistan border. It was also agreed that ground demarcation

of some 70 miles of the Punjab (India)—West Pakistan border should be completed by the end of April, 1960.

Some progress towards the solution of the Indo-Pakistan canal water dispute was also made during the year. An inter-governmental agreement for the period from 1 April, 1959 to 31 March, 1960 was signed at Washington on April 17, 1959.

Negotiations to settle outstanding financial issues between India and Pakistan, particularly partition debts, were resumed during the year after a break of about 3 years, and made some progress. In March, 1960, Shri Morarji Desai visited Pakistan to bring about an overall financial settlement but the talks ended in a failure.

The Kashmir question continues to be a live issue.

Shri Krishna Menon, Defence Minister speaking in the Lok Sabha on April 23, 1960 on a resolution demanding withdrawal of the Kashmir case from the United Nations, explained the Government's attitude towards the Kashmir question. He said : "It (the problem) will live with us unless and until Pakistan vacates its aggression on Kashmir territory, because what is involved here is really the sovereignty of this land. That is the fundamental issue."

Afghanistan : Friendly and cordial relations with Afghanistan were sustained and enlarged by mutual exchanges of visits, increased cultural cooperation, promotion of mutual trade and mutual support of the policy of non-alignment. The 4-day visit of the Prime Minister to Afghanistan, in September, 1959, further strengthened these relations. An Afghan Trade delegation visited India in July-August 1959 and an agreement was signed.

Burma : Relations with Burma continued to be close and friendly. General Ne Win, Prime Minister of Burma visited India in October, 1959.

Ceylon : The President's visit to Ceylon in June, 1959 strengthened the ties with that country.

Nepal : The Prime Minister's visit to Nepal in June, 1959 and the visit of the Prime Minister of Nepal to India in January, 1960, further strengthened the many ties of friendship and goodwill between the two countries. The Prime Minister's statement in the Lok Sabha that India would regard any aggression on Nepal as an aggression on India was welcomed by Nepal's Prime Minister as an expression of friendship towards Nepal.

States in Special Treaty Relations with India

Agreement has been reached for the execution of the Jaldhaka Hydro-electric project on the border of West Bengal and Bhutan.

India-Bhutan relations were further improved by the visit of Bhutan's Prime Minister, Jigmie Dorji, to India in September last. The specific announcement of the Prime Minister that India was responsible for the defence of Bhutan and Sikkim has served to reassure these States where a general feeling of uneasiness prevailed on account of happenings in Tibet.

South East Asia

The President's visit in March, 1959 to the Indo-China States and the informal visit of the Cambodian Prime Minister to India in December, 1959 and cultural exchanges with the DRVN improved the existing friendly relations between India and these countries. India also tried to reconvene the Laos Commission to initiate measures of mediation in order to ease the tension and conflict in Laos.

The Prime Minister of Cambodia, Prince Nardom Sitanouk, paid an informal visit to India during December, 1959.

The International Commissions for Supervision and Control in Vietnam and Cambodia continued their activities during the year. The strength of the Indian Delegation to the I.C.S.C. in Cambodia and its Secretariat were substantially reduced in view of the decrease in the work of the Commission. The Laos Commission that had been adjourned in July, 1958 could not be reconvened to deal with developments in Laos as the Laotian Government declined to co-operate with the Commission and the Canadian Government failed to appoint a delegate on the three—member Commission. The Government of India kept in touch with the co-chairman of the Geneva Conference, the Secretary General of the United Nations and the Prime Ministers of Laos and Canada with a view to ease the tension and deal with the situation within the fremework of the Geneva Agreements and with the consent of the parties concerned In September, 1959 the Laotian Government referred the matter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Indonesia : Further measures of co-operation with Indonesia were taken during the year. A supplementary Air Agreement was concluded between India and Indonesia to provide for training and equipment of the Indonesian Air Force and a Naval Agreement was signed for providing training and equipment to the Indonesian Navy. An Indian delegation attended the Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan held at Jogjakarta in October-November 1959. President Soekarno came to India on a private visit on April 2, 1960.

Malaya : Relations with Malaya remained friendly. Several students were admitted to Indian Colleges and Malayan military personnel were trained.

Phillipines : The Vice-President visited the Phillipines in July 1959 and was accorded a warm welcome.

Australia : The Australian Prime Minister Mr. Menzies visited India in July 1959.

China

Relations with China deteriorated during the year. This was increasingly evident after the Dalai Lama, following developments in Tibet, sought refuge in India. The Government of India, in exercise of their sovereign right, agreed to grant asylum to him and to extend to him the courtesy which befitted his recognised spiritual position.

Chinese troops violated the international boundry and entered Indian territory in Ladakh and at one place in the North East Frontier Agency. These roused feelings in India. A large number of notes and protests were sent to the Chinese Government during the year.

Premier Chou-En-lai, in his letter of 8th September, 1959, for the first time asserted China's claim to NEFA and large parts of Ladakh and other small pockets well within India's traditional border. This came as a surprise, as earlier China had always to explain away Chinese maps showing large areas of Indian territory as part of China as being merely reprints of old ones. Premier Chou En-lai in his conversation with our Prime Minister, had actually accepted the McMahon Line as the border between India and China in the eastern sector.

In response to the anxiety in the Indian Parliament at these developments, the Government of India released in two White Papers all the notes, memorada and letters exchanged between the two Governments since the conclusion of the Sino-Indian Agreement of 1954. The Prime Minister in a speech in the Lok Sabha, confirmed that while India would always be prepared for peaceful negotiations, she could not accept any challenge to her territorial integrity, and would be prepared to defend her border and her honour with whatever means at her disposal.

Premier Chou En-lai, in his letter of 8th November, 1959, suggested that as a prelude to discussions regarding the border the two Prime Ministers should agree that the forces of both

countries might be withdrawn to 20 kilometres from their existing line of occupation and at the same time the two Prime Ministers should meet to discuss the border question.

Two further communications were received from China in December, 1959. Premier Chou En-lai's letter of 17th December was a firm reiteration of the earlier Chinese stand and an outright rejection of the Indian approach to the solution of the border problem. While agreeing with Prime Minister's suggestion that no patrol should be sent out by either side, Premier Chou En-lai wanted an assurance that this principle would be extended along the entire Sino-Indian border. He also suggested 26, December, 1959 as the date for a meeting between the two Prime Ministers, either in China or in Rangoon.

The Prime Minister, in his reply on 21st December, expressed his regret at the reiteration of China's claim to extensive Indian territory and repudiated charges of aggression by Indian border patrols. He also wondered how it would be possible for the Prime Ministers to reach an agreement on principle when there was such complete disagreement about facts.

A meeting, however, between the two Prime Ministers took place in Delhi. Mr. Chou En-lai came to Delhi on the 19th April, 1960 at the invitation of Shri Nehru. The talks continued till the 26th April 1960 and an official communique was issued which said, "The two Prime Ministers explained fully their respective stands on the problems affecting the border areas....but the talks did not result in resolving the differences that had arisen". They agreed that further examination should take place by officials of the two sides between June to September, 1960, alternately in the capitals of the two countries, the first meeting of the officials to take place in Peking. In pursuance of this decision, the Indian officials left for Peking on June 6, 1960.

Japan : Relations with Japan became closer through steady exchange of delegations in economic as well as cultural fields. Japan extended co-operation in exploring iron ore mines in Bihar, in developing Indian fisheries and organising small scale industries. In October 1959 a treaty was signed for the avoidance of double taxation. In March 1960 the Government of India signed an agreement with a Japanese firm for the establishmsnt of a watch factory in India. A Japanese cultural team visited India in December 1959 and a Japanese Parliamentary delegation visited the country. Facilities were provided to Japanese and North-Korean Delegations to come to India and sign a pact for repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan. At an election of the United Nations

Economic and Social Council India withdrew in favour of the Japanese delegate.

Mongolia : Prime Minister Tsedenbal of Mongolia accompanied by Vice-Premier Lubsan and Foreign Minister Puntsagyu Shakdarsuren visited India during September, 1959.

West Asia

Iran : Apart from the cultural exchanges, the Prime Minister's visit to Iran in September, 1959, went a long way in bringing India and Iran close together. Various categories of technical personnel were also recruited in India for service with the Iranian Government. Prince Ghulame Rega Pahlavi, brother of the Shah visited India in December, 1959.

Iraq : The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of External Affairs attended the celebration connected with the first anniversary of the revolution in Iraq.

Turkey : Prime Minister Shri Nehru, visited Turkey on the invitation of Prime Minister Menderes on May 23, 1960 on his way back from the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference.

Cameroons : India welcomed the emergence of the new State of Cameroons and sent a special representative to participate in her independence celebrations on 1st January, 1960.

Muscat and Oman : The status of the Government of India's Mission in Muscat was raised to that of a Consulate General.

Saudi Arabia : An Indian Anti-Locust team visited Saudi Arabia for anti-locust operations.

Lebanon : The Prime Minister visited Lebanon in May 1960 on his way back from London after attending the Commonwealth Conference.

Africa

S. A. Union : India's differences with the Government of South Africa over the latter's policies of racial discrimination continued.

U.A.R. : Indian technical experts continued to render service in the Sudan. The cultural Agreement with the UAR was ratified by both the Governments. A consignment of medicines was sent for the victims of the Suez crisis and an Indian contingent countinued to participate in the United Nations Emergency Forces in Gaza. President Nasser visited India and toured the country from

March 29 to April 10. India-UAR friendship was affirmed in a joint communique. Prime Minister Nehru visited Egypt on his way back from Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. President Nasser and Prime Minister Nehru issued a joint communique on May 20, 1960, regretting failure of Summit Conference and affirming their faith in the policy of non-alignment.

Ghana : A number of Indian technicians were selected to serve with the Government of Ghana. In order to strengthen friendly relations, the Governments of India and Ghana have decided to establish diplomatic relations at Embassy level.

Ethiopia : Ethiopian army officers were given training facilities in our defence establishments and it was agreed to supply Ethiopia with Indian experts to assist in implementing their Community Development Scheme.

Europe

The existing cordial relations with all European countries were further strengthened by increasing cultural, trade and economic exchanges.

The Vice-President visited West Germany in July, 1959 and the Scandinavian countries—Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden—in January, 1960.

Our Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, visited Paris in September 1959 and held talks with the French Finance Minister and others prominent in the field of banking and finance.

The Food and Agriculture Minister also visited different European countries.

The Ministers of Steel, Mines and Fuel and of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs visited the Soviet Union during the year.

President Voroshilov, Mr. Kozlov, Mme. Furtseva, Mr. Kuznetsov and Prime Minister Khruschev of Soviet Union visited India during the year.

The Speaker of the Lok Sabha led a Parliamentary delegation to the East European countries.

Commonwealth

Relations with the Commonwealth countries continued to improve and various delegations exchanged visits. The close cooperation between India and the United Kingdom on matters of mutual and Commonwealth interests continued during the year.

The Conference of Commonwealth Finance Ministers held in London in September was attended by our Finance Minister. India also participated in the Commonwealth Educational Conference held in Oxford. The visit of the Australian Prime Minister to Delhi was followed by the visits of the Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations in the British Government and the Parliamentary Under Secretary in the Foreign Office. The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference was held in London, this year, in May, 1960 and was attended by our Prime Minister Shri Nehru.

U.S.A.

The year was marked by increasing economic collaboration between the U.S.A. and India. The Finance Minister visited the United States in connection with the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation. There is also growing understanding of India's foreign policy in U.S.A.. The visit of President Eisenhower —the first ever paid by an American President to India—further strengthened the existing friendly and cordial relations between the two countries.

Shri S. K. Patil, Food Minister went to U.S.A. and concluded an agreement in May, 1960 on supply of wheat and rice to India. This generous gesture of President Eisenhower who himself signed the agreement not only relieves our food position but strengthens mutual bonds of friendship between India and U.S.A.

U.S.S.R. : Relations continued to be friendly with the U.S.S.R. and there was increasing economic co-operation between the two countries. An agreement was signed under which the Soviet Union agreed to extend to India credit facilities valued at 1500 million roubles. Concrete plans for the utilisation of the credit were formulated during the visit to India of the Chairman of the State Committee for Economic Relations of the Soviet Union. An agreement for the establishment of an oil refinery in India was concluded in September 1959. Friendly relations were strengthened by the visit of Mr. K. E. Voroshilov, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, U.S.S.R. in January 1960 followed by a visit by Mr. N. S. Khrushchev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. In the communique issued after Mr. Voroshilov's visit, both sides expressed their gratification at the development of the relations between India and the Soviet Union in a spirit of goodwill and friendship as a result of their common adherence to the principles of peaceful co-existence and active pursuit of peace. The two countries expressed their conviction that disputes between nations must be solved by peaceful means alone, and not by

recourse to arms. The communique issued after Mr. Khrushchev's visit stated that relations between India and the Soviet Union had never rested on a firmer foundation of friendship than now. A cultural, scientific and technological agreement was signed between the two countries during the visit. In March it was announced that the two countries had agreed to collaborate in the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Yugoslavia : Relations continued to be friendly between the two countries. India participated in the Trade Fair held at Zagrab in September 1959. A number of Indian delegations visited Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav Chairman of Foreign Trade visited India to discuss questions of economic and commercial collaborations between the two countries. A trade agreement was signed in January 1960. A cultural agreement was signed between the two countries in March 1960 to promote cultural relations and mutual co-operation in scientific, educational and cultural fields.

Cuba : India extended recognition to the new Cuban Government in January, 1959 and sent a representative to attend the anniversary celebrations of the Cuban revolution.

Relations with other South American countries remained cordial. Diplomatic relations at legation level were established between India and Venezuela.

United Nations

In the 14th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, India raised once again the question of admission of the People's Republic of China to the UN.

India also voted to uphold the right of the Algerian people to self-government and urged negotiations between Algeria and France.

India moved the resolution in the United Nations on the suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests, urging France to refrain from such tests, supported the establishment of the 24-member committee on the peaceful uses of outer space, and, with Yugoslavia, sponsored the continuance of the Disarmament Commission as composed last year. India was re-elected to the Trusteeship Council for a period of three years.

Apartheid : The question of race conflict in South Africa, resulting in the policy of *apartheid,* was included in the Agenda of the 14th Session of the General Assembly at the request of India and 12 other members. The General Assembly discussed the situation and adopted a resolution expressing its deep regret

and concern that South Africa had not yet responded to the appeals of the General Assembly.

Distinguished Visitors

India had the pleasure of receiving a number of distinguished visitors during the year. These included the Presidents of the U.S.A., U.A.R., and of the Soviet Union, the King and Queen of Nepal, Mr. N. S. Khrushchev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, Secretary General of the U.N., the Crown Prince and Princess of Ethiopia and the Prime Ministers of Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Nepal, Sweden, Finland and Mongolia.

Portuguese Possessions

Oral hearing in the 'Right of Passage' case before the International Court of Justice at the Hague opened on 21st September, 1959 and concluded on 6th November, 1959. The judgement of the Court was delivered in April, 1960. The Court rejected Portugal's claim that it had acquired sovereignty over Dadara and Nagar Haveli by Article 17 of 1779 treaty. The Court denied to Portugal the right of passage for its armed forces.

Administration

There are 44 Embassies, 10 High Commissions, 10 Legations, 10 Commissions, 2 Trade Commissions, 5 Consulates-General, 8 Consulates, 4 Vice-Consulates, 3 Special Missions and 3 Agencies. During the year, separate Embassies were opened in Rumania and Ghana and the status of the Consulates of India at Muscat and Berlin was raised to that of Consulates-General.

Budget : According to the revised estimates, expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs during 1959-60 is expected to be Rs. 2,504.76 lakhs.

Expenditure : The expenditure of External Affairs Relations proper amounts to Rs. 683.23 lakhs; Rs. 122.56 lakhs at headquarters, Rs. 21.90 lakhs on account of hospitality grant and Rs. 11.80 lakhs on donations and relief measures in foreign countries. The expenditure on Missions and Posts abroad amounts to Rs. 526.97 lakhs and is spread over 85 Missions. This includes a sum of Rs. 83.72 lakhs for those departments of the High Commission in London which are under the administrative control of the Ministry. The average expenditure per Mission, excluding the High Commission in London, is Rs. 5.28 lakhs.

PRAGA GREETS THE NATION

ON THE

THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE

The vision of a bright future is beckoning the people. We, at Pragas, are proud of the part we have been playing in the development of the nation's economy. Pioneers in our special field of engineering, we manufacture goods which serve as key equipment in Engineering Industry.

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*

THE PRAGA TOOLS CORPORATION LIMITED,
KAVADIGUDA ROAD, SECUNDERABAD (A.P.)

CHAPTER II

PROGRESS OF SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

DURING the initial years of the Second Plan the economy had experienced serious stresses and strains having to contend with a number of difficult problems, such as the complex task of re-organisation of States, rise in development costs, rapid depletion of foreign exchange reserves, large budgetary deficits, fall in agricultural output, and rise in food prices. With a view to combining development with stability, agricultural programmes were stepped up, fiscal and monetary disciplines were enforced, and an appraisal of the internal and external resources of the Plan was undertaken and priorities were redefined on the basis of essentiality.

The salutary effects of these measures and other favourable factors were felt in the mid-Plan year and the Indian economy resumed its upward course of development. National income which had declined in 1957-58 (for the first time since 1950-51) moved beyond the peak reached in 1956-57.

National Income 1950-51 to 1958-59

(at 1948-49 prices)

	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
National Income (Rs. crores) ..	8,850	10,480	11,000	10,830	11,570
Per capita income (Rs.)	246	274	284	276	291

According to preliminary estimates the national income for 1958-59 (at 1948-49 prices) is placed at Rs. 11,570 crores and the per capita income at Rs. 291. Over the first three years of the Second Plan the national income in real terms had advanced by 10.4 per cent and the per capita income by 6.3 per cent. By 1958-59 the increase in national income was about 31 per cent and in per capita income about 18 per cent since the advent of planning in 1950-51.

Agricultural Production

Agricultural production was at an unprecedented level in 1958-59. The index of agricultural production which had declined from 123.6 in 1956-57 to 114.6 in 1957-58 moved up to 131.0 in 1958-59. Foodgrains production was estimated at 73.5 million tons

in 1958-59, being 7.7 million tons above the output at the end of the First Plan. Since 1950-51, output of foodgrains has increased by about 23.5 million tons—a magnitude of increase not recorded in any previous decade.

According to present estimates, the 1959-60 agricultural production also is expected to be high, though somewhat below the record level of the preceding year. According to preliminary estimates the 1959-60 production of foodgrains is likely to be about 71 million tons. Preliminary forecast for rice indicates a 3.4 per cent fall in output. According to the final forecast for bajra and ragi, production is expected to be lower by 9 per cent and 1 per cent respectively, while that of maize and kharif pulses other than tur higher by about 7 per cent and about 1 per cent respectively. The most important commercial crops are expected to record a fall in production according to the final forecasts. Oil-seeds production is lower by about 9 per cent, jute by 11.8 per cent, and mesta by 26.2 per cent. The production of cotton is also likely to be lower as weather conditions were partly unfavourable.

Progress of Programmes

The principal agricultural production programmes relate to extension of irrigation, supply of chemical fertilizers, development of local manurial resources, multiplication and distribution of improved seeds, adopton of improved agricultural practices and land reclamation and development.

The multipurpose large and medium irrigation projects included in the First and Second Plans are expected to irrigate an area of 38 million acres on completion. By the end of 1959-60 an estimated potential of 11.7 million acres had been created, an increase of 2.1 million acres over the proceeding year. The additional area irrigated from these works during 1959-60 was about 8.6 million acres as against 6.4 million acres in 1958-59. Special attention has recently been given to the task of securing the maximum utilisation of the potential created. These measures aimed at synchronising the completion of headworks and the distribution system and minors, the latter being accomplished with the co-operation and active participation of the local community. In the event of default on the part of the beneficiaries, the Government took steps for the timely construction of the distribution system, the cost being recovered from the beneficiaries. As a result of these efforts the potential utilised was about 90 per cent in 1959-60 as compared to 63 per cent in 1956-57.

From minor works, an additional area of 1.9 million acres was irrigated during 1959-60 as compared to 2.2 million acres in 1958-59.

The total for the four years is 6.9 million acres. The Plan target of 9 million acres is expected to be exceeded by 1960-61. The nation-wide survey of the economic supplies of ground water, including the collection of hydrological and geological data, was in progress.

The demand for chemical fertilizers has been progressively increasing and continued to be in excess of total supplies. The consumption of nitrogenous fertilizers increased from 8.8 lakh tons in 1958-59 to about 12 lakh tons in 1959-60 as against the demand of 18.8 lakh tons. The demand for superphosphates had also increased In addition, bone meal was also utilized on an increasing scale.

Efforts were continued to propagate the development and utilization of local manual resources. The scheme was under implementation in 1,384 blocks. Night soil composting was undertaken by municipal authorities in the towns and by *panchayats* in the villages but the progress in the small villages and towns was on the whole modest.

The seed multiplication programmes gained considerable momentum during 1959-60. Out of the Plan target of 4,000 farms, 2,700 had been established. The remaining farms are likely to be set up during the rest of the Plan period.

The adoption of the Japanese methods of paddy cultivation has made encouraging progress. By 1959-60, about 60 lakh acres had been covered out of the Plan target of 80 lakh acres.

A recent feature of the agricultural development programmes has been the organisation of intensive production campaigns in selected districts in each State. The main emphasis was placed on non-official participation and creation of enthusiasm amongst the farmers, while the Government agencies provided technical guidance and assistance in ensuring supplies and services. The timely supply of improved seeds and fertilisers, treatment of seeds against seed-borne diseases, provision of irrigation facilities, supply of improved implements and financial (credit) assistance were the principal services rendered by the Government. Statistical appraisal of the progress of the campaign during the 1958-59 rabi season revealed that in 9 States in respect of wheat, barley, gram and jawar the effort resulted in an increase of 3.2 million tons of foodgrains over the average output of the three preceding seasons.

The key village schemes for increasing milk production and raising productivity efficiency of cattle, the *gosadan* schemes for the removal of old, uneconomic and unproductive cattles and *gaushala* schemes for housing milch cattle were continued during 1959-60. In particular, dairying and milk supply schemes recorded encouraging

progress in most States. The existing milk supply schemes were expanded to cater to the growing milk demand from the public. In addition, new dairies meant to supply milk to the urban population of Delhi, Guntur, Madras, and Ahmedabad and their hinterland, started functioning during the year. Likewise, the various schemes for the development of poultry, piggery and fisheries continued to make progress.

The Community Development movement has marked a significant step in reconstructing agrarian economy and bringing about a changed outlook. This has also helped the decentralisation of rural administration in recent years.

The Community Development programmes were extended to 303 additional Blocks in 1959-60, bringing the total number of Blocks to 2708 (excluding 403 pre-extension Blocks) by March, 1960. About 3.60 lakh villages with a population of about 179 millions were covered. About 70 per cent of the rural population has now been brought within the fold of the Community Development programmes.

The process of democratic decentralisation of the village administration, envisaging the transfer of full responsibility and resources for planning and executing development programmes by statutory bodies at the village, block and district level, was at different stages in different States. Legislation for implementing the schemes was enacted in Rajasthan, Assam, Mysore, Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. In the case of Assam, Mysore, Madras and Orissa the new system will be established in 1960-61.

New Co-operative Policy

The new co-operative policy enunciated by the National Development Council in November, 1958 and finalised in April, 1959, was implemented during the year under review. The NDC had recommended the setting up of small co-operatives, each to cover a population not exceeding 1000, and discontinuing the organisation of large-sized credit societies after April, 1959. Other important measures recommended were the linking up of credit with marketing, enlargement of functions of the village credit societies from merely giving credit to that of supplying essential requirements of the rural population for agricultural purposes, and processing of agricultural produce on co-operative lines.

The Plan target for membership was also raised from 15 to 20 millions. To meet the growing need for trained personnel, stress was laid on the expansion of training programmes.

Following these recommendations, only multi-purpose rural co-operatives, also known as service co-operatives, were organised on the basis of the village community as the primary unit. The approved programmes for 1959-60 had provided for the organisation of 39,000 service co-operatives, 16,000 new societies and 23,000 re-organised existing societies. With the formation of the new societies, the number of primary societies increased to about 1.9 lakhs, and 15 million families will have entered the co-operative fold by the end of 1959-60. This would mean a coverage of about 22 per cent of the rural population assuming that each member represents a family of five. Attention was also focussed on the revitalisation of weak and dormant societies.

During 1959-60, 545 additional marketing societies had been established bringing their total number to 1608. About 545 godowns at *mandi* centres and 1045 in rural areas had been set up in 1959-60.

Industrial Development

The most noteworthy feature of the year under review was the accelerated pace of industrial development. The index of industrial production (1951=100) increased from 139.7 in 1958 to 151.0 in 1959. The increase in production was shared widely and was especially true of capital and producer goods industries. The index for iron and steel output had increased from 119.1 to 163.1, of non-ferrous metals from 166.5 to 213.4, of machinery from 364.4 to 424.2 and of chemicals from 206.2 to 214.3. Production of consumer goods like bicycles, electric fans and radios registered noteworthy increases in output. The production of cotton cloth was almost stationary. Amongst non-durable consumer goods, growth in productive capacity, better supply of raw materials, availability of working capital and fewer strikes were the principal factors contributing to the acceleration of tempo in 1959.

Index of Industrial Production

(Base 1951=100)

ITEM	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
General Index	122.4	132.6	137.3	139.7	151.0
Cotton Textiles	111.9	117.5	115.6	108.9	111.5
Iron & Steel	113.3	119.4	119.3	119.1	163.1
Non-Ferrous Metals	123.7	124.7	151.7	166.5	213.4
Machinery	163.9	215.0	296.2	364.4	424.2
Chemical Products	159.0	171.1	181.3	206.2	214.3

Besides the coming into production of the Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants, the most significant development in the industrial sector related to the initiation of programmes for the establishment of heavy machine building and allied plants in the public sector. A State-owned Heavy Engineering Corporation was constituted to administer the various machine building projects in the public sector. The authorised capital of the Corporation is Rs. 500 million of which Rs. 100 million has been issued and Rs. 5 million paid up. The new projects consist of the following :

(*i*) A heavy machine building plant is being established at Hatia near Ranchi with Soviet assistance by utilising part of the 500 million rouble credit made available to India by U.S.S.R. The plant will turn out 45,000 tons of finished machinery items per annum in its first stage, 80,000 tons in the second stage and ultimately 165,000 tons annually. The plant will undertake the production of machinery and equipment for iron and steel, mining, oil, coal and cement industries, and will execute orders for heavy equipment such as coke oven and by-product equipment, excavators, cranes, heavy oil drilling rigs, equipment for crushing and grinding, mining and press forging and also miscellaneous heavy machinery parts and assemblies and other ancillary items.

(*ii*) Coal mining machinery plant at Durgapur in collaboration with Techno-Export, Moscow will have a capacity of 30,000 tons of coal mining machinery and spare parts per annum including cutters, leaders, conveyors, locomotives, haulages, electric winders, main axial fans, booster, fans, pumps, ball mills, sand pump, automatic cage keeps, safety detaching hooks and spare-parts. In addition, the plant will be capable of producing and supplying to other enterprises about 1,800 tons per annum of steel and iron castings, forgings and stampings.

(*iii*) Foundry|forge plant at Ranchi in technical collaboration with Techno-Exports, Czechoslovakia, with a capacity of 69,000 tons of different types of castings and forgings in the first stage and 131,000 tons in the second stage, will serve as a metallurgical base to the heavy machine building plant. There is also a provision in the contract for the establishment of a machine shop for machining steel mill rolls of various descriptions and sizes with an annual output of 10,000 tons.

The heavy electrical plant at Bhopal for the manufacture of transformers, switch-gears, motors, generators and hydraulic turbines was in the construction stage. The three-phased programme is now being implemented on a concurrent basis to expedite the scheme. The expansion approval was also given for expanding its productive capacity to Rs. 25 crores i.e. double the original capacity.

All the public sector projects, such as Sindri Fertilisers, Hindustan Machine Tools, the Anti-biotic plant, DDT Factory, Cable Factory, Chittaranjan Locomotives, had considerably increased their output during 1959.

Another significant development of the year was the permission given to the private sector to enter certain industrial fields. The manufacture of certain types of construction equipment, electrical equipment, synthetic rubber, aluminium etc. previously reserved for the public sector agencies will now be undertaken by firms in the private sector.

As in the previous year existing industries continued to diversify their production and several new industrial products were manufactured for the first time in the country. The indigenous content of industrial goods manufactured in the country also continued to increase.

Another feature of the period was that increase in production in 1959 was achieved without a large increase in the price of manufactured articles in as much as the price of industrial raw materials had increased sharply. The price of index for manufactured goods had increased from 108.6 in March, 1959 to 116.6 in March, 1960, whereas that of industrial raw materials had advanced from 116.2 to 131.9.

Power shortages continued to be experienced during the year under review. To meet the expanding demand of industry it was decided to implement some of the schemes which had not been included amongst the "core projects". Installed capacity was augmented during 1959-60 by 400,000 kw. raising the total installed capacity to 4.7 million kw. Electricity generated during the year increased from 15,414 million kw. hours to 16,950 kw. hours.

The production of coal in 1959-60 amounted to about 47 million tons as against 45.3 million tons in the preceding year. The progress of the development schemes was not entirely satisfactory.

There was a steady augmentation of facilities for technical education and scientific and industrial research. Three engineering colleges and 9 polytechnics were set up during 1959-60 resulting in

a net increase of 346 and 1165 seats in their intake capacity respectively. There are now 86 engineering colleges and 166 polytechnics with an intake capacity of 11,432 and 21,097 seats respectively.

Village & Small Industries

Production of handloom cloth in 1959-60 is estimated at about 1910 million yards as against 1865 million yards in 1958-59. This represented an increase of 439 million yards, so far, in the Second Plan. The Plan target is 700 million yards of additional handloom cloth. The pattern governing the grant of rebate on the sales of handloom cloth was modified in July, 1959. The progress in the introduction of powerlooms continued to be slow. The production of traditional khadi is estimated at 27.3 million yards for the period April, 1959 to January, 1960. Ambar Charkha production was of the magnitude of 17.7 million sq. yards during the first eight months of the year as against the target of 40 million sq. yds., for the year. Production had been slowed down because of sales difficulties resulting in accumulation of stocks. Twenty-five new industrial extension centres were set up at various locations in 1959-60, bringing the total number of centres to 42. The activities of the National Small Industries Corporation further expanded during the year under review. The value of contracts obtained by small units with the assistance of the Corporation increased from Rs. 256.12 lakhs in March, 1959 to Rs. 265.0 lakhs by the end of March, 1960. Correspondingly the value of goods marketed through wholesale depots increased from Rs. 14.64 lakhs to Rs. 16.00 lakhs. Construction work at proto-type production-cum-training centres being established at Okhla and Rajkot was proceeding satisfactorily. By the close of the year 44 Industrial Estates were completed, of which 37 were functioning, with a complement of about 450 factories employing 63,000 persons. During the year under review, 31 pilot handicraft centres for training, design and production and 4 regional design centres were functioning.

Transport and Communications

Considerable improvement and expansion of the transport and communications system had taken place during the year 1959-60. The total freight traffic is expected to have increased from 134.8 million tons in 1958-59 to 145 million tons in 1959-60. The rolling stock is expected to have increased by 14 per cent in locomotives, 27 per cent in wagons, and 15.5 per cent in coaches over the holdings at the end of the First Plan. The Chittaranian Locomotive Works were expected to turn out 173 locomotives and TELCO, 100 locomotives during 1959-60. With increased indigenous out-turn,

the country has become self-sufficient in respect of steam locomotives. This is true in the case of wagons and coaches as well. About 170 miles of new lines are estimated to have been added during 1959-60, and about 300 miles are likely to have been doubled. Road construction and improvement programmes were completely fulfilled. It is estimated that there are about 30 miles of roads per 100 square miles now as against 25 miles visualised in the Nagpur Plan.

Social Services

Educational Development programmes recorded considerable progress during 1959-60. The main features of the progress were extension of educational facilities at all levels of instruction, taking up of training schemes for teachers required to implement compulsory primary education programmes in the Third Plan.

There was an all-round stepping up of development programmes relating to the provision of medical care, control of communicable diseases, training of medical personnel, and urban and rural water supply and sanitation. Family Planning practices had begun to take root and by the end of 1959-60, 737 rural centres and 440 urban centres had been established.

Urban and rural housing programmes made better progress in 1959-60. Programmes for the welfare of backward classes and social welfare were stepped up during the year. The multi-purpose block scheme continued to make good progress. The entire Five-Year Plan provision for disbursement of scholarships and other educational concessions is expected to have been spent by the end of 1959-60. Under social welfare, substantial progress was made in respect of Social Defence or Care programmes. Most of the State Governments had begun to enforce the various social legislations like the Children's Acts, Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, Probation of Offenders' Act etc., and setting up appropriate enforcement services.

Price Trends

Despite increase in agricultural and industrial production, commodity prices and cost of living continued to rise during 1959-60 due to continued imbalance between demand and supply of most of the commodities. The index number of wholesale prices (1952-53=100) advanced from 112.4 in March, 1959, to 118.8 in March, 1960. The All India Working Class Consumer Price Index increased from 117.0 in March, 1959 to 126.0 in October, 1959 but declined to 122 in December, 1959 at which level it remained during the rest of the year.

Imbalance between demand and supply are implicit in the initial stages of planned development. It is, however, essential in any economy to maintain prices at an equitable level and to ensure the flow of commodities from producers to consumers through channels that would safeguard the interest of both the producer as well as the consumer. A satisfactory distribution system is essential if benefits of development are to be reflected in the standard of living.

Employment

The original tarpet of employment under the Second Plan of 8 million outside agriculture was reduced to 6.5 million at the time of appraisal of the Plan in May, 1958. The new target is expected to be achieved. However, in view of the increase in the size of the labour force, there would be a backlog of 7.5 to 8 million unemployed at the end of the Second Plan.

Plan Outlay and its Financing

The budget estimates of Plan expenditure for 1959-60 are as follows :

PLAN EXPENDITURE FOR 1959-60.
(Rs. Crores)

S. No.	Head of Development	Budget Estimates (Centre and States)	Revised Estimates (Centre and States)	Aggregate outlay for the four years 1956-60 on the basis of revised estimates for 1959-60 (Centre & States)
1.	Agriculture & Community Development -	141.0	146.7	410.7
2.	Irrigation & Power -	184.4	207.5	695.7
3.	Industry & Mining -	243.5	253.9	842.0
4.	Transport & Communications - - -	285.9	251.7	1,039.8
5.	Social Services - -	222.6	209.5	547.8
6.	Miscellaneous - -	28.1	25.4	77.7
	TOTAL - -	1,105.5	1,094.7	3,613.7

For 1959-60 an outlay of Rs. 1,105.5 crores had been budgeted by the Centre and the States. This was subsequently revised to

Rs. 1,094.7 crores. On the basis of the revised estimates for 1959-60 the aggregate outlay for the first four years of the Second Plan amounted to about Rs. 3,614 crores or about 75 per cent of the original Plan outlay of Rs. 4,800 crores. It is estimated that the total outlay over the five years will be in the range of Rs. 4,500—Rs. 4,600 crores.

Expenditure on large and medium industries under the Central sector was well maintained in 1959-60, and is likely to exceed the original Plan provision by the end of the fourth year. Progress relating to small and village industries in the State Sector, however, showed slow progress, recording an outlay of Rs. 78 crores or about 55 per cent of the original Plan provision. Over 75 per cent of the Plan outlay has been incurred on irrigation, power, transport and communications. Expenditure on agricultural programmes and community development was of the order of Rs. 411 crores or 72 per cent of Plan outlay. Expenditure on Social Services was about 58 per cent of the Plan outlay.

Domestic budgetary resources are expected to contribute about 52 per cent of the total outlay. External financing during the year is estimated at about 32 per cent. The magnitude of deficit financing will be about 15 per cent, being lower than any previous year of the Second Plan.

On the resources side, it appears that the original targets relating to railways' contribution, loans from the public and external assistance, are likely to be realised or even exceeded by the end of the Second Plan. Although the small Savings Campaign has been stepped up, their contribution is likely to fall short of the target. Despite the fact that the targets for public borrowings and external assistance are likely to be exceeded, the extent of deficit financing would practically remain at the level originally envisaged since the contribution from current revenues is unlikely to be of the magnitude anticipated earlier due to larger expenditure outside the Plan. The total yield over the Second Plan period from fresh taxation is, however, estimated at Rs. 1,000 crores which is in excess of the Plan target of Rs. 850 crores.

The availability of external assistance for financing the Plan has gone up steadily since the second half of 1958. The total external assistance authorised during the Second Plan amounted to Rs. 839 crores upto December, 1959. In addition, there was a carry over of Rs. 196 crores from the authorisations in the First Plan. Thus the total assistance available for utilisation during the Second Plan amounted to Rs. 1,035 crores upto December, 1959. Against these

authorisations, Rs. 559 crores were utilised upto the end of September, 1959. Authorisations for commodity imports under PL 480 come to Rs. 441 crores; of this amount, Rs. 288 crores have been utilised upto September, 1959.

Third Five-Year Plan

A blue-print of the Third Five-Year Plan was released by the Government on the 5th July, 1960. The Plan investment is put at Rs. 10,200 crores. One of the major goals is to increase the national income by 5 per cent annually.

AT a glance *(Rupees Crores)*

	PUBLIC SECTOR			PRIVATE SECTOR	
	Plan outlay	Current outlay	Investment	Investment	Total Investment
Agriculture, minor irrigation and community development	1,025	350	675	800	1,475
Major and Medium Irrigation	650	10	640	—	640
Power	925	—	925	50	975
Village & Small Industries	250	90	160	275	435
Industry and Minerals	1,500	—	1,500	1,000	2,500
Transport & Communications	1,450	—	1,450	200	1,650
Social Services	1,250	600	650	1,075	1,725
Inventories	200	—	200	600	800
Total	7,250	1,050	6,200	4,000	10,200

STATE BANK OF INDIA

Authorised Capital .. .. Rs. 20,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital .. .. Rs. 5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund .. .. Rs. 7,20,00,000

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CHAPTER III

FINANCIAL POSITION

AN assessment of the financial position of the country during the year under review reveals certain features which give us a mixed feeling of optimism and distress. There has been improvement in agricultural and industrial production, though not to the desired extent. The prices of articles have moved up which is a disagreeable trend. Production being of a low order, it has not been commensurate with the demand. Therefore the position as it is today calls for intensification in the direction of production which will enable prices to come down.

The budget for 1960-61 reveals an anticipated deficit of Rs. 177 crores. Of this Rs. 23.53 crores is proposed to be covered by additional taxation. The total expenditure over the revised estimates for 1959-60, would show a rise of Rs. 126 crores of which civil expenditure accounts for an increase of Rs. 98 crores and defence expenditure for Rs. 29 crores. The former is accounted for by the acceptance of some of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission. The latter arises out of additional commitments of armed forces, expansion of Territorial Army and the provision for increased emoluments on the basis of the Pay Commission's recommendations.

By the end of this financial year, we will have come to the end of the Second Five-Year Plan. The total outlay on the Plan would be in the range of Rs. 4500-4600 crores. The total Plan outlay for 1960-61 will amount to Rs. 1,174 crores. External assistance for financing the Plan upto end of December 1959 amounted to Rs. 839 crores. Regarding increase in national income envisaged by the Second Plan, there has been disappointment, though the Plan will at the end represent a substantial advance in several directions.

A survey of the financial position is presented here, briefly, which will enable a proper appreciation of India's economic condition.

During 1959-60 the strain on the economy continued although it was much less than in the first two years of the Second Plan.

There was a marked improvement in agricultural production and a recovery in the rate of growth of industrial production. In contrast to 1957-58 which witnessed a sharp fall in agricultural production, there was in 1958-59 a substantial increase which raised the index of agricultural production (crop year ending June 1950=100) from 114.6 in 1957-58 to 131.0. Industrial production in 1959 rose by a little over 8 per cent; this rate of increase was much higher than 3.5 per cent. in 1957 and 1.7 per cent. in 1958. Despite these favourable trends in production, wholesale prices moved upward through the major part of 1959-60, the index for March 1960 (1952-53=100) being 118.8 as compared to 112.4 for March 1959.

The balance of payments position in 1959-60 was comparatively better than in 1958-59. There was an increase in exports as well as a reduction in imports. The foreign assets held by the Reserve Bank declined by a comparatively small amount of Rs. 15.9 crores. They had fallen by Rs. 219.3 crores in 1956-57; by Rs. 259.8 crores in 1957-58 and Rs. 53.9 crores in 1958-59. The aggregate fall in foreign exchange reserve since the beginning of the Second Plan up to the end of March 1960 amounted to Rs. 548.9 crores.

The pressure on resources since the beginning of the Second Plan has been aggravated by sharp fluctuations in agricultural output. Although agricultural production in 1958-59 was the highest so far on record, the rise over 1956-57 was only about 6 per cent. National income in real terms declined by 1 per cent in 1957-58; it went up by 7.3 per cent in 1958-59. Taking the three years of the Second Plan, the rise has been of the order of only 11.5 per cent. There was a marked step-up in total investment in the first two years of the Plan; thereafter the trends have been somewhat uncertain. Investment in the public sector has been going up but the step-up has been moderate. Private investment in organised industry slowed down in 1958-59, and the improvement in 1959-60, if any, is likely to be small. The fact that prices have, nevertheless, continued to show an upward trend indicates the low margins on which the economy has been operating. It is essential in this situation to strive for sustained increase in production and to ensure to the maximum extent possible that aggregate demand does not outstrip the supplies available.

The Budget

It was against this background that the Union Budget for 1960-61 was presented. The following table summarises the budgetary position for 1959-60 and 1960-61.

(*In crores of Rupees*)

ITEMS	1959-60 (B.E.)	1959-60 (R.E.)	1960-61 (B.E.)
Revenue ..	780.10	838.66	896.45 (23.53)*
Expenditure ..	839.18	854.05	980.35
Revenue Surplus (+) or Deficit (−) ..	− 59.08	− 15.39	− 60.37
Overall Surplus (+) or Deficit (−) ..	−222.00	−190.00	−153.47

* The effect of budget proposals. This does not allow for the subsequent concessions amounting to Rs. 63 lakhs.

The revised estimates place the revenues at Rs. 839 crores and expenditure at Rs. 854 crores leaving a deficit of only Rs. 15 crores as compared to the budgeted deficit of Rs. 59 crores. There is an improvement of Rs. 58.6 crores in revenue due mainly to better collections under customs and union excises, reflecting in the main the progressive increase in production. Expenditure is expected to show a rise of Rs. 15 crores, the civil expenditure accounting for a rise of Rs. 13.9 crores and defence expenditure for Rs. 1.1 crores. The rise in civil expenditure is the net effect of variations over a number of heads like debt services, transfer to Steel Equalisation Fund, expenditure on displaced persons, payment of States' share of Union excise duties and compensation to the States for the loss of their share of income-tax following the changes in company taxation.

The budgetary provisions for 1960-61 estimate a total revenue of Rs. 896.45 crores (at 1959-60 tax level) and an expenditure of Rs. 980.35 crores leaving a deficit of Rs. 83-90 crores. This together with the deficit on capital account brings the total deficit (before new tax proposals) to Rs. 177 crores. The following table sum-

marises the ways and means position of the Central Government for the year 1960-61 :

(Rs. crores)

Receipts		*Outgoings*	
Market borrowing in India	250	Revenue Deficit ..	84
Small Savings ..	90	Capital Outlay ..	371
Foreign Assistance ..	362	Loans to State Governments and others ..	531
Loan Recoveries ..	128	Debt repayment ..	140
Miscellaneous receipts ..	119		
Deficit	117		
Total ..	1126	Total ..	1126

Of the anticipated deficit of Rs. 177 crores an amount equivalent to Rs. 23.53 crores is proposed to be covered by additional taxation, leaving the uncovered portion at Rs. 153.47 crores.

Expenditure

Total expenditure at Rs. 980 crores in 1960-61 would show a rise of Rs. 126 crores over the previous year's revised estimate. Of this civil expenditure accounts for an increase of Rs. 98 crores (at Rs. 708 crores) and defence for Rs. 29 crores (at Rs. 272 crores).

The rise in civil expenditure is mainly accounted for by increase in emoluments to Central Government employees arising from the acceptance of some of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission. The annual expenditure on this account including the interim relief already granted, is estimated at Rs. 44 crores now and is likely to rise to Rs. 55 crores per year ultimately. Other items of civil expenditure which show increases include (1) expenditure on development and social services including community development (Rs. 27 crores), (2) *Ad hoc* grants to the States to compensate them for the loss in their share of income tax (Rs. 28 crores) and (3) increase in expenditure on debt services (Rs. 9 crores).

Defence expenditure in 1960-61 at Rs. 272 crores is higher by about Rs. 28 crores over the revised estimate of Rs. 244 crores in 1959-60. The increase in defence expenditure is mainly due to the additional commitments of the Armed Forces, the further expansion of Territorial Army, the National Cadet Corps and the provision for increased payments to Defence personnel on the basis of the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

An important change in the financial arrangements between the general revenues and Posts & Telegraphs Department has been announced. The surplus of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, after payment of interest on the capital at charge, has so far merged in the General Revenues. Part of the surplus is treated as an outright contribution to General Revenues and the balance is retained *pro forma* by the Department on which an abatement of interest is allowed. These arrangements were recently reviewed, particularly against the background of the need to encourage the Department to build up adequate reserves against its growing capital investment. It has now been decided that the Department would in future pay a dividend to the General Revenues at the rate in force from time to time for the Indian Railways on the mean capital at charge during the year. The balance of surplus, after payment of the dividend, will be retained by the Department for strengthening its Reserves, particularly the Renewals Reserve Fund.

Direct Taxation

In the field of direct taxation various measures were announced to give full effect to the new scheme of company taxation introduced in the 1959-60 budget. These included:

(*i*) Proposal to fix the rate of company taxation at 45 per cent. *i.e.* at the same level at which it was provisionally adopted (last year) for purposes of advance payments for the assessment year ending March 31, 1961: smaller companies with a total income not exceeding Rs. 25,000 will continue to be assessed at a figure 5 per cent less.

(*ii*) Proposal to give relief to companies which pay dividend out of profits taxed in the past.

(*iii*) Proposal to apply a uniform rate of 30 per cent on dividends for deduction at source on dividends paid to both resident individuals and Indian companies instead of the rates of 30 per cent for individuals and 45 per cent for companies applied last year. However, section 18A of the Indian Income Tax Act is proposed to be amended to enable Government to collect from the companies the remaining 15 per cent as advance tax on dividends received by them.

(*iv*) Formal action is being taken to abolish the wealth tax on companies and tax on excess dividends.

The following concessions and changes in income tax, expenditure tax and the gift tax were also announced. The effect of these proposals on the revenue is not likely to be significant.

Income Tax

(*i*) Extension for a further period of 5 years of the exemption granted to new undertakings.

(*ii*) Raising of the exemption limit, for purposes of income-tax, in respect of donations to charitable institutions from 5 per cent of total income or Rs. 1 lakh, whichever is less, to 7½ per cent. of the total income or Rs. 1½ lakns, whichever is less.

(*iii*) Proposal to allow the owner of property constructed before April 1, 1950 to deduct, in computing the taxable income from the property, the *full* amount of taxes levied by a local authority and borne by the owner, instead of only one-half at present.

(*iv*) Proposal to tax business incomes of co-operative societies other than those connected with agriculture, rural credit and cottage industries.

Expenditure Tax

Minor amendments to the Expenditure Tax are proposed; they provide for allowances for expenditure incurred on leave travel in India as well as education of children in India and allowance in full for taxes paid by the assessee to a foreign government, instead of only a portion as at present.

Gift Tax

The amendment to Gift Tax provides that the advance tax payable will be at the same rate as the tax payable on regular assessment.

Indirect Taxation

The changes in the field of indirect taxation cover both the adjustment of rates of existing taxes and the levy of taxes on certain new commodities. These will yield a total revenue of Rs. 24.23* crores, of which Rs. 70 lakhs will accrue to the States. The important proposals are as follows :

Tax Proposals

Excise Duties	Anticipated Yield (Rs. crores)
(*i*) Duty on tin plates and tin sheets of Rs. 200 per metric ton	2.08

(*ii*) Duty on aluminium sheets and circles of Rs. 500 per metric ton and on aluminium ingots of Rs. 300 per metric ton ..	0.86
(*iii*) Duty on pig iron of Rs. 10 per metric ton (pig iron used in the manufacture of steel will be exempted)	0.60
(*iv*) Duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on all types of internal combustion engines used as prime movers for transport vehicles. A lower rate of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* on stationary types of these engines which are generally used in industry and for agricultural purposes	1.07
(*v*) Duty on certain essential cycle parts ..	1.00
(*vi*) Duty on electric motors and their parts ranging from 5 per cent. to 15 per cent *ad valorem*	0.46
(*vii*) Duty on exposed cinematograph films varying from 10 nP. per meter to 50 nP. per metre depending on type of films ..	0.75
(*viii*) Duty of 30 nP. per square yard on silk fabric.	0.30
(*ix*) Duty ranging upto 15 per cent *ad valorem* on all types of motor vehicles ..	6.25
(*x*) Enhancement by 25 nP. per imperial gallon of the basic rate of excise duty on refined diesel oil	5.04
(*xi*) Excise duty on machine made soles and heels of footwear made of materials other than leather or wood. Rate of duty is 15 per cent. *ad valorem* . .. .. (*This does not allow for the subsequent concessions of Rs. 63 lakhs).	0.20
(*xii*) In textiles the existing total exemption of fabrics produced from staple fibre yarn and cut-pieces of cotton textiles, so called fents, is to be removed. The former will be on par with artificial silk fabrics; small specific duties at levels	

substantially below the fibres rates will be levied on the latter	1.95@
(*xiii*) An increase by 50 per cent in the existing duty on electric fans, bulbs and batteries with a suitable increase in the duty on components	0.90
(*xiv*) Other minor readjustments	0.27%
(*xv*) It is proposed to remove the hardship to the tea industry arising from the levy of a number of taxes at various stages by different agencies. This will be done keeping in mind the financial interest of the State Government concerned. To enable this the permissible maximum limit of excise duty is raised from 19 nP. to 30 nP. per lb. This does not involve any change in the effect rates of excise duty	
Customs Duties	
(*i*) Following the changes in the excise duties, provision is being made, where necessary, for the levy of counterveiling import duty so that the indigenous producer is not placed at disadvantage ..	2.50
(ii) Increase in the import duty on wines, spirit and other alcoholic liquor ..	
	24.23

@ Includes Rs. 65 lakhs which will accrue to the States.
% Includes Rs. 5 lakhs which will accrue to the States.

Borrowings

The gross borrowings of the Central and the State Governments amounted to Rs. 298 crores in 1959-60 as compared to Rs. 257 crores in 1958-59. Net borrowings (*i.e.* excluding conversions and repayments) were Rs. 177 crores: Rs. 111 crores by the Central Government and Rs. 66 crores by the States as compared to Rs. 227 crores in 1958-59. The borrowings by some of the State Financial Corporations, the Industrial Finance Corporation as well as other semi-government institutions like municipal corporations, electricity boards, were an addition to these.

Small Savings

This source comprises net receipts from the sale of Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates, 15-Year Annuity Certificates, National Plan Savings Certificates and net deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank. It also nicludes the discharges on account of Post Office Cash Certificates, Defence Savings Certificates, National Plan Certificates, etc. The Deposits received under the Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme, introduced with effect from 2nd January, 1959, are also included here. The rise in total net collections through small savings during the last few years has been as follows :

YEARS	Rs. crores
1952-53	39.8
1953-54	38.7
1954-55	55.5
1955-56	67.9
1956-57	61.5
1957-58	69.6
1958-59	78.2
1959-60 (R.E.)	82.0
1960-61 (B.E.)	90.0

The more important developments during the year in the field of Small Savings were as follows :

(*i*) Legislation was promoted to provide the facility of nomination to depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank and holders of Savings Certificate.

(*ii*) A new Pay Roll Scheme has been introduced for the benefit of the employees in large establishments and factories, which permits deductions to be made from the wages, with the consent of the employees, for investment in Small Savings.

(*iii*) A new scheme for the issue of Prize Bonds has been introduced. The bonds are on sale from 1st April, 1960. The issue is in the form of bearer bonds in two denominations of Rs. 100 and Rs. 5. The bonds do not carry interest and will be repaid after five years but the holders will participate in quarterly drawal of prizes, which will be free of income-tax. The total number of prizes to be awarded every quarter will be 40 in respect of each series of one lakh units of Rs. 100 bonds, the prizes ranging be-

tween Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 500. In the case of each series of ten lakh units of Rs. 5 bonds, the number of prizes offered every quarter would be 278, the prizes ranging between Rs. 7,500 and Rs. 50.

Plan Outlay and External Assistance

The Budget for 1960-61 includes a provision of Rs. 889 crores for implementing the Plan, Rs. 173 crores in the revenue budget and Rs. 716 crores in the capital budget. In addition the railways will be spending Rs. 34 crores from their own resources and the States Rs. 251 crores. Thus the total Plan outlay in 1960-61, including interest on loans on river valley projects which are added to capital during the period of construction and short-term loans, will amount to Rs. 1,174 crores. The estimated outlay in the first four years of the Plan is now placed at about Rs. 3,500 crores. Allowing for some shortfalls in actual expenditure, the total outlay over the five years is now expected to be in the range of Rs. 4500-4600 crores.

The availability of external assistance for financing the Plan has gone up steadily since the second half of 1958. The total external assistance from the beginning of the Second Plan up to the end of December, 1959, amounted to Rs. 839 crores. In addition, authorisations for commodity imports under PL 480 came to Rs. 441 crores. Credits of Rs. 179 crores from the U.S.S.R. and of about Rs. 42 crores from Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, which are meant for the Third Plan, are not included in the above figure of assistance. Including the carry-over of Rs. 196 crores from the authorisation in the First Plan, the total assistance (excluding PL 480) available for utilisation amounted to Rs. 1035 crores. The assistance carried over from the First Plan has already been utilised. Against authorisation since April 1956, an amount of Rs. 363 crores was utilised up to the end of September, 1959. The value of PL 480 imports during the same period was Rs. 288 crores. The Second Plan will come to a close at the end of this financial year. The increase in national income over the five years will, on present expectations, be less than was anticipated, but there is no doubt that the Second Plan will represent a substantial advance in several directions. The difficulties that arose in the course of the Plan have resulted in a slowing down of some important projects such as foundries and forges and machine building, and in inadequate progress in coal mining, coal washeries and fertilisers. Nevertheless, with the progress achieved in basic industries and in mining, transport and generation of power, the foundations for rapid industrialisation will have been laid.

CHAPTER IV

FOOD

THE general food position showed considerable improvement during 1959 consequent on the increased output of 73.5 million tons of foodgrains. Prices dropped considerably in the post-harvest months of the 1958-59 crops, while the subsequent rise in the off-season was moderate. Government purchase operations were extended to new areas and substantially larger quantities were purchased in the year under review. However, the increase in the flow of supplies to the market was not commensurate with the increase in output and the improvement in the price position was not up to expectations. Government arranged substantial imports from abroad and the imported quantities, together with those internally purchased, were distributed through fair price shops. The deal with U.S.A. for importing wheat and rice to build up a sort of food bank, is significant. The various regulatory measures were also continued, including selective control on bank credit against foodgrains, ban on forward trading in foodgrains, zonal arrangements, application of sub-Section (3A) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, licensing of foodgrains dealers and millers and ban on open market purchases of wheat by roller flour mills in most States.

Production

The production of foodgrains in 1958-59 as compared to that in 1957-58 is as shown below :

Grain	(Million tons)	
	1957-58	1958-59
Rice	24.9	29.7
Wheat	7.7	9.7
Other Cereals ..	20.4	21.9
Total Cereals ..	53.0	61.3
Total pulses ..	9.5	12.2
Total Foodgrains ..	62.5	73.5

Despite damage to crops in certain areas, the 1959-60 kharif harvests seem to have been satisfactory, though no firm estimates

are yet available. Rabi sowings have been quite extensive but the persistence of the dry winter may have some effect on the out-turn.

Market Prices

The prices of foodgrains which rose to very high level in the off-season of 1958, started falling after September, 1958 in the case of kharif grains and, after February 1959, in the case of rabi grains. The wholesale price index of the rice fell from 118 in September, 1958 to 92 in March, 1959, and that of wheat came down from 125 in January, 1959 to 92 in May, 1959. The index for cereals as a whole declined from 115 in September 1958 to 99 in May, 1959. With the onset of the off-season, the prices again began to rise, but they remained considerably lower than those in the corresponding period of 1958. In the case of rice, the maximum index in the off-season of 1959 was 113 as against 118 in the previous year. In the case of wheat, the highest index, reached after the 1959 harvest, was 100 as against 114 in the preceding year. The index for cereals likewise reached the maximum level of 110 in 1959 as against 115 in 1958. Thus, the price position during the year 1959-60 was comparatively better than during the year 1958-59.

With the harvesting of 1959-60 kharif crops, the wholesale price index for rice came down from 113 in August, 1959 to 98 during December, 1959, but thereafter showed a slight rising tendency. It stood at 106 during the first fortnight of April 1960. The prices of wheat, however, did not show the usual off-seasonal rising tendency and the wholesale price index of wheat came down from 100 in October, 1959 to 95 in December 1959 and after a slight rising tendency, it again came down to 92 during the first fortnight of April, 1960. The index for cereals which stood at 110 in October, 1959, also dropped to 103 during the first fortnight of April, 1960.

State Trading

In accordance with the scheme of State Trading, wholesale dealers and millers were licensed throughout the country and Government purchases in the 1958-59 season were extended to deficit and marginally placed areas. The purchase of wheat was also resorted to in the main wheat producing States. The experience of State Trading was not quite happy in the deficit or marginally placed States where the flow of market arrivals was adversely affected. Purchases were, therefore, discontinued by the Governments of West Bengal, Bihar, Madras, Mysore and Kerala. Thus, during 1959-60, procurement of rice/paddy is being made only in the States of Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Orissa.

Purchases of wheat were started in the four major wheat producing States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

At the end of April, 1960 purchases were being made as under:

By the Central Government—Rice—in Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Andhra Pradesh.

By State Governments—Rice—in Uttar Pradesh and Orissa.

Paddy—in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Assam.

Wheat—in Punjab, U.P., and Madhya Pradesh.

Total purchases of rice and paddy (in rice equivalent) in the 1958-59 season (November-October) both by the Central and State Governments amounted to 13.86 lakh tons as compared with 4.61 lakh tons in the preceding season. During the 1959-60 season (November to mid-April) total purchases of rice and paddy (in rice equivalent) both by the Central and State Governments amounted to 7.80 lakh tons. In the case of wheat, purchases which commenced in May, 1959, amounted to 2.89 lakh tons up to the middle of April, 1960.

Market Arrivals

The flow of market arrivals of rice from the 1958-59 crop showed an increase in the surplus States of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Punjab. In other States, either the increase in output was not associated with an increase in market arrivals or there was actually a substantial deterioration in these arrivals. As for wheat, arrivals declined in Uttar Pradesh and Punjab, but improved (though not commensurately with output) in Madhya Pradesh. There has of late been evidence of at least part of the withheld stocks being brought to the market.

Imports

Imports of foodgrains during 1959 amounted to 38.07 lakh tons of wheat and 2.90 lakh tons of rice and a small quantity of coarse grains. During the first three months of 1960 the imports amounted to about 10.6 lakh tons including about 8.8 lakh tons of wheat, 1.6 lakh tons of rice and 0.2 lakh tons of coarse grains. Imports of wheat were mainly from U.S.A. under P. L. 480 Agreements and from Canada under the Colombo Plan and other Aid programmes and also from Australia on commercial basis. Rice was imported mainly from Burma and some quantity from

U.S.A. under P. L. 480. The coarse grains were imported from the U.S.A. under the P. L. 480 Agreement.

But the only long-period solution of our food problem was an expansion of foodgrain output at a rate higher than that of growth of demands. The recurrent crisis on the food front—especially in years of lean harvest—was more a short period problem which was traceable to a 'psychology of scarcity' and which could be met squarely if the Government could release enough foodgrains at stipulated prices from its own stored stock. An adequate buffer stock could not be built through internal procurement, only marginally supplemented by imports. Shri S. K. Patil's plan to build up a sizeable buffer stock, was the only solution. The Minister announced he was trying to interest the United States Government to store 5 million tons of its surplus foodgrains in India as a sort of bank from which we could draw during emergency. He succeeded.

The food deal was signed in Washington by President Eisenhower and Shri S. K. Patil in early May, 1960. It is one of the warmest of the many gestures of U.S. sympathy and support for India's economic development. By putting his own signature on the deal and thus breaking all precedents and protocol, President Eisenhower has demonstrated his firm desire to help India, and the whole "hungry underdeveloped world". This new agreement under which 16 million tons of U.S. wheat and 1 million tons of U.S. rice will be shipped to India over the next four years is almost four times as large as under any agreement previously signed with any country. The stockpiling feature of the agreement will provide India with 4 million metric tons of wheat and 1 million metric tons of rice over the four-year period for reserve purposes. India will pay Rs. 607 crores equivalent to 1,275 million dollars in rupees for the commodities plus some ocean transportation cost. Sufficient flexibility will be maintained in determining actual import programme of wheat year to year. Purchase authorisations will, for each year, be determined on the basis of annual review by the two governments prior to the beginning of each U.S. fiscal year. These reviews will take into account all relevant factors such as the U.S. stock position, changes in India's production, consumption and stock and other storage facilities.

The agreement enables India to create an adequate margin of food safety and ensures a fair start for the Third Five-Year Plan. If the certainty of food supplies will cushion inflationary pressure, we are also provided with substantial rupee resources through grants and loans of counterpart fund of over Rs. 500 crores,

for purposes of investment. The urgent task now will be to underpin the Third Five-Year Plan with effective policies of agricultural production and distribution. The new agreement provides us with a "breathing space" and during this period we must set right the weak and vulnerable sector of agriculture.

Distribution

During 1959, about 4.4 million tons of foodgrains comprising 3.4 million tons of wheat and 1.0 million tons of rice were issued from Central Stocks either direct to the retailers, flour mills etc., or to State Governments for distribution under their own arrangements. During the first three months of 1960, the issues from Central stocks have been about 10.4 lakh tons of foodgrains comprising 8.5 lakh tons of wheat, 1.7 lakh tons of rice and 0.2 lakh tons of coarse grains. The total number of fair price shops in different States in the middle of April, 1960 was over 51,000. The issue price of wheat ex-Central Government godowns continued to be Rs. 14.00 per maund while that of rice Rs. 16.00 per maund for coarse varieties.

Zonal Arrangements

The general pattern of zonal arrangements and other movement restrictions that was in force in 1958 was largely continued during 1959. A significant change during the year was the creation of the Eastern Rice Zone comprising the States of West Bengal and Orissa.

Subsidiary Foods

The Working Group on Subsidiary Foods, set up for assessing the long-term potentialities of these foods and for formulating proposals for the Third Five-Year Plan, has suggested that the production of these foods should be doubled by the end of the Third Plan period. The programme recommended for the development of subsidiary foods includes the development of dehydration and other methods of preservation of perishable foods, better and proper utilisation of available foodstuffs, production and popularisation of improved foodstuffs, enrichment and fortification of food supplies, development of catering education and the promotion of suitable deitary habits. A Scientific Food Advisory Panel has been set up in the Department of Food.

Storage & Inspection

Total storage capacity in the hands of Department of Food by the middle of April, 1960 was 16.4 lakh tons, including 4.9 lakh tons of owned capacity and 11.5 lakh tons of hired accommodation.

Steps are being taken to augment this capacity speedily by constructing a large number of new godowns, making more economical use of the existing storage capacity, hiring additional godowns from private parties, undertaking the construction of silos and by setting up a joint organisation with the CPWD for planning and constructing storage godowns. Besides, the technical aspects of bulk storage of wheat, whereby a given storage capacity can accommodate much larger quantities, are being examined.

To prevent losses to foodgrains in storage, control treatment was given to 1.6 million tons and protective treatment was repeated from time to time, covering a progressive total of 11 million tons of Central Government stocks from May, 1959 to end of April, 1960. The grain analysis laboratories analysed about 77,500 samples from imported and internally procured foodgrains during the period.

Movement

The Central Movement Organisation continued to co-ordinate and speed up rail movement, both on Government and private account, from ports and internal centres in respect of foodgrains, sugar, fertilizers, agricultural machinery etc. During the period from 1.6.1959 to 31.3.1960 about 31.49 lakh tons of imported and indigenous foodgrains were transported by rail on Central Government account.

The Movement Directorate also assisted in the movement of about 15.8 lakh tons of sugar from factories, about 6.9 lakh tons of fertilizers, about 236 wagon loads of agricultural machinery and certain quantities of fruits and vegetables during the period under review. It also assisted in the movement of about 14 lakh packages of gift parcels during the period from 1.6.1959 to 28.2.1960.

Sugar

The production of sugar in the 1958-59 season amounted to 19.19 lakh tons as against 19.78 lakh tons in 1957-58, the decline being largely due to diversion of cane to gur and khandsari. The off-take of sugar from factories for internal consumption in 1958-59 was 20.80 lakh tons as against 20.42 lakh tons in 1957-58. In view of lower output and increased demand, the sugar situation remained generally tight in 1959. Prices of sugar began to rise after the close of the main crushing period April/May, 1959. In order to keep the situation under check, the export of sugar produced by factories in Uttar Pradesh, North Bihar and Punjab was continued, and, in addition, various new measures were taken including the licensing of wholesale dealers, delegation of powers to District officers to fix sale prices of sugar, taking over the entire production

of sugar factories in Uttar Pradesh, North Bihar and Punjab for controlled distribution, allotment of specific quotas to various States and suitable restrictions on the movement of sugar.

The minimum price of sugarcane for the year 1959-60 season was revised to Rs. 1.62 per maund for gate delivery and Rs. 1.50 per maund for delivery at rail head with effect from 25th October, 1959 as compared with Rs. 1.44 and 1.31 respectively in the previous season. Some incentives have also been given to sugar factories to step up sugar production.

During the 1959-60 season, the production of sugar up to 30th April, 1960 has been 23.21 tons as against 18.71 lakh tons during the previous season upto the same date, thus exceeding even the Second Five-Year Plan target of 22.5 lakh tons.

National Sugar Institute, Kanpur

A plot of 524 acres of land in front of Kalyanpur Railway Station and adjoining the G. T. Road and Bithoor Road, about 7 miles from Kanpur Central Station, has been acquired for the institute. The foundation stone of the new building was laid on the 22nd October, 1959 by the Union Minister of Food & Agriculture and the construction work of the Institute is in progress.

The National Sugar Institute continues to turn out technical personnel for the industry. In all, 82 students were admitted in different courses at the Institute for the session 1959-60. Four students were admitted in Ph.D. Course, 41 in Associateship Course, 4 in Industrial Fermentation and Alcohol Technology Short Course and 13 in Manufacturing Chemists Course. Fortyone students passed out in June, 1959.

One student was awarded the Ph.D. degree of the Agra University and 28 students the Associateship Diploma in Sugar Technology and 12 students the Certificate in Sugar Boiling.

During the year, the experts of the Institute paid 79 visits to sugar factories to advise them in regard to their technical problems.

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CHAPTER V

AGRICULTURE

THE 1958-59 crop season touched a record level in agricultural production with foodgrains at 73.5 million tons, oilseeds 6.9 million tons, jute about 5.2 million bales and sugarcane 7.2 million tons (in terms of gur). Production of other crops was also satisfactory. The all-India index of agricultural production (with 1949-50=100) rose to 131.0 showing an increase of 14.3 per cent over 1957-58 and of 6 per cent over the previous record of 123.6 attained in 1956-57.

During the current season, 1959-60, weather conditions have not been quite favourable. Heavy rains and floods affected crops in the southern districts of West Bengal, the delta districts of Andhra Pradesh and parts of Assam, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Jammu & Kashmir. In parts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh and North Bihar, the crops were affected by drought conditions during the period of growth. Notwithstanding these natural calamities, the prospects for kharif foodgrains are quite satisfactory. Production of rice is estimated at over 29 million tons. The outturn prospects of other kharif foodgrains are also satisfactory, though a little short-fall as compared with the previous year's record output is expected. Production of jute (estimated at 45.5 lakh bales) is lower than last year's record production of 51.6 lakh bales. The decrease is due to marked fall in jute prices last year and to unfavourable weather conditions. Similarly, the production of groundnut (estimated at 43.9 lakh tons) is lower than the record production of 48.1 lakh tons achieved last year as the crop suffered heavy damage due to untimely rains in parts of Bombay and Madhya Pradesh. Cotton production is also expected to be lower than last year.

But for a drought in North-West India during February, 1960, weather conditions for the rabi crops had been quite favourable and the production of rabi foodgrains, (wheat, barley, gram) is expected to be more or less at the same level as last year. From the point of view of overall agricultural production, the year 1959-60 is expected to be fairly good.

For 1959-60 a provision of Rs. 36.87 crores was made for giving assistance to the States: Rs. 17.48 crores as long-term loans, Rs. 15.00 crores as short-term loans and Rs. 4.39 crores as subsidies.

Irrigation Facilities

The total outlay sanctioned to the States and Union Territories for minor irrigation programmes during the year amounted to Rs. 20 crores and it is expected to benefit an additional area of about 2 million acres. The gap that was found to exist between availability and utilisation of irrigation facilities created under the two Plans has also been greatly narrowed. Increased emphasis is being given on both the development of new means of irrigation and on the careful maintenance of all categories of irrigation works. The progress so far made in the field of minor irrigation indicates that the target of extending irrigation facilities to an additional 9 million acres through minor irrigation works during the Second Plan, will be achieved. In the sphere of tubewell irrigation, spill-over programmes from the First Plan have been largely completed. Out of 1500 tubewells taken up for construction in Uttar Pradesh at the end of 1956-57, 655 tubewells had been drilled, 595 completed with pumpsets and 576 energised upto the end of February, 1960. In Bombay 103 tubewells have been drilled while in Assam which lies in unproven areas, 9 tubewells have been drilled and 7 completed with pumpsets and energised. Under the Groundwater Exploration Project also, 56 tubewells were drilled out of which 29 have been successful.

Land Reclamation

The Central Tractor Organisation reclaimed 6,600 acres upto the end of October, 1959, bringing the total areas reclaimed since the inception of the organisation in 1948 to over 16.79 lakh acres. This has contributed so far to an additional yield of about 18.92 lakh tons of foodgrains valued at Rs. 51.65 crores. An annual yield of about 2.56 lakh tons is expected from the land reclaimed by it.

The Central Tractor Organisation is being closed down. Most of the tractors in CTO have already served their full term and become worn out; most of the workable machines have been transferred to the Dandakaranya Project for priority work and the remaining assets of the organisation are being sold to other projects and the Government Departments.

Fertilisers and Manures

The use of fertilisers has gained considerable popularity among our farmers and the demand for nitrogenous fertilisers in terms of ammonium sulphate amounted to 18.8 lakh tons. As against this, internal production of all nitrogenous fertilisers in terms of ammonium sulphate was 4.04 lakh tons. Out of foreign exchange made available, different kinds of nitrogenous fertilisers, viz., urea, am-

monium sulphate, nitrate and calcium ammonium nitrate etc. were also imported. The actual imports work out to 7.58 lakh tons in terms of sulphate ammonia. The total availability of nitrogenous fertilisers from import and indigenous supply stood at 11.62 lakh tons. The tight foreign exchange position has been a major limiting factor against larger imports. The demand for superphosphate is estimated at 3.42 lakh tons as against the consumption of about 1.7 lakh tons during 1958-59. As regards utilisation of compost manure about 23 lakh tons of compost is prepared annually from town refuse and night-soil. A scheme for larger and better utilisation of local manurial resources has been implemented in 1384 N.E.S. and C.D. Blocks and another scheme for production of night-soil compost is in progress in 665 *panchayats*. A pilot scheme for night-soil compost production in smaller villages has been taken up in 100 villages. Green manuring practices have made encouraging progress in Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar.

Improved Seeds

Due to the liberal aid given and other measures adopted by the Central Government, the pace of establishment of seed multiplication farms has been greatly accelerated. As against the target for the establishment of about 4,000 seed farms during the Second Plan period, more than 2,700 seed farms have been already established out of which over 2,400 seed farms have started producing improved seeds.

Crop Campaigns

The Rabi Production Campaign which was launched in 1958-59 in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi on four rabi crops, viz., wheat, barley, gram and jowar, proved a great success. This campaign combined with favourable weather conditions resulted in an increase of 3.2 million tons of foodgrains in the above-mentioned States as compared to the average production of the three preceding seasons. Six out of the above nine States raised an extra production of more than 15 per cent. During the Kharif and rabi seasons of 1959-60 also, special production campaigns have been organised.

Plant Protection

The Directorate of Plan Protection, Quarantine and Storage continued to assist the States and the Union Territories with technical advice, equipment, pesticides and personnel in controlling crop pests and diseases through its 14 Central Plan Protection Stations.

Special mention may be made of the assistance rendered to States in controlling gundhy bug pest on paddy crop in North India, Bihar, hairy caterpillar on rabi cereals in Punjab, mahali disease of arecanut in Mysore, red-hairy caterpillar on groundnut crop in Madras and field rats attacking paddy crop in Assam and Manipur. Aerial control operations were conducted over an area of 20,600 acres of sugarcane and jowar.

Agricultural Extension and Information

For strengthening extension services in the country, the Directorate of Extension has intensified its activities through its three units, viz. (*a*) Extension Training Unit, (*b*) Farm Advisory Unit and (*c*) Farm Information Unit. As against the total requirements of about 50,000 trained village level workers upto the end of October, 1963, over 39,000 village level workers have already been trained and over 10,000 are undergoing training. In addition, 1876 Gram Sevikas have also been trained and 1043 are under training. To improve the quality of training imparted to Village Level Workers, intensified training in methods and techniques of extension education has been arranged for Principals and Instructors of the Extension Training Institutions. Over 2 million copies of information material in the form of bulletins, pamphlets, leaflets, farm news releases and charts have been supplied to field workers in the Development Blocks and organisations and institutions concerned with rural development work. 110 farm radio releases were also supplied to various stations of the All India Radio for broadcast in the rural programmes.

Animal Husbandry

The development of animal husbandry is being achieved through programmes relating to Key Villages, Gosadans, Goshalas and Dairying. Under the Key Village Scheme, aimed at raising the productive efficiency of cattle, 107 existing artificial insemination centres have been expanded as against the target of 104 under the Second Plan and 198 new artificial insemination centres have been established against the target of 245. Rearing of 17,047 selected improved calves has also been subsidised as against the target of 34,550. Two Gosadans were added during the year under review to the 32 Gosadans established uptill last year and 8 Gosadans were provided with *charmalayas* for the economic and scientific utilisation of hides and end-products of the carcasses. Under the Goshala Development Scheme, 30 new Goshalas were taken up for development thus bringing the total number of Goshalas taken up for development during the Second Plan to 208.

Dairying

Dairy schemes have made a notable progress during the year. The Delhi Milk Scheme which started functioning from the 1st November, 1959, is now handling about 1,300 maunds of milk per day. The Milk Colony at Madhavaram near Madras started functioning from the 4th November, 1959 with about 500 milch animals. The Milk Colony at Haringhata near Calcutta added more animals to its strength and enhanced the handling of milk to about 1300 mds. per day. The Aarey Milk Colony continued to handle 5000 mds. of milk daily. The construction of another dairy to handle about 7000 mds. of milk daily has been started in Bombay. Further progress has been made in the development of setting up of dairies at Lucknow, Patna, Chandigarh, Gaya, Trivandrum, Bhopal, Agartala and Coimbatore. Some cooperative milk unions have been expanded. Steps are also being taken for the setting up of two milk products factories at Amritsar and Rajkot and 3 rural creameries at Barauni, Junagadh and Aligarh. Considerble aid has been received from the Government of New Zealand, from the UNICEF and under the TCM for the development and strengthening of various dairy projects in the country. During the current year, a provision of Rs. 77.3 lakhs has been made for the Delhi Milk Scheme and an amount of Rs. 275 lakhs provided as Central assistance for all the schemes, existing and new.

Poultry Development

Under the All-India Poultry Development Scheme, all the five regional poultry farms envisaged in the Second Five-Year Plan were established at Delhi, Bombay, Orissa, Mysore and Kamlahi. 203 Poultry Extension Centres were also set up by the end of March, 1960, as against the Plan target of 300 centres.

Piggery Development Scheme

Nine Pig Breeding Units and 17 Piggery Development Blocks have been established upto the middle of April, 1960. One Regional Pig Breeding station-cum-bacon factory has also been established at Haringhata.

Animal Nutrition

With a view to providing sufficient nutrition and well-balanced feed to our large population of livestock, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research initiated three Regional Animal Nutrition Centres at Haringhata, Anand and Bangalore. The object of these Centres is to study the problems of animal nutrition pertaining to eastern, western and southern regions in the country. The fourth Regional Centre has been started at Palampur in Kangra Valley

and the setting up of the fifth in the coastal region is under consideration. In addition to the Regional Centres, schemes for trace element, Degeneration of cattle in humid areas, utilisation of urea as a protein substitute and further work on paddy show, continued to progress at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute.

Fisheries

Considerable progress was made in fisheries research, extension and training. Special mention may be made of the improved techniques for induced breeding of carps which have now been adopted on a large scale by the States. An off-shore fishing station was established at Vishakapatnam to explore fishing grounds and to devise suitable methods of fishing from power fishing craft. The Central Extension Units rendered assistance to the States in imparting training to Gramsevaks and village level workers in C.D. and N.E.S. Blocks. The F.A.O., Indo-Norwegian Project, Colombo Plan and T.C.M. continued to provide technical and commodity assistance to fisheries development programmes.

Forest Development

Central assistance amounting to about Rs. 191 lakhs was allocated to the States for the implementation of Second Plan schemes. It is expected that during the current year about one lakh acres will be covered by new plantations, over 20,000 acres of degraded forests would be rehabilitated, nearly 1,600 miles of new communication roads would be constructed, nearly 6,800 sq. miles of forests surveyed and nearly 5,500 miles of boundaries would be demarcated.

Soil Conservation

With regard to soil conservation, the programmes undertaken by the States during 1959-60 include 180 schemes designed to benefit an area of 9.46 lakh acres and involving Central assistance amounting to Rs. 3.8 crores. For promoting extensive adoption of dry farming practices, 40 demonstration projects, each covering a complete water-shed of about 1,000 acres have been sanctioned in a number of States. Six Pilot Demonstration Programmes for soil conservation work in the Bhakara-Nangal catchment area were also sanctioned as Centrally-sponsored schemes at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs. Desert Afforestation and Soil Conservation Station at Jodhpur is being converted into a Central Arid Zone Research Institute in collaboration with the UNESCO under their Major Project on Scientific Research on Arid Lands.

Agricultural Marketing

In the sphere of agricultural marketing, compulsory grading under Agmark prior to export continued for sann-hemp fibre,

tobacco leaf, wool, bristles, lemongrass oil and sandalwood oil. Quality grading for internal consumption was continued in case of ghee, edible oils, butter, cotton, eggs, atta, rice, fruits, gur and potatoes. There are 798 grading stations with 1,543 authorised packers working in the country. The number of regulated markets has increased during the year to 667. At the training centres at Sangli and Hyderabad, training of four months' duration for Market Secretaries was continued. Another centre at Nagpur is running one year's training course for the staff of the State Marketing Departments. During the year the report on the Marketing of Mangoes in India and a brochure on Standard Methods of Wool Analysis were published. Under the Fruit Products Order 1955, 982 licences were issued to fruit product manufacturers and 5,224 inspections were made during the year ending 31st December, 1959. Loans amounting to Rs. 9 lakhs were sanctioned to various States during the Second Plan period upto the year ending 1959-60 for setting up and renovating food preservation industry. Under a scheme taken up in June, 1958, for subsidizing tin plates used by fruit and vegetable products manufacturers, a subsidy of Rs. 9.85 lakhs had been given upto December, 1959.

Land Reforms

A land policy for the country has been laid down in the Plan as an integral part of the programmes for agricultural development. The responsibility for enacting and enforcing land reform laws rests with the State Governments. The Government of India, however, make efforts to ensure expeditious and proper implementation of the policy laid down in the Plan. To assist the States in expanding their programmes for consolidation of holdings, the Central Government approved a provision of Rs. 79.2 lakhs as against last year's provision of Rs. 59.4 lakhs.

Agricultural Economics & Statistics

The Scheme for improvement of Market Intelligence has been expanded and a Price Intelligence Organisation has been set up to study the price situation and to advise the Government in the formulation of price control measures. Preliminary work for the World Agricultural Census, 1960, sponsored by the FAO has been started. The proformas for the 9th Quinquennial Livestock Census, 1960, have been revised and expanded. The States have initiated action for conducting the Census in April, 1961. The Agro-Economic Research Centres continued to conduct investigations into specific problems of the rural economy. The second series of Farm Management studies have been taken up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and Mysore. Pilot Farm Planning Projects have also been initiated in 10 States and 2 Union Territories. The

Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics (previously known as Statistical Wing) of the I.C.A.R. continued its activities of fundamental and applied research in statistical techniques, to impart post-graduate training in agricultural and animal husbandry statistics and to render advice to the Central and State Governments as also to the various Commodity Committees on the application of statistical techniques in the design of experiments and sampling enquiries in the fields of agriculture and animal husbandry.

Agricultural Research

The programmes of agricultural research have been further strengthened during the year and an Inter-Ministerial Agricultural Production Board has been set up in consultation with the Ministry of Scientific Research activities to assess the suitability of the results of research for propagation and field application. Under the Project for intensification of Regional Research on Cotton, Oilseeds and Millets (PIRRCOM), against the target of 21 Research Centres, 13 Centres, including 5 started during 1959-60 and one started in April, 1960, have been set up. These Centres will organise agricultural research on cross-commodity basis and deal with agricultural problems on a regional basis. At the IARI, in addition to the regular Post-Graduate courses of study, a short course on Radio Tracer Techniques and training in certain other subjects were also organised. Four new soil testing laboratories were established during the year in the all-India chain of such laboratories, thus bringing the total to 22.

Agricultural Education

With the continued Central financial assistance, the training facilities in agricultural and veterinary colleges, both at undergraduate and post-graduate levels, have been doubled and the target of 6,500 agricultural graduates and 3,000 veterinary graduates laid down in the Second Plan is likely to be fully achieved. The Government of India have also agreed to provide financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 167.5 lakhs as grant and Rs. 73.5 lakhs as loan to the U.P. Government for the establishment of an Agricultural University at Rudrapur. The University will have a College of Agriculture, a College of Veterinary Scienc and a College of Agricultural Engineering with an integrated system of teaching, research and extension on the lines of the Land Grant Colleges in U.S.A.

International Relations and Technical Assistance

India continued to be an active member of the FAO and participated in all the important meetings and conferences convened by this Organisation during the year. At the 10th Session of the FAO Conference, India's nominee, Shri B. R. Sen was re-elected

as the Director General of the Organisation for a further period of four years. Besides the FAO, the Government of India maintained co-operation with other international organisations. Technical assistance for various agricultural development projects was received under the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme of the FAO, Indo-US Technical Co-operation Agreement and the Colombo Plan. India also rendered technical assistance to other countries by providing experts and training facilities in agricultural and allied fields.

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CHAPTER VI

IRRIGATION AND POWER

THE importance of assured water supply for culturable lands and adequate power for industrial production need hardly be emphasised.

India's water resources have been placed at over 13,000 lakh acre feet, about a third being usable for Irrigation and Power Development. Irrigation has been practised in India from time immemorial, but the conception of an integrated development of the country's water and power resources began to take shape only after the attainment of Independence. Whereas the First Five-Year Plan represented the first attempt of the National Government for a systematic and planned development of the country's water potential, the Second Plan seeks to carry forward the process of development initiated in the First Plan.

It is a matter for gratification that during the fourth year of the Second Plan, which coincides with the Thirteenth Year of Freedom, the country has been able to maintain the high tempo of progress in the execution of river valley projects, notable examples of which are the Damodar Valley, Hirakud, Kosi, Rihand, Bhakra Nangal, Chambal, Tungabhadra, Nagarjunasagar, Koyna, Kakrapar and Rajasthan Canal Projects. The year witnessed the commissioning of a number of Hydro-electric and Thermal Stations.

As a result of the implementation of the major and medium schemes involving an outlay of Rs. 375 crores in the First Five-Year Plan, the irrigation potential of the country was raised by 5.3. million acres by the end of the Plan Period. The Second Plan provides for an investment of Rs. 388 crores, taking the total irrigation potential during the First and Second Plans to 13 million acres.

On the power side, the total installed generating capacity at the close of the First Five-Year Plan was of the order of 3.42 million K.W. The Second Plan originally envisaged an additional generating capacity of 3.5 million K.W.; but due to the reappraisal of Plan resources and the foreign exchange difficulties, it is expected that the additional generating capacity which is likely to be achieved, will be only of the order of 2.4. million K.W. In the first four years of the Second Plan period, the installed capacity was raised by about 1.46 million k.w.

Progress on Major Projects

Damodar Valley Projects : The Panchet Hill Dam, the largest of the dams in the Damodar Valley, was inaugurated in December, 1959. Civil works on the Durgapur Barrage and irrigation Canals (including drainage channel) have been nearly completed.

An area of 5 to 6 lakh acres is likely to be irrigated during the year as against a potential of 8,90,000 acres.

The expenditure incurred up to the end of March, 1960, was Rs. 16.65 crores on the Panchet Hill Project and Rs. 16.34 crores on Barrage and Irrigation, as against the estimated cost of Rs. 19.25 crores and Rs. 22.91 crores respectively.

The first 40,000 k.w. generating set at Panchet Hydro-electric Power Station was commissioned in September, 1959.

At the Maithon Hydel Station, the second and third units of 20,000 k.w. each, were commissioned in May and December, 1958 respectively. The Bokaro Thermal Power Station is being extended by the addition of a 75,000 k.w. generating set. It is expected to go into operation shortly. A new thermal station which will house two units of 75,000 k.w. is at present under construction at Durgapur and the first unit is almost ready for commissioning, while the second unit is expected to be ready soon. To overcome the acute power shortage in the region and to meet the demands for railway electrification and of new industries coming up in the region, a new thermal power station of 1,25,000 k.w. capacity at Chandrapura has been sanctioned.

Bhakra Nangal : The work on concreting of the Bhakra Dam is making good progress. More than three quarters of the concreting work was completed by the end of February, 1960. The maximum elevation attained in the Dam was EL 1494 in two of the blocks. Drilling and grouting work is also proceeding apace.

Unfortunately, an accident occurred in August 1959, when as a result of the failure of Hoist Chamber on the Right Diversion Tunnel, a part of the gallery system in the Dam and the left Power House were flooded. The tunnel has since been plugged and the work on the left Bank Power House is progressing satisfactorily.

The Bhakra Canal system is practically complete, and a good portion is in service.

The total expenditure on the project upto February, 1960 was about Rs. 144.53 crores, as against the estimated cost of Rs. 170.00

crores.

Work on the left bank power house, which will have 5 units of 90,000 k.w. each, is progressing. The first unit is expected to be commissioned in October|November, 1960, and the remaining sets at intervals of 2 months thereafter.

Plans to augment the generating capacity of the Power Houses at Ganguwal and Kotla by the installation of additional units of 29,000 k.w. each are in hand. The plant is likely to be commissioned by 1961-62.

At present about 96,000 k.w. of electricity is being generated by the Ganguwal and Kotla Power Houses which is utilised in the Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi.

Hirakud Dam : The earth dam, the longest in the world, was inaugurated in January, 1957. The Canal system with a commanded area of 3.8 lakh acres, has been completed.

The distributaries have been constructed by the project authorities and irrigation facilities for the entire area have been provided. Excavation work on the power channel, Power House and tail race for the Chiplima Power House Project is in progress.

An expenditure of Rs. 62.86 crores on Stage I and Rs. 6.24 crores on Stage II was incurred till December, 1959, as against the estimated cost of Rs. 70.78 crores and Rs. 14.32 crores respectively.

Power requirements of the Rourkela Steel Plant, the Aluminium Factory at Hirakud and the towns of Cuttack, Puri, Sambalpur and Sundergarh are met by the Hirakud Power Station which has, at present, an installed capacity of 1,23,000 k.w.

Works on the Chiplima Power House Project and Mahanadi Delta Irrigation Scheme are progressing according to schedule.

Tungabhadra : Nearly two thirds of the earth work and more than 80% of the masonry work have been done on the left side (Munirabad). Water courses were provided to cover 1,53,019 acres against the benefits planned for 5,80,000 acres. The actual area irrigated upto the end of 1959 was 44,365 acres.

The excavation of distributaries and field channels has been completed on the Andhra side, while the work is making steady progress on the Mysore side.

Kosi : The work on Kosi Project was started in January, 1955. The construction of 152 miles of embankments has been completed for providing flood protection. The work on the Barrage Head

Works and Canal system is in progress. It is expected to be completed by the end of June, 1963. Some work has been allotted to the Bharat Sevak Samaj. More than a third of the foundation excavation and 17% of the concreting have been completed on the Barrage and Headworks. Earthwork on the canals and the distributory system has been completed to the extent of about 60%.

The expenditure on the project till the end of March, 1960 was about 18.99 crores as against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 44.76 crores (approx).

Chambal : Nearly all the masonry and concrete work has been completed by the end of March, 1960 on the Gandhisagar Dam. It is expected to be completed by 1960-61. A little more than half the masonry and concrete work has been completed on the canal system. The progress on other work, i.e. earth-work and rock cutting is satisfactory. The work on the Kotah Barrage and Earth Dam is nearing completion.

Against the total estimated cost of Rs. 41.91 crores, the expenditure incurred on the Chambal Project (Madhya Pradesh) was 24.21 crores upto the end of February, 1960.

An expenditure of Rs. 11.01 crores has been incurred upto the end of February, 1960, on the Chambal Project (Rajasthan).

Nagarjunasagar : The work on the Dam is progressing satisfactorily. A fifth of the concreting and 37% of the masonry work has been completed. The canal system is also making good progress and it is expected that the work on the Right Bank Canal will be completed by March 1965, and on the Left Bank by the end of March, 1964.

Alignment of branches and distributaries is nearing completion and 4,858 miles of field channels have been aligned upto the end of March, 1960 against the total length of 12,878 miles.

An expenditure of about Rs. 28.00 crores was incurred till the end of February, 1960, against the estimated cost of Rs. 91.10 crores.

Koyna : 47.72% of the concreting work on the Dam has been done. The pressure shaft, nearly 80.35% of the Power House Excavation and 92.32% of the cable tunnel have been completed.

Expenditure incurred upto the end of April, 1960 was Rs. 19.45 crores against the estimated cost of Rs. 38.28 crores.

This is one of the projects for which the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has been giving assistance. An Agreement for a loan of 25 million dollars from the International

Bank to meet the foreign exchange requirements of this project was finalised at Washington in April, 1959.

Rihand Project: The total quantity of concreting to be done is about 592 lakh cft. out of which 496.3 lakh cft. of work has been done, upto the end of February, 1960, bringing the progress to 85.3%. The work is expected to be completed by June, 1961.

Erection of generating units has started. Two units of 50,000 kw. each are expected to be commissioned in 1960-61.

The expenditure incurred upto the end of December, 1959 was Rs. 21.38 crores against the estimated cost of Rs. 46.05 crores.

Rajasthan Canal Project: The Rajasthan Canal Project envisages the construction of a 415-mile long canal with a head discharge capacity of 18,500 Cusecs. The Project consists of:

(a) Rajasthan Feeder, 134 miles long of which 110 miles will be in the Punjab and

(b) Rajasthan Canal, 281 miles long, in Rajasthan.

On the whole, the work is ahead of schedule. Four out of 110 structures have been completed and 24 structures are in progress.

On full development, the canal system which will extend practically up to the old historical town of Jaisalmer, will irrigate 26.20 lakh acres of land, helping to raise nearly 9.5 lakh tons of foodgrains and other cash crops valued at approximately Rs. 29 crores per annum. The Project estimate amounting to Rs. 66.47 crores for the construction of the Rajasthan Feeder and Canal was approved by the Government of India in July, 1957.

The Second Five-Year Plan provides Rs. 17.41 crores for this Project. The expenditure incurred on the Project up to the end of March, 1960 was Rs. 6.53 crores. The Project report and estimate are under revision.

Bhadra Reservoir Project: The Bhadra Reservoir Project envisages the construction of a masonry Dam of 194 ft. high across the river Bhadra near Lakkavalli with an effective storage capacity of 63,035 m.cft. Two channels, one on either bank, for irrigating 2,44,633 acres and also to generate 41,040 k.w. of electric power at the Dam site are included in the scheme.

The Project was started during 1947. The work is in full swing.

85% of the masonry work on the Dam has been completed. Earth work on the canal system is expected to be completed by

March, 1961. Progress achieved by the end of December, 1959 was 75.5%.

15,000 acres of land were irrigated up to the end of September 1959, as against 17,374 acres of the potential created.

An expenditure of about Rs 16 crores was incurred upto the end of December, 1959, against the total estimated cost of Rs. 33.53 crores.

Kakrapar Weir: The weir was completed in June, 1953. 85% of the earth work on the Left Bank Canal and 93% on the Right Bank Canal has been completed. The progress on the masonry structures of the Canal system is ahead of schedule

An expenditure of Rs. 11.91 crores was incurred upto the end of March, 1960, as against the estimated cost of Rs. 18.65 crores.

Economy

About Rs. 9.02 crores were saved as a result of various economy measures which have been introduced in the planning, design and construction of river valley projects since 1951.

Among the projects where such economy was effected, mention may be made of the Bhakra-Nangal Project in Punjab, where the cost was reduced to the extent of Rs. 4.12 crores. At the Nagarjunasagar Dam in Andhra Pradesh, the economy measures led to a saving of Rs. 3.52 crores. In the construction of the Hirakud Dam in Orissa, about Rs. 1.25 crores were saved. The revised designs for the Badua Dam in Bihar and for gate designs at the Rihand Dam in Uttar Pradesh also resulted in economy of Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs. 3.3 lakhs respectively.

The economy measures adopted at the Bhakra, Nagarjunasagar, and Hirakud dams were based on careful studies conducted by Indian Engineers.

Investigations of Projects

The Central Government have been investigating a number of schemes of multipurpose and hydro electric projects for and on behalf of the State Governments. These investigations are being conducted to assist the State Governments in preparing new river valley development schemes. Such investigations have been completed in respect of Andhra Pradesh and are in progress in the States of Assam, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. Basin-wise data volumes, which would be useful in drawing up long-term comprehensive plans for phased develop-

ment of the river basins, are being compiled. Such volumes have been completed in respect of 79 rivers in the country.

Flood Control

Taking advantage of the data collected, most of the State Governments had prepared Master Plans for flood control on rivers within their jurisdiction. These plans are now being revised by them in the light of the recommendations of the High Level Committee on floods.

At present, there are State Flood Control Boards in all the States except Madras and Rajasthan; and four River Commissions (Floods) at the inter-State level for the Brahmaputra, the Ganga, the North-West rivers and the Central India rivers. Towards the end of 1959, the Jammu and Kashmir Government constituted a high level Board, namely 'the Jammu & Kashmir Flood Control Board' for the speedy and efficient execution of flood control schemes in that State. The Central Flood Control Board, which met in December last, reviewed the action taken by the various States in implementing important decisions of the Board, such as levy of flood cess, flood plain zoning, implementation of the recommendations contained in Volume I of the report of the High Level Committee on Floods, etc. The Board also noted with satisfaction that the Planning Commission had agreed to raise the Second Five-Year Plan provision for Flood Control from Rs. 49 crores to Rs. 56 crores.

The High Level Committee on Floods, which had submitted the first volume of its report towards the end of 1957 completed its deliberations towards the end of 1958 and submitted the second and final volume of its report. Volume II of the report has been forwarded to the various State Governments. The report will be considered by the River Commissions and then by the Central Flood Control Board.

Unfortunately, some parts of the country experienced severe floods in 1959. The floods occurred earlier than usual in some parts, while in others, they lingered longer than usual. Jammu & Kashmir State experienced the worst flood in living memory. West Bengal, especially the southern and Central regions, and some parts of Assam, also experienced very heavy floods. Severe floods occurred in areas which are comparatively free from floods; for instance, parts of Bombay, Mysore and Madhya Pradesh, which are but infrequently visited by floods, experienced severe floods during the year. The various flood control schemes executed since 1954 afforded protection from floods to over 60 lakh acres of land, 47 towns and 4,200 villages.

The total installed capacity for power generation in India in 1960-61—the last year of the Second Plan—will be 5.8 m.kw.—the additional capacity created during the Plan period being 2.4 m.kw.

About 35,000 miles of high voltage transmission lines and transformer stations will have also been constructed in the Second Plan period.

The additional installed capacity, expected to be created in the Third Plan period, will be about six million kw.—2.4 m. kw. from schemes which are continued from the previous Plan periods and 3.6 m. kw. from new schemes, including 0.3 m.kw. from atomic power stations.

Progress up to March 1960 : The total installed capacity in the last financial year reached the figure of 4.60 m.kw.—about 2,81,500 kw. having been added in 1959-60. The major power units commissioned during the year were Korba (Madhya Pradesh) 60,000; Periyar (Madras) 35,000 kw.; Machkund (Andhra Pradesh) 42,500 kw.; Panchet (DVO) 40,000 kw.; Utran (Bombay) 30,000 kw.; Peringalkuthu (Kerala) 8,000 kw.; and Kundah (Madras) 20,000 kw.

By March, 1959, 28,250 miles of transmission lines had been constructed and energised; and in 1959-60, about 3,000 miles of 66 kw. and above.

Further, measures have also been adopted to derive maximum benefit from various power projects in the Plan periods. A programme of power development, transcending State boundaries, and integration of the power systems into State and regional grids has been formulated. To achieve this, preliminary steps have been undertaken for establishment of a grid system for the southern region, comprising Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala.

Ultimately, an All-India super-grid system will be avolved covering the entire country. This will facilitate interchange of power from one State to another, so as to obtain optimum benefit from the available generating capacity in the individual States.

Central Board of Irrigation & Power

The Central Board of Irrigation and Power held its Annual Research Session at Hyderabad from the 8th to 12th July, 1959. Some of the important subjects discussed were design of dams and weirs, rain run-off and sub-terranean water studies; soil mechanics, soil-properties and their measurements etc. The Board, at a special meeting, set up a committee to study the question of canal lining with particular reference to the proposed lining of Rajasthan Canal.

The Annual Session of the Board was held at New Delhi from the 23rd to 25th November, 1959. It was attended by eminent engineers from the Irrigation and Electricity Department of the Central and State Governments and representatives of international organisations.

National Projects Construction Corporation

The National Projects Construction Corporation, an organisation set up under the Indian Companies Act, has at present a paid up capital of Rs. 105 lakhs contributed by the Central and the State Governments, which have agreed to participate in the scheme. The Corporation was able to complete the Wazirabad Barrage in Delhi in the record time of one working season. The timely completion of the barrage has saved the population of Delhi from the recurring shortage of water. It has also taken up work on the Chambal Project (Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh territories), and on the Badua Dam and Kosi Barrage (Bihar). During 1959-60, the Corporation made a profit of Rs. 3,73,895 and declared a dividend of 3½%.

Legislation

(*i*) *The Inter-State Water Disputes Act*, 1956: The rules under this Act were promulgated on the 23rd June, 1959.

(*ii*) *Amendment to the Indian Electricity Act*, 1910: The Indian Electricity (Amendment) Act, 1959 (32 of 1959) which amends certain provisions of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (9 of 1910), was passed by both Houses of Parliament. It received the President's assent on the 5th September, 1959 and came into force with effect from that date.

Indo-Pakistan Canal Water Dispute

Mr. Eugene R. Black, President of the World Bank, visited India and Pakistan in May, 1959, for further discussions with the two Governments on the Indo-Pakistan Canal Water dispute. On the basis of the understanding reached by the President of the Bank, discussions were resumed in London on the 5th August, 1959. At the London meeting agreement was reached on several Heads of Agreement.

Discussions were resumed in Washington on the 19th October, 1959. The Heads of Agreement formulated in London and certain other Heads of Agreement worked out in Washington, have now been elaborated into the text of an International Water Treaty. The text has been received by the Government and is under examina-

tion. In the meantime, talks are proceeding in Washington to finalise the text of Several annexures to the Treaty.

International Conference held in India

At the invitation of the Government of India, the United Nations Bureau of Economic Affairs and ECAFE jointly held a meeting of the Working Party on Earth-moving Operations at New Delhi from the 7th to the 14th September, 1959, in which 34 foreign and 89 Indian delegates participated. The Conference was inaugurated by Hafiz Mohd. Ibrahim, Union Minister of Irrigation & Power.

Foreign Aid under the T. C. M. Programme

Equipment valued at about $20.1 millions (including ocean freight charges) has so far been received under this Programme. The beneficiaries of the aid include Hirakud, Kakrapar, Mahi, Ghataprabha, Chambal and Rihand projects as also the Technical Training centres at Kotah and Nagarjunasagar and Rural Electrification schemes.

World Agricultural Fair : A pavilion has been put up at the World Agriculture Fair to explain the progress made in the irrigation and power sector.

Publications : A number of publications were issued during the year. The more important ones were :

(*a*) Pamphet on 'Flood Control in India';

(*b*) Guide books on Tungabhadra in English, Hindi, Telugu and Kannada;

(*c*) The monthly Journal '*Bhagirath*'.

The library of the C.W. & P.C. received 1714 books, 1653 journals, 115 maps and 105 photographs.

Rural Electrification

Sixty-nine rural electrification schemes, costing about Rs. 33.26 crores, included in the Second Plan, were examined.

Consistent with the development already made in the field, preparatory work was initiated for assessing the requirements of funds, etc. for the Third Five-Year Plan for expansion of Power in rural areas in the various States.

Foreign Exchange Cell

Estimates for foreign exchange requirements of power projects (both core and non-core) were prepared. Due to the difficult

foreign exchange position, all project authorities were advised, in the matter of procurement of plant and equipment, to utilise loans secured from the U.S.A. and Japan, as far as possible. The procurement of electrical equipment from the US.S.R. and other East European countries on non-convertible rupee payment basis was also continued. Individual applications for foreign exchange release received from project authorities, were examined and recommendations made.

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CHAPTER VII

LAND POLICY

THE responsibility under the Constitution for undertaking land reform legislation and implementing the same, rests with the State Governments. In view of the importance of land reform measures to the agrarian economy and the economy of the country as a whole the land policy has been set out in the Plan as an integral part of the programmes for agricultural development to be pursued by each State after taking into account local conditions and needs. The Central Committee for Land Reforms considers important proposals on the subject received from the State Governments and advises them from time to time on further measures necessary for achieving the objectives of land policy and to maintain a broad common approach as between the measures adopted in various States. The progress of land reforms in the various States and principal developments in the field during the year under report are briefly indicated below.

Abolition of Intermediaries

During the year under review, legislation has been enacted for abolition of certain Inams and Watans, cash grants, Bandhijama, Ugadia, Aghat and Ijara tenures prevailing in different parts of Bombay, Muafis and Inams prevailing in Madhya Bharat area of Madhya Pradesh and Zamindari and Biswedari tenures in Rajasthan. Legislation has been undertaken for abolition of intermediary tenures in Tripura. Implementation of intermediary abolition laws has either been completed or is nearing completion in the various States. Steps have also been taken to expedite payment of compensation to ex-intermediaries. About Rs. 128 crores have so far been paid to them towards compensation.

Tenancy Reforms

During the year under report a comprehensive tenancy legislation has been enacted providing uniform tenancy law for the entire State of re-organised Madhya Pradesh. The Delhi Land Reforms Act was extended to 15 villages which had earlier been excluded from the purview of the Act. A Bill including provision for tenancy reform measures was passed by the Kerala Legislature. Legislation providing for comprehensive tenancy measures has also been undertaken in Bihar, Mysore, Orissa, Manipur and Tripura. Comprehensive tenancy legislation had been undertaken

in Assam, Bombay, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.

Pending enactment of comprehensive legislation, interim protection provided earlier to tenants in Andhra Pradesh (former Andhra area), Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Orissa and Manipur continued during the year.

Security of Tenure

Security of tenure has been provided to tenants to a large extent in most of the States. All tenants in cultivating possession of land have been afforded full security of tenure in U.P., Delhi and in respect of tenants other than Bargadars (crop-sharers) in West Bengal. In Assam, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh owners have been given right to resume land for personal cultivation subject to the condition that a minimum area is left with the tenants. In respect of non-resumable area tenants have fixity of tenure. In Jammu & Kashmir, West Bengal (in respect of Bargadars), former Hyderabad State, and Vidarbha and Kutch areas of Bombay, a limit has been placed on resumption of land by the landowner but the tenant is not entitled to retain a minimum area for cultivation in all cases.

Measures adopted in various States for transfer of ownership rights to tenants generally follow the following patterns :—

(*i*) All tenants have been brought into direct contact with the State as in U. P. and Delhi. In West Bengal, the under-raiyats have come in direct contact with the State and have rights of *raiyats*. The Hyderabad Tenancy Act contains a provision authorising Governments to transfer ownership to tenants under certain conditions by means of a notification. The Act had been enforced in parts of Telangana, Karnataka and Marathawada area. It has been extended to the entire Marathwada area of Bombay. In Vidarbha and Kutch areas of Bombay provision has been made for compulsory transfer of ownership to tenants from April 1, 1961. Legislation has been enacted in Madhya Pradesh for transfer of ownership to tenants in respect of non-resumable area.

(*ii*) The tenants have been asked to buy ownership by a stipulated date, failing which they become liable to ejectment as in Bombay. In Rajasthan, provision has been made for conferment of ownership on all tenants in respect of non-resumable area. A tenant has, how-

ever, option to remain a tenant under the State. Similar provision has been made in the Kerala Bill.

(*iii*) In Punjab and Himachal Pradesh tenants have been given an optional right of purchase. In former Hyderabad area till notification is issued for transfer of ownership and in Vidarbha and Kutch areas upto 1st April 1960 tenants will also have the optional right of purchase.

(*iv*) In some States as in Assam, Jammu & Kashmir and West Bengal, where ceiling on existing holdings has been fixed, tenants cultivating the surplus land are settled as owners. Similar provision is being made in Bihar Bill.

Regulation of Rent

Legislative provisions have generally been adopted in nearly all the States for regulation of rent. In Assam, Orissa, former State of Hyderabad, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh the maximum rate of rent has been fixed at 1|4th or 1|5th of the gross produce as recommended in the Plan. In Bombay and Rajasthan it has been fixed at 1|6th of the gross produce. In other States, maximum rent has been fixed at 1/3rd of the gross produce or more. During the year under review in Madhya Pradesh, law has been enacted fixing maximum rent at 2 to 4 times the land revenue. Legislation has been passed in Kerala and undertaken in Mysore, Manipur and Tripura for fixation of maximum rent at 1/4th or 1/5th of the produce or less.

Ceiling on Land Holdings

Ceiling on land holdings has two aspects, viz. (i) ceiling on future acquisition had been fixed, earlier, in the States of Assam, Bombay (pre-reorganised), Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh (Madhya Bharat area), Punjab (including PEPSU area), Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi and former States of Hyderabad and Saurashtra. During the period under review, legislation was enacted for the entire re-organised Madhya Pradesh and a Bill was passed in Kerala also. Legislation has also been taken up in other States except Madras where the proposals have been formulated.

Legislative provision for a ceiling on existing holdings had been made earlier, in the States of Assam, Bombay (Vidarbha and Kutch areas), Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab (PEPSU area), West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh and former Hyderabad State. The Punjab Government (in respect of Punjab area) have powers to take over land held by owners under personal cultivation in excess of 30 standard

acres. During the period under review, Bills have been passed in Kerala and Rajasthan for ceiling on existing holdings. Legislation has also been undertaken by Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Manipur and Tripura. In Bombay, a Bill has been published but not yet introduced. In Madras, proposals have been formulated.

Consolidation of Holdings

Legislation for consolidation of holdings and prevention of fragmentation of land has been enacted in Bombay, Orissa, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad), Punjab, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Delhi. In Assam, legislative provision exists in the Rural Panchayats Act, 1948 only for prevention of fragmentation of holdings.

Legislation providing both for consolidation of holdings and prevention of fragmentation of land has been undertaken by Assam and Mysore. The legislation undertaken in Bombay for extending the Bombay Act with suitable modifications to the entire area of the reorganised State has been enacted. The Madhya Pradesh Code which was enacted during the year, contains provisions both for consolidation of holdings and prevention of fragmentation of land.

Substantial progress in consolidation of holdings has been made in the States of Bombay (18.1 lakh acres); Madhya Pradesh (33.4 lakh acres); Punjab (95.6 lakh acres); Rajasthan (4.0 lakh acres); and U.P. (30.7 lakh acres). The total area consolidated in various States up to the end of June 1959, comes to about 191.9 lakh acres.

With a view to assisting States to expand their programmes on consolidation of holdings, the scheme has been made eligible for Central assistance and the Centre meets upto 50 per cent of the net expenses incurred by a State in its programme or 25 per cent of the gross expenditure incurred on the scheme, whichever is less. For the year 1958-59, an amount of Rs. 59.35 lakhs was approved as Central grant to States where the scheme is being implemented. During the year under report an amount of about 79.17 lakhs has been approved.

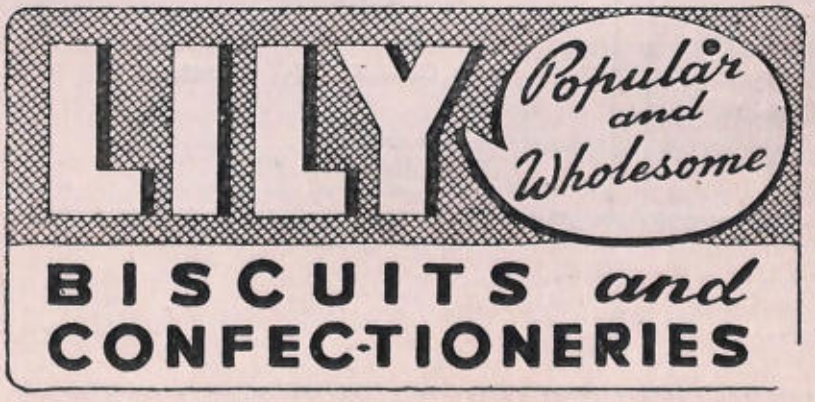
Cooperative Farming

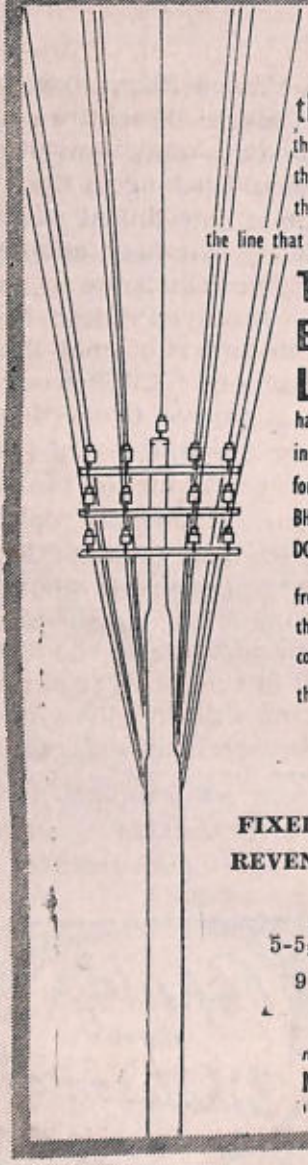
The Standing Committee of the National Development Council considered the programme of co-operative farming in September, 1957 and decided that 3000 co-operative farming experiments should be carried out during the rest of the Second Plan period. The Lok Sabha adopted a non-official resolution on March 28, 1959 envisaging the formation of Service Co-operatives as a first step towards

the introduction of co-operative farming in the country. The Government of India set up a working group on June 11, 1959. The report of the group was released on 15th February, 1960. The group has also suggested that 320 pilot projects, one roughly for each district, be carried out.

Bhoodan

The movement started by Acharya Vinoba Bhave began on a modest scale on April 18, 1951. It now covers the entire country. The movement has widened out into *Gramdan*—donations of entire Villages—the ideal being that all land should belong to the village community as a whole. This movement is now linked with community development projects. Legislation has been adopted for facilitating donation and distribution of *Bhoodan* lands in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bmbay (Saurashtra area), Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. Rs. 11.92 lakhs in 1956-57 and Rs. 10 lakhs in 1957-58 were sanctioned by the Government of India as assistance to the Bhoodan movement. Rs. 1.82 lakhs were spent by the Ministry of Community Development in 1958-59 and Rs. 2.65 lakhs, for supplying *Bhoodan* literature to community development blocks. Upto November 30, 1959 the land collected under *Bhoodan* is 44,09,636 acres, the area of land distributed is 8,40,909 acres and the number under *Gramdan* is 4,565.





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CHAPTER VIII

EDUCATION

THERE has been considerable progress in the Central Government's activities in the matter of education. The Central budget for education for 1960-61 amounts to Rs. 40.12 crores against Rs. 34.79 crores for the previous year. Steps have been taken to accelerate the introduction of universal free compulsory education. By the end of the Third Plan period we will have reached an advanced stage in the implementation of the programme. Sufficient emphasis is laid on girls' and women's education. Schemes for pushing up their education which is lagging behind are formulated and implemented. In the case of basic education, progress though slow, owing to the want of proper text-books and adequately trained teachers, is being made. The introduction of three-year degree course in the matter of university education, has been effected in almost all the universities. A new orientation is being given to educational pattern by the scheme for the introduction of National Service. This scheme is being worked out. In order to make rapid progress in the spread of education throughout the country, what has been felt to be of great importance is the preparation of text books and trained personnel for teaching work. In both these directions efforts are being made and the measure of the spread of education is dependent on the fulfilment of these two requirements. A survey of the schemes and their working will show in what directions and in what measure, success has been achieved, during the year.

A draft Third Five-Year Plan of Educational Development has been prepared by a Working Group on Education constituted at the Centre with the Educational Adviser as Chairman.

Free and Compulsory Education

The Panel on Education of the Planning Commission have recommended the breaking up of the prescribed period for the provision of universal free and compulsory education into two stages. The first stage in this drive is to be completed by 1965-66 at the latest. The Central Advisory Board of Education and the Education Ministers of the various States have endorsed the recommendation made by the Education Panel. The Central Working Group on Education has approved the total expenditure of Rs. 300 crores for the Third Five-Year Plan. The figure has been calculated in the

light of the estimates received from the various States, and incorporated in the education plan for the country. Towards the effective implementation of the programme of universal free and compulsory education, a scheme has been formulated by the Ministry of Education during the Third Five-Year Plan for making available an adequate number of trained teachers. This would involve an increase in the intake capacity of the training institutions that already exist, on the one hand, and, on the other, the opening of additional institutions, where necessary. To expand training facilities, and particularly to increase the number of women teachers, the Central Government gives grants to State Governments on a hundred per cent basis.

The model legislation for compulsory education prepared by the Ministry of Education, in consultation with the Ministry of Law, has been considered by the All-India Council for Elementary Education. The State Governments will receive this model legislation to guide them in their efforts to introduce compulsory education. Bills in Parliament are to be proposed by the Government of India for compulsory education in the Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura.

Education of Girls and Women

A National Council for Women's Education was set up during the period under report to advise the Government on the problems of girls' education at various stages and the education of adult women. A special provision for women's education has been proposed by the Ministry and this provision will form part of the Third Five-Year Plan. A recommendation has been made to the State Governments that in each State Department of Education there should be a Deputy Director of Education or Joint Director whose function it will be to formulate and carry out a special programme for the education of girls and women in the State. In the budget for 1959-60, a sum of Rs. 70.50 lakhs was provided under the Centrally sponsored scheme for the expansion of girls' education and training of women teachers at the elementary stage. Besides, a special provision has been proposed by the Ministry of Education towards the implementation of the recommendations of the National Council relating to a special programme of education for girls and adult women. This provision will form part of the Third Five-Year Plan.

A special programme of production of literature for children has been launched by the Central Ministry of Education in the Second Five-Year Plan, to encourage the production of suitable literature for children. For 1959-60 a provision of Rs. 3 lakhs was

made for the scheme. To train authors in the technique of preparing literature for children, four State Governments are to receive Rs. 11,000 each for the year 1959-60. These States will organise *Sahitya Rachnalayas* where the authors will receive training.

Basic Education

Activities connected with the orientation of our primary schools towards the Basic pattern proceeded apace during the year under review. A national seminar was arranged to discuss the various problems connected with this programme and the seminar recommended that the programme of orientation should be completed by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan or the earlier part of the Third Five-Year Plan. Another recommendation of the seminar was that the entire expenditure for the teacher-training programme should be borne by the Government of India and in so far expenditure relating to the provision of equipment and literature to the oriented schools is concerned, the State Governments should meet it. The seminar placed emphasis on the need to obtain the utmost co-operation of the public in the orientation programme and the need to avoid heavy expenditure.

In the matter of establishing post-graduate schools, the upgrading of senior Basic schools to post-graduate schools, grants were given by the Central Government to State Governments as well as voluntary organisations. The revised budget estimate of grants to State Governments is Rs. 1,50,000 and to voluntary organisations, the estimate is Rs. 70,500 for the year 1959-60.

The Ministry of Education continued its programme of producing literature and other material on Basic education in addition to guide books for teachers of Basic schools. Prizes were offered to two best books for each of the eight grades of the Elementary stage under the prize competition for suitable guide books for teachers of Basic schools instituted by the Ministry during the year 1958-59. The Basic Education Literature Committee has recommended that the prize-winning books might be examined for publication in Hindi and the possibility of getting them published in other regional languages through the State Governments might be considered. Literature on Basic education also includes monographs, production of supplementary reading material for children of Basic schools and source books for Basic school teachers.

The Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Delhi Branch, is being entrusted with the responsibility of starting an urban Basic school at New Delhi. This school will be of the Higher Secondary grade.

The National Institute of Basic Education continued its activities during the year. Research was completed and draft reports prepared on the general framework of correlated syllabus for Basic schools and evolving targets for craft work for the various grades of Basic schools. Work on the comparative costliness of Basic and non-Basic education and the analysis and evaluation of language readers for Classes I to II of Basic schools and Hindi-speaking States has been taken in hand. In addition, a new research project on "Analysis and evaluation of some integrated syllabii" was taken up. The Institute also prepared abstracts of some research works completed in some institutions. A two-week workshop-cum-refresher course in the technique of correlation for principals of under-graduate training institutions and lecturers of post-graduate Basic training colleges, was arranged by the National Institute. A one-week conference of headmasters and inspecting officers of the 11 proposed Model Basic Schools of Delhi, arranged by the Delhi Municipal Corporation, discussed various measures to be adopted for the successful working of the proposed Model Basic Schools. A symposium on organising Basic education in urban areas was also conducted. There was a fortnight's national short-term training course for administrators in Basic education. The Institute continued to bring out its quarterly journal *Buniyadi Talim* and other publications like *Basic Education Bibliography, Measuring Educational Potentiality of Crafts* etc. The Institute carried on its other activities during the year, performing clearing-house functions, giving guidance and advice to visiting officers from abroad on the technique, concept and progress of Basic education. The revised budget estimate for the Institute is Rs. 1,63,400 for the year 1959-60.

Secondary Education

The amount provided for Central assistance during 1959-60 for schemes of re-construction in the field of Secondary education is Rs. 3.5 crores.

The Directorate of Extension programmes, formerly the All-India Council for Secondary Education, organised seminars on all-India, regional and State basis to help headmasters, teachers and educational administrators to discuss the new goals and problems relating to the reorganisation of Secondary Education in the country. So far 54 extension service departments have been set up by this body to provide inservice training to Secondary teachers. Inservice training was given through workshops, libraries, audio-visual and guidance services. Another point of interest is that the Directorate organised Science Clubs to strengthen science teaching in schools. These Science Clubs were financially assisted and guided expertly

by the Directorate. A Central Examination Unit has also been set up to promote examination reform. During the next year, programmes are to be taken up to train officers to man State Evaluation Units, to establish regional offices and organise science fairs. Towards these activities, a sum of Rs. 18,12,000 has been provided for 1960-61.

A Committee on Moral and Religious Education was appointed by the Government of India during the period under review in order to make a study of the question of suitable provision of moral and religious education in educational institutions. The 27th Session of the Central Advisory Board of Education endorsed the findings of the Committee.

During the year, 71 primary and Secondary school teachers were given national awards in recognition of their outstanding service in the teaching profession. The awards were given by the President of India early in the year under the scheme of National Awards for Teachers that was instituted last year. The number of teachers thus honoured, 71, is an increase on the number of teachers similarly honoured last year, 32.

The Central Bureau of Textbook Research and the Central Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance continued their activities during the year.

University Education

Almost all the universities have accepted the three-year degree course pattern, some with certain minor modifications. To date 22 universities have effected its actual introduction. Certain uniform basic standards of education are expected to be ensured and maintained at the university level by this new pattern. A provision of Rs. 90 lakhs exists in the budget estimates for 1960-61 as Central assistance under the scheme.

The Central Government, on the recommendations of the University Grants Commission, are sanctioning loans to universities and the constituent colleges of the University of Delhi for the building of hostels and staff quarters. These loans carry interest equal to the borrowing rate of the Government of India current at the time of the sanctioning of the loans.

In the Second Five-Year Plan a scheme to strengthen the existing institutions of higher learning has been included. Under this scheme recognised institutions of national importance obtain financial assistance from the Government. These institutions will be selected by an advisory committee which has been set up for the

purpose. For 1960-61, a provision of Rs. 13 lakhs has been made under the scheme in the budget estimates.

To promote and develop general education programme in universities, the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission have arranged for exchange of teams of Indian and American educationists and conferences and seminars of university professors. Under the India Wheat Loan Programme, reading materials are to be prepared and books and equipment supplied.

To work out a suitable programme of national service by students, a committee of educationists and administrators was appointed by the Ministry of Education. This programme is proposed as a measure of educational reform for the promotion of discipline. It is also meant for the improvement of the quality of manpower which the country needs for a rapid social and economic development. Details of the scheme are now being worked out.

Rural Institutes

During the period under review, one new rural institute of higher education was started. 20 teachers were deputed for advanced training in the USA in Extension and Research methods under the Indo-U.S. Technical Programme.

Audio-Visual and Social Education

To conduct research and experiments in the field of audio-visual education, a National Institute of Audio-visual Education has been established. The Central Government is expected to provide a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs to encourage audio-visual education in States and Union Territories.

During the period under review, the National Fundamental Education Centre expanded and consolidated its activities. To impart training in Librarianship to District and Central State librarians and to organise other special courses, an institute has been established with Central assistance under the auspices of the University of Delhi.

A sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been sanctioned during the current year to the National Book Trust to carry out its activities for the publication at a reasonable price of good quality books in various Indian languages. These books are meant to reach a large clientele of readers.

It is proposed to set up shortly an evening institute for workers at Indore. The institute will impart instruction to the workers in civics, general education and recreation.

Social Welfare

During the year, a provision of Rs. 200 lakhs was made in the budget for the activities of the Central Social Welfare Board. The Board assisted 2,130 voluntary organisations during the year. These organisations work in different fields of social welfare. Among the other activities of the Board during the year, mention should be made of the decision to provide condensed courses of about two years' duration to meet the special educational needs of adult women. Another scheme undertaken by the Board was the establishment of Urban Welfare Extension Projects. The object of the scheme is to assist voluntary organisations to provide cultural and social amenities for the less developed localities in urban areas.

In the field of education of the handicapped, the Kindergarten and the Primary sections of the Model School for the Blind at Dehra Dun have started functioning. Provision has been made for the award of scholarships to the blind, the deaf, the arthopaedically handicapped and the mentally retarded children.

The first employment office, as part of the National Employment Service, was established at Bombay in March, 1959, to help the physically handicapped to obtain posts. It is proposed to establish a network of such special offices all over the country.

Random sample surveys of the handicapped have been set afoot in order to obtain an idea of the numbers and special needs of the handicapped.

Scholarships

The various scholarship schemes administered by the Government of India for the encouragement of higher studies of Indian nationals abroad and of foreign students in India were continued during the year. The award of scholarships or stipends, book grants and free seats in hostels to the children of political sufferers was continued during the year under review and during the year 1960-61 a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 has been provided in the budget.

The Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes scholarships scheme for post-matriculation studies in India has been decentralised in order to overcome certain procedural difficulties and avoidable delay in the payment of scholarships. The Central Government has laid down principles for the award of these scholarships and has placed the available funds at the disposal of the State Governments Union Administrations, which have been entrusted with the work of selection etc.

Physical Education and Youth Welfare

The various schemes for the promotion of physical education and recreation under the Second Five-Year Plan made appreciable progress during the year. The most notable developments in this field are the strengthening of physical education training institutions, the launching of a physical efficiency drive and the holding of efficiency tests, grants to *Vyayamshalas* and the implementation of the scheme of scholarships for higher studies in physical education. For the development of sports, their popularisation in educational institutions and in rural areas, a programme has been drawn up.

The Central Advisory Board of physical Education and Recreation has appointed a committee to examine the question of co-ordination and integration of the various schemes in the field of physical education and recreation and youth welfare. Another committee has been set up to consider the feasibility of recommending standard scales of pay to physical education teachers in various fields.

Among the various activities under the youth welfare programme of the Ministry of Education, mention should be made of grants for student tours, organisation of inter-collegiate and inter-university youth festivals, youth leadership training camps and the organisation of youth hostels, clubs and centres. The Sixth Inter-University Youth Festival was held at Mysore during this period.

To inculcate in the displaced student community wholesome ideas of citizenship, a National Discipline scheme was instituted and it was extended to non-displaced institutions also. The budget provision for this scheme during the period was Rs. 16 lakhs and for the coming year a sum of Rs. 26 lakhs has been provided in the budget.

UNESCO

In the implementation of UNESCO programmes, the Government of India and the National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO extended their full co-operation to UNESCO. In addition to participation in UNESCO's programme of exchange of persons, youth travels and workers' study tours, the Government also participated in á number of international conferences and seminars organised under UNESCO auspices.

Development of Hindi

Progress in the field of promotion of Hindi was maintained at a steady pace. A Central Hindi Directorate has been established in the Union Ministry of Education to promote and propagate Hindi.

Steps were taken by the Government of India to implement the recommendations of the Hindi Shiksha Samiti, which include the recognition of Hindi examinations conducted by the various Hindi organisations in the country, establishment of Hindi Teacher Training College in each non-Hindi State and payment of grants by the Centre and the States for opening Hindi medium schools. The Ministry paid grants to 16 non-Government organisations and individuals towards the promotion and development of Hindi in addition to substantial grants in the shape of "Ways and means advances" to State Governments.

The indexing and publications work under the Second Five-Year Plan schemes made rapid strides during the year. In the sphere of non-Plan schemes, 21 expert committees worked on the preparation of technical terminology in different subjects under the Board of Scientific Terminology. About 1,91,000 terms in different subjjejcts were evolved up to December, 1959. Of these 40,898 have been finally approved by the Government of India.

A Central Sanskrit Board has been set up to advise Government on matters relating to the propagation and development of Sanskrit. A sum of Rs. 55,000 was sanctioned towards financial assistance to voluntary Sanskrit organisations.

Educational Information

Towards the activities of the Central Secretariat Library, a sum of Rs. 1,71,050 was provided during the year. Over 8,000 enquiries on various aspects of education in India and about 200 statistical enquiries were dealt with by the Ministry during this period. 44 publications of educational interest were brought out by the Publications Section. Among these were : *Report of the Sanskrit Commission, Report of the Advisory Committee for Libraries, Report of the National Council for Women's Education, Brochure on Educational Survey of India, Planning Schools for India* and *National Plan for physical Efficiency Drive.*

The chief journal of the Ministry, *The Education Quarterly,* entered its 13th year of publication. It is popular among practising teachers in the country and abroad. The other journals which continued to be published are *Youth, Secondary Education* and *Audio-Visual Education.*

National Archives

Steady progress in the work of accession and preservation of records and research and training facilities was maintained by the National Archives of India. A provision of Rs. 14,83,900 has been made towards the activities of the National Archives during the coming year.

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CHAPTER IX

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

THE heritage of Indian culture is rich and varied. The need for interpreting it and spreading knowledge about it both in this country to our people and to the people in other countries has been increasingly realised. The Ministry of Cultural Affairs has been doing it with zeal and efficiency. Much of the heritage has not been discovered and this Ministry by means of archaeological surveys and excavations has been unearthing and bringing it to light and presenting it to the world. The activities of the Ministry which have been expanding from year to year cover the setting up of museums and libraries, publishing rare manuscripts, undertaking archaeological excavations, and bringnig out important scientific and other publications. Receiving and sending out cultural delegations, entering into cultural agreements with other countries, form an important activity in enabling a continuous flow of ideas and establishing cultural contacts on an international basis. Here is a brief account of the cultural activities conducted by the Ministry of Cultural Affairs.

The year has seen a considerable expansion of cultural activities within the country.

In the programme for the development of modern Indian languages, the first volume of *Wonder World of Science* was published in Bengali, Hindi, Marathi and Tamil and editions in other languages are in hand. The Ministry for Cultural Affairs sponsored an exhibition of Scientific and Technical Books in all Indian languages and have taken steps to encourage quicker and better publications in all these fields. It is also sponsoring the publication of a book on Archaeology in all major Indian languages and is preparing a similar book on Anthropology and some of the other major sciences. It is proposed to encourage production of books in every department of the Humanities and the physical and social sciences in every Indian language. Grants amounting to Rs. 4 lakhs were given to State Governments, literary organisations and writers under the scheme.

Museums

Considerable progress has been made in the reorganisation and development of museums. State, regional and other specialised measures have been assisted by grants totalling nearly Rs. 14 lakhs.

A programme for setting up site-museums on important archaeological sites is being implemented. The National Museum has brought out its first album. The second In-Service Training Course for Keepers and Deputy Keepers has started at the premises of Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.

The *Akademis* viz. Sahitya, Sangeet, Natak and Lalit Kala Akademis, have continued their programme of publications etc. in literature, the fine arts and music.

Central Reference Library

Three issues of the *Indian National Bibliography* and the annual volume of the *Indian National Bibliography 1958* were released by the Central Reference Literary, Calcutta. The Indian National Bibliography in Kannada script was printed and published by the Government of Mysore.

National Library, Calcutta

The library worked out a subject-wise analysis, perhaps for the first time in India, of books received under the provisions of Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act during the year 1957 and 1958. The first volume of the projected *Bibliography of Indology* covering the subject of Indian Anthropology was printed and published in January, 1960. The *Author Catalogue* of printed books in Bengali language Volume III (M.R.) was also published.

Rare Manuscripts

On the recommendation of the Indology Committee, the Government of India have decided to publish 19 rare manuscripts of national importance in Sanskrit, Prakrit, Arabic and Persian. The work of editing these manuscripts has been proposed to various scholars whose final acceptance is awaited.

Open-Air Theatres in Rural Areas

In order to encourage the growth of dramatic art in rural areas, the Ministry of Cultural Affairs have decided to set up open-air theatres. The scheme has been accepted by almost all the State Governments and aid is being given to the States for this purpose.

Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes

A scheme of Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes has been initiated with a view to promoting cultural and emotional integration and solidarity among the people of the different parts of India.

Building Grants

Cultural Organisations in various parts of the country have been given building grants on the basis of a definite policy of assistance formulated for the first time.

The Copyright Office

The Copyright office registered 589 literary works, 56 artistic works and one cinematograph film upto 31st May, 1960.

Revision of Gazetteers

The Central Advisory Board for Revision of Gazetteers was reconstituted in July, 1959 with Shri Humayun Kabir, Minister, Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, as Chairman. The plan of the first volume of the *"Gazetteers of India : Indian Union"* as well as a list of contributors to the publication was finalised.

The District Gazetteers of Dharwar (Bombay), Singhbhum and Saran (Bihar) and Lucknow (U.P.) have been published during the period under review.

A total grant-in-aid of Rs. 50,298.01 nP. was made to the State Governments of Bihar, Bombay and Madras.

Archaeological Excavations and Activities

The archaeological excavations at Nagarjunakonda and Lothal-Operations at Nagarjunkonda, started in October, 1954, have been completed. A State Museum is being built on top of a hill which will house objects of archaeological and artistic interest, while some of the other important monuments will be transplanted or reconstructed above the highest expected water level.

At Lothal, the excavations have suggested contacts between Harappa and Egyptian culture and revealed some new facts about life of those ancient days. Analyses of interpretation of the data are bound to throw new light on Indian history and may make us change our ideas of communications between countries in those days.

Excavations at other important sites were also carried out. Excavation at Diamabad, District Ahmednagar brought to light the remains of Colithic culture. As a result of explorations, a few microlithic sites were discovered at Mayurbhanj, Puri, Dhenkanal and Keonjhar districts of Orissa.

A large number of epigraphical records dating from early to mediaeval times was examined. Noteworthy among them are the copper-plates of Pallava Simhavarman (Circa A.D. 550-76), year 6 (being the earliest known copper-plate inscription of the Pallavas of Kanchi), the Charter of Jivagupta, son of Ramgupta from Bihar and the Prakrit inscriptions of King Vasishthiputra Ehavala Chantamula from Nagarjunakonda.

Museums have been or are shortly going to be opened at Srirangapatna, Halebid, Rupar, Lothal, Ratnagiri and Konarak. The Tipu Sultan Museum at Srirangapatna was thrown open to the public on 25th December, 1959.

Monuments and sites of national importance in Jammu and Kashmir were taken over.

The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act and the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules, 1959, came into force on 15th October, 1959.

The School of Archaeology, functioning under the Department, provides intensive training in all important branches of archaeology, including pre-history, explorations and excavations, and was opened on 15th October, 1959.

The Chemistry Branch of the Department was reorganised.

Grants

Grants totalling Rs. 14,72,087 have been sanctioned to various institutions/individuals for their cultural activities during the period 1.6.59 to 30.4.60. Under the scheme of financial assistance to persons distinguished in letters, art and such other walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances, 59 new applicants were given assistance during the period 5.6.59 to 23.4.60. The total number assisted upto 23.4.60 is 279.

Tagore Centenary

A comprehensive programme for the celebration of the Tagore Centenary within India and outside has been chalked out in co-operation with various Ministries of the Government of India, Indian Missions abroad, State Governments, Union Territories, the three National Akademis and the I.C.C.R. The Rabindranath Tagore Centenary Committee has also taken up the question of celebrating the event at international level with the Director-General of the UNESCO. The National Programme will concentrate on permanent memorials rather than temporary celebrations. The occasion will be utilised to set up a regular theatre in each State capital and also to promote the study of Indian culture in all its richness and variety. The headquarters building of the three Akademis will be named *Rabindra Bhavan*. Construction has been taken in hand and it is expected that the exhibition block and the major part of the new building will be ready before the Tagore Centenary.

History of Freedom Movement

The first volume of the *History of Freedom Movement* is ready and will be released very shortly.

Cultural Activities Abroad

Exhibitions : The most outstanding event of the year has been the Exhibition entitled '5000 years of Indian Art'. The Exhibition consists of nearly 1000 pieces of sculpture, classical and medieval paintings and handicrafts. It was held at Villa Huegel, Essen in May-September, 1959, at Zurich in October 1959—January 1960 and is at present at Paris. It is expected to travel to Vienna and Rome. From all reports the Exhibition has been an unprecedented success and through it the European world has come to know of the wealth, the variety and the depth of Indian Art.

An Exhibition consisting of medieaval and contemporary paintings was sent to Malaya at the invitation of the Government of Malaya. After Malaya, the Exhibition visited Singapore and Indonesia. It made a deep impression on the minds of the peoples of those countries by high-lighting the close connections between India and South East Asia.

At the invitation of the Government of India the following exhibitions visited India :

(*i*) Exhibition of Polish Graphic Art.

(*ii*) Exhibition of Soviet Photographs of historical and important places.

(*iii*) Exhibition of German Art of Today.

(*iv*) Exhibition of Art and Culture of Bulgaria in photographs.

(*v*) Exhibition of Indian paintings by Soviet painters.

Cultural Agreements and Delegations

The Government of India concluded cultural agreements with Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia. The agreement signed with Czechoslovakia has been ratified.

A five-member Indian delegation was sent to Japan to participate in the 2500th Buddha Jayanti celebrations. Artists' delegations were sent to Nepal to participate in the Independence Day, Gandhi Jayanti and Republic Day celebrations organised by the Indian Embassy. A delegation of Indian hockey players and musicians participated in the Afghan Jashan Celebrations. A delegation consisting of a *Bharat Natyam* dancer and musicians performed on the occasion of the opening of the Chancery building at Karachi.

Indian delegates participated in various International Congresses and Conferences held abroad viz. the 30th International PEN Congress at Frankfurt, West Germany; Festival of Theatre des Nations, Paris; Fourth International Biennale of Poetry at Knokke Le Zoute, Belgium etc. At the invitation of the authorities of the "Prague Spring Festival, May, 1960" Shri Ravi Shanker left for Prague on the 15th May 1960, to participate as an observer from India in the Prague Spring Festival.

The following Cultural Delegations visited India at the invitation of the Government of India under its Cultural Activities Programme and gave performances in aid of the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund :

(1) A Czech Cultural Delegation consisting of 122 members of the Czech Philharmonic Orchestra visited India in December, 1959, and gave one performance in Delhi.

(2) A Dance & Song Ensemble from the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam consisting of 45 members visited India during December, 1959, and gave performances in Delhi, Lucknow and Calcutta.

(3) "KOLO"—the Yugoslav National Song and Dance Ensemble consisting of 49 members visited India in December, 1959 and gave performances in Delhi and Bombay.

(4) A five-member troupe of Classical Opera and Ballet Artistes from Rumania visited India in March, 1960 and gave performances at Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi.

A party of 100 Bhutanese representing a cross-section of life in that country visited India for a period of one month from 14th November to 14th December, 1959.

A cultural Delegation consisting of five members, led by Dr. Milos Zanko, Member of the Croatian Republic of Yugoslavia, visited India at the invitation of the Government of India, from 16th March to 13th April, 1960.

An eight-member Delegation of Educationists led by Dr. Girnus, State Secretary for Special and Higher Learning of the German Democratic Republic, visited India from 10th March to 14th April, 1960.

A ten-member Dance and Music troupe was sent by the Government of India to Mongolia at the invitation of the Mongolian People's Republic on the 7th July, 1960.

Besides the above-mentioned major delegations, the following scholars/dignitaries visited India at the invitation of the Government of India: Mr. R. A. Beijer, General Secretary, International Association for exchange of students for Technical Experience (IAESTE) under the joint sponsorship of UNESCO and Government of India; Mr. Le-Van, Dean of the Faculty of Pedagogy, University of Hue, Republic of Viet Nam; Mr. Chao Sathiene, Deputy Inspector of Primary Education, Government of Laos; Prof. Hajime Nakamura, Prof. of Indian and Buddhist Philosophy, University of Tokyo; and Prof. Masakiyo Miyamoto, Dean, Faculty of Letters, University of Osaka.

Foreign nationals from Canada, Turkey, Sikkim, and Nepal were awarded grants for various assignments in culture and art. Mr. Richard Brooks, a Sanskrit Scholar of the University of Minnesota, was given a prize of Rs. 2,000/- to enable him to stay in India for a month, under the scheme to award prizes to students of modern Indian Languages in foreign countries.

Presentations

As a part of cultural activities programme of the Government, books and library sets relating to Indian History, Culture, Arts and Philosophy, have been presented to educational institutions/libraries and individuals in various parts of the world. Indian paintings and some furnishing material were presented for use in the 'India Room' at the Adelaide University, Australia. A few Indian plants were presented to the Municipality of La Plata, Argentina. Three packets containing Buddhist relics obtained from the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, were presented to the Namgyal Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok. Some Indian musical instruments were presented to the 'Hermitage', Leningrad. Five Stubea glass crystal pieces from designs by Indian Artists, were presented by the Ambassador of the U.S.A. to the Government of India.

During his visit to Sikkim in May, 1960, the Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, presented two statues—one of the Sarnath Buddha and the other of the Lokanatha—to the Maharajkumar of Sikkim.

Grants and Facilities

Grants were given to a number of Indo-foreign and other cultural institutions and bodies. Educational facilities for 150 Tibetan refugee students have been provided. With a view to utilising the services of Tibetan refugee learned *Lamas*, ten fellowships of the value of Rs. 300/- p.m. have been sanctioned to enable Universities and the institutions of higher learning to appoint *Lamas*.

It has been decided to put up an International Students House in the campus of the Delhi University. For this purpose, a Delhi International Students' House Society has been formed. It has also been decided to set up an India House at the Cite Universitaire, Paris, for the use of students there. For the time being, the House will be constructed for 50 students.

Indian Council of Cultural Relations

The Indian Council of Cultural Relations was given a grant of Rs. 6 lakhs during 1959-60 for its maintenance and activities. The Council sent a delegation to the Pakistan Philosophical Congress at Dacca and a Dance Troupe to Burma. It also financed the visits of distinguished Indians to Africa, Madagascar and Mauritius. Other important activities of the Council were: (*i*) organisation of summer camps, (*ii*) establishing Local Welfare Committees for Students at Aligarh, Allahabad, Amritsar, Banaras, Calcutta and Lucknow; (*iii*) arranging visits of students from foreign countries *e.g.* Malaya, Singapore, Iran and Lebanon; (*iv*) sending cultural lecturers to British Guiana and Dutch Guiana; (*v*) starting a series of 'Azad Memorial Lectures'; (*vi*) maintaining Chairs of Indian Studies at Iran and Turkey; (*vii*) purchase of books on behalf of the Ministry for presentation abroad and (*viii*) publishing Cultural Magazines etc.

To enable the Council to have a building (Azad Bhavan) of its own, the Ministry sanctioned a building grant of Rs. 3,75,000/-. The construction is in progress.

Scholarships and Publications

Scholarships pertaining to scientific, technical and cultural subjects continued to be awarded by the Government of India, both to Indian students as well as to foreign nationals.

Under existing schemes sponsored by this Ministry over 291 scholarships have already been used during the year under report for study in 19 countries. There were in India 220 foreign scholars from 18 countries, studying in India during the period under review. In order to promote cultural relations with India, nearly 27 foreign governments/organisations offered scholarships for Indian Nationals for study/training in a number of subjects directly connected with natural development schemes including Nuclear Science, Metallurgy, Mechanisation of Agriculture, Architecture, Museology and Restoration of Paintings. In addition, offers of scholarships received under the Colombo Plan, T.C.M. Programme, various other exchange programmes and UNESCO were utilised. The new scholarship schemes implemented in 1959-60 include one

Senior Fellowship offered by Australia, a Danish Government Scholarship and Scholarships offered by the Ridgefield Foundation, U.S.A.

The most important development during the year has been the introduction of the Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowships plan. Nominations in respect of 40 and 14 scholarships offered by Governments of U.K. and Canada respectively have been sent to the respective Governments. Selection of one fellow for a Fellowship offered by New Zealand has been finalised. Applications have been invited for scholarships offered by the Governments of Australia and New Zealand.

Publications

The Publications Unit of the Ministry has brought out the following important publications :—

1. June, September, December, 1959 and March 1960 issues of "Cultural Forum".
2. What is a Great Novel?
3. Short Story—an International Symposium.
4. Directory of Museums.
5. Museums in India.
6. Indian Museums Review 1957-58.
7. Annual Report 1959-60 (English & Hindi).
8. Summary of the Annual Report 1959-60 (English & Hindi)
9. Indian Archaeology.
10. Aspects of Theatre in India Today.
11. Proceedings of the 12th Meeting of All India Council of Technical Education.
12. Ashad, Aswin, Paush 1881 (Saka) issues of Sanskriti.
13. Aj Ki Kahani.
14. Sanskriti Kya Hai ?

Information Bureau

The Bureau has up-to-date information on courses of study available in India and abroad. During the year, in addition to its normal activities, the Bureau has answered about 1,000 queries on scientific, technical and cultural subjects.

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3. Short Story—an International Symposium.
4. Directory of Museums.
5. Museums in India.
6. Indian Museums Review 1957-58.
7. Annual Report 1959-60 (English & Hindi).
8. Summary of the Annual Report 1959-60 (English & Hindi)
9. Indian Archaeology.
10. Aspects of Theatre in India Today.
11. Proceedings of the 12th Meeting of All India Council of Technical Education.
12. Ashad, Aswin, Paush 1881 (Saka) issues of Sanskriti.
13. Aj Ki Kahani.
14. Sanskriti Kya Hai ?

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CHAPTER X

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

WHATEVER the critics might say about the failures and shortcomings of the Community Development projects and programmes there is no denying the basic fact that these have stirred up the rural areas and infused into a lazy population a sense of purpose and a spirit of self-reliance. To the degree these have brought about a revolution in the character of the countryside, they have served their function. A subtle and significant change has been going on wherever these projects came to be implemented. One of the results of the stir of the new spirit was paving the way for democratic decentralisation, come to be known as *Panchayat Raj*.

According to the report of the Programme Evaluation Organisation, there are "lights and shades in the picture of the Community Development programme in actual operation". "The shades, however, predominate" says the Report "and one gathers the impression of an inadequately coordinated endeavour, Governmental rather than popular in character and sustained more by hope than achievement". That "hope" is engendered, whatever is lacking in "achievement", is a triumph not to be discounted.

Panchayat Raj

The basic features of the scheme are: (a) the passing of full responsibility to democratic bodies for planning and development, (b) maximum decentralisation of powers to the level of the village *panchayat*, and (c) setting up of a statutory body at the block level to be the basic territorial unit for planning and development, near enough to the people for them to participate in its work and contribute to its success.

The structure is based on a three-tier system. The *Zila Parishad*, at the district level, will be mainly a planning and co-ordinating body while the Block *Samiti* will be both a planning and executive body. Its role, in respect of *Gram Panchayats*, will be mainly that of co-ordination. The *Panchayat*, elected by the entire adult population of the village, will be in charge of development works in the village.

An organic link between the Block and District levels is being secured by the Presidents of the Block *Samitis* being members of the *Zila Parishad*. A similar link between the Block and the

Panchayat level has been secured in certain States while in other States there is direct election to the Block level.

State Governments are taking steps to strengthen and build up the resources of the *Panchayats*. Some States have assigned a definite percentage of the land revenue for this purpose. They have provided in the Panchayat Acts, reasonable safeguards for the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Rajasthan has introduced *Panchayat Raj* over the whole State from 1st October, 1959. Andhra introduced a similar system in November, 1959. The Jammu and Kashmir Panchayat Act, 1958 was enforced on 1st April, 1959. Madras, Mysore, Assam and Orissa have passed the Acts. The new States of Maharashtra and Gujerat are expected to take up similar legislation. Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala are expected to follow suit. Legislation will be considered in West Bengal after the State is fully covered by *Panchayats,* a process which is making rapid strides. In Bihar, the form of new legislation is under consideration.

In all the States, execution of the local works programme in the Blocks has been entrusted to *Panchayats,* wherever *Panchayat Samitis* have been formed and the control of the C. D. Programme has been fully transferred to them together with the resources and the staff.

Annual Conference on C.D.

The annual Conference on Community Development, which reviews current progress and formulates future programmes, was held at Mysore, last year, and was followed immediately by a Conference of State Ministers for Co-operation. This year these high level meetings are being held at Srinagar. These meetings facilitate proper understanding of the relationship between *Panchayats* and Co-operatives which is necessary to ensure better co-ordination between these two basic village institutions.

The village school which is to be developed as the community centre also, will undertake extension work in the cultural, recreational and other allied fields. In this pattern of development of people's organisations and institutions, both the objectives of strengthening democracy and achieving development by securing the fullest participation of the people, have equal importance.

The National Development Council's decision that *Panchayats* and co-operatives should have a small population coverage so that they can promote the sense of belonging to the community, co-

operative action and community solidarity, is being implemented. This means, normally, there would be one *Panchayat* and a co-operative society in every village in the future set-up. This emphasises the fact that promotion of co-operation and local self-government at the village level is an integral part of Community Development.

The Programme, by now, extends over 3,60,000 villages with a population of little over 179 millions. In other words, 61 per cent of the total rural population is now covered by the programme. The number of Blocks so far allotted is 2708 excluding 403 Pre-Extension Blocks allotted during 1959. The entire country is to be brought under the Programme by the end of 1963.

Training of Personnel

Facilities for training of various categories of personnel have been increased by opening new institutions or enlarging the capacity of existing ones. For the sake of better understanding, officials and non-officials are being brought in closer contact by providing institutional training for the *Pradhans* and *Pramukhs* for whom a certain percentage of seats in the Orientation Training Centres is being earmarked.

A scheme of training for members of *Panchayat Samitis* and non-official members of the Block Development Committees has also been launched. The syllabus for this training which is conducted through short-duration camps, was drawn up by a committee of M.Ps.

Arrangements for widening the scope of the Central Institute of Study at Mussoorie by the addition of a Research Wing have been completed. This Institute has been providing facilities for higher studies in Community Development for top-level administrators, technical personnel and legislators.

Agriculture

Agriculture continues to receive the highest priority in the programme. The Block Agency has played an effective role in the organisation of recent *Kharif* and *Rabi* campaigns. Increasing reliance is now being placed on progressive farmers and *Gram Sahayaks* for extension of improved methods of cultivation and the execution of the Agricultural Production Programme. Training courses were arranged for *Gram Sahayaks* at short duration village camps. About 22 lakh *Gram Sahayaks* were trained up to 30th September, 1959.

With the introduction of *Panchayat Raj*, the task of planning, executing and supervising the programme of increased agricultural

production, is being entrusted to the *Panchayat Samitis* and the Primary *Panchayats*, assisted by service co-operatives. The village level worker has been asked to devote 70 to 80 per cent of his time to agriculture. He will attend to other functions only during the slack agricultural season.

Animal Husbandry

Broad outlines of special programmes of livestock development have been drawn up for implementation in the Blocks. Most of the artificial insemination centres established in Blocks with Block funds have been taken over by the State Departments concerned. As it will, however, take a long time to cover all areas by artificial insemination centres, natural service facilities are being provided by supplying pedigree animals.

Fisheries

Most of the States are stocking fish, fingerlings in the Block areas and have adopted a programme of training VLWs and other Extension Officers in pisciculture. A scheme for intensive development of fisheries in 50 blocks has also been sponsored.

Village and Small Industries

A Study Team on C. D. Industries Projects which reviewed and assessed the working, achievements and failures of the pilot projects, submitted its report in December last year. It analysed the lessons of the projects for future development of industries in the Blocks. Its recommendations are under consideration.

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission earmarked about Rs. 1 crore for village industries to be started in C. D. Blocks during the last financial year. About Rs. 52 lakhs had been allotted by November, last year, to the State Governments and State Khadi and Village Industries Boards.

Nine Small Industries Estates in pilot project areas and 20 Rural Industries Estates for C.D. Blocks have been sanctioned for the Plan period. In addition, a scheme for supply of improved tools at subsidised cost to village blacksmiths and carpenters has been initiated. To start with, it will be implemented in 20 per cent of the Blocks during the Second Plan period.

Health

A pattern of integrated health care in the C. D. areas is now being adopted. A substantial number of Primary Health Centres and sub-centres have been established. Efforts continue to be made to unify the curative and preventive health services.

Family Planning Programme is also making steady progress. This service is an integral part of maternal and child health services in the Primary Health Centres.

Social Education

Increasing emphasis is now being laid on the development of youth organisations as a part of the Social Education Programme.

Education

The Mysore Conference recommended the association of the *Panchayat* with the village school in promoting primary education among village children. In States like Rajasthan, the *Panchayat Samitis* and the *Panchayats* have begun to take keen interest in enrolling children in village schools. The scheme for supply of free mid-day meals to school-going children has achieved considerable success, particularly in Orissa and Madras. With the introduction of *Panchayati Raj,* it is expected that this scheme will be further stimulated in the States.

Programme for Women and Children

(a) Women's Programme: Progressive village women are helping the *Gram Sevikas* and *Mukhya Sevikas* in implementing women's programme. The system of *'Gram Lakshmis'* in U.P. and *"Gram Kakis'* in Rajasthan has been adopted by some other States also. About 30,400 *Mahila Samitis* were functioning with a total membership of nearly 503,000.

Increasing emphasis is now being laid on the economic aspect in the programme for women. Industrial Cooperatives are being encouraged for tailoring, embroidery, hand-pounding of paddy, *ambar charkha,* weaving, doll making, fish net making, etc.

(b) Children's Programme: Efforts have been intensified during the year to develop this programme particularly in regard to (i) Establishment of Balwadis, (ii) Opening of Creches and Day Nurseries, (iii) organisation of Melas and Baby shows, (iv) Setting up of children's Play Centres and (v) Greater enrolment of boys and girls in the schools.

Thus the year has seen considerable expansion of the C.D. Programme which now encompasses nearly two-thirds of India's 5½ lakh villages. It has already touched, in varying degrees, almost every aspect of life of over 61 per cent of the country's rural population.

Srinagar Conference on C. D.

This year's National Conference on Community Development, held at Srinagar early in June 1960 marked a significant milestone on the road to the progress of the C.D. programme.

The Conference at Srinagar gave the country a lead for the mobilisation of the people for a substantial increase in production and for effective measures to ensure that the limited resources flow to the relatively weaker sections of the community on a priority basis.

The C.D. programme in years to come will be judged by the extent to which it can mobilise the people to concentrate on bringing about an increase in food production and village industries, and the degree to which the weaker sections of the community can be organised to command collectively the strength which they lack individually.

The emphasis on food production was the keynote of deliberations of the Conference, and the various aspects of agricultural production took up the major portion of the Conference's time.

The annual release of funds from the Block budget, the Conference recommended, should be on the basis of its performance in agricultural production. The Conference agreed to provide larger funds in the blocks for the production programme during the Third Plan raising the present allocation of Rs. 3.90 lakhs, under agriculture, including minor irrigation and land improvement, in the schematic budget of Stage I Block to Rs. 4.50 lakhs in the Third Plan period. The Conference made special concrete suggestions in regard to the planning and co-ordination of village agricultural plans, supply and services, minor irrigation, development of local manurial resources and introduction of improved implements.

'Package Programme' : In regard to the 'Package Programme' of intensive agricultural development undertaken in selected areas, the Conference recommended, the C.D. organisation will take its full share of the burden in the implementation on this programme. The additional personnel appointed for this programme would be integrated with the existing Block staff for whom special orientation training would be arranged.

The Conference also recommended that Agricultural Department and the Extension staff should, as a general policy, be relieved to the maximum extent possible of work which basically involves purchase, storage and sale of material required by the farmers. The distribution of fertilizers and improved seeds, it was recommended, should be entrusted to co-operatives.

In regard to the mobilisation of surplus man power for land development schemes, the Conference emphasised the need for people's organisations, e.g. Panchayats and Co-operatives, to stimulate natural leadership of the cultivating community, so as to make them give their best in the field of agricultural development.

Annual Assessment : The need for an annual assessment of the impact of the Community Development programme in promoting a spirit of self-reliance and self-help in the Block was emphasised by the Conference.

In regard to securing the benefits of the Community Development programme to the weaker sections of the Community, the Conference recognised that such sections of the villagers can stand on their own legs by organising co-operative farming. In granting long-term loans from the Block budget, it was decided to give preference to joint co-operative farming societies over individuals, provided 75 per cent of the members of such societies were either marginal and sub-marginal land holders or landless labourers.

Pilot Projects : The work being done in the pilot projects (industries), the Conference agreed, may be continued as part of the Third Five-Year Plan, and specific provision made as part of the State rural industries programme of the State Plan.

Training Institutes : The Conference approved a scheme for setting up an institute in every district to impart training in Community Development, Panchayats and Co-operation.

The Scheme, which envisages a phased programme of setting up 320 such institutes during the Third Five-Year Plan, is not intended to set up and run these institutes on departmental lines, but to select in each district a suitable institution run by a reputable non-official organisation, and to assist it in setting up a training wing for the purpose.

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KASHMIR MARCHES AHEAD

* Expenditure on educational activities has risen from Rs. 33.47 lakhs in 1947-48 to Rs. 194.62 lakhs in 1960-61.
* A Medical College has been set up in the State.
* For better agricultural production 2.31 lakh maunds of fertilizers have been distributed during the first 4 years of the Second Five Year Plan period.
* 34 Farms have been set up to produce double Hybrid Maize seed.
* Over six lakh fruit plants have been distributed to Zamindars.
* 7.24 lakh lbs. of European vegetable seeds have been produced.
* 18 Hospitals and Sanatoria, 23 Primary Health Centres, 14 Health Units, 82 Allopathic dispensaries and 185 Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries render free medical aid to the people.
* Expenditure on public health has risen from Rs. 18.92 lakhs in 1947-48 to Rs. 129.47 lakhs in 1960-61.
* One Mental diseases hospital with a bed strength of 50 set up.
* One Polytechnic institute has been established where 120 students are receiving training in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

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CHAPTER XI

PUBLIC HEALTH

NEGLECT of health and inadequate provision of medical facilities in India in former days, led to increasing mortality. In free India, the Government has necessarily realised that intensive health programmes have to be undertaken to check disease and death. In a Welfare State, which India wants to develop, people's health becomes a primary objective. Much has to be done in the direction of both prevention and cure and this colossal problem is being effectively solved by battling against epidemics, by carrying out public health programmes, by setting up hospitals and child welfare and maternity centres, by providing for medical colleges to increase the army of doctors and nurses and mid-wives. There has thus been in the post-Independence era a large amount of improvement in health conditions and in the control of diseases which had hitherto taken a heavy toll of human lives. Realising that every citizen of India has a fundamental right to the enjoyment of health, the Government has undertaken measures in the First and Second Five-Year Plans, for providing public health services.

Communicable Diseases

Malaria Eradication : The National Malaria Control Programme, launched in 1953, comprised spraying of dwellings and other places with DDT to kill malaria-carrying mosquitoes. The first three years of control operations (1953-56) brought down the incidence of the disease by about 50 per cent. The Control Programme was switched over to Eradication Programmes in April, 1958.

The National Malaria Eradication Programme entered its second year in April, 1960. The cost during the Third Five-Year Plan period is estimated to be Rs. 58.28 crores.

The programme is designed to protect the entire 390 million population of the country and to eliminate the disease completely in the quickest possible time to check its re-appearance. The new programme comprises intensive DDT spraying of all places where malaria transmission takes place and detection and treatment of all malaria cases. The entire programme will cost Rs. 63 crores.

A total of about 28 crores people have received the benefit of first round of spray upto August, 1959 in all the States of India. During 1959-60, 160 hypo-endemic units were allotted to the 390 units.

Filaria : The National Filaria Control Programme, launched towards the end of the First Plan period, comprised mass administration of drugs to people in filarious communities and adoption of anti-mosquito measures. All the 46 Filaria Control programme allotted to the participating States under the programme upto 1957-58 are now functioning.

Filariasis surveys under the National Filaria Control programme started in 1955-56. A population of 2.29 crores has been surveyed under the programme upto October, 1959. The findings of these surveys indicate that more than 4 crore persons live in the filarious areas of the country. The control measures are in progress in all the participating States except Assam.

Under the mass drug therapy campaign a population of about 48.92 lakhs received hatrozen and Diethylcarbamazine upto October, 1959. 24.59 lakh houses have been sprayed once, 9.83 lakh houses twice and 2.40 lakh houses thrice—with residual insecticides.

Tuberculosis : A number of general and special measures undertaken for the control of T. B. during the First Plan period are being continued. These include B.C.G. vaccination, establishment of clinics, domiciliary services for the sick, provision of beds for isolation of cases and setting up of the demonstration and training centres. Upto the end of December, 1959, about 14 crore people were tuberculin-tested and about 4.89 crore vaccinated with B. C. G. It is expected that the targets of 17 crore tests will be achieved by the end of the Second Plan period. Over 167 B. C. G. teams are working in the country.

Leprosy : The Leprosy Control Programme was launched in 1954-55 as a Central Scheme under the First Plan. In the Second Plan, the Programme has been included in the State Plans. Four Treatment and Study Centres and 95 Subsidiary Centres have been established in the various States. The functions of the Subsidiary Centres include survey of population of about 60 thousand under each centre to detect early cases and carry out mass treatment with sulphones.

The Union Government have made provision of Rs. 35 lakhs during 1959-60 as their share of expenditure towards the programme. The States have been allotted 25 Leprosy Centres in

1959-60. A scheme for training 60 medical officers every year in leprosy work at the Medical College, Nagpur, was sanctioned and the first training course was started in September, 1959.

Smallpox & Cholera : To examine all the aspects of smallpox and cholera and to recommend ways and means for their control and ultimate eradication, the Ministry of Health appointed a Central Expert Committee on Smallpox and Cholera under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research. It is proposed to implement the recommendation of the Central Council of Health during 1960-61. The Council endorsed the recommendation of the Committee for appointment of a Smallpox Control Commission and agreed with the plan of pilot projects in 1960-61 with districts of 10 to 15 lakh population as units.

Trachoma : The Trachoma Control Pilot Project was started as a joint programme of the Government of India and the World Health Organisation in October, 1956, under the administrative and technical control of the Indian Council of Medical Research.

During 1959-60 the survey work for the topographical map was taken up in the States of Bihar, West Bengal, Assam and Jammu & Kashmir.

The project has been further extended to carry on initial phase of mass campaign in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar with the object of studying the methodology of mass campaign and the administrative set-up necessary for the same.

In 1960-61 the establishment of a Trachoma Research Centre at the Institute of Opthalmology, Aligarh, is scheduled.

Port Health : Quarantine administration at the six major ports, namely, Calcutta, Visakhapatnam, Madras, Cochin, Bombay and Kandla and five international airports, namely, Bombay (Santha Cruz), Calcutta (Dum Dum), Madras (Meenambakam), Tiruchirapalli and Delhi (Palam), are directly controlled by the Central Government. The quarantine administration at minor ports has been delegated to the respective State Governments. Part-time health clearance arrangements also exist at the Amritsar Airport and the Car Nicobar Airport. Arrangements for health clearance have also been made at the diversionary airports at Ahmedabad, Poona, Begampet, Lucknow, Allahabad, and Gaya where international aircraft can be diverted under emergency conditions.

As India is a Yellow Fever receptive area, a vigilant watch is maintained to prevent the introduction of the disease in India.

For the co-ordination and better supervision and control of sanitation, anti-mosquito work, anti-rodant work, etc., in the airport and the surrounding area, Airport Health Committees at international airports were established on the same lines as Port Health Committees at major sea ports.

National Water Supply & Sanitation Programme

The National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme was launched in 1954 to assist the State Governments in providing better water supply and drainage in urban and rural areas.

During the Second Plan period the number of schemes included under this programme is now 278 water supply and 61 sewerage and sewage schemes. A provision of Rs. 10 crores has been made in the Central Plan for assisting the Water Supply & Sewage Schemes of Municipal Corporations. 99 new rural water supply schemes estimated to cost about Rs. 4 crores have so far been sanctioned during the Second Plan period. 232 schemes estimated to cost Rs. 17.87 crores are now under execution in the several States. A sum of Rs. 28 crores has been provided in the State Plans for the rural schemes.

The Central Public Health Engineering Organisation was set up for assisting the State Governments with technical advice and guidance in the preparation and execution of their water supply and sanitation schemes.

A provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has been made in the Second Plan for training public health engineering personnel like engineers, sanitary inspectors, etc., required to implement the programme.

Medical Education & Training

There is an increasing need for trained personnel, and medical education and training have assumed greater importance. A provision of Rs. 6.5 crores in the Second Five-Year Plan has been made for the establishment of medical colleges and expansion of existing ones. The Central Government are offering financial assistance to the State Governments for the establishment of seven medical colleges in the country. Under the expansion scheme it has been decided to give 100 per cent financial assistance during 1959-60 and 1960-61, to the State Governments for the expansion of 7 more medical colleges.

A number of foreign Governments and international agencies *viz.*, United Nations and its specialized agencies such as WHO, UNTAA, etc., United States Point Four Programme and Colombo Plan, offer facilities for training abroad in medical and allied subjects to Indian nationals under their technical aid schemes. Scholarships and fellowships are provided by private international organisations such as Rockefeller Foundation, Nutfield foundation, etc. India is providing technical assistance to the candidates from other countries for higher training in medical and allied subjects in order to help them attain higher medical standards.

A scheme was started by the Ministry of Health to upgrade some departments in medical colleges and research institutions in the country. The scheme aims at imparting post-graduate training to selected doctors to render them fit for teaching and research work. A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs has been made in the Second Plan for the scheme, of which Rs. 6 lakhs was allocated during 1959-60. The scheme also provides for the payment of stipends to the students admitted to the upgraded institutions approved by the Government of India.

Research : The Indian Council of Medical Research has formulated programmes of research in many urgent problems in the field of medicine and public health. The Council initiated a comprehensive programme of research in communicable diseases, particularly, tuberculosis, trachoma, leprosy, cholera and virus diseases. The Council received a grant of Rs. 60 lakhs for research during 1959-60. Two hundred and five research schemes were financed from the funds in various medical institutions in addition to the projects in the field of tuberculosis, trachoma and family planning. It is proposed to establish a permanent centre for cholera research in 1960-61.

Medical Care

Contributary Health Service Scheme : The Contributary Health Service Scheme continued to make headway in the 5th year of its operation. A net-work of 34 well-equipped and fully staffed dispensaries, opened under the Scheme, is spread out all over Delhi and New Delhi. The provisions of the Scheme were extended to provide medical facilities to the Members of Parliament. It has also brought the industrial and non-industrial civilian Defence employees of the Ministry of Defence within its fold.

Under the expansion and reorganisation programme for 1959-60, it was envisaged to raise the overall number of static and

mobile dispensaries to 40 and 4 respectively. At present all the 4 mobile dispensaries are functioning. The number of Static Dispensaries now functioning is 34.

A physical check-up clinic has been opened at the Central Secretariat Dispensary where Government servants can get facilities for physical check-up for a nominal fee.

Primary Health Centres : Rural India did not receive adequate medical facilities before Independence. Today, the Primary Health Centres have been conceived to provide preventive and curative health services in an integrated form to the rural population.

In the Second Plan, a sum of Rs. 19 crores was provided for the establishment of 2,000 Primary Health Units in the National Extension Service Blocks in States. These Centres were in addition to about 1,000 such Centres to be opened during the Second Plan period in the Community Development Blocks by the Ministry of Community Development & Co-operation. 1399 Primary Health Centres were opened up to the end of March, 1959, and the number proposed to be opened during 1959-60 and 1960-61 are 681 and 612 respectively. A provision of Rs. 150 lakhs was made in the budget of the Ministry of Health for grant of subsidy to State Governments during 1959-60.

Maternity and Child Health : Before Independence many cases of infant mortality and maternal deaths, during child birth, were due to inadequacy of proper medical care and nutrition during pre-natal and post-natal stages. The Government of India took prompt measures in launching maternal and child welfare programmes to correct this situation.

There are approximately 3500 maternity and child welfare centres functioning in rural areas. Maternity and Child Welfare services are made an integral part of the Primary Health Centres in the rural areas which number 1400. A large number of mothers in big cities are taking advantage of the pre-natal clinics provided at the M. C. H. centres and at the Maternity Hospitals.

Under the Second Five-Year Plan, extensive schemes for the training of health visitors, auxiliary nurses, midwives and *dais* have been undertaken by the State Governments, with the assistance of the Central Government.

The M. C. H. Department of the All India Institute of Hygiene & Public Health, Calcutta, with its allied branches has been developed as an international training centre for M. C. H. workers by the Government with the assistance received from the WHO and the UNICEF.

Health Education

Central Health Education Bureau: The Health Education Scheme is making headway. The Central Health Education Bureau was established in 1955. The Bureau has Methods and Media divisions. The Media Division is complete with the exception of Museum and Exhibition Units. Under the Methods Division, the Training Unit is functioning and the Research and Evaluation Units will be started shortly. There is a separate Unit for School Health Education. The Ministry of Health sanctioned in February 1959, the Scheme for starting the Health Education Bureau in various States. Seven States have agreed to set up the Bureau during 1959-60 and 6 during 1960-61. The Central Government meets 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure and 100 per cent non-recurring expenditure of this Scheme.

The Bureau produces health education material like pamphlets, posters, films, flash cards, etc., on health topics. During 1959, 15 pamphlets, 5 folders and 2 posters were brought out. A new series of brochures on the National Health Problems was started to focus public attention on various diseases that cause suffering in the country.

Swasth Hind, the monthly journal of the Bureau, has completed 3 years of its publication. During 1959, 5 special issues—Family Planning, World Health Day, Leprosy, Children's Day and Family Planning Day—were brought out.

20 films and 2 filmstrips were added to the Bureau's film library during 1959, taking the total number of films to 321 and film strips to 109. During the year, 804 films were loaned to 242 organisations. Two films sponsored by the Ministry of Health were produced by the Films Division of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting. Six films are under production.

The Sub-Committee of the Joint Committee of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health on School Health & Nutrition Education, has surveyed the present syllabii of the primary and secondary schools and that of the teachers' training institutes in the country. The Sub-Committee has drafted the syllabii for the school children of age-groups 6-11, 11-14 and 14-17 years and for the teachers' training courses.

An 8-Member Committee has been set up by the Union Ministry of Health to assess the present standards of health and nutrition of school children and to suggest ways and means of improving them.

Family Planning

The main aim of the Family Planning Programme is to raise the standard of living in the country to ensure the health and happiness of the people. The Government of India launched a four-fold family planning Action-cum-Research Programme. A provision of Rs. 497 lakhs, including Rs. 97 lakhs in the States, was made during the Second Plan period. The four important activities of the Programme are : service, training, education and research. There is a Central Family Planning Board, a Standing Committee, a Demographic Advisory Committee, a Committee on Physiology of Human Reproduction of the Indian Council of Medical Research and a Director of Family Planning at the Centre. Family Planning Boards have now been formed in all States except Jammu & Kashmir. Full time Family Planning Officers have been appointed in all the States except Assam and Jammu & Kashmir. Family Planning work in other States is looked after by their Maternity & Child Health Officers. The Plan provides for the opening of 2,500 clinics—500 in urban areas and 2,000 in rural areas—each to serve a population of 50 thousand and 66 thousand in urban and rural areas respectively. The number of regular clinics is proposed to be 1,777 (737 rural and 440 urban clinics). Apart from the regular clinics, 1,318 M.C.H. Centres (out of 4,163 centres) are also giving advice on family planning. Out of 310 districts in the country, 262 districts have family planning clinics. A monthly bulletin called *Family Planning News* has been started since January, 1960. The bulletin helps to keep field workers informed of the plan activities and progress in family planning programmes in the different parts of the country and to educate public opinion on matters of family planning. It gives news of the various family planning problems and activities in the States and at the Centre.

Indigenous Systems of Medicine

Towards the development of indigenous systems of medicine the Ministry of Health provided Rs. 100 lakhs in the Second Plan. A sum of Rs. 521.83 lakhs has been provided in the State Plans for similar purposes. The sum of Rs. 221.49 lakhs has been earmarked for the improvement of the existing colleges of indigenous medicine and establishment of new ones. During 1959-60, a sum of Rs. 15.25 lakhs was allocated to various State Governments to meet the expenditure towards the establishment of the expansion of institutions engaged in teaching and research in indigenous systems of medicine. Besides, a sum of Rs. 2,66,650 has been sanctioned as grants-in-aid to private institutes for research and development of indigenous systems of medicine.

Drug Control

The major achievements of the Drugs Standard Organisation during the year under review are: the introduction of the drugs control machinery in the States of Rajasthan and the Telengana area of Andhra Pradesh; adoption of measures to ensure closer liaison with the drug trade and industry in order to achieve a better and smoother enforcement of the Drug Standard Control measures; provision of greater facilities for the testing of drugs under the Drugs Act; liaison with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in matters relating to Import Trade Control Regulations and the development of the drug industry and more rigid control over the distribution and import of narcotic drugs.

Planning and Surveys

The total health provision for the Second Five-Year Plan is Rs. 174 crores (subject to a cut of 5 per cent) as against Rs. 140 crores during the First Plan period. Out of this, 90 crores have been provided in the Centre for the Second Five-Year Plan period as against Rs. 39 crores during the First Plan period.

The Health Ministry's plan is divided into two categories—purely Central Schemes and Centrally Aided Schemes. There are 29 purely Central Schemes and the total Plan provision is Rs. 16.27 crores. There are 33 Centrally aided schemes and the total Plan provision in the Central Plan is Rs. 73.92 crores.

The 16-member health survey and planning committee with Dr. A. L. Mudaliar as Chairman, was set up in June, 1959 to assess the development in the field of medical relief and public health since the Bhore Committee Report in 1946 and to review the progress of the health projects under the Second Plan and recommend the lines of future plans of health development in India. The Committee now comprises 18 members.

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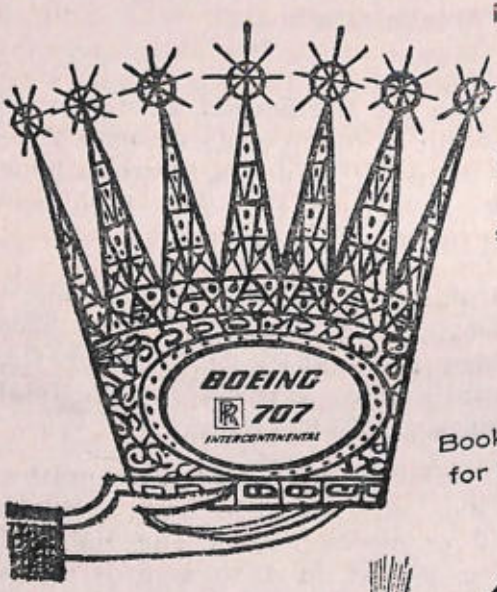
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CHAPTETR XII

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS

THE progress recorded during the year under transport and communications has been satisfactory. The total traffic handled by major Ports has increased over the past year. The capital budget provides for an expenditure of Rs. 145 lakhs for the Kandla Port Project. Rs. 28 lakhs has been provided for the Gandhidham Township Project and Rs. 60 lakhs for financing the capital works at Vizagapatam Port. A provision of Rs. 160 lakhs for loan assistance to the major ports of Calcutta and Bombay has been made.

Loans to the extent of Rs. 73.83 have been advanced to State Governments during the first 3 years of the Second Plan for execution of development schemes to minor ports. The Indian Shipping Companies continued to make steady progress in the matter of expansion of their fleet despite continued foreign exchange difficulties. In regard to road development there has been record progress. The need for developing tourism has been increasingly realised and a campaign to create tourist consciousness amongst all sections in the country is launched. In the matter of developing communications, there has been steady progress. The Posts and Telegraphs Department continued to maintain progress. The staff employed has increased. The department handled about 3,800 million postal articles, booked 35 million telegrams and put through about 30 million trunk calls. A summary of the activities of the Ministry of Transport and Communications will show the record of progress.

Post Offices

During the year 1959-60, the opening of more Post Offices in rural areas continued. The total number of Post Offices in existence in the country on the 31st March, 1959 was 64,993. During the period from the 1st April, to 31st December, 1959, 2,716 new Post Offices were opened and another 2,082 post offices have been opened by the 31st of March, 1960.

Savings Bank : The facility of withdrawal to the limit of Rs. 20|- in Branch Offices without reference to their account offices has been extended to all Branch Offices doing Savings Bank work.

With a view to removing difficulties in obtaining legal proof of succession involving considerable delay and expense, necessary

legislation has been passed to allow depositors or holders the right to nominate a person or persons to receive the amounts due to the deceased depositors or holders without production of legal documents.

Air Parcel Service with Foreign Countries: An Air Parcel Service was introduced to the People's Republic of China and the U.S.S.R. with effect from 15th March, 1959.

Insured Airmail Letters and Insured Air Parcel Service with Foreign Countries: At present, ordinary air parcel service is available to 41 countries, insured air parcel service to 22 countries and insured air mail letter service to 21 countries.

Postal Life Insurance: The result of actuarial valuation of the Post Office Insurance Fund as on 31st March, 1957 has shown a substantial surplus and bonus for the quinquennium between the period 1st April, 1952 to 31st March, 1957 has been granted to the holders of policies which constitute the liability of the Government of India.

Revision of Foreign Postage Rates: As a result of the revised Universal Postal Convention (Ottawa) coming into effect from 1st April, 1959, the foreign postage rates and fees had to be revised with effect from the date to conform to that convention.

Telegraphs

94 additional telegraph offices were opened during the period from 1st April, 1959 to 31st December, 1959, thus increasing the total number of telegraph offices in the country from 5,895 to 5,989.

The main telegraph network in the country was expanded by 3,500 channel miles between 1st April, 1959 and 31st December, 1959.

Printogram Service: The number of subscribers to Printogram service at Bombay has increased from 26 to 42.

The Internal Telex System: The Internal Telex System functioning between Bombay and Ahmedabad is working at its full capacity.

Photo Telegraph Service: With effect from 7th December, 1959, a direct photo telegraph service was introduced between New Delhi and Tokyo (Japan).

Telegrams in Devnagari Script: This service was extended to 10 more offices during the year raising the total number of offices

having such facility as on 31st December, 1959 to about 1,530 including 47 Railway Telegraph Offices.

Greetings Telegrams : Two new Greetings phrases were introduced as under, bringing the total number of stock phrases to 27 :

(i) Heartiest Pongal Greetings.

(ii) Heartiest Gurparb Greetings.

Faster Delivery of Telegrams : As a further step to encourage the delivery of telegrams on telephone, the telephone subscribers have been permitted to have their telephone numbers registered free of charge at the local telegrph office for delivery of telegrams addressed to them over the telephone as soon as received in the telegraph office, the confirmatory copy being forwarded by first available local post.

Special facilities for Telegraph Traffic : Special arrangements to handle telegraph facilities during the visit of President Eisenhower from 9th to 14th December, 1959 were made at Delhi and Agra. Similar arrangements were made during the visit of President Voroshilov and Mr. Khrushchov.

Exhibitions : In implementation of its policy of providing greater information to the users of the Posts and Telegraphs services the Department participated in a number of exhibitions all over the country.

Publicity : A publicity programme was launched during 1959-60 through a variety of publicity media such as posters, handbills and newspaper advertisements.

Expediting Telegraph Service in Larger Centres : As a part of the programme for giving better telegraph service in the larger centres, the working hours of Departmental Telegraph Offices and Combined offices were extended to follow the pattern of traffic.

Telephones

The liberalised policy for providing telephone facilities permitting the opening of exchanges at the District Headquarters and P.C.Os at Sub-Divisional Headquarter Towns continued to be operative, during the year under review. By the end of December, 1959, only 21 out of 329 District Towns remained to be provided with telephone exchanges.

49 new telephone exchanges were opened during the period 1st April, 1959 to 31st January, 1960. 81 exchanges were expanded or

rehabilitated during the period under review. The equipped capacity of all departmental exchanges increased from 3,23,600 to 3,65,000 lines upto December, 1959.

211 long distance P.C.Os (Public call offices) and 205 local P.C.Os were opened during the period from 1st April to 31st December, 1959. The total number of long distance P.C.Os as on 31st January, 1960 was 1,928.

Own Your Telephone Scheme : The total number of connections given under this scheme upto 31st December, 1959 was 38,334 and the total amount collected upto that date was Rs. 8,75,43,500|-.

Message Rate System : During the year this has been further extended to Asansol, Bhavnagar, Muzaffarpur, Mysore and Vellore. A comprehensive revision of the local telephone tariffs is being introduced with effect from the next financial year (1960-61).

New Rules for Allotment of Telephones : New Rules for allotment of Telephones decentralising the powers of allotment of telephones to Heads of Circles and Telephone Advisory Committees of out-of-turn connections have been issued. This has considerably speeded up the administrative work in respect of the allotment of telephones.

Liberalisation of Transfer of Telephones : Rules regarding transfer of telephones from one party to another have been liberalised on a realistic basis.

Public Call Offices : Liberal terms have been finalised for Public Call Offices to be opened in private premises. It is hoped that this will give a fillip to opening more Public Call Offices.

Telecommunication Research Centre : During the year under review, a number of designs which had been completed earlier were put to use. Of these, the more important developments were the introduction of single link operator dialling on many of the trunk routes, call queueing for special services, and the manufacture in the Indian Telephone Industries of a large variety of equipments worth several lakhs of rupees for the Railway Electrification Scheme from the designs produced in the Telecommunication Research Centre.

Wireless

The grace period of 14 days for obtaining B.R. Licences for imported sets has been extended to one calendar month with effect from 16th November, 1959.

The licence fee for additional sets has been reduced with effect from 1st January, 1960 from Rs. 15|- to Rs. 3|- per annum for Domestic Licences and from Rs. 50|- to Rs. 5|- per annum for commercial B.R. Licence. No fee will be charged for additional sets in public and charitable hospitals.

From 1st January, 1960, the institutions for the blind in India have been exempted from the payment of licence fee for the radio sets maintained by them exclusively for the benefit of the blind.

The licence fee fixed for B.R. Licence for Television sets is Rs. 30|-for Domestic, Rs. 120 for Commercial, Rs. 30|- for Demonstration and Rs. 10|- for Schools.

General

Propagation of Hindi: Efforts have been continued for the propagation of Hindi in the P. & T. Department and various steps have been taken for acquainting the P. & T. Staff with a working knowledge of Hindi.

Metric System: The metric system of weights and measures was introduced in the Telegraph Engineering Branch with effect from the 1st April, 1959 for certain types of work.

Postage Stamps of the Annas and Pies Series: Postage Stamps bearing the values in annas and pies, except those of the 4 annas, 8 annas, 12 annas and Rs. 1|8|- denominations, were withdrawn from use for purposes of prepayment of postage on non-official postal articles with effect from the 1st October, 1959. Their use as service postage stamps on official correspondence has, however, been permitted in order to use up the existing large stocks of such stamps.

In addition, arrangements were made for giving training to 2 officials deputed by the Napalese Government under the Technical Cooperation Scheme of the Colombo Plan in the Telephone Inspector's course.

Engineering students from various Engineering Institutions of the country were also given facilities for practical training in the various Telecommunication installations of the Department.

Associations and Unions: During the year under review, there were twenty three recognised Associations|Unions of the employees of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Departments.

P. & T. Sports Control Board: The P. & T. Sports Control Board has been formed with 8 Regional P. & T. Sports Control

Boards and 290 Divisional P. & T. Sports Control Boards as its constituent units.

Commemorative Stamps : These were issued on the following occasions:

(i) Death Centenary of Sir Jamestjee Jejeebhoy. First Indian Baronet.

(ii) 40th Anniversary of the International Labour Organisation.

(iii) Children's Day, 1959.

(iv) First World Agriculture Fair, New Delhi.

Transport

The Department of Transport is concerned with the subjects 'Major and Minor Ports', 'Shipping & Shipyards', 'Lighthouses & Lightships', 'Inland Water Transport', 'Road Transport', 'Coordination of different means of transport including Railways', 'Road Development including National Highways', 'Central Road Fund' and 'Tourism'.

Transport Coordination

Transport Development Council : Important matters considered by the Council related to the Third Five-Year Plan for road development, consideration of the Report of the Road Transport Reorganisation Committee, motor vehicles taxation, liberalisation of the motor vehicles licensing policies of the State Governments and development of Inland Water-ways.

Road and Inland Water Transport Advisory Committee: A meeting of the Road and Inland Water Transport Advisory Committee, which consists of official and non-official members, was held in January, 1960. Items discussed by this Committee included the preparation of the Third Five-Year Plan in respect of road transport and inland water transport, consolidation of taxes on motor vehicles and their collection through a single agency and consideration of the Report of the Inland Water Transport Committee (Gokhale Committee).

Road Transport: With a view to facilitate smoother working of the Road Transport Corporations set up by the State Governments under the Road Transport Corporations Act. 1950, the Act was amended by the Road Transport Corporations (Amendment) Act, 1959, which came into force with effect from the 1st September, 1959.

The Road Transport Re-organisation Committee submitted its report to the Government of India. The recommendations of the Committee are under examination by the Central Government in consultation with the State Governments.

A Traffic Study Week on Highway Safety was organised by the Government of India in Bombay under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and in collaboration with non-official organisations interested in road transport and on highway safety.

Loans amounting to Rs. 40 lakhs were advanced during 1959-60 to the Delhi Municipal Corpartion for the Delhi Transport Undertaking for purcase of vehicles and other capital expenditure.

Major Ports

The total traffic handled by the major ports during 1958-59 was 28.74 million tons as against 31 million tons during 1957-58.

The Capital Budget (Revised Estimates for 1959-60) provides for an expenditure of Rs. 145 lakhs for the Kandla Port Project Rs. 28 lakhs for the Gandhidham Township project and Rs. 60 lakhs for financing the capital works at Vizagapatam Port. In addition, it includes a provision of Rs. 160 lakhs for loan assistance to the major ports of Calcutta and Bombay.

All the works covered by the above provision are in various stages of progress.

Minor Ports

Loans to the extent of Rs. 73.83 lakhs have been advanced to the State Governments during the first 3 years of the Second Plan for the execution of development schemes relating to minor ports. The Revised Estimates for the year 1959-60 and the Budget Estimates for the year 1960-61 contain provisions of Rs. 35 lakhs and Rs. 50 lakhs respectively for this purpose.

The construction of pier and ancillary works at Pondicherry is under progress and is expected to be complete by November, 1960.

The scheme to create a "Dredging-cum-Survey Launch Pool" costing Rs. 217.79 lakhs has been sanctioned and arrangements to procure dredgers and survey launches are being made.

Shipping

Expansion of Indian Mercantile Marine: The Indian Shipping Companies continued to make steady progress in the matter of

expansion of their fleet despite the continued foreign exchange difficulties. The total Indian owned tonnage as on 31st December, 1959 stood approximately at 7.39 lakh gross tons as compared to about 6.38 lakh gross tons at the end of 1958. During the year, the Statutory Shipping Development Fund was constituted under the Merchant Shipping Act 1958 with a sum of Rs. 1 crore to start with, and the Fund Committee granted loans to the extent of Rs. 52 lakhs. During the year, the Government also granted a loan of Rs. 7.35 lakhs.

The National Shipping Board was set up on the 17th March, 1959, as a permanent Statutory Body under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, to advise Government on all policy matters relating to Shipping.

Training Schemes of Merchant Navy Personnel: The annual intake of the T.S. "Dufferin", which is a pre-sea training institution for Deck Officers has been increased from 75 to 80 boys and of the D.M.E.T., a pre-sea training institution for Marine Engineers from 65 to 100 boys from the academic year 1959. The Merchant Navy Training Board has also been set up to advise Government on all training problems and to supervise the training imparted in various merchant navy establishments.

Shipping Casualties : There were two major Shipping casualties in Indian waters, one of s.s. 'Margaret Rose', which sank off Dwarka on the Saurashtra Coast, resulting in the loss of 11 members of the crew and the other of the R.S.V. 'Empire Oberon' owned by the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, which sank off Ankra Column outside the Calcutta Harbour, resulting in the loss of five lives. In both cases, formal investigations were ordered.

Shipping Agreement: A Shipping Agreement between the Governments of India and the Polish People's Republic was signed in New Delhi on the 27th June, 1960.

It has been agreed that either Government will nominate a shipping organisation to conclude arrangements to operate a shipping service between India and Poland. On the Indian side, the Western Shipping Corporation has been nominated for the purpose and the Polish Ocean Lines on the Polish side.

Under the Agreement, the two Governments have undertaken to give to the ships, crews and cargoes of either country the same treatment as is given to the ships, crews and cargoes of the most favoured countries.

Sailing Vessels Organisation: Government have approved the constitution of Central and Regional Advisory Committees for Sailing Vessels to advise them in organising and developing the Sailing Vessels Industry.

Shipyard

Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam: During the year 1958-59 the Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam, delivered four ships (m v. "Jalaveera", m.v. "Rajkumar", m.v. "Indian Industry" and I.N.S. "Dhruvak") totalling 16,144 G.R.T. One more vessel of 3,440 G.R.T. is expected to be delivered during the current year. During the year 1958-59, three ships (two 6,000 tonners and one Mooring Vessel—all since delivered) were launched. During the current year two ships have been launched.

In the last year of the Second Plan viz., 1960-61 when the Prefabrication Shop in the Shipyard will be functioning in full swing, production is expected to register a rise from the present 2½ ships to about 3 ships of about 9,500 tons deadweight each year.

The total value of production during the year 1958-59 has been Rs. 345.36 lakhs as against Rs. 343.31 lakhs during the previous year.

Dry Dock: It is expected that the scheme for the construction of a dry dock at Visakhapatnam will be revived for implementation in the 3rd Five-Year Plan.

Second Shipyard : The Government of India have decided that, subject to the results of further investigations into the soil conditions being satisfactory, the Second Shipyard should be located at Cochin at the site recommended by the U.K. Shipyard Mission.

Lighthouses & Lightships

The Department of Lighthouses & Lightships is a self-supporting department and its accounts are maintained on a commercial basis. The revenue of the Department is derived from lightdues levied on shipping under the provisions of the Indian Lighthouse Act. 1927. The rate of lightdues was raised from 25 nP. per ton to 37 nP per ton for steamships with effect from the 15th June, 1959. The current rate for lightdues on sailing vessels is 6 nP. per ton.

Progress of works during 1959-60

Capital and development works which were started in the previous years have been progressing satisfactorily.

The following are some of the more important works now in progress :

(i) Installation of a Radar set each at Kandla and Saugor Island.

(ii) Installation of optical equipment at Tolkeshwar Point and Vakalapudi Lighthouses.

(iii) Installation of M.F. Radio Beacon each at Dolphin's Nose and Diu Head.

(iv) Construction of a lighthouse tender for Saurashtra-Kutch Region.

(v) Construction of a lighthouse Workshop-cum-Optical Laboratory-cum-Training Centre at Calcutta.

(vi) Construction of 8 Decca Navigator Stations.

Inland Water Transport

During the year under review, the country boat towing pilot project worked quite successfully. The Upper Ganga Pilot Project was commenced from 22nd July 1959 between Patna-Buxar. The development of river port at Pandu has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 28.31 lakhs and the Assam Government have agreed to execute the construction work on agency basis.

The Inland Water Transport Committee submitted their report in June, 1959, and their important recommendations are, setting up of Country Boat Cooperatives, Training Establishments, and technical organisations at Centre and in the States.

India participated in the fifth meeting of the Inland Waterway Sub-Committee of the ECAFE in November, 1959 and the study tour to U.S.S.R. and Hungary organised by the United Nations in August, 1959.

Road Development

Progress of road development : The total length of extra-municipal roads in the country increased from 3,28,000 at the end of 1956-57 to about 3,57,600 at the end of 1957-58.

National Highways : A sum of Rs. 3.9 crores is expected to be spent on the development of National Highways during the year 1959-60 against a total provision of Rs. 45 crores made in the Second Five-Year Plan, the expenditure during the year 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 being Rs. 9.22 crores, 8.23 crores and Rs. 7.81 crores respectively. In physical terms, about 140 miles of missing links and bye-passes, 8 major bridges were constructed, about 525 miles of existing sections improved and provided with one lane asphalted carriageway about 75 miles of improved sections widened to two

lane carriageway, during the period from January 1959 to the 31st December, 1959.

Roads other than National Highways : The total provision included in the Second Five-Year Plan for the development of roads other than National Highways amounts to Rs. 15.39 crores. Against this provision an expenditure of about Rs. 11.41 crores is expected to be incurred during the first four years of the Plan, including a provision of Rs. 3.56 crores for 1959-60.

Roads of Economic or Inter-State Importance : Two hundred and thirty miles of new roads were constructed and 325 miles of existing roads were improved in the various States. The expenditure is expected to amount to Rs. 307 lakhs against the expenditure ceiling of Rs. 21 crores for the current Plan.

Central Road Fund : During the year under review schemes worth Rs. 10 crores were approved for being financed out of the Central Road Fund Allocations.

Publications Issued : The Eighth (1957) Supplement to Basic Road Statistics of India and the report on Goods Traffic Survey conducted in Delhi during 1957 have been published.

Conducting Surveys : To study the benefits accruing from the construction of Ramanad-Madapadu road, a Section of National Highway No. 49 (the highway connecting Madurai and Dhanushkodi), a survey is being conducted.

Tourism

Tourist Offices are now functioning at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi-Madras, Agra, Aurangabad, Banaras (Varanasi), Bangalore, Bhopal, Cochin, Darjeeling and Jaipur. The control of the Tourist Office in Simla has been transferred to the Himachal Pradesh Administration and that of Ootacamund to the Madras Government. Seven Overseas Tourist Offices have also been established in New York, San Francisco, London, Paris, Frankfurt, Melbourne and Colombo, while the eighth overseas Tourist Office is shortly to be opened in Toronto (Canada).

In order to coordinate governmental action on problems concerning tourism, a high-level committee known as the Tourist Promotion Committee consisting of a number of Secretaries and Heads of Departments in the Central Government and presided over by the Cabinet Secretary has been set up.

The Industrial Finance Corporation of India has since agreed to entertain loan applications without floor limit from hotels which

are constituted either as public limited companies or cooperative societies.

Regulations relating to Police registration, currency exchange control and customs have been further relaxed to promote tourist traffic.

At present there are 25 officially recognised travel agencies, 16 Shikar (big game) agencies and 7 recognised excursion agents which serve the tourists. The services of an increasing number of educated, specially trained and approved tourist guides are also available. In order to impart training to junior information staff of Airlines, Travel Agencies, Hotels and Tourist Offices on a systematic basis a Staff Training School has started functioning in this Department with effect from 1st March, 1960.

More than six million items of travel literature in English, French, Spanish and German and in some of the Indian languages are being annually produced and widely distributed. An illustrated magazine entitled *"Traveller in India"* is issued every month and distributed among the travel trade overseas. Travel films are also made for distribution and exhibition abroad.

The number of foreign tourists visiting India has increased by more than four times since 1951. The number of foreign tourists (excluding Pakistanis) during the year 1958 was 92,202 and during the first nine months of the year 1959, was 75,512. The earnings during 1956, 1957 and 1958 as estimated by the Reserve Bank of India are Rs. 15.5 crores, Rs. 16.00 crores and Rs. 17.5 crores respectively.

The Central and State Governments have formulated plans to provide for the development of tourism. The programme envisaged additional accommodation, transport and recreational facilities at important tourist centres, especially those situated in out-of-the way places. The expenditure by the Central Government on tourist schemes being taken up during the current Plan period is estimated at Rs. 101.00 lakhs.

Civil Aviation

Civil Aiation in India continued to make steady progress during the year 1959-60.

Air India International Corporation

Fleet : Two of the three Boeing 707 jet aircraft on order at a total cost of Rs. 11.50 crores were received in February and early March, 1960. The third Boeing is due to be delivered before the

end of the current financial year. The Corporation, with the approval of the Central Government, had placed an order in January, 1960 for a fourth Boeing 707 jet aircraft at a cost of Rs. 4 crores including spares engines and ancillary equipment. The fourth aircraft is expected to be delivered in April, 1961.

The Air India International Corporation lost one of their Super-Constellation aircraft in July, 1959, as a result of an incident.

Operations : The Corporation propose to commence their jet operations from April, 1960. They have planned to operate five weekly jet frequencies to London out of which 3 will be extended across the Atlantic to New York.

In addition, the Air India International expect to commence operating a weekly freighter service on the U.K. route with their own converted Super Constellation Freighter aircraft by the end of Summer 1960.

Pilots' strike : The Pilots of the Air Indian International Corporation, who are members of the Indian Pilots Guild, went on a strike at 12-00 noon on the 8th January, 1960, over the selection by the Management of a pilot to proceed to U.S.A. for Boeing training. The strike was called off on the 16th January, 1960 following a mutually satisfactory settlement between the Management and the Guild.

Indian Airlines Corporation

Fleet : On the 1st April, 1959, the Indian Airlines Corporation had an operational fleet of 80 aircrafts, but the strength was reduced to 75 aircraft by the 27th February, 1960—comprising of 57 Dakotas, 5 skymasters, 3 Herons and 10 Viscounts.

The question of selection of a suitable aircraft to replace the Dakotas is still under consideration. Meanwhile, to meet their immediate interim requirements, the Indian Airlines Corporation have, with the approval of the Central Government, placed an order for the purchase of 5 Fokker Friendship aircraft at a cost of Rs. 234.21 lakhs, on the basis of a barter deal. An agreement in this regard was signed with M|s Fokker Aircraft Co. on 22-1-1960.

Operations : The Capacity Ton Miles operated by the Indian Airlines Corporation during 1958-59 were 64.075 Million which represented an increase of 12½ per cent over those of the previous year.

During 1959-60 it is estimated that the Capacity Ton Miles operated by the Indian Airlines Corporation would be of the order of 66.360 Million.

The Indian Airlines Corporation have entered into an arrangement with the Punjab Government for the operation of a twice weekly service between Delhi and Kulu during the summer of each year. The Punjab Government have agreed to bear the losses incurred by the Corporation in the operation of such a service.

Under an Agreement reached with the Rajasthan Government, the Indian Airlines Corporation have started, with effect from the 6th February, 1960, the following services :

(1) Delhi|Jaipur|Udaipur|Ahmedabad—Thrice weekly

(2) Delhi|Jaipur|Jodhpur—Twice weekly.

The Indian Airlines Corporation introduced their winter schedule effective from 1-12-1959, the important features of which are :—

(a) An additional Viccount service between Bombay and Delhi with a frequency of four times a week. This service supplemented the existing twice daily service on this route.

(b) A new service with a thrice weekly frequency on the route Delhi|Gwalior|Bhopal|Indore|Bombay under a directive issued by the Central Government under Section 34 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953.

(c) An additional Viscount service between Calcutta and Bombay with a frequency of three times per week. This service supplemented the existing daily service on this route.

The Civil Aviation Department controls 85 aerodromes. A steady progress was maintained in the provision of ground facilities for the operation of air services.

During the year, twenty-five ultra-light "PUSHPAK I" aircraft designed and manufactured by the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., were registered. This adds a new type to the Indian registered aircraft.

The Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad, comprising Flying, Aerodrome, Engineering and Communication Schools, with an allied repair and overhaul organisation, continued to provide efficient training facilities. The Centre trained 304 students in various courses during the year 1959.

At the end of December, 1959, there were 16 subsidised flying clubs in India. On 1st day of December, 1959, 669 person were undergoing training at the various flying clubs.

During 1958-59, a total flying of 26,788 hours and 20 minutes was carried out by the subsidised flying clubs.

The three Government Gliding Centres at Allahabad, Bangalore, and Poona ; the Delhi Gliding Club continued to provide efficient training facilities in glider flying.

A bilateral Air Services Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Italy was signed at Rome on 16th July, 1959. The India|U.K. Air Services Agreement, was reviewed in three inter-government discussions between official delegations.

An Air Services Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic was initialled at New Delhi on 13th February, 1960 by Mr. Karl Stekl, Deputy Minister of the Government of Czechoslovak Republic and by Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin, Deputy Minister for Civil Aviation, on behalf of the Government of India.

During the year 1959, 32 mojir accidents occurred in India. Eight of these accidents were fatal resulting in the loss of 41 lives.

Meteorology

The Indian Meteorological Department continued to provide weather service to various interests. The scientific activities of the Department in Meteorology and other Geophysical subjects, such as Solar Physics, Geomagnetism, Ionosphere, Seismology, Cosmic Rays and Ozone measurements were maintained as usual.

Efforts at modernisation of meteorological facilities for aviation were intensified during the year and two weather radars were installed—one at Madras aerodrome and the other at Gauhati aerodrome. This brings the number of aerodromes at which such weather radars have been installed in the country to 6. Arrangements are also in progress for the installation of a storm Detection Radar at Mohanbari (Dibrugarh).

Weather bulletins for mercantile and naval ships were issued regularly. Storm warning messages during disturbed weather over the sea area were issued to the ports along the Indian coastline.

The Department participated in the World Agricultural Fair by putting up a stall showing the various activities of the Department, particularly in the field of Agricultural Meteorology.

261 hydro-meteorological observatories functioned during the year.

The coordinated crop-weather scheme for sugarcane which was being financed by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee

was taken over by the Department from the 1st April, 1959 for a period of five years in the first instance.

Seismological observations and publication of the data were continued. A new Seismological station was started during the year at the Bhakra Dam.

As a part of the programme of modernisation of the astrophysical observatory, Kodaikanal, Lyot Coronograph, monochromatic heliograph and a large solar telescope were installed.

The third issue of the Indian Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac relating to the year 1960 was published. Rashtriya Panchangs for 1881 (Saka) were published in twelve languages, viz. Bengali, English, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu.

Researches in Meteorology, Terrestrial Magnetism and Atmospheric Electricity, Seismology, Astronomy and Astrophysics were carried out in different offices of the Department as well as by individual officers.

Overseas Communications Service

The Overseas Communications Service is responsible for handling India's external telecommunications services. It has now 59 direct Radio Services as against 6 prior to Nationalisation.

Leased Teleprinter Channels : This service was introduced in 1957. It provides means of direct communication between the Indian and Foreign offices of the parties concerned and has proved popular with the large users e.g. Air Lines. Six such channels are on lease at the present.

A telex service between India and the United Kingdom has been introduced on June 16, 1960. This will be India's first international telex link.

According to an announcement made by the Posts and Telegraphs Department, for the present, the service will be available to auto-telex and printer-gram subscribers in Bombay and Ahmedabad between 12-30 p.m. from Mondays to Fridays and from 12-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. on Saturdays.

The P & T Department have also announced the rates for international telex calls. The charges for the service to the United Kingdom will be Rs. 40|- for every unit telex call of three minutes and Rs. 13-30 for each additional minute, with a report fee of Rs. 4|-

It has also been announced that the rates would be reviewed six months after the introduction of the service.

Overseas Telex Service : This modern facility, which is proving very popular abroad, enables calls to be placed between subscribers in different countries by Teleprinter, instead of by Telephone.

Modernisation of Services : Five-sets of automatic error detecting and correcting equipment called "TOR|ARQ" have been installed, four at Bombay C.T.O. and one at Calcutta.

Railway Inspectorate

The main functions of the Railway Inspectorate are the holding of inquiries into serious accidents on railways, periodical inspection of non-Government lines, inspection of new Railway lines prior to their opening to passenger traffic, making recommendations in regard to the introduction of new types of locomotives and rolling stock and the sanction of applications relating to new works, alterations, infringements of standard demensions, and oversize consignments.

Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore

The Company continued to make steady progress during the year. There has been an all round increase in production as compared to earlier years, the annual targets for the Second Plan period having been exceeded even during 1958-59. As a result, the Second Plan target of 3,20,000 telephones and 2,15,000 lines, is likely to be exceeded considerably by the end of the Plan period. The Company has developed a new telephone—new in appearance, size and performance—production of which in large-scale will be taken in hand shortly.

The Company is also attaching great importance to integrated and coordinated research work in respect of existing and new equipment.

Production : The production targets and achievements of some of the main items are given below :

Items	Production for 1958-59.	Targets for 1959-60.	Production during April 1959—Feb. 1960 (Appr. figures.)
Telephones	84,300	92,000	90,322
Exchange Lines	51,325	58,625	48,900
Long distance Transmission Channels	424	700	612

Targets for the year 1960-61 have been provisionally fixed at 1,20,000 telephones, 70,000 exchange lines and 1,500 Long Distance Transmission Channels.

During 1958-59 the Company made a net profit of Rs. 26.98 lakhs. After providing for taxes and reserves the Company declared a dividend of 2½ per cent for 1958-59 as compared to 2 per cent for the provious year.

Total value of sales during 1959-60 is estimated at Rs. 359 lakhs as compared to Rs. 334.5 lakhs during 1958-59.



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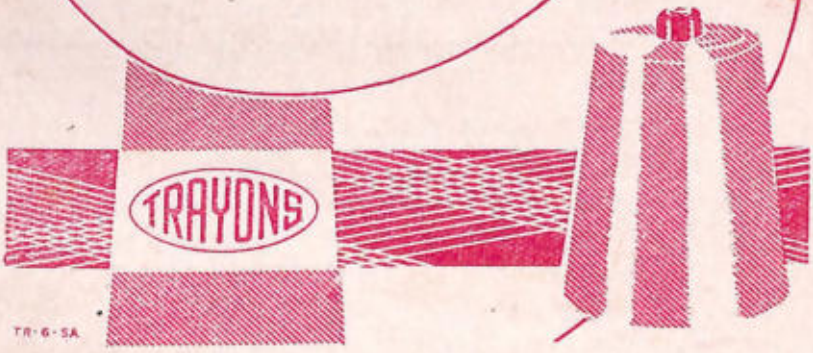
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CHAPTETR XIII

RAILWAYS

INDIAN RAILWAYS have been playing a significant role in the industrial progress which we have been witnessing as a result of our Five-Year Plans. The improvement in the conditions on railways, in no small measure, indicates the pace of industrialisation. What the Railways have so far achieved in the matter of additional lines, additional coaches, additional load, indicate the great strides which have been taken. As Shri Jagjiwan Ram, the Railway Minister, said : "The Railways must play a major part in building our country's future in all directions, be it agricultural development, industrial advancement, cultural progress, or security against aggression". Increasing demands are made on the Railways in recent times and these demands will go on increasing with the increasing requirements of industrial growth.

It may be pointed out that the earnings of the railways have been influenced by the prevailing economic conditions which have been generated by the planned development of the country. This will be seen by the following table :

Trends of economic growth and gross earnings of the Railways.

Year	Index of industrial production.	Index of agricultural production.	Index of National Income at 1948-9	Index of gross earnings of Railways.
1950—1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1955—6	122.4	122.3	118.4	120.3
1956—7	132.6	129.3	124.3	132.2
1957—8	137.3	119.9	122.4	144.4
1958—9	139.7	137.0	130.7	148.4

As we enter the final phase of the Second Plan, it will be useful to survey the scene as it emerges now. At the beginning of the First Plan, the Railways had mostly to concentrate on the backlog of replacements and repairs. The magnitude of this was such that this process of rehabilitation continued well into the Second Plan, which commenced in 1956.

In the Second Plan, the main emphasis was on providing additional capacity to carry much more traffic than during the First Plan. In terms of goods tonnage the capacity was to be increased from 120 million tons in 1955-56 to 162 million tons by the end of the Second Plan. Accordingly, the Railways were allotted Rs. 1121.5 crores during the Second Plan as against Rs. 400 crores allotted during the First Plan.

The Second Plan Targets

During the last 4 years of the Second Plan, there have been developmental activities on the Railways on an unprecedented scale. In a nutshell, it meant the completion of a thousand route miles of electric traction, construction of 800 miles of new lines, doubling of 1,300 miles, remodelling of 17 major railway yards, construction of 600 projects including four major ones, re-laying of 800 miles of permanent way, construction of 6 new workshops, effecting improvements in signalling at 1400 stations, construction of 200 new railway stations and many additional improvements for rail users.

Progress in the First Four Years

During the four years, upto March, 1960, the railways would have spent about 872 crores out of the total allotment of 1121.5 crores. The railways hope to spend the balance amount before the end of the Second Plan. In terms of physical achievements, this represents a rise of 14% in the total number of locomotives, 27% in wagons and 15.5% in coaches over the holdings at the beginning of the Plan. Railways would also have completed doubling of nearly 700 miles and opened about 600 miles of new lines with equal mileage in various stages of execution.

The expansion programmes of the railways are more marked in the eastern regions of the country where there is greater concentration of industries. In this area, the expansive doubling on the South Eastern Railway serving the steel belts, has practically been completed. Development of marshalling yards and other improvements in this area have also moved in step with the requirements. A number of new lines in the steel and coal belts have been completed in time to serve as feeder lines to the steel plants.

New Lines and Bridges

Amongst the new lines, those under construction include Muri-Ranchi-Hatia, Baraset-Basirhat-Hasanabad, Karanpura--Ramgarh coalfield area, Bakhiartupur-Rajgir, Damodar-Kalipahari,

Robertsganj-Garhwa Road, Gaziabad-Tughalakabad including the second Yamuna bridge, Tildanga-Farakha-Khejuriaghat Malda, Bondamunda-Dumoro, Baoridanad-Karonji with spurs to Korea coalfields, Bondamunda-Nowagaon-Puranapani, Sambalpur-Titlagarh, and the remaining 73 miles of Khandwa-Hingoli line.

Doubling of the line between Barosi and Silliguri is under construction which, with the conversion of Barosi-Malda-Katihar to broad gauge and construction of the broad gauge line between Tildanga-Farakha and Khejuriaghat and Malda, will provide a through broad gauge route between Calcutta and Siliguri. This will greatly improve the communications in this area, and help augment the capacity for the movement of oil and other traffic from Assam.

The conversion of Gudivada-Bhimavaram section on the Southern Railway is also in progress. Doubling of Barauni-Samastipur section by a broad gauge line has also been sanctioned to ease the difficulties of transport in this area.

Final location surveys for Udaipur-Himmatnagar, Jhund-Kandla-Delhi avoiding lines, Hindumalkot-Sri Ganfanagar, Patharkandi-Dharmanagar, Dive-Panvel Uran, Guna, Shajapur-Maksi and Bimalgarh-Kiriburu projects are in progress as a preliminary to the constructions. These, together with Bailadilla-Kottavallasa survey, aggregate to nearly 900 miles.

The bridge over the Ganga at Mokameh was opened to traffic by the Prime Minister on May 1, 1959. This work was completed 8 months ahead of schedule.

The foundation stone of the Brahmaputra bridge was laid on January 10, 1960, by the Prime Minister. Of the 11 main piers, two have been completed, and the work on five piers is in progress. One of the two shore piers has also been completed. Fabrication and erection of girders will be taken in hand during the course of the year. With the completion of this bridge, an important missing link in the net work of railways in Assam will have been provided and this will greatly assist the industrial growth of this area.

Railway Electrification

The work of electrification on Durgapur-Gaya, Asansol-Sini-Tatanagar-Rourkela and Rajkharswan-Dongoaposi on the Eastern and South Eastern Railways is progressing satisfactorily, and is expected to be completed during the Second Plan.

With regard to the remaining sections, contracts for the supply and erection of overhead equipment for sections Gaya-Moghal Sarai and Khargpur-Tatanagar are likely to be placed soon. Civil engineering works are in progress on Sealdah-Ranaghat and Dum Dum-Bongaon sections. On the Igatpuri-Bhusaval section as well, the civil engineering survey is proceeding. On the Madras-Tambaram-Villupuram section, 80 per cent of the civil engineering works are complete, and technical details are being worked out to undertake the electrification.

Prospects of Traffic

The railway plan was designed to increase their goods-lifting capacity to nearly 162 million tons. On the passenger side an increase of 15 per cent was contemplated. It is now revealed that goods traffic has risen from 114 million tons in the first year of the Plan to 145 million tons in the fourth year. With the opening of the "Rajindra PUL" near Mokameh the prospects of more traffic materialising in this area are bright. The two new refineries at Gauhati and Barauni are also expected to bring additional traffic. Thus, it is hoped that by the end of the Second Plan period, the railways' performance would reach the target of 162 million tons on the goods side.

On the passenger side, an increase of 12% during the first three years of the Plan has already been registered and it seems certain that the anticipated of 15% would materialise by the end of the Plan.

Recent Trends

The latest indications are that there is a marked rise in loading both on the Broad and Metre Gauges and a substantial fall in outstanding registrations. Other notable features seen in recent months are the very high loading of coal throughout the country, record movements via Moghalsarai, better punctuality of passenger trains. The introduction of Express goods services, crack goods specials, extension of collection and delivery service, are all new features in goods operation aimed at improving the service to the customer. More out-agencies are also being opened to bring the railways nearer to the remote villages and towns. In fact instructions have been issued that every endeavour is to be made to open an out-agency at each place with a population of 10,000 situated at a distance of over 5 miles from the nearest railway station.

Sustained attention is being devoted to the removal of transport bottlenecks. The movements via important transhipment points

Crack specials and express goods services which have speeded up movements are being expanded all over the country, wherever practicable. In order to overcome the shortage of stock and line capacity, longer and heavier ton trains comprising larger capacity bogie wagons fitted with automatic couples, are being introduced in the steel and coal belts. A few 3000 ton trains, as against the normal load of 1900 tons, have already been introduced. Trials with train loads upto 6,800 tons have also been conducted. One hundred main line diesel locomotives have already been commissioned to haul these heavier trains.

Amenities for III Class Passengers

On the passenger amenity side, besides concentrating on the provision of more amenities at stations, increased attention is being paid to the comfort of the passengers in trains. Long distance passengers, travelling more than 500 miles, are being provided with sleeping accommodation free of additional cost in sleeper coaches of new design. This is already being done on the Madras-Howrah Mail and Delhi-Bombay Central Janta Express. Construction of 200 more broad gauge sleeper coaches and 12 meter gauge sleeper coaches of the new design have been ordered and this service would be extended to additional trains as soon as the new coaches become available. Also, for the convenience of passengers, Janata meals, cheaper than the standard meals, have already been introduced at certain stations.

Safety Measures

The safety of passengers in running trains is receiving the close attention of the Railways. Police and security arrangements are being tightened up to the extent possible. Besides, the railway staff have been directed to have the safety devices provided in the compartments examined regularly and also to have trains checked at the starting and halting stations and to give special attention to women passengers in women's compartments.

Self-sufficiency in Rolling Stock and Locomotives

Self-sufficiency has been the key-note of the policy pursued by the railways for some time now. The Chittaranjan Locomotive Works produced 165 locomotives in 1958-59 and are expected to produce 173 locomotives during 1959-60. The production in Integral Coach Factory has also been rising steadily. It turned out 300 coaches during 1958-59 and its production during the year is likely to be more. We are now self-sufficient in respect of steel locomotives and coaches. Arrangements are now being made to start production of electric locmotives at Chittaranjan. Manufacture

of diesel locomotives is at the same time being planned through private agencies.

Metric System on Railways

The Railways switched over to the decimal coinage from September 15, 1959 in the case of passenger fares and from October 1st 1958, in the case of freight on goods. A beginning was made by the railways to switch over to the metric system of weights and measures from 1st April, '60.

Staff Welfare

The railways are following a progressive policy in relation to its workers.

The decision of the Railway Ministry to implement the recommendations of the Pay Commission in respect of railway employees involves an initial cost of Rs. 13 crores, per annum. This would progressively increase in the coming years.

Medical facilities have been substantially expanded and improved, family planning centres are being set up. Steps are also being taken to implement the National Malaria Eradication Scheme in collaboration with the States. During the entire Plan period, 55,000 quarters are expected to be completed. 431 primary schools have been opened to augment the educational facilities provided for the children and wards of railway employees. In a number of railway schools no tuition fees are being charged in primary classes. Holiday Homes have also been opened at a number of places for the benefit of the staff. Similarly, cooperative activities are also being encouraged. The total working expenditure of 26 cooperative societies on the Railways amounted to nearly 25 crores on 31st March, 1959. Besides these, there are about 143 consumer cooperative societies with a turn-over of Rs. 104 lakhs. These societies are becoming extremely popular. Railwaymen are also given more and more facilities to engage themselves in extra-curricular activities, such as sports, atheletics etc. These recreational and cultural activities will, no doubt, help them in inculcating the spirit of camaraderie and enthusiasm for joint and sustained efforts for the improvement in the working of the Railways.

World Bank Team's Visit

A two-member World Bank team arrived in New Delhi in March, 1960, for a three-week tour of railway centres in India. The two members of the team, were Mr. R. A. D. Loven and Mr. Joseph Heymans.

have been fairly satisfactory. The transhipment at Viramgam and Sabarmati has been substantially stepped up and steady flow of traffic was maintained throughout 1959-60. The speeds of goods trains have considerably improved. Wagon chasing has been intensified; marshalling yards' delays are under constant review, loads of goods trains are being watched and long-distances marshalling and formation of block loads is being resorted to.

They had a meeting with the Railway Board at which the team was given broad details of the progress of the railways' Second Five-Year Plan, the rapid strides made in the field of self-sufficiency, and plans for the manufacture of electric and diesel locomotives in the country. It was explained that the pressure of traffic was now mounting rapidly, and the railways expected to carry 145 million tons of goods during 1959-60 and an additional 17 million tons next year. The team was also informed that the railways expected fully to spend their Second Plan allotment of Rs. 1121.5 crores.

Mr. Loven and Mr. Heymans visited various projects, including new line construction, track doubling, signalling works, various railway yards, electrification works, the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, the Brahmaputra Bridge in Assam, some of the Steel Plants etc.

It will be seen from the above survey that the working of the Railways during the Second Five-Year Plan has been quite satisfactory. Most of the targets have been fulfilled and by the end of the Plan, the implementation would be complete. Next year when the Third Plan is launched, and when more problems of larger dimensions confront the Railway administration, there is every confidence that the railwaymen would rise to the occasion, and fulfil the requirements of the Plan with increased devotion and ability.

Mileage

The Indian Railway System has a route mileage of 35,081 and is the largest in Asia and the fourth largest in the world. About 40 lakh persons and 3.7 lakh tons of goods were carried on an average by the railways daily in 1959. The capital-at-charge of the Railways, the country's biggest nationalised undertaking, at the end of 1958-59 stood at Rs. 1,363 crores and the gross earnings at Rs. 392 crores. They employed 11,43,918 persons and paid Rs. 183 crores in wages and salaries. The net earnings in 1958-59 were Rs. 67.76 crores.

Financial Results

The following table gives an outline of the financial results of working Government railways :

In Crores of rupees

	1958-59 (Actuals)	1959-60 (Revised)	1960-61 (Budget)
Gross Traffic Receipts - -	390.21	422.03	464.50
Total Working expenses - -	330.89	351.77	388.80
Net railway revenues - -	59.32	69.26	75.70
Dividend to general revenues -	50.39	54.51	57.27
Net surplus - - -	8.93	14.75	18.43
Capital-at-Charge - - -	1,356.59	1,442.47	1,563.29

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CHAPTETR XIV

DEFENCE SERVICES

THE Government of India intensified their efforts during the year to achieve greater self-sufficiency in the country's defence requirements and to modernise and strengthen her Armed Forces.

It was a period of renewed activity directed towards stepping up defence production in order to reduce the country's dependence on foreign imports to the barest minimum. There was marked increase in the output of the Ordnance Factories and other defence industries in respect of both defence and civilian goods. Production of a large number of additional items of stores and equipment, as well as those for consumption by civil trade and other Government departments, has been undertaken.

Ordnance Factories

The value of overall output of the Ordnance Factories, inclusive of items for civil trade consumption, was Rs. 20 crores during 1958-59, as against Rs. 18 crores in 1957-58 and Rs. 14 crores in 1956-57. The value of goods produced for the Armed Forces as well as for civilian use upto December, 1959, amounted to Rs. 15 crores reaching the target of Rs. 26 crores by the end of the year 1959-60. This upward trend will be further accelerated as and when some of the new units which have started production go into full stride.

A notable feature of production in the Ordnance Factories, under the Defence Production Organisation, has been that increase has been achieved without addition to the labour strength. There has also been progressive reduction in the cost of production of many items. This has been made possible by the introduction of improved methods and techniques.

Some of the new production projects sanctioned during 1959-60 envisaged production in collaboration with foreign governments and firms as also some with Indian firms. In all, ten such contracts were entered into, eight of which were with foreign governments and firms. When these projects materialise, it will be possible to manufacture a large number of new items of armament, ammunition and equipment. Of these, the truck and tractor units have already started production, and up to January, 1960, 361 trucks and 41 tractors assembled in the Ordnance Factories were issued to the

Services and 52 tractors to the Dandakarnya Development Authority, thus affecting a substantial saving in foreign exchange.

Though the primary aim of the Ordnance Factories is to produce arms and ammunition and other defence equipment and stores for the Services, their surplus capacity is being utilised to produce goods for civilian use. In undertaking such items of work in the Ordnance Factories, Government have taken care to see that these factories produce only items of internal consumption which have to be imported.

The civil trade activities of the Ordnance Factories are wide and varied, covering ferrous and non-ferrous metal products, leather and textile stores and chemical and general engineering articles. The last category of articles includes scientific and optical instruments, sporting arms and ammunition, metal castings and forgings and other miscellaneous goods.

The Ordnance Factories supplied to the Railways several components of locomotives and wagons, including piston-rods, connecting-rods, crank-shafts, axle parts, coupling hooks, resistance grids, light-riding trolley wheels and fog signals. They also produced jeep-engine blocks and heads, steam and diesel road-rollers and their spare-parts, oil expellers, oil cookers, small tools, bolts and nuts, and Amber Charkas. Fairly large quantities of acetone, nitric and sulphuric acids, benzol, nitro-cellulose and nitro-benzene and oleum are also being manufactured for supply to the civil industry.

Some of the important items of civil trade stores, the bulk manufacture of which was undertaken in the Ordnance Factories during the year, included 35-m.m. strip-film projector, 12-bore and .315" cartridges, student-type microscope, hydraulic surface-grinder, Capstan lathe and mountaineering equipment.

The Ordnance Factories have successfully manufactured prototypes of several new items of civil trade, including snow clothing like sleeping bags, canvas gloves, gaiters, ruck-sacks, feather coats, and climbing trousers, Espreso coffee machine, surgical instruments, mechanical surface-grinders, hair-clippers and pressure-cookers.

The value of civil trade work carried out in the Ordnance Factories during 1958-59 amounted to Rs. 3.20 crores and it was hoped that during 1959-60 the production would amount to Rs. 3.50 crores.

Hindustan Aircraft

The establishment of facilities for the manufacture of Gnat aircraft and Orpheus jet-engines in the Hindustan Aircraft, Ltd., Ban-

galore, under licence agreements with Messrs. Folland Aircraft, Ltd. and Messrs. Bristol Aero-Engines, Ltd., of the U.K., respectively, has made substantial advance.

Progress in the design and development of HF-24, a modern military aircraft, has also been satisfactory. The design and development of a basic jet trainer in the Air Force has been undertaken. Eight ultra-light two-seater Pushpak aircraft were produced up to the end of 1959. The development of a five-cylinder piston aero-engine of an estimated horse power of 90-95 for the Pushpak aircraft has been undertaken without foreign assistance.

The development of a light four-seater aircraft, which could be used for pest control and agricultural spraying and in certain military roles, has also been embarked upon. The work on a six-cylinder piston engine of an estimated horse power of 190 for this aircraft has been undertaken. The factory is also developing a logistic air support-type aircraft and its prototype is expected to be ready for flight trials this year.

From April to the end of 1959, 57 conventional type and 83 integral-type rail-coaches for the Railways were produced at the H.A.L.

Bharat Electronics

The Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore, continued to make steady progress during 1959-60. The production target of Rs. 100.70 lakhs worth of electronic equipment was aimed at for the year and by September 30, 1959, the cost of completed equipment, which was all for civil departments, was Rs. 33.65 lakhs. The production programme for 1960-61 is expected to exceed Rs. 1.5 crores. Thus, the steps taken to accelerate production and overcome difficulties encountered in the initial stages, are now producing results.

Three agreements were entered into with foreign firms for the manufacture of different types of equipment at the B.E.L. and negotiations are proceeding with a number of others. It is expected that, as a result of these steps, production in B.E.L. will increase steadily year by year.

Research and Development

Marked progress was made during the year by the Research and Development Organisation, whose principal functions are (a) to undertake research, development and design relating to equipment for the three Services, including armaments, ammunition, electronics, aircraft, vehicles and engineer stores, (b) to co-ordinate all matters affecting defence research and development, and (c) to standardize defence equipment and stores.

In order to step up the tempo of research and development work, Government has constituted the Defence Minister's (Research and Development) Committee to consider all policy matters affecting this new organisation.

The important additions since the formation of the R. and D. Organisation in January, 1958 are: (1) Weapons Evaluation Group, (2) Special Weapons Development Team, (3) Defence Laboratory, Jodhpur, (4) a detachment of the Defence Science Laboratory, Delhi, at Landour for work under conditions of high altitude and extreme cold, (5) Aeronautics Research Laboratory, Bangalore, and (6) Gas Turbine Research Centre and Aeronautical Test Laboratory at Kanpur.

As a measure for the build-up of defence research and development activity, Government have approved three schemes aimed at attracting young persons of ability with an aptitude for scientific research to carry out research in defence science problems as also for absorption in the Defence Science Service, viz., (1) Defence Research Fellowships, (2) Grants-in-Aid, and (3) Stipends to part-time workers.

Auxiliary Forces

The auxilliary forces of the country, namely the Territorial Army, the Lok Sahayak Sena, the Auxiliary Air Force, the National Cadet Corps and the Auxiliary Cadet Corps, continued to maintain all-round progress during the year.

Territorial Army : Improvement in attendance and training of the Territorial Army units was maintained and 59 persons were granted officer commissions and 126 JCO commissions during the year. At the end of 1959, the actual strength of the Territorial Army was approximately 90 per cent of the sanctioned strength. Government have appealed to employers and labour unions to encourage and permit the entry and attendance of their members by giving them material assistance and moral support.

Lok Sahayak Sena : The Lok Sahayak Sena, inaugurated on May 1, 1955, with a view to inculcating a sense of discipline and self-reliance among the people and to make them better equipped for national service, recorded good progress during the year. It was proposed to train 5,00,000 people by March 31, 1960. In 1959, 196 camps were held and 87,416 persons received training and by the end of the year 4,35,083 persons had been trained.

Auxiliary Air Force : In addition to the five squadrons of the Auxiliary Air Force formed at Bombay, Madras, Allahabad, Calcutta

and Delhi as counterparts of Territorial Army units in the Air Force, two more A.A.F. squadrons were formed during 1959 at Bhubaneswar and Chandigarh. After completion of basic training in piston-engine aircraft, jet training had been introduced in the Delhi, Madras, and Bengal Auxiliary Air Force Squadrons.

National Cadet Corps : The rate of growth of the National Cadet Corps was stepped up in 1959-60 and its strength on December 31, 1959, stood at 5,245 officers and 2,34,205 cadets. The Auxiliary Cadet Corps, too, increased its strength, bringing the total to 16,690 teachers and 9,20,271 cadets.

Special courses, designated as advanced leadership courses, have been introduced with a view to developing leadership, sense of co-operation, team spirit, resourcefulness, discipline and ability to take quick decision among N.C.C. cadets. The training consists of instruction in military subjects and toughening up for hill-climbing and long trek for ten days, followed by a week of long-range patrolling and out-door exercises. Four such courses were organised during 1959 at Ootacamund, Darjeeling, Gulmarg and Manali.

It has been decided to raise Officer Training Units in the N.C.C. with a view to improving the quality of cadets who join the Armed Forces commissioned ranks. Fifteen per cent of the vacancies offered by the Indian Military Academy will be reserved for candidates from the OTU as against 10 per cent reserved hitherto for the N.C.C. entry. The total strength of the units will be 750, the yearly intake being 250.

To provide military training to students on a substantially larger scale than hitherto, it was decided during the year to raise N.C.C. Rifles on the analogy of rifle regiments of the Infantry. It is proposed to raise a strength of 2,50,000 before March 31, 1961. Enrolment to these units is open to college students of about 16 years and above, both boys and girls. The training given to the Boys' Division of the N.C.C. Rifles will be similar to that imparted to the Army Wing of the Senior Division, except for arms drill, which will be the same as for the rifle regiments of the Infantry. The Girls' Division will also get training similar to that imparted to the Senior Wing Girls' Division, and the training syllabus will be suitably modified to include training in subjects like nursing and communications.

Aid to Civil Power

As in previous years, aid was provided by the Army to the civil authorities in overcoming natural calamities, in executing development projects and maintaining law and order. During the year,

floods occured in various parts of the country, and the Army and the Air Force were called upon to rush to render assistance in relief operations. On a request from the authorities of the Bhakra Dam Project, after the accident to the hoist chamber of the right diversion tunnel, Army and Naval units were loaned to assist the authorities in blocking the mouth of the tunnel.

During the year, the Army, with the aid of the police and Assam Rifles, continued its efforts to maintain law and order in the Naga Hills—Tuensang Area.

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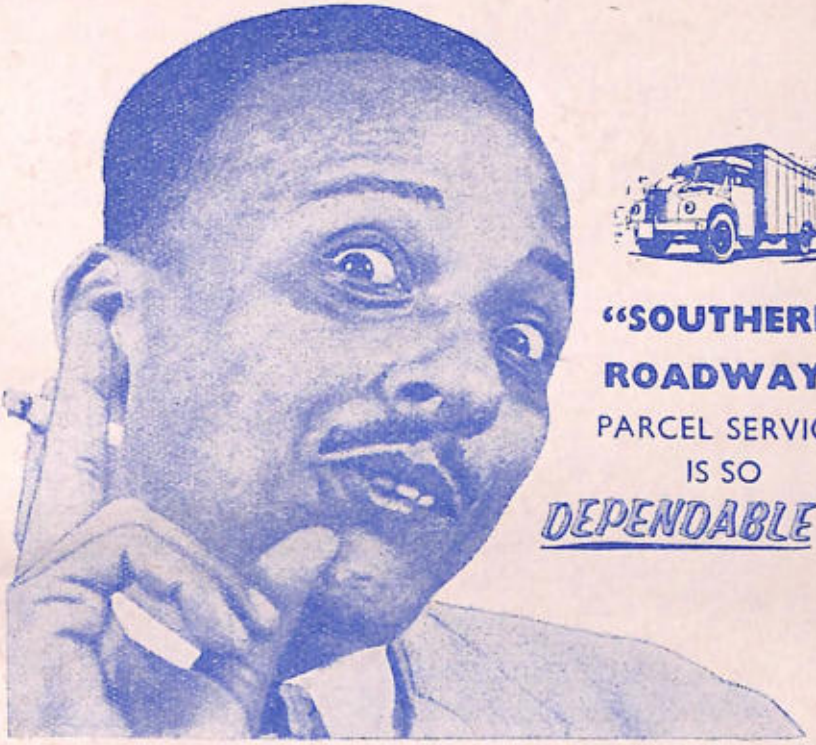
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CHAPTER XV

HOUSING AND PUBLIC WORKS

HEALTHY living conditions are a basic human need and it is the inescapable responsibility of a progressive Government to help in meeting the need in the fullest possible measure; the State cannot confine its role in the field to planning and regulation alone. Private enterprise has not been in a position to meet the situation, particularly in relation to the very low income groups in the country, who cannot afford to pay the economic rent for housing accommodation of even the minimum standards. The State has, therefore, to fill in the gap and promote housing activities, especially in respect of low and middle income groups, both in the urban and rural areas. Our towns, big and small, are all beset with numerous slums where people are constrained to live under revolting conditions. Early removal of slums is a prime social need.

It was in these circumstances that the necessity of Housing being a specific governmental charge came to be recognised under the First Five-Year Plan. Since then the efforts of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply at the Centre and the corresponding departments in the various States have been progressively directed towards the desired end.

General population trends and the progress of housing activities during the last few decades reveal a steadily increasing shortage of housing in the country. It has been estimated that by the end of 1961, the overall shortage in the urban sphere alone would be about 5 million dwelling units, as against a corresponding shortage of 2.5 million units at the end of 1951; discounting 1 million slum hovels and allowing a depreciation and deterioration, the figure might mount anywhere upto 7.8 million. Even to arrest further deterioration, housing activities will have to be stepped up at least by 50%. In view of this difficult situation, with just one year to go in the Second Plan period and with the Third Plan period now in sight, the year under review assumes a new importance. Introduction of a Land Acquisition and Development Scheme; increased tapping of institutional finance; liberalisation of housing schemes to accelerate progress; and preparation of an outline of proposals for the Third Five-Year Plan were among the highlights of the year.

Second Plan Targets and Achievements

(*a*) A sum of Rs 120 crores was originally provided for the implementation of the various housing schemes for construction of

4,55,000 houses during the Second Plan period. As a result of the re-appraisal of the Plan resources, the provision for Housing was reduced to Rs. 84 crores which would enable the construction of 2,35,100 housing units, taking into account the increase which has since taken place in the cost of land and building materials, as also the need to provide individual baths and W.Cs. for each housing unit.

(*b*) Based on the actual utilisation of funds by the State Governments and other construction agencies in the last four years and their likely requirements during 1960-61, it now appears that of the revised Second Plan provision of Rs. 84 crores, a sum of about Rs. 79 crores would be utilised by the end of the Second Plan. This performance of about 94% compares well with the performance achieved against other heads of development.

(*c*) The table below gives figures relating to the funds provided and the expenditure likely to be incurred under each housing scheme in the Second Five-Year Plan period :

S. No.	Scheme	Revised Plan Provision	Funds utilised in the last 4 years	Budget provision for 1960-61	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
			(Rupees in Crores)		
1.	Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme ..	27.00	16.13	8.50	24.63
2.	Low Income Group Housing Scheme ..	35.60	25.89	9.25	35.14
3.	Plantation Labour Housing Scheme	0.51	0.08	0.10	0.18
4.	Slum Clearance Scheme—				
	(a) Central Assistance ..	9.75	4.80	3.25	8.05
	(b) State Share	3.24	1.60	1.08	2.68
		12.99	6.40	4.33	10.73

S. No.	Scheme	Revised Plan Provision	Funds utilised in the last 4 year	Budget provision for 1960-61	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Village Housing Projects Scheme—				
	(a) Central Share	4.85	1.92	2.50	4.42
	(b) State Share	0.15	0.04	0.05	0.09
		5.00	1.96	2.55	4.51
6.	Land Acquisition and Development Scheme ..	2.90	0.40	2.50	2.90
7.	Middle Income Gr. Housing Scheme (for Delhi only)	—	0.05	0.45	0.50
	Total Central Assistance ..	80.61	49.27	26.55	75.82
	Total States' Share	3.39	1.64	1.13	2.77
	TOTAL ..	84.00	50.91	27.68	78.59

As against the revised Second Plan target of 2,35,100 houses, it is expected that some 1,70,000 houses will have come up during the Second Plan; in addition there would be a large number of houses under construction. The shortfall is primarily due to the difficulty being experienced in the implementation of the Village Housing Projects Scheme and the Slum Clearance Scheme which were introduced during the Second Plan period. A considerable time was taken in completing the preliminaries and setting up the requisite administrative and technical machinery in the States to take up this new work of development.

(*d*) *Non-Plan Schemes :* In addition to the provision of Rs. 84 crores made for implementation of the various housing schemes mentioned in sub-para (a) above, the following schemes are also being implemented by the Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply from funds provided outside the Plan either from resources made available by the Life Insurance Corporation or by the Central Government :—

S. No.	Scheme	Total Provision upto 31.3.61	Expenditure incurred up to 31.3.60	Amount likely to be available during 1960-61	Total
		(Amount in crores of Rupees)			
1.	Middle Income Group Scheme (LIC) (Excluding Delhi) ..	10.44	7.44	3.00	10.44
2.	Rental Housing Scheme (LIC) ..	3.56	2.56	1.00	3.56
3.	House Building Advances Scheme (Central Govt.) ..	3.90	0.51	0.50	1.01
4.	Slum Clearance Scheme (for Delhi only) ..	4.47	1.75	1.50	3.25
	Total ..	22.37	12.26	6.00	18.26

It will appear from the above table that as against non-Plan resources totalling to Rs. 22.37 crores, the amount likely to be utilised will be of the order of Rs. 18.26 crores which means utilisation of nearly 82% of the total funds made available from non-Plan resources.

Progress Under Individual Schemes

(*a*) *Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme :* Under this Scheme loans and subsidies are given by the Central Government to State Governments, statutory housing boards, industrial employers, Registered Co-operatives of Industrial Workers and Municipal Bodies etc. for construction of houses for industrial workers covered by the Factories Act 1948 and Mine workers (other than those engaged in coal and mica mines) covered by the Mines Act 1952, whose income does not exceed Rs. 350/- p.m.

(*i*) Since the inception of the scheme in September, 1952, upto 31st March, 1960, a large number of projects have been sanctioned by the State Government, Co-operatives of Industrial Workers and Employers, involving construction of a total number of 1,21,340 houses at an estimated cost of Rs. 38.87 crores. Of these nearly 87,000 houses have

already been completed, while another 17,000 houses are at various stages of construction.

Fifteen projects providing for the construction of 1,036 houses under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme were sanctioned by the Governments of Maharashtra, Madras, Mysore, Orissa and West Bengal during May, 1960 . The total cost of these projects is Rs. 47.14 lakhs of which Rs. 23.16 lakhs will be given by the Central Government as subsidy and an equal amount as loan.

During the month, 3 projects for the construction of 334 houses by private employers at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs, under the Scheme, were also sanctioned by the Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

The Delhi Administration forwarded to the Central Government two projects for the construction of 936 small 2-roomed houses at a cost of Rs. 32.41 lakhs for approval. An expenditure of Rs. 5.81 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Centre for the purchase of 20 acres of land for the construction of 800 small 2-roomed houses under the Scheme.

(*ii*) With a view to inducing the industrial workers to form themselves into co-operatives for the purpose of building their own houses with financial assistance available under the Scheme, various relaxations/liberalisations have been made. These include increase in the quantum of financial assistance from 25% subsidy plus 37½% loan, originally provided in the scheme to 25% subsidy plus 50% loan. The loan element was further raised in September, 1958 to 65% of the approved cost. Thus, out of the total approved cost of construction, it was open to the industrial workers to obtain financial assistance equivalent to 90% of the cost. The industrial workers can now obtain the balance of 10% of the cost of houses from their contributions in the provident fund by virtue of an amendment made on 28.3.60 to the Employees Provident Fund Scheme. The withdrawals from the provident funds will be non-refundable.

(*iii*) Provision has been made in the Scheme to enable the various construction agencies to provide open developed plots, skeletal houses and hostel type accommodation at cheaper rents which range from Rs. 2/- to Rs. 8/- per person to enable even the very low paid workers to occupy the various types of these units.

(*iv*) The higher ceiling costs as applicable in Greater Bombay have been extended to the Industrial Belt of Bombay, covering Thana, Dombivali and Kalyan Municipalities, and Ulhas Nagar, Ambarnath and Badalpur townships. Similarly the higher ceiling costs at present applicable to Calcutta industrial area have been extended to Asansol, Durgapur and Kalyani areas. The higher ceiling costs have been sanctioned in view of the high cost of land and building materials in these localities. This decision, it is hoped, will enable construction of houses being taken in hand under the Scheme in those industrial areas on a large scale.

(*b*) *Low Income Group Housing Scheme* : This Scheme provided for the grant of loans for construction of new houses for persons with annual income not exceeding Rs. 6,000. The Scheme is administered through the State Governments who may also utilise a portion of the funds for direct construction of houses for sale, either outright or on hire-purchase basis, to eligible persons. The loans are recoverable within a period not exceeding 30 years, within the neighbourhood of 4½% ; the State Government charge additional interest of about ½% from the beneficiaries to cover normal administrative charges. The quantum of assistance is limited to 80% of the cost of the house including cost of land, subject to a minimum of Rs. 8,000 in each case. Short-term loans are also given under the Scheme to State Governments, to enable them to acquire and develop land, wherever necessary, for ultimate sale of house sites to eligible persons on a no-profit-no-loss basis.

Since the introduction of the Scheme in November, 1954, upto 31st March, 1960, a sum of Rs. 36.68 crores has been advanced as loan to the State Governments either for grant of loans to third parties or for building houses themselves for sale or renting to persons whose income does not exceed Rs. 500 per month. Of the 74,000 houses sanctioned for construction by the State Governments 46,000 have so far been completed, and nearly 16,000 houses are under construction.

(*c*) *Plantation Labour Housing Schemes:* The Plantation Labour Housing Scheme is designed to assist the planters, especially the smaller ones, in the discharge of their statutory obligation of providing adequate housing accommodation for the resident labour in plantations. The Scheme is at present being implemented by the State Governments of Assam, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, U.P. and West Bengal.

The total amount of loans drawn by States so far is Rs. 7.85 lakhs only against the total Second (Reduced) Plan provision of Rs. 50.67 lakhs under the Scheme. The slow rate of utilisation of funds under the Scheme is mainly due to the difficulty of the planters to furnish appropriate security to State Governments for the repayment of loans under the Scheme in view of the peculiar nature of plantation finance : the planters have to deposit their title deeds with their bankers from year to year for obtaining advances against hypothecation of crops. With a view to overcoming this difficulty, this Ministry have been considering a proposal for the creation of a pool guarantee Fund which could serve as a collateral security in addition to the promisory bonds and/or second mortgage deeds to be executed by the planters against loans advanced by the State Governments.

(*d*) *Slum Clearance Scheme :* The Scheme, which came into operation in May, 1956, envisages the grant of Central assistance to State Governments for slum clearance projects. For the time being, the scheme is mainly confined to the six major cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Kanpur and Ahmedabad. The General pattern of assistance under the Scheme, provides for long-term interest bearing loans to the extent of 50% of approved cost and an outright grant to the extent of 25% subject to the condition that the State Governments also contribute, as their share, an amount equal to such grant. Important recent developments are indicated below :—

(*i*) The quantum of Central subsidy has been increased from 25% to 37½% of the approved cost of Slum Clearance/ Improvement projects in the six major towns of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Kanpur and Ahmedabad, where the land costs are high. The additional subsidy will result in further reducing the rents of dwelling units to be built under the Scheme for the Slum dwellers.

(*ii*) 151 slum clearance/improvement projects have already been sanctioned by the State Governments at an approved cost of Rs. 12.69 crores. These projects involve construction of 41,239 housing units. Of these, 3,828 were completed upto the end of March, 1960 while another 12,659 were under construction on that date. Four States of Bombay, West Bengal, Madras and U.P. where the five major cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur are situated have been authorised to sanction further slum clearance projects upto a total of Rs. 5

crores, provided the actual expenditure to be incurred by them does not exceed their existing Plan allocations.

(*iii*) The Bombay Government have recently sanctioned (in February, 1960) a major Slum Clearance Scheme for construction of 5,966 cheap tenements in Bombay City at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.09 crores. These tenements will cost about Rs. 3,500/- each and will be allotted to the hutment dwellers at a rent of Rs. 13 per month, exclusive of service charges. The Bombay Government have a further programme of construction of another 19,000 similar cheap tenements during the Third Plan period.

(*iv*) The Scheme has been modified to provide for construction of skeletal houses at rents ranging from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 per month. It is now also proposed to build hostel type accommodation at half rent of the small two-roomed tenements for the erstwhile slum dwellers, who are either single or are living without their families.

(*v*) In addition to slum clearance, the scheme now permits the State Governments and their executive agencies to take up slum improvement projects. The Central assistance for slum improvement is, however, in the form of loans only.

(*vi*) The Government have recently approved a project for rehousing of 25,000 squatters on Government and public lands in Delhi at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.38 crores. Under the Scheme, the erstwhile squatters will be provided with open developed plots, measuring 80 sq. yds. each, containing individual baths and W.Cs., at an estimated cost of about Rs. 1,750/- each. The scheme will be implemented through the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(*e*) *Village Housing Projects Scheme :* The scheme which was introduced in October, 1957 envisages setting up of housing projects in 5,000 selected villages in suitable Community Development Blocks, spread all over the country. This scheme is based on aided-self-help basis; financial assistance is made available in the shape of long-term interest bearing loans upto 66-2/3% of the cost of construction, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,000/- per house. (This is according to the liberalisation recently agreed to by the Government of India).

As in the urban areas, in some of the rural areas also the question of acquisition of land on an adequate scale on a planned basis has been presenting a difficult problem. With a view to solving this difficulty, Housing Ministers' Conference held in 1958, recommended that the Scheme should be modified to provide for loan assistance being utilised for this purpose also. It has consequently been decided to permit State Governments to utilise part of their loan allocations for purposes of acquisition of land in the selected villages in those cases where the extra land required for thinning out densities, provision of additional housing sites, streets and community facilities etc. cannot be provided by the villagers by mutual consent. Loan allocaton under this Scheme may also be utilised now for levelling and dressing of land for the purpose of construction of houses. Funds required, if any, for the provision of services etc. in the acquired land have, however, to be found from other State's or Central schemes, catering to these requirements. Out of 2,700 villages allotted to the various States (or 2,865 villages including those allotted to the Union Territories) for development till 1959-60, about 2,000 villages have been selected and survey in about half of them has been completed.

Under this Scheme, detailed technical advice and guidance are also provided to villagers free of charge through the Rural Housing Cells set up by the State Governments and the Block Development authorities.

In order that the technical personnel engaged in rural housing may obtain comprehensive knowledge and requisite orientation, and also with a view to promoting research in improvement of local building materials and construction techniques for village housing, six Research-cum-Training Centres have been set up in the engineering institutions at Vallabh Vidyanagar (Anand), Bangalore, Sibpur, Roorkee, Chandigarh and Delhi. These Centres have been giving short-term training to technical and engineering staff engaged in the planning and execution of projects under the Village Housing Projects Scheme.

(*f*) *Land Acquisition and Development Scheme* : High land prices and scarcity of good developed plots are major deterrent factors in the progress of Housing and Slum Clearance activities. Stabilisation of land prices and rationalisation of urban development have, therefore, to be the main key-notes of the Government's urban land policy.

A beginning has now been made with the formulation of the Land Acquisition and Development Scheme. The Scheme envisages

the grant of loan assistance to State Governments to facilitate acquisition and development of land on a large scale for making available developed plots to intending builders at reasonable prices. In some measure, the Scheme will also help in stabilisation of land prices, rationalisation of urban development and promotion of self-sufficient composite colonies.

During the remaining period of the Second Five-Year Plan, the State Governments can enter into commitments under the Scheme upto Rs. 15 crores, provided the actual expenditure is limited to Rs. 2.90 crores. A sum of Rs. 38 lakhs has been released to certain States for 1959-60.

(*g*) *Middle Income Group Housing Scheme :* This Scheme introduced in February, 1959, is financed by the Life Insurance Corporation who makes lump sum advances to the State Governments (as authorised by the Central Government) for grant of loans to individuals in the income range of Rs. 6,001 to Rs. 12,000 per annum or their co-operatives, for construction of houses. The maximum limit of loan admissible to each individual applicant would be Rs. 16,000 in the case of those who possess land and Rs. 20,000 in the case of those who do not possess land. The State Governments could also construct houses for outright sale or sale on hire-purchase basis to individuals in the appropriate income range.

The State Governments are required to repay the loan to the Life Insurance Corporation in (not exceeding) 25 annual instalments of principal and interest, the rate of interest being 5%; they could charge an over-riding interest to the extent of ½% from individuals to cover administrative charges.

The Scheme is outside the purview of the Second Plan. Loan assistance to the extent of Rs. 3 crores and Rs. 4.436 crores, has been released to the State Governments during 1958-59 and 1959-60 respectively. For 1960-61, the assistance may be of the order of Rs. 3 crores.

(*h*) *Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees :* The question of provision of adequate housing accommodation for their employees has been one of the major prblems of the State Governments, particularly those which have been seriously affected by the re-organisation of States in 1956. In order to assist the State Governments in this respect, a scheme of loan assistance was introduced in February, 1959, whereby the Life Insurance Corporation advances loans to the States to the extent authorised by the Centre; the loans are repayable in 20 annual equated instalments

of principal and interest at the rate of 5% per annum. The cardinal principle governing this Scheme is that the assistance should be utilised for construction of new houses to be let out to State Government employees, on a rental basis, the class and type of accommodation being determined by the State Government in consistence with actual requirements and with due regard to the needs of low paid employees.

This Scheme is also outside the purview of the Second Plan. Loans to the extent of Rs. 1 crore and Rs. 2.564 crores were released to State Governments during 1958-59 and 1959-60 respectively. Assistance during 1960-61 is likely to be of the order of Rs. 1 crore.

(i) House Building Advances to Central Government Servants : This Scheme, which was discontinued in 1937, was revived in April, 1956. The benefits of the Scheme are available to permanent Central Government servants and to temporary Government servants who have at least 10 years' continuous service to their credit, provided they do not hold a permanent appointment under a State Government and are likely to continue in Government service for a reasonable period. The All India Service Officers, who are either in the Central Pool or have been on deputation to the Centre continuously for 5 years, are also now eligible for loan assistance under this Scheme. Loan assistance is admissible for construction of new houses including acquisition of land, and for purchase of ready-built new houses provided these are purchased from a Government or a semi-Government Agency or an autonomous body like a City Improvement Trust etc. The Scheme also contemplates grant of loans for enlargement of existing living accommodation for meeting the bona fide additional residential requirements of the Government servants. The maximum advance for purchase of a ready-built house or construction of a new house is limited to 24 months' pay of the beneficiary subject to a maximum of Rs. 25,000. The loan for enlargement of existing accommodation is limited to Rs. 10,000 in each case.

Out of 372 applications received from April, 1959 to March, 1960, 344 applications involving a total loan amount of Rs. 42.07 lakhs were approved. From the revival of the Scheme in 1956 upto March, 1960, 1104 applications had in all been received, out of which 756 applications for an amount aggregating to Rs. 95.85 lakhs were approved.

Conferences and Seminars

In September, October, 1959, four Regional Meetings of Housing Secretaries, covering all the States, were convened so as to as-

certain the preliminary thinking of the States, and to ensure a co-ordinated and practical approach in regard to the Housing problem in the Third Five-Year Plan. Closely following these meetings, the Fourth Housing Ministers' Conference was held at Hyderabad from the 5th to the 7th November, 1959. Housing Ministers of the various States, their advisers and Members of the Informal Consultative Committee of the Parliament attached to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply participated. Reviewing the progress of the existing Schemes and examining the probable measures that could be adopted for promotion of housing activities immediately as also in the Third Plan period, the Conference made certain important recommendations which have either been accepted or are otherwise receiving the attention of the Government.

In specific relation to Rural Housing, an Orientation Course of seven weeks' duration, was organised in April-May, 1959, at Roorkee under the auspices of the University of Roorkee, for the benefit of selected members of the staff of the State Rural Housing Cells and the six Research-cum-Training Centres on rural housing. The course was directed by Shri Rene F. Eyheralde, Village Planning Consultant to the Ford Foundation. Again, a seminar on Rural Housing was organised from the 26th to the 28th March, 1960, at Vallabh Vidyanagar (where one of the Research-cum-Training Centres is also situated), to facilitate exchange of views on village planning and rural reconstruction. A number of engineers, architects, town and country planners, experts on socio-economic aspects of housing, planning and other authorities interested in village housing participated in the discussions.

National Building Organisation

This Organisation continued to do useful work during the year. It arranged a Symposium on "Timber and Allied Products" in May, 1959, at New Delhi. About 50 papers on various aspects were presented at the Symposium. The organisation started studies on productivity in building industry and initiated a few surveys to develop the methodology in the conduct of productivity studies. Two training courses were organised for Engineers—one in 'Productivity in Building Industry' held at New Delhi and the other on 'Timber Engineering' held at Dehra Dun. A study-cum-training programme was also arranged for an Afghan national who had come to India under the UNTAO programme to study rural housing and low-cost housing.

The Organisation participated in the World Agriculture Fair and put up a bamboo house and materials like wire bound reed

boards for demonstration. It promoted an All India competition for designs for rural houses to suit hot-arid, hot-humid and hilly regions for adoption by villagers of different economic levels.

After carrying out social, economic and engineering surveys in selected villages, one each in the States of West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, it prepared designs and estimates for construction of rural houses, to demonstrate improved designs and methods of constructions and also utilisation of improved materials.

Boards and tiles were manufactured out of low-grade gypsum and these were tried in a multi-storeyed building in New Delhi. Moulds for moulding hollow bricks with manual labour and special dies for hollow tiles have been made for conducting experiments to determine their suitability and comparative cost of moulding of bricks and tiles. Scope of application and production of light-weight aggregates in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Madras was investigated. Investigations regarding possibilities and the cost of production of asphaltic corrugated roofing sheets were also undertaken.

Fourteen projects for continued investigation and eight projects as new items for investigation were sanctioned as a part of the Research Programme of the Organisation during 1959-60. Some of the new items are laying down norms and standards etc. to guide the design of high school, dispensary and health-centre buildings; collecting and testing of samples of clay deposits around Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi for manufacturing pozzolans; and productivity studies in building operations.

To discuss the various technical problems involved in village planning and rural housing, a Seminar was organised at Vallabh Vidya Nagar (Bombay State) in March, 1960. More than 100 engineers, town-planners, socio-economists and others attended the Seminar, at which about 40 technical papers were discussed in detail. An exhibition was also held on the occasion at which the designs and models of rural houses, samples of building materials and techniques of construction, machines for brick or block-making etc., were displayed for the benefit of the participants and others.

A short course on Soil Mechanics was arranged in May, 1960. About 60 engineers from different departments of the Central Government attended the Course. Lectures on new and improved techniques in relation to certain aspects of construction, such as the thermal consideration in house-design causes of dampness and its prevention, no-fines concrete and light-weight hard wood roof

trusses were arranged and illustrated with the help of slides. Technical films were also periodically shown for the benefit of engineers and architects.

Central Public Works

A significant achievement of the Central Public Works Department was the completion of a barrage across the river Jamuna at Wazirabad in record time. The project is expected to improve the supply of water to Delhi. Among other completed works, were desilting and removal of humps in the Najafgarh Jheel Drain (Stage I) and laying of filtered water supply and sewerage mains in 285 acres of land at Tehar. Outside Delhi the submersible bridge over the river Chambal at Dholpur was completed.

The other works completed during the year in Delhi include the multi-storeyed office building on the Parliament Street and about 2400 quarters of various types in the General Pool of accommodation, the office building for the Indian Medical Council, additional blocks in the Safdarjang Hospital, the Audio Visual Wing and the 100 K.W. Medium-Wave Transmitter Station, the Seismological Observatory and the Health Education Bureau. Work on Maulana Azad's Tomb, laying of 24" filtered water bulk supply line from the Qutab Road to Srinivasapuri and a twin-barrel stormwater drain from Srinivasapuri have also been completed. Outside Delhi, the new aerodromes at Kandla and Haldwani, the runway at Hindustan Aircraft Limited, Bangalore, the Second runaway at Lucknow, special repairs and extension to the old North-South runway at Dum Dum, the terminal building at Gauhati and buildings for Income Tax and Central Excise office at Bombay, Coimbatore, Ahmedabad, Cooch Behar, Bhatinda, Ludhiana, Amritsar, Silchar and Jullundur are some of the works that have been completed.

Works in progress : Among the works in progress in the capital, the more important are the Central Dairy, the National Museum building, the Delhi Zoological Park, the multi-storeyed office buildings at the sites of 'K' and 'N' Blocks and about 4000 quarters for Government employees in the General Pool of accommodation, the D.A.G., P. & T. and Telephone Revenue Building at Alipur Road, the Gynaecology and Maternity Ward and the Cancer Block in the Safdarjung Hospital, the Pathology Block for the Maulana Azad Medical College, the Out-door Patients Department Block at the Irwin Hospital, the Anatomy Block at the Lady Hardinge Medical College, the Bal Bhavan, shopping centres in various Government colonies, development of the Indraprastha Estate and laying of trunk sewer (Sector II) along Najafgarh Road, raising and streng-

thening of the Shahdara Bund and the bund between Shah Alam Bridge and the Grand Trunk Road. Appreciable progress has been made in the laying of the Buddha Jayanti Park. The construction of a building for the Regional Office of the World Health Organisation and a building for the three National Academies (Rabindra Bhavan) was also started towards the end of the financial year 1959-60. Foundation work for the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial at Rajghat has been taken up. Outside the capital, work is in progress on the construction of bridges over the river Subarnarekha, Katra Nallah and Kanta Khari Nallah in Orissa, the Eastern Tube of the Jawahar Tunnel in Jammu and Kshmir, the Dhar Udhampur Road and the North Sikkim Road. Work is also in progress on the construction of terminal buildings at Haldwani, new runways at Agartala, Amritsar, Kamalpur, taxi-tracks at Kimbhigram, Rupsi and Rexaul extension of the East-West Runway at Santa Cruz and a fair-weather air-strip a Behala.

H. E. C... a pillar of progress

The largest engineering enterprise of its kind so far in India. HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPORATION is being set up to develop and operate the Heavy Machine Building Plant and the Foundry Forge Plant near Ranchi and the Coal Mining Machinery Plant at Durgapur. Designed to produce 80,000 tons of machinery per year with scope for further expansion, the Heavy Machine Building Plant will help to meet the requirements of plant and equipment for industries like Iron & Steel, Fertiliser and Mineral Oil besides producing cranes excavators, grinders, crushers, etc. The large 90-ton castings and 30-ton forgings at the Foundry Forge Plant, an adjunct to the Heavy Machinery Plant will be the biggest ever produced in India. An annual production of 45,000 tons of mining machinery at Durgapur will cater to the growing needs of the coal mining industry. With adequate manufacturing flexibility, the plants will also be able to meet the diverse demands of several other important industries.

When in full swing, the Heavy Engineering Corporation will indeed be a landmark in India's progress towards industrial self-sufficiency—offering employment to thousands, helping allied industries, promoting technical skill and saving valuable foreign exchange.

HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPORATION LIMITED

(A Government of India Undertaking)

RANCHI

Aristotle had once described his pupil, Alexander the Great, as many in one : man of action, man of logic, romantic dreamer, believer in magic and so on. Like Alexander, we too have become many in one. At birth, we were christened Textile Machinery Corporation Limited, or makers of textile machinery, and over the years we have made many such machines. But we did not stop here. The 4,500 strong Texmaco, today manufactures a wide range of engineering products—cotton and jute textile machinery, industrial and locomotive boilers, pressure vessels, steel structurals, railway rolling stock, sugar mill machinery steel castings and so on. With the implementation of our new projects, now under way, we would become yet, many more in one. Whatever Alexander did, he was inspired by the thought of adding fresh glory to the name of Macedon. Whatever we might do, there is a single aim that directs our activities—the proper utilisation of all our resources, to manufacture quality machinery—machinery to help India industrialise and bring prosperity to her teeming millions.



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CHAPTER XVI

PUBLICITY

THE importance of publicity has been increasingly realised by the Government. A diversity of programmes has been launched to make the publicity media more and more effective. In the context of planned development of the country with the goal of establishing a Socialist Pattern of Society in our country, the need for people to know what the Government is doing has become imperative. If planning India's economy has to be successful, people's participation in the various development schemes, must be evoked in an ever-increasing measure. Publicity, therefore, has an important role to play if the achievements of planning and other activities of the Government, have to be made known to the people and their reactions and appreciation should become the basis for moulding and shaping Government's attitude. And this is the essence of democratic Government.

Among the important activities and developments during the year are the intensification and diversification of the campaign. *"Help the Plan - Help Yourself"*, the inauguration of experimental television and Radio Rural Forums on a countrywide basis, the undertaking of a pilot scheme of wire rediffusion, the issue of documentaries and newsreels in nearly all the languages of the Union, the exhibition of documentary films and newsreels at popular rates, the introduction of road and rail mobile miniature exhibitions, the issue of books in the *Builders of Modern India series*, the formation of a Film Finance Corporation, the constitution of the Central Information Service and the formulation of tentative proposals for the Third Five-Year Plan.

All India Radio

The broadcasting service developed in all directions with the expansion of existing facilities and execution of fresh projects. Listening in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Bihar was strengthened by the installation of a 10 KW SW Transmitter at Bhopal, a 20 KW MW transmitter in Bombay, and a 2 KW SW transmitter at Ranchi, respectively. In Delhi a 100 KW SW transmitter, the highest-powered medium wave transmitter, went into commission in January, 1960. The broadcast coverage in the country is now done through 28 regional stations, 33 radio centres and 60 transmitters.

Music : AIR played an important role in the field of music programmes. Nearly a half of the transmission time is occupied by the music programmes and a half of this is devoted to classical, traditional Hindusthani and Karnatak music. There are over 7,000 approved classical music artists and the best of them appear in the weekly National Programme of Music. For those who are interested in additional recitals National Programmes are now broadcast once a month on Sunday. One hundred and twenty promising and eminent musicians participated in the *Sangeet Sammelan,* sixth in the series, this year. To discover new talent and to provide incentive to young musicians a Radio Music Competition, as in earlier years, was held in which 1,129 candidates participated. A new feature this year was the introduction of competitions in *Vrinda Gaan* (Group Singing). Veteran musicians and musicologists took part in a three-day symposium, organised on the occasion of "Music of Samaveda".

Efforts for the collection, compilation and presentation of all types of folk music from all over the country continued. The National Programme of music presented in two separate full length concerts the regional music of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

Spoken Word : The number of these programmes exceeded 10,000 (with over 16,000 talkers) and they dealt with political, economic, social and cultural topics. Anniversaries of eminent men and women—both national and international—were observed. Progress was made in the preparation of a series of special programmes for the Tagore Centenary Celebrations, touching upon the various phases of Gurudev's life, such as his poetry (including translation of his songs), his plays, his music and the reminiscences of some of his contemporaries. The National Programmes of Plays included works of past and present eminent dramatists in Sanskrit and all the regional languages. The National Programme of Classics, started this year, seeks to introduce classics to the average listener in the principal Indian languages.

Publicity of the Second Five-Year Plan occupied an important place in the 'spoken word' programmes. Talks, dialogues, interviews, eye-witness accounts, real life short stories, poems newsreels, plays, strips and features were all pressed into service and the number of such items from all stations exceeded 6,000. Documentary features were broadcast on the Damodar Valley Project, the Bhakra Dam, the Aarey Milk Colony, the Ganga Bridge, the Central Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun, Export Promotion and the Machkund Hydro-Electric Project, the activities of the National Productivity Council, Khadi and

Gramodyog industries, family planning, basic education, handloom industry, tourist trade, *Bhoodan* and eradication of untouchability.

In a programme called "the Songs of the National Builders" the folk dance parties which visit Delhi for the Republic Day celebrations present specially composed songs on developmental activities in their States.

Rural Listening: To provide facilities for listening in rural areas the Government of India continued to subsidise installation of radio sets under the Community Listening Scheme. 58,097 community receivers were supplied to the various States by the end of 1959. A scheme of Radio Rural Forum was launched during the year under review. About 1,000 Radio Rural Forums or Clubs, each consisting of 15 or 20 persons, have been formed, mostly in the Community Development Blocks in the various States. Special programmes on various problems of rural life were broadcast for the purpose of stimulating discussions in the forum, which helped to popularise improved methods of cultivation, besides giving an impetus to better living.

Variety Programme: Vividh Bharati, the all-India variety programme of light music and features, commanded increasing popularity with the listeners who sent as many as 35,000 letters in a month. The duration of the programme was increased to about 60 hours a week and relayed on transmitters which can be heard all over the country.

Television: The Experimental Television Service was inaugurated in Delhi on September 15, 1959. Programmes are telecast twice a week and are veiwed at 20 sets at selected community centres in and around Delhi. The average viewing audience is 150 to 200 persons per centre. The television service is on the way to spread literacy among adults and provide supplementary and special instruction in schools.

News Services: Seventy national bulletins in 28 languages (Indian and foreign) are daily broadcast from Delhi. There are regional news bulletins broadcast from the capitals of States. Talks in the series "Matters of Moment" broadcast from Delhi and relayed by all stations help the average listeners to follow current events. The broadcasting of newsreels covered important events and happenings, such as the Indian Science Congress, the President's visit to countries of South East Asia and Ceylon, the Prime Minister's visit to Nepal, Afghanistan and Iran and the series of important State occasions connected with the visit of President Eisenhower. The Radio and Television coverage

of U. S. President's visit of India included talks, newsreels, running commentaries etc.

External Services : For over 22 hours per day the external service of AIR broadcast programmes in 16 languages. The broadcasts are for Indians and non-Indians abroad. A large number of programmes dealing with Indian Affairs, music, literature and culture were prepared and supplied to foreign broadcasting organisations for their use.

Wired Broadcasting : Loud speakers fed by a central receiving station enabled listeners in certain areas of New Delhi to have a daily programme of eight hours' duration. This scheme which is intended to bring radio listening within the reach of persons in low-income groups is making progress.

Song and Drama

The Song and Drama Division gave publicity of the Five-Year Plan through media like drama, song, dance performances, puppet shows, *Harikatha, Burrakatha, Kathaprasangam, Kavi Sammelan, Das Katha* and similar forms of folk entertainment, traditional and popular, in different regions of the country. In 1959 there were 1,689 drama performances, *Kavi Sammelans,* folk dance programmes, music symposia, etc., in different parts of the country. The organisation of the Fifth Annual Summer Drama Festival in April-May, 1960 was an important undertaking of the Division.

Films

Documentaries and Newsreels : The Films Division continued to produce and distribute newsreels and documentary films dubbed in 13 languages for general information and education. Ninety-four films were produced during April 1959-February 1960. Besides the release of one newsreel a week, special newsreels were released during the Flag Day celebrations and the visits to India of the Presidents of the USA and USSR and the Prime Minister of USSR. The documentaries and newsreels were distributed all over India for exhibition. The prints of documentary films were exhibited by the Indian Missions to invited audiences and were loaned to social and educational institutions, Indian students and private individuals for non-commercial exhibition. Publicity abroad was also secured for important events in India through films screened in cinemas and on television in foreign countries.

The Films Division also assisted in giving special publicity for tourist traffic, the "Grow More Food Campaign", family planning, fire preventions, Red Cross, etc., by arranging re-releases of films on them to cinemas at important centres.

Central Board of Film Censors: The Central Board of Film Censors, having its headquarters in Bombay with regional offices in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, certified films for public exhibition under the Cinematograph Act, 1952, as amended in 1959. The Board examined 2,942 films during 1959.

Film Festivals : India participated in a number of international and foreign film festivals. Four feature films and two documentaries besides a cameraman, won recognition in these festivals.

Export Promotion of Films: The Export Promotion Committee of Films evolved measures for promoting the export of films. The earning from the export of films showed a rise of Rs. 40,70,000 during the year 1959 as against the earnings of the previous year.

Film Institute and Film Finance Corporation : Lack of accommodation and equipment delayed the setting up of the Film Institute, intended to impart training in the various technical aspects of film production. A film studio in Poona has been acquired to get the Institute going.

To provide financial help to the film industry the Film Finance Corporation with a nine-member Board of Directors was set up, which started functioning at Bombay on May 16, 1960. Shri N. D. Mehrotra of Bombay is the Chairman of the Board. The following are the other Directors : Shri B. Mukherji, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, (Department of Expenditure); Shri P. S. Nadkarni, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs); Shri N. J. Kamath, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; Shri Ezra Mir, Chief Producer (Documentary), Films Division, Bombay; Shri T. S. Rajam of T. V. S. Ltd., Madurai; Shri Hashim Premji, Bombay; Shrimati Ranu Mookerjee, Calcutta and Dr. K. B. Bharucha, Bombay.

The Corporation has an authorised capital of Re. 1 crore, to be entirely subscribed by the Government of India. Of this amount Rs. 20 lakhs has been subscribed for the present.

Press Information Bureau

The Press Information Bureau served the Indian and foreign press correspondents stationed in India with news materials and photographs, concerning the activities of the Government of India. Its services were made available in 13 languages, including English and Hindi. The Bureau also provided photographic and ebonoid services for both internal and external publicity purposes. The Bureau's head-quarters are now linked by teleprinter circuits with

the regional offices at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Lucknow, Jullundur, Cuttack, Gauhati, Nagpur, Patna, Varanasi, Srinagar, Jammu, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Bangalore and Ernakulam.

Information Centres : Information centres are now functioning in New Delhi, Jullundur, Srinagar, Hyderabad, Nagpur, Rajkot, Patna, Trivandrum, Madras, Bhubaneshwar, Jaipur, Lucknow and Bhopal.

Press Facilities : Besides providing information to 179 Indian and foreign correspondents accredited to the Government of India, the Bureau extended facilities to 305 foreign journalists who visited India. Elaborate arrangements were made by the Bureau to provide facilities to nearly 400 press correspondents, including 175 visiting journalists, to cover the visit of President Eisenhower to this country. Similar arrangements were also made during the visits of President Voroshilov and Prime Minister Khruschev.

Press Tours : Eight Press tours were organised by the Bureau to various development project areas in the country. These included visits to the three steel plants at Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur on the occasion of their inauguration ceremonies.

Services for Official Information : The Ministries and various departments of the Government of India were kept informed of the press and public reactions to the activities and policies of the Government. About 4000 clippings were distributed daily after a scrutiny of 40 English dailies and 40 other periodicals. Comments appearing in the regional language press were made available to the Ministries concerned in translation. A number of foreign newspapers were also examined with a view to supplying typed comments and despatches to the Ministries.

Publications Division

Ninety-one books and pamphlets were released by the Publications Division during January-March 1959 and 174 during April 1959-February 1960. The Division also published 18 journals.

Some of the important publications brought out during April 1959-February 1960 were the Hindi edition of the second volume in the series *The Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi; Our Birds; India* (A Reference Annual) 1959 (English and Hindi); *Indo-China Relations* (English, Hindi and the regional languages); *India's Constitution* (Hindi, Tamil and Urdu); *Towards More Food and Better Living ; Community Development ; Programme and Benefits* (Hindi, Gujarati, Kannada and Malayalam); *Harnessing our Rivers* (English, Hindi, Bengali, Gujarati, Malayalam, Marathi, Tamil and

Urdu); *Women's Role in Community Development; Temples of North India and A People's Project* (Hindi, Bengali, Gujarati, Gurumukhi, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Tamil and Urdu).

This Division set up stalls on various important occasions and participated in a number of exhibitions within India in order to make the publicity literature available to a large number of people. The publications brought out by this Division were also displayed at the International Book Fair held at Frankfurt (West Germany) as well as at trade fairs and exhibitions held at Los Angeles, Seattle, Saigon, Budapest, Baghdad, Milan, Buenos Aires; Lyons; Tokyo; Leipzig; Nairobi and Kampala.

Advertising and Visual Publicity

The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity expanded its activities to cope with the growing publicity needs of the Government of India as well as of 58 autonomous bodies. For visual and outdoor publicity this Directorate utilised various media like posters, folders, broadsheets, pamphlets, handbills, calendars, boardings, display panels, cinema slides, neon signs, models and charts and also organised exhibitions. These were distributed direct to the village level.

To promote self-help and voluntary effort among the people emphasis was laid on *'Help the Plan—Plan Yourself'* campaign in the sphere of Plan publicity. Some of the other publicity campaigns handled by the Directorate were Community Development, Small Savings Schemes, Tourism, Home Tourism, Defence Services, Handloom Fabrics, Handicrafts, Family Planning, Metric System, Food and Agriculture and Untouchability. To promote courtesy to the foreign tourists coming to India a special campaign was launched.

Exhibitions: The increasing demand for exhibitions organised by the Directorate showed their effectiveness as a medium of publicity. The setting up of two more field exhibition units brought the total number of such units to 9. The number of exhibitions put up totalled 21 during January-March 1959 and 89 during April 1959—February 1960. The highlight of the exhibitions organised was the 'India Today' pavilion set up in the World Agriculture Fair, which attracted wide attention and vivified the inspiring story of the people engaged in the task of building of New India. The 'Exhibition on Wheels', launched by the Ministry, was a new feature. It toured for 8 months. It visited 92 stations in the course of its itinerary. It was visited by lakhs of people. The coach, fitted with attractive exhibits, served a

useful purpose in disseminating information amongst rural people. After some renovation, the 'Exhibition on Wheels' will embark on a second tour. Mobile exhibition vans and the organisation of regular family planning exhibition units, were some of the important developments in the Exhibition Division.

Advertisings : The policy of making increased use of Indian language papers and periodicals for the purpose of press advertising continued to be implemented. Out of a total number of 866 newspapers and periodicals to which advertisements were released upto February 29, 1960, 616 were in the Indian languages.

The number of display advertisements issued during the period January-March 1959, was 108. These were placed in 735 papers and periodicals consuming a total space of 84,022 column inches. The number of insertions secured was 4,911. From April 1959 to February 1960, 605 display advertisements were released to 866 newspapers and periodicals securing 19,833 insertions. These consumed 4,05,828 column inches of space at a cost of Rs. 18.82 lakhs. As regards classified advertisements, nearly 97 were issued per week on an average during April 1959—February 1960.

Field Publicity

The Field Publicity Mobile Units carried the message of the Plan to the towns and villages and informed the people of the progress made in the field of national reconstruction. Besides selling the publicity literature the field units distributed many of them free in order to bring a larger number of people within the orbit of publicity campaign. The number of the units rose from 62 to 76 and the areas of operation covered all the States of India and the Union Territories. During April 1959—February 1960 the Mobile Units visited 14,339 places, held 15,553 film shows and organised 19,548 meetings and discussion groups. They also arranged 2,124 performances of dramas, *harikathas, burrakathas, Kavi Sammelans* etc. and altogether attracted an estimated audience of approximately 1.67 crores.

Special Campaigns

Special campaigns were also undertaken to give special publicity. Concentrated efforts were made through the campaign *'Help the Plan—Help Yourself'*—to bring home to the people their role in the Plan.

Other campaigns for which special publicity programmes were evolved and put into execution were: promotion of home tourism, courtesy to foreign tourists, family planning, metric system of weights and measures, small savings and the National Physical Efficiency Drive.

At a Glance

Number of Radio Stations	28	
Number of Performances (Song and Drama Division)	1,689	(Jan.-Dec. 1959)
Number of films examined (By Central Board of Film Censors)		
Number of features released to the Press (by Press Information Bureau)	298	(April 1959 to Feb. 1960)
Number of magazines published	29	,,
Number of books and pamphlets released (By Publications Division)	174	,,
Number of newspapers, periodicals used for Publicity Campaign (by the Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity)	866	,,
Number of places visited by the Field Publicity Mobile Units.	14,339	,,

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CHAPTER XVII

REHABILITATION

THE Government of India have decided to wind up the Rehabilitation Finance Administration and, accordingly, to place the Administration in liquidation at the close of business on June 30, 1960. An order to this effect has been issued.

In terms of this order, the Chief Administrator, Rehabilitation Finance Administration, will be vested with all powers and duties of the Administration, including, in particular, the power to recover loans granted by the Administration in the same manner as heretofore.

The Rehabilitation Finance Administration, set up in 1948, under an Act of Parliament, has been, for the last 12 years, giving loans to displaced persons from East and West Pakistan to enable them to settle in business or industry. The total amount advanced by the Administration to displaced persons aggregated to a little over 11 crores.

At present, however, the Administration is not entertaining any fresh applications for loans from displaced persons from West Pakistan. As for migrants from East Pakistan, they are entertained only in special cases. With the progress in the rehabilitation of displaced persons, the number of applications eligible for loans from the Administration has also been tapering off month by month, and the organisation has now practically been reduced to an agency for the recovery of loans so far granted by it.

In the circumstances, the Government of India have come to the conclusion that the Administration has reached the end of its useful life. It is, therefore, felt that it is hardly worthwhile to continue the organisation in its present form merely for the collection and recovery of past loans.

Although, no fresh loans will be sanctioned after June 30, 1960, the Chief Administrator has been authorised to disburse loans already sanctioned but remaining undisbursed. It has also been provided that after the liabilities of the Administration have been met and the Chief Administrator has made a report to that effect, the Central Government will specify a date for the dissolution of the Administration. After the formal dissolution of the Administration,

the power to recover loans will devolve on the Central Government.

The year 1959 marked the beginning of the final phase in the work of rahabilitation of D.Ps. from East Pakistan, while with the virtual completion of the work relating to payment of compensation to West Pakistan D.Ps. the task of rehabilitation in the Western region has practically come to an end.

The number of displaced persons who migrated from Pakistan upto December, 1959, was as follows :—

From West Pakistan - - -	47.40 lakhs
From East Pakistan - - -	41.17 lakhs
TOTAL - - -	88.57 lakhs

According to the Rehabilitation Ministry's Report, a sum of Rs. 352.52 crores will have been spent on displaced persons from both East and West Pakistan upto the end of 1959-60

Out of this, Rs. 165.71 crores will have been spent on relief and rehabilitation of D.Ps. from East Pakistan alone. A provision of Rs. 16.17 crores has been made for East Pakistan D.Ps. for 1960-61, as against Rs. 6.08 crores for D.Ps. from West Pakistan and Rs. 4 crores for migrants from the Pakistan-held areas of Jammu and Kashmir. In addition, Rs. 7.52 crores have been allocated for the Dandakaranya Project and Rs. 2.30 crores for the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation which are also meant for the benefit of D.Ps from East Pakistan.

D. P.s from East Pakistan

The following are the main features of the Rehabilitation Ministry's activities in the Eastern Region during the Year.

(i) Increased pace of rehabilitation of families in camps.

(ii) Assessment of the residuary problem of rehabilitation of displaced persons outside camps and formulation of the programme to resolve it.

(iii) Review of the special/exclusive schemes for displaced persons in the fields of education and training and medical facilities, in order to determine period targets for their continuation at the end of which period all distinction between displaced persons and others would vanish.

(iv) Beginning of the process of transferring the more permanent work of the Ministry of Rehabilitation to the perma-

nent Ministries and Departments of the Central and the State Governments to whom the work normally belonged.

During the year under review the population of camps and homes in the Eastern Region came down by over 75,000 persons and 56 camps/homes, including all camps in Tripura and Orissa, were closed. Only a few hundred families were left in the Bettiah Camp in Bihar which is expected to be closed shortly. This will leave camps only in West Bengal during the next financial year.

During the year, 26,000 more families were given rehabilitation assistance raising the total number of families so far assisted to 6.02 lakhs. During the financial year ended February, 29, 1960 rehabilitation schemes costing of Rs. 8.84 crores were sanctioned.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh agreed to take another 2,000 agriculturist families in addition to the 3,000 families accepted last year and about 1,000 families who had already settled in the Nainital district. Schemes for the rehabilitation of 2,808 families in the State have already been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 135.90 lakhs and further schemes for the remaining families are being considered. Four hundred and three families were dispersed to Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan during the year against sanctioned schemes.

In West Bengal, schemes for rehabilitation of 1605 families were sanctioned. Schemes costing Rs. 79.68 lakhs were sanctioned to cover 3,512 displaced families living in camps in West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar.

The assessment of the residuary problem of non-camp families revealed that the remaining work of rehabilitation in Orissa and Bihar would be completed by the end of 1960, and in Tripura and Assam by the close of the next financial year. The assessment of the residuary problem in West Bengal and Tripura involved a further expenditure of Rs. 646.96 lakhs for additional assistance to 53,818 families. Of this, a sum of Rs. 380 lakhs covering 34,880 families, has been sanctioned. Besides a sum of Rs. 21.93 lakhs was sanctioned for displaced persons living outside camps in Bihar, Orissa and Assam. An amount of Rs. 11.50 lakhs was also sanctioned for the acquisition, reclamation and development of colonies in Assam mainly under the I.T.A. schemes. A sum of Rs. 14.40 lakhs was sanctioned to the displaced persons settled in Tripura for terracing the land already allotted to them.

At Bonhooghly and Behala construction of 560 tenements has been completed and construction of another 800 tenements is in progress. A sum of Rs. 5.37 lakhs has been sanctioned for cons-

truction of a school and a production centre at Bonhooghly for displaced girls.

A sum of Rs. 18.88 lakhs was sanctioned during the year for acquisition of 219 acres of land in West Bengal. The total amount sanctioned upto December, 1959, on acquisition of land in West Bengal is about Rs. 463 lakhs.

Out of 144 squatters' colonies, 90 have been regularised in full and 13 in part. For providing business facilities to displaced persons, schemes costing Rs. 2.47 lakhs were sanctioned for construction of markets at Dubri and Paltan Bazar in Assam during the year.

Schemes costing Rs. 60.62 lakhs were sanctioned for providing roads, drains and water supply etc. in 46 urban and rural colonies. Rs. 6.22 lakhs were sanctioned to Jalpaiguri and Siliguri Municipalities in West Bengal for development of municipal services in the areas occupied by displaced persons. A loan of Rs. 2.60 lakhs was also sanctioned for similar purpose to the Silchar Municipal Board in Assam.

Industrial Schemes

Twenty schemes of medium industries have been sanctioned so far involving a total expenditure of Rs. 191 lakhs. These schemes are expected to provide employment to about 7900 displaced persons. The industries include *inter alia* 7 spinning mills, 3 engineering industries, 2 spun pipe factories, 1 sugar mill, 1 chemical factory, 1 ceramic factory and 1 hosiery mill. In addition to this, financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 130 lakhs has been sanctioned to the West Bengal State Transport Organisation and Cooch Behar State Transport Organisation for expanding transport facilities and thus providing employment to about 3400 displaced persons.

A total sum of Rs. 219 lakhs has already been advanced to industrialists and to the State Transport Organisations and about 4,000 displaced persons have received employment.

The Rehabilitation Industries Corporation have sanctioned loans amounting Rs. 27.03 lakhs to 10 industrial concerns. These schemes are likely to provide employment to 1,300 persons.

One hundred and forty-one schemes of small scale cottage industries and production centres with financial implication of Rs. 124.39 lakhs have been sanctioned so far. These schemes are expected to provide employment to about 18,000 displaced persons. In addition, the Government of Assam have sanctioned 24 schemes involving an expenditure of Rs. 1.43 lakhs with an employment

potential of about 400 displaced persons. In Tripura 148 schemes involving an expenditure of Rs. 10.10 lakhs have been sanctioned for the employment of about 3,000 displaced persons.

About 41,000 displaced persons from East Pakistan have completed training upto now and about 3,500 are undergoing training. During the year under report, 44 training schemes have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 27 lakhs to provide training to about 3,600 displaced persons.

Educational Facilities

Five hundred and eighty-three primary school buildings have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 40.59 lakhs and grants exceeding Rs. 2 crores have been sanctioned for meeting the recurring expenditure on about 1,700 primary schools. One multipurpose school and 24 new Secondary Schools have already been set up by this Ministry. In addition 449 Secondary Schools have been assisted with capital grants aggregating Rs. 116.66 lakhs.

Ten degree colleges have been set up by this Ministry for the benefit of displaced students at a cost of Rs. 105.30 lakhs. In addition capital grants to the extent of Rs. 75.90 lakhs have been sanctioned to 57 non-official colleges to provide additional accommodation and equipment for the education of displaced students.

Schemes for the training of 1,155 teachers in West Bengal and 40 teachers in Assam have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 12.68 lakhs, and a Training School has been set up in West Bengal for their benefit at a capital cost of Rs. 1.30 lakhs.

The scheme for grant of concessions like freeships, cash-allowances for purchase of books and stipends to displaced students introduced in 1950 was continued.

Medical Facilities

The camps have been provided with 16 hospitals with a provision of 591 indoor beds and 16 dispensaries with regular outpatients departments. Seven mobile medical units and 2 ambulance vans have also been sanctioned for camp inmates. Moreover, each camp has its own doctor and ancillary medical staff.

For providing medical facilities to displaced persons in general 712 T.B. Beds, 43 maternity beds, 56 beds for the treatment of children and nine beds for mental patients have been reserved in various hospitals of repute. Besides, one full-fledged hospital, 67 dispensaries and three maternity centres have been set up for the general benefit of displaced persons. The building for one chest

clinic is under construction and sanction for two more clinics has been accorded.

It has been decided that the maintenance loans given to displaced persons in the past on their dispersal from camps for rehabilitation be converted into grants. This decision would result in giving a relief of about Rs. 5½ crores to more than one lakh families. It has further been decided that maintenance assistance in future would be given as grant and not loan.

It has been decided that loans granted to the State Government of West Bengal which have been utilised by them to meet the recurring expenditure on educational institutions may be converted into grants. In the case of loans given to non-official educational institutions for building capital assets, each case would be considered on its merits and loans converted into grants wherever it was found that the institution was not in a position to repay the outstanding loan.

The scheme for the grant of rehabilitation loans to displaced persons from East Pakistan was reviewed and the terms and conditions of repayment of these loans liberalised. The loans already advanced will now be converted into fresh loans in accordance with the revised terms except where the loanee prefers to retain the old terms and conditions of repayment. This would result in the amount of annual instalments in the case of displaced loanees being substantially reduced.

Dandakaranya Project

Regarding the Dandakaranya Project, large areas for reclamation of land were made available by the State Governments in October, 1959. The work of reclamation in the area was started in right earnest from November, 1959. In the Umarkot area of Orissa about 10,000 acres of land had been reclaimed by the middle of February, 1960. Work in the Paralkote region was started in December, 1959, and about 1500 acres of land reclaimed by the middle of February. 1960. The movement of displaced persons from camps in West Bengal to Dandakaranya was resumed in November, 1959, and upto the end of February, 1960, 1631 families had been moved. The tempo of movement has now gathered momentum and it is hoped that hereafter there will be a steady flow of the camp population to Dandakaranya.

Most of the staff required for engineering works in Dandakaranya has been recruited and plans for various types of works have been finalised. Works of the value of over Rs. 87.00 lakhs are in

progress. It has been decided that as far as possible displaced persons will be employed on all types of construction works. Thirty work Centres have been constructed where settlers are temporarily accommodated during the period they are engaged on works and 45 others are under construction. The construction of a new 50 mile road and improvement of other roads totalling 163 miles at a total cost of nearly 1.50 crores have been sanctioned in addition to the expenditure on the improvement of National Highway 43. The Bhaskal Dam scheme costing about Rs. 80.00 lakhs is being sanctioned and the Sattiguda scheme, the approximate cost of which is Rs. 139.00 lakhs, is under the scrutiny of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. These irrigation Schemes are expected to irrigate about 45,000 acres of land.

D. P.s from West Pakistan

Upto the end of February, 1960, of the total number of 4,86 lakhs displaced persons who filed compensation applications, about 4.53 lakhs were paid compensation amounting to Rs. 130.14 crores. Out of this amount Rs. 56.72 crores were paid in cash, Rs. 52.90 crores by transfer of properties and Rs. 20.52 crores by way of adjustment of public dues. There are about 33,000 cases which remain to be finalised.

The residuary work of the Settlement Organisation, such as settlement of accounts, disposal of properties etc. will require continuance of the Organisation in an attenuated form for some time longer. The work relating to health, education, industries, vocational and technical training, homes and infirmaries in the Western Zone, has already been transferred to the permanent Ministries of the Government of India; and the rest of the work consisting of long term matters like negotiations with Pakistan, implementation of Movable Property Agreement, settlement of claims of pension, provident fund etc., are also expcted to be transferred shortly to the Ministries concerned.

During the year various concessions were given to D.Ps. under the Compensation Scheme

Claimants to whom statements of account have been issued and who do not utilise them within a period of six months from the date of the issue of the statements can now, in satisfaction of their claim, be allotted properties approximately equal in value to the amount shown in the statement of account.

It has also been decided to grant relief to migrants from Pakistan-held areas of the Jammu and Kashmir State in the shape of ex-gratia *ad hoc* assistance.

Applications for rehabilitation grants filed by displaced persons from tribal areas of Tirah could not be admitted as they were unable to furnish documentary evidence of ownership on account of no revenue or land records being maintained in the area It has now been decided to pay an ex-gratia grant of Rs. 2,500 to such persons belonging to that area whose applications had previously been disallowed on the ground of their not being supported by documentary evidence. Public dues outstanding against these persons, will however, be adjusted against the grant to be paid.

In view of the poor economic condition of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it has been decided that all allotable evacuee houses in the authorised occupation of non-claimant displaced persons or non-displaced members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes may be transferred to them at the reserved price, 20% of which will be recovered in cash as initial instalment and the balance in seven equated annual instalments. The number of such properties is about 20,000 valued at approximately Rs. 2 crores.

Rural Rehabilitation

Out of 4.77 lakh families who were allotted evacuee lands in Punjab on a quasi-permanent basis, permanent rights were transferred to 2,63,804 allottees upto December 31, 1959, covering an area of 19,32,408 standard acres valued at about Rs. 87.00 crores Proprietory rights in 84,459 houses allotted along with the lands were also transferred upto that date. The work of conferring permanent rights has been almost completed as the remaining allottees are not coming forward to receive the Sanads as they are presumably not interested in securing permanent rights either on account of the small area of their allotment or because they have since taken to other occupations.

Upto December 31, 1959, 10,528 non-Punjabi land claimants were allotted 30,589 standard acres, 1,57,465 ordinary acres of land and groves worth about Rs. 37 lakhs in various States.

Under the rules, land claimants of Punjabi origin were to be allotted land only in Punjab. Some of them had, however, been allotted land in other States. In order to avoid dislocation and consequential hardship to such allottees, it has been decided to allow them to retain the land in other States by cancelling their allotments in Punjab and to confer upon them permanent rights on land in the other States to the extent to which they would have been entitled in Punjab.

An area of about 33,000 acres of evacuee land in Punjab was unacceptable to land claimants owing to its inferior quality or bad location. It has been decided to sell this land to the Punjab Government for being utilised in connection with the scheme to allot land to the landless in the State.

About 2.03 lakh displaced persons had been placed in Government and private services through employment exchanges upto December 31, 1959

Negotiations with Pakistan

Since April, 1958, no meeting of the Implementation Committee has taken place and as such there has practically been no progress in the implementation of the Movable Property Agreement. In view of this, the Property Organisation at Karachi was closed with effect from September 30, 1959.

The major problem of immovable property also continues to remain unresolved.

Under the Transfer of Evacuee Deposits Act, 1954, India has so far received from Pakistan lists of 3,529 court deposits of displaced persons valued at Rs. 37.99 lakhs and 788 extracts of records of court cases. Pakistan has also released security documents relating to 67 deposits of the value of Rs. 1.91 lakhs and payment has been authorised in those cases.

Pending final settlement of claims with the Government of Pakistan, the Government has recently approved of an *ad hoc* scheme for making payment to the claimants of 25% of the amount of their claims verified by the Custodian of Deposits, Pakistan. The procedure for making the *ad hoc* payment is being finalised and payments are likely to be made shortly.

Expenditure

Upto the end of 1959-60 a sum of Rs. 352.52 crores will have been spent on displaced persons as per details below :—

(In Crores of Rs.)

	Displced Persons from—		
	West Pakistan.	East Pakistan.	Total.
1. Grants	88.47*	77.59	166.06
2. Dandakaranya scheme	—	5.05	5.05
3. Loans	25.62	39.42	65.04
4. Housing	62.37	38.43	100.80
5. Establishment	2.43	0.67	3.10

(In Crores of Rs.)

	Displced Persons from—		
	West Pakistan.	East Pakistan.	Total.
6. Rehabilitation Industries Corporation	—	0.25	0.25
7. Miscellaneous	0.01	—	0.01
Total :	178.90	161.41	340.31
Loans by R.F.A. upto 31.12.1959.	7.91	4.30	12.21
GRAND TOTAL :	186.81	165.71	352.52

* Does not include a sum of Rs. 41.94 crores debited against revenue upto 1959-60 and Rs. 9.57 provided in the B.E. 1960-61 on account of write back of the amount paid as compensation to D.P.s from capital to Revenues.

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DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY, GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA, BOMBAY.

FAIRDEAL

CHAPTER XVIII

SOCIAL WELFARE

SOCIAL Welfare is an inevitable part of the programme and plan for the establishment of a socialistic pattern of society to which we are today wedded. There cannot be any advance in our effort to achieve this goal unless all the sections of society are taken care of. Our Constitution provides, for instance, for total prohibition as a necessary measure for improving the morals of the people, for conserving the energy and earnings of the addicts and enhancing their productive capacity and making their own lives bright and happy. Programmes for extending prohibition have been undertaken in the States, though total prohibition throughout the country seems to be still distant. Measures have also been undertaken for protection of women and girls from the clutches of those who indulge in immoral traffic. The problem of beggars has been engaging the attention of the Government. The Central Social Welfare Board has been doing commendable service in extending welfare schemes to rural areas which, in consequence, have brightened up. The progress in all spheres of social welfare activity is recorded here in brief.

Prohibition

All the States, except Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal, have taken steps to enforce a phased programme of prohibition. Prohibition Boards have been set up in most of the States.

Andhra : In Andhra Pradesh the enforcement of prohibition has been entrusted to the Police. In the Telangana area toddy and liquor shops are to be shifted from populous areas and all opium addicts are to be licensed.

Assam : The entire district of Kamrup is now a dry area. In other districts, measures like reduction in sale of liquor, provision for soft drinks, restriction in grant of licenses, have been undertaken, to mitigate the evil.

Bombay : The entire State of Bombay with the exception of certain specified areas in Chanda district, has gone dry.

Kerala : Nine Taluks of the former Travancore-Cochin State area and the entire district of Malabar have been declared dry.

Madras : Total prohibition prevails in the whole State.

Mysore : Coorg has been under prohibition since 1956. In the rest of the State restrictive measures such as enhancement of duties and license fees have been undertaken.

Orissa : The districts of Cuttack, Balasore, Puri, Ganjam and Koraput are under prohibition. In other areas the number of liquor and drug shops are being progressively reduced.

Punjab : Total prohibition has been declared in the Rohtak district.

Rajasthan : A Prohibition Bill is under preparation.

Uttar Pradesh : There is total prohibition in 11 districts and 3 pilgrim centres.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands : All toddy shops have been closed. Import of foreign liquor has been banned and liquor shops are closed for 5 days in the week.

Delhi : Restriction has been imposed on advertisements and sale of liquor to persons below 25. Number of dry days has been increased.

Himachal & Tripura : There is total prohibition in certain areas and gradual prohibition is being enforced in other parts.

Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls

All the provisions of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, have been in force from May 1, 1958. The Act prescribes punishment for brothel-keeping for living on the earnings of prostitutes, for detaining a woman or girl in premises where prostitution is carried on etc. The setting up of protective homes for the rehabilitation and the educational and vocational training for women and girls recovered are also envisaged. There are now 72 protective homes in the country.

Juvenile Delinquents

Children's Acts are in force in Andhra, Bombay, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi.

The Central Government have sponsored a Care Programme under which the States are given assistance, juvenile delinquency being the concern of the States entirely.

Beggars

Special Acts have been passed by most of the States for prohibiting begging in public places. To deal effectively with persons

who kidnap children for the purpose of exploiting them for begging, the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 1959, was enacted. There are institutions in the States for the custody, care and assistance of beggars in their rehabilitation. A model type of vagrant home-cum-training centre is in existence in New Delhi. Under the Central Care and After-care Programmes, assistance is available for the setting up of beggar homes and appointment of Welfare Officers in prisons for keeping liaison between the prisoner and the family.

Central Social Welfare Board

The Board was set up in 1953 as an autonomous body. Funds are made available to it to be distributed through it to voluntary social service organisations for strengthening them and enabling them to extend their activities. So far, the Board has sanctioned Rs. 296.06 lakhs by way of yearly grants-in-aid to 5,500 institutions and Rs. 129.09 lakhs as long-term grants to 834 institutions.

A scheme of rural welfare known as welfare Extension Projects has been launched by the Board since 1954. Each project covers 25 villages and a population of 20,000. The programme and activities of these projects comprise *balwadis,* literary and social education for women, maternity and infant health services, including those for the handicapped and the delinquents, and social education for women.

From August 1954 to September, 1959, there were 432 Welfare Extension Projects. There were 2124 centres and 10892 villages and a population of 81.43 lakhs were covered. The Central Social Welfare Board contributed Rs. 225.40 lakhs to these centres.

Urban Family Welfare Scheme

A scheme called the Urban Family Welfare Scheme has been sponsored for promoting the welfare of women. Industrial Co-operatives are being formed under this scheme for starting small-scale industries in selected urban areas. Five such units benefitting 2500 families have gone into production at Delhi, Hyderabad, Vijayawada and Poona. The aim is to set up 20 such units by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan to benefit 10,000 families.

After-Care

On the basis of the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on After-Care Programmes and the Social and Moral Advisory Committee, a comprehensive programmes for starting 80 after-care homes at the rate of 5 for each State and nearly 330 shelters at the rate of one in each district, has been formulated. From April, 1956 to December, 1959, there have come into existence 48 State Homes,

133 district shelters, 20 production units, the number of beneficiaries being 15,450. As estimated, at the end of the Second Plan period, there will be 80 State Homes, 330 District Shelters, 80 production units and 40,000 beneficiaries.

Several new programmes of social welfare have been formulated for implementation during the rest of the Second Plan period. They include 100 pilot Welfare Extension Projects in urban areas; provision to enable women in the age-group 25-30 to attain minimum educational qualifications for appointment as Welfare Workers, midwives, primary school teachers; financial assistance to start 100 night-shelters in important industrial centres for shelter-less workers; running of holiday homes for poor children; financial assistance to small production units. All these programmes are to be worked through voluntary welfare organisations to which grants-in-aid will be given by the Central Social Welfare Board.

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CHAPTER XIX

ADMINISTRATION

THE Central Administration under the Ministry of Home Affairs is concerned with public security, public services, schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes, appointment and conditions of service of the Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts and coordination of manpower work at the Centre as well as amongst the various States.

Public Services

Recruitment : During the year, orders were issued on the recommendations of the Public Services (Qualifications for Rrecruitment) Committee fixing the minimum educational qualifications and age limits for the different Services.

On the results of the combined competitive examination 1958, 248 candidates were appointed to the All India Services and Central Services Class I & II.

Probation : Revised orders were issued regarding the probationers appointed to various All-India and Central Services, stressing the need for a careful assessment of their performance with special reference to their constructive outlook, human sympathy, character and aptitude for the type of work for which they are selected, so that the period of probation is in fact utilised to ascertain whether a probationer possesses all the necessary qualifications for permanent employment under the Government.

Training : In the context of a Welfare State and the need for successful implementation of Five-Year Plans, it has been considered essential that civil servants, particularly those belonging to the higher grades, should possess not merely professional skill and experience but also a wide outlook, greater adaptability and a fuller realisation of the obligations of public service. With this object in view, a combined course of training for new entrants of the All India Services and Central Services Class I in background and foundational subjects is now imparted at the National Academy of Administration which has recently been set up at Mussoorie.

All India Service : I.A.S. and I.P.S. cadres were constituted for the State of Jammu & Kashmir with effect from the 4th Septem-

ber, 1958. A separate joint cadre of the I.A.S. for the Union Territories of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh was also constituted with effect from 11th May, 1959.

The number of I.A.S. and I.P.S. officers appointed during the year under review is as follows :

Service	Through competitive Examination	By promotion from State Services	TOTAL
I.A.S.	53	 64	117
I.P.S.	43	 45	88

Industrial Management Pool : Out of the 212 candidates selected by the Union Public Service Commission for appointment to the various grades of the Pool, offers of appointment had been issued to 185.

At the special Competitive Examination held by the Union Public Service Commission in April, 1957 for recruitment of Scheduled Tribe candidates to Grade IV of the Central Secretariat Service, 28 candidates qualified for appointment. Three of them did not accept offers of appointment, while 23, including two for the Railway Board Secretariat Service, have joined.

Administrative Vigilance Division—The following is the analysis of disposal of vigilance cases during the year :—

	Gazetted	Non-Gazetted
Dismissal	7	304
Removal	8	264
Compulsory retirement	2	23
Reduction	15	268
Recovery from pay	8	715
Withholding of increments or promotion	20	949
Censure	30	1484
Allowed to retire on pension	—	13
Other action	168	2102

Prosecutions were launched in 264 cases and 232 cases were decided by courts during the period under report. Of these, 190 cases resulted in conviction giving a percentage of successful cases at 81.0. The persons convicted include 10 gazetted officers and 108

other Government servants and 75 other persons. Fines totalling to Rs. 2,68,930 were also imposed by the courts in the above cases.

363 cases were decided departmentally during this period out of which 325 ended in punishment giving a percentage of successful cases at 89.5. In 235 cases against Government servants ending in punishment, 27 gazetted officers, 291 non-gazetted officers and 7 other public servants were punished.

Staff Welfare : Nine welfare centres for the benefit of the families of Government employees were set up during the year bringing the total so far set up to 17. At these centres women and children, especially those belonging to the families of Class IV Staff, are being taught tailoring, knitting, embroidery, painting, music etc.

Teaching of Hindi to Central Government Servants :—During the year 1959, 17000 Central Government employees received training under the Hindi Teaching Scheme.

Political

President's Rule in Kerala : A proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution was issued by the President on 31st July, 1959, in relation to the State of Kerala, and General Elections were held and a new ministry was sworn into office on the 22nd February, 1960. On the same day the proclamation was revoked.

Zonal Councils : During the year under review, the Northern Zonal Council held its fifth meeting at New Delhi on the 22nd October, 1959, and the Eastern Zonal Council, its fourth meeting at Bhubaneswar on the 12th November, 1959, under the chairmanship of the Home Minister.

Home Minister's Discretionary Grant : A sum of Rs. 2,99,525 was disbursed from the grant during the period from 1st April, 1959 to 29th February, 1960 to persons who have served the nation in the political, social and other fields and to deserving institutions which are rendering service to the public.

Public Security

Preventive Detention Act : The number of persons in detention on the 31st December, 1959 was 96.

Police : The Detective Training School admitted the fourth batch of Police officers from various parts of the country for training in detective work in November, 1959.

Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 9,09,03,988 has so far been given to the States as loans for the implementation of their Police Housing Schemes.

Jails : A draft of the model Jail Manual prepared by the Expert Committee, is under consideration.

Various reforms like the panchayat system, a system for release of prisoners on parole and furlough and the wage-earning scheme, have been introduced in Jails in Union Territories.

The Arms Act : The Arms Act, 1959 was passed by both Houses of Parliament, and has received the assent of the President.

The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act. 1959 :—The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 1959 providing deterrent punishment for kidnapping or the maiming of a minor with a view to employing him for begging came into force with effect from the 15th January, 1960.

Foreigners

Simplification of Procedure Relating to Registration etc. of Foreigners : Foreigners visiting India for a period of 30 days or less are not now required either to register themselves or to obtain formal residential permits.

Number of registered foreigners in India : 55,653 foreigners registered under the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939 were reported to be resident in India as on the 1st December, 1959, as against 52,647 foreigners on the 31st December, 1958.

Union Territories

Delegation of enhanced Financial Powers : In order to expedite the progress of development schemes, the administrative and financial powers delegated to the Administrators and other officers in the Union Territories were redefined and enhanced.

In order to accelerate the implementation of development schemes, the strength of technical officers in the territories has been augmented.

Social Welfare In Delhi : For the better administration of social welfare institutions in the Union Territory of Delhi, a separate Directorate of Social Welfare was established with effect from the 28th March, 1959.

Construction of new Bilaspur Township : The existing town of Bilaspur is likely to be submerged in the Bhakra Reservoir during

1960 and the new town will be ready before the old town goes under water. Considerable progress has been made in the construction of the new town which is expected to be completed in 1960.

Welfare of Backward Classes

During the year under review the President issued the Constitution (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1959, specifying the Scheduled Tribes in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The Constitution (Eighth Amendment) Act, 1959 extending the provisions relating to the reservation of seats for members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the special representation of Anglo-Indians by nomination in Parliament and the State Legislature, for a further period of 10 years from 26th January, 1960 has been passed.

43 special multi-purpose tribal blocks have been started for the intensive development of selected areas mainly inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes.

Steps have been taken for the formulation of the Third Five-Year Plan for the Backward Class sector.

Representation in services: Special efforts continued to be made with a view to increasing the intake of members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the various services.

Supreme Court and High Courts

Two new Judges were appointed to the Supreme Court and thirty three new Judges to the various High Courts during the year, 1959.

In response to a circular letter issued by the Ministry in February, 1959, the High Courts of Allahabad, Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab and Rajasthan have raised the number of working days to 210.

The Supreme Court Judges (T.A.) Rules, 1959 and the Supreme Court Judges Rules, 1959 were framed under section 24 of the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958.

Manpower

The Perspective Planning Division of the Planning Commission have prepared reports dealing with the Manpower resources of the country in regard to Doctors and Scientists and on the occupational pattern in manufacturing industries.

Problems relating to technical personnel, including better utilisation, employment assistance etc. were also studied.

The following surveys have been undertaken by the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment with which the Manpower Directorate is closely associated :

(i) All India Survey of the pattern of Graduate employment; and

(ii) Training requirements of different occupations in key industries.

National Register of Scientific & Technical Personnel : By the end of 1959, about 46,000 persons had been registered in the general section of the Register and about 3,500 in the special section relating to Indians abroad. Classified lists of persons enrolled in the special section are circulated to principal employers.

Pool of Indian Scientists and Technologists : 123 persons were selected for appointment to the Pool of whom 57 had accepted the offer of appointment, but some of them are still abroad.

Jammu and Kashmir

Orders of the President under article 370 of the Constitution have been issued for extending census operations to Jammu and Kashmir; and extending from five years to ten years the period for which certain provisions of the Fundamental Rights are modified in their application to the State; enabling the Supreme Court to grant special leave to appeal from the judgments and decisions of the Jammu and Kashmir High Court; bringing the position of the Judges of the Jammu and Kashmir High Court on par with that of High Court Judges in the rest of the country; and empowering the Election Commission of India to supervise, direct and control the conduct of elections to the Jammu and Kashmir Legislature which will continue to be held under the laws made by the State Legislature.

A Buddhist School of Philosophy has been opened at Leh to give advanced instruction in Buddhist philosophy and the Pali language to Lamas and others in Ladakh.

Transfer of Territory

The Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Bill, 1959, to give effect to border adjustments between the States of Madras and Andhra Pradesh has come into effect from 1st April, 1960.

The Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh (Transfer of Territories) Bill, 1959, was passed by Parliament in September, 1959, whereby on 1st October, 1959, an area of 3085 acres was transferred from Rajasthan to Madhya Pradesh to facilitate the smooth implementation of the Gandhi Sagar Project located on the Chambal river.

Linguistic Minorities

The first report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, which was placed before Parliament in May, 1959, was taken into consideration by both Houses of Parliament in September, 1959 and the points arising from the debates have been brought to the notice of the State Governments as well as the Commissioner.

Census

The Superintendents of Census Operations in various States and Union Territories have started functioning. The organisational and other procedural matters relating to the conduct of the next Census as well as the questionnaire and the forms have been finalised.

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CHAPTER XX

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

IN the new society that we are building up, considerable attention has to be paid to labour. When we are living in an industrial age and we are orienting our economy to suit our industrial pattern, we have to look to the welfare of labour as an essential ingredient in increasing and developing our industrial production. Also in the new industrial set-up we are evolving, employment becomes a problem which we will have to tackle with great seriousness. We cannot have an idle man-power and still think of increased industrial or other production and at the same time set our hands to building up a socialist democratic State. The Government has been striving in both the directions and moving forward, as a review of the year in the field of Labour and Employment will reveal.

Two aspects of the economic situation in the country which have special significance in regard to labour are the state of agricultural production and the progress made in the industrial field.

As the Economic Survey (1959-60) points out agricultural production 1958-59 was the highest on record, the index (base year ending June, 1950=100) for the year being 131 as compared to 115 in the previous year and 124 in 1956-57. The output of foodgrains in 1958-59 was 73.5 million tons, i.e., 11 million tons more than in 1957-58. The index of industrial production (1951=100) had risen from 137.3 in 1957 to 139.7 in 1958. For the first ten months of 1959 the index works out to 149.4, i.e., an increase of nearly 7 per cent over the average for 1958. To the extent that these increases generated additional employment, there was an advantage to labour. But, inspite of these increases it would appear that the general all-India consumer price index showed an increase from 116 in 1958 to 122 (provisional) in 1959. The significance of this increase on the living standards of the working class is difficult to judge for want of statistics.

The gains to labour in the last 3 years, therefore, have to be measured mainly in terms of the willingness of parties to come together and settle their problems in various tripartite committees. Though questions like bonus and profit-sharing still require a solution, it is significant to note that voluntary agreements are entered into by parties on such controversial issues. Obviously certain inherent limitations of the economy prevent better strides to be made

in terms of standards of living, though there is a greater realisation on all sides that working and living conditions have to be improved to secure an enlargement of workers' productive effort. In regard to social security, in addition to covering the families of workers, the coverage of the Employees State Insurance Act itself has been extended to over 4 lakh workers since the beginning of the Second Plan. The Employees' Provident Fund scheme has been extended to cover about a million more workers. The joint management councils have been set up and the workers' education programme was established on a firm footing.

Labour Legislation

The volume of labour legislation in a country depends upon various factors, such as, its Constitution, the broad economic and social policies pursued by its Government for developing resources, the state of public consciousness on labour matters, the strength of trade movement in the country, etc. The Second Plan accepted generally the policy of going slow on new legislation and of securing fuller implementation of laws already in force. Positive steps to hammer out bi-partite and tri-partite agreements between employers and workers (bringing in Government whenever needed) have been on the increase. In the last year a few amendments in the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, the Mines Act, 1952 were accepted by the Parliament while rules made under some Acts have either been extended to areas where they were not applicable or somewhat amended. Considerable progress has been made in implementing bi-partite arrangements like the Code of Discipline, the Code of Conduct, and for securing adequate implementation of agreements, settlements and awards.

A welcome feature of the year under report is the substantial decrease in the number of man-days lost through work stoppages. As against 78 lakhs of man-days lost during 1958, the time-loss in 1959 was about 56 lakhs. The recent Labour Ministers' meeting while taking note of this improvement decided to keep a closer watch on situations leading to work stoppages and to analyse for public comment the causes of all major strikes and lock-outs.

During the year under report there were no important strikes like the one we had in the Tatas or in the Premier Automobiles or in the Calcutta Tramway Company in the year before. Strikes of smaller intensity, but at the same time of some significance, require a mention. An Oil engine establishment in Bombay State was affected by strike for two months between July and September, 1959. A Textile mill in Madras stopped working for a similar period between May and July. A Cement factory in Orissa could not work

for about four months between April and July, 1959. There was a token strike in the Jute industry in Calcutta on 14th December, 1959. A Textile mill in Delhi was closed for about three months between July and October, 1959. There was a prolonged strike in a colliery in Madhya Pradesh.

The Labour Appellate Tribunal became *functus officio* in May, 1959 after the disposal of cases pending before it. In the meanwhile, the Law Commission in its report suggested the revival of this body in order to decrease the current burden on the Supreme Court and High Courts because of appeals on Industrial Tribunal's decisions. While arrangements have been made informally by parties to the disputes to review the pending cases before the courts, under the Code of Discipline, the Law Commission's recommendation regarding the revival of the Appellate Tribunal has to be considered in case a formal recourse is to be had to higher seats of justice. This subject figured prominently in tri-partite discussions but so far there has been no unanimity of views.

Codes of Discipline and Conduct

The Code of Discipline and its working received considerable attention. The Code itself has few new elements outside those which have been embodied in legislation but it symbolises Government's current policy to promote on a voluntary basis industrial peace with the cooperation of employers and workers. It is a policy which is in line with a recommendation of the Second Plan to avoid adding to, and complicating the existing system of labour legislation. There is an awareness among employers' and workers' organisations that an impartial agency will judge their action, investigate into complaints against them and bring them before the bar of public opinion if they are found in the wrong.

The following statistics on the working of the Code till December, 1959, i.e., for 18 months since its acceptance, are important:—

i) Breaches of the Code: cases reported—777.
ii) No action necessary after initial scrutiny—226 cases.
iii) Cases belonging to States—180.
iv) Balance—371.
v) Cases settled or breaches brought home to erring parties—242.
vi) Percentage : $\frac{242 \times 100}{371} = 65\%$.

Yet another aspect of industrial relations was the evolution of inter-union Code of Conduct in May, 1958, to regulate the relations

between rival unions with a view to reducing inter-union rivalry. The working of the Code has been satisfactory from an analysis which shows that in about 53% of cases breaches of this Code were brought home to the respective unions.

Joint Consultations

Cooperation between employers and workers was taken a stage further in the experiment of joint management councils set up in selected establishments on a voluntary basis. This constitutes a departure from traditional attitudes of employers and trade unions. The 50 units which employers in the public and private sectors voluntarily promised to offer for experimenting with joint councils have not, however, been forthcoming inspite of repeated requests. Government, therefore, organised a meeting of employers' and workers' representatives in joint management councils already in operation to see the modifications that are necessary in order to give this approach a more constructive turn.

The success of the country's Plans depends to a large extent on the understanding with which labour adjusts itself to new conditions and responds to the call for increased production. Workers' Education programme drafted for this purpose, has been operating with some measure of success during the year.. Workers' Education Board, a semi-autonomous registered body, is operating the scheme. It is intended that side by side with the progress of imparting basic training to workers, some selected personnel from the working class, would be prepared for joint consultation in order to meet a part of employers' resistance to the setting up of joint councils and also for operating the existing councils with a greater measure of success.

Wages and Social Security

There is a basic difficulty in securing adequate wage data to determine the progress made by labour in real terms. In a large number of cases, settlements are reached at the conciliation stage in State Governments. There is no regular system yet of securing a periodic appraisal from State Governments based on the analysis of such settlements. In such a situation all that can be done is to take an overall view of events in certain important industries on the wage front. In the year under report, the wage structure of three industries, namely, cotton, textiles, cement and sugar was under examination by wage boards. In the iron and steel industry, the agreement between Tatas and their union has brought about some improvement in the wage scales. There was also a settlement of the wage and dearness allowance dispute in important textile centres in the

South. No substantial change in the earnings of miners was reported during the year. A phased programme of applying Minimum Wages Act to employments in mines, not covered by the Minimum Wages Act, is under Government's examination. The minimum rates of wages were fixed or revised in some scheduled employments by the Central Government and in Bihar, Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. In plantations in Assam and West Bengal, the recommendations of the Minimum Wages Committees have been implemented.

During the year an important aspect of workers' earnings, namely bonus, came in for authoritative judgment in the Supreme Court. The Court decided that the principles as laid down in the Labour Appellate Tribunal formula, were sufficiently flexible and equitable for their general application to industry.

The two Wage Boards' reports recently submitted to Government, are unanimous in regard to the main recommendations though in one of them there is a complaint from employers' representatives that some processes essential for wage determination had not been completely gone through by the Board. The popularity of this manner of settling wage disputes can be seen from the fact that in two of our important exporting industries, namely, plantations and jute, there is a demand from both the sides for constituting a wage board to settle the structures of wages.

In regard to social security the coverage of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme was widened. Families of workers continued to get benefits under the scheme on a scale somewhat more moderate than the one enjoyed by insured persons. The Employees' Provident Fund scheme now covers about 80 per cent of industrial workers. The Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, and the Scheme framed thereunder have been applied to the mica mines and mica factories with effect from the 31st May, 1960. The Small-Scale Industries Federation has recently agreed to accept the provident fund liabilities at a rate of 6-1|4% in units having 20 or more persons. The extension of provident fund scheme to units so far uncovered is thus going according to schedule. The Second Plan recommended integration of social security benefits. The delay in integration of social security provisions is linked with the decision on enhancing the rate of provident fund contribution from 6-1|4% to 8-1|3%. With a view to assessing the burden which would be imposed by an enhancement in the rate of contribution to the Employees' Provident Fund from 6-1|4% to 8-1|3%, Government have set up a Technical Committee to conduct investigations in respect of the first six industries initially covered under the Act. There is also a reluctance of

some of workers' organisations to convert the provident fund contributions into pensions. All these difficulties had to be taken into account by Government and a decision on the subject will be taken after consulting the Indian Labour Conference. By an amendment to the Scheme industrial workers have been enabled to draw non-refundable advances from their deposits in the Employees' Provident Fund for the purposes of acquiring houses under the Subsidised Housing Scheme or for purchase or construction of houses otherwise.

Working Conditions

The year under report has shown a small improvement in accident rate, though even with this improvement the rate is at a disconcertingly high level. To secure better implementation of legislation on working conditions, which ultimately has its effect on the rate of accidents, the strengthening of inspectorates was considered in the last Labour Ministers' Conference. The twin difficulties in this regard are (a) lack of adequate personnel and (b) insufficient incentives for those who take to inspection work. Steps will be taken in the current year to overcome them.

In an economy where small-scale industries have to be encouraged as a matter of public policy, there is another angle from which the administration of legislation of the type of Factories Act requires to be viewed. Very often complaints are made that such protective legislation and the multiplicity of statements to be sent to different departments of Government impose undue burdens on a small entrepreneur. In a meeting which the Ministry recently had with the Small-Scale Industries Federation, this question was fully discussed and the Federation has been assured that any legitimate difficulties that they bring forward will be viewed by Government with utmost sympathy. On a specific point regarding the reduction in the forms and statements there is already a working group set up by the Small-Scale Industries Board, the report of which will receive due consideration.

It has become increasingly evident during the last year that labour's opposition to nationalisation has assumed a constructive form. Workers have shown a realisation that any improvement in their living conditions is intimately bound with enlarging output per unit of input. The discussion on the draft principles which Labour Ministry had drawn up for efficiency in production has also been taking a positive turn. In all this work the National Productivity Council which has been operating for the last 18 months has been working in close collaboration with the Labour Ministry.

All India Excursion-cum-study tour

The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation organised a Bharat Darshan Tour for miners during March-April, 1960. They were taken round various important projects and historical places in a special train. The tour lasted a fortnight. 626 miners participated in the tour.

By an arrangement with the Research Programme Committee of the Planning Commission it has been possible to set up a sub-committee of the Research Programme Committee to scrutinise schemes of research in which the Ministry of Labour are interested. The Research Programme Committee which finances research work through Universities and other institutions has agreed to sponsor research in the following areas of interest to labour :—

a) Case studies of industrial relations in selected industrial units.
b) Studies of incentive schemes and methods of wage payment in different industries.
c) Non-wage benefits in different industries. The actual surveys undertaken will depend on the response which the Committee will get from Universities for these projects.

The Second and Third meetings of the Standing Labour Committee were held in March and April, 1960, respectively. At these meetings the proposals on Labour Policy for inclusion in the Third Five-Year Plan were discussed and finalised on the following subjects :—

1) Approach to industrial relations.
2) Industrial relations machinery.
3) Trade Unions.
4) Rationalisation.
5) Wages.
6) Workers' Participation in Management.
7) Workers' Education.
8) Social Security.
9) Working Conditions.
10) Labour Research.

As regards industrial housing, it was decided the matter should be discussed in a comprehensive manner at the next session of the Indian Labour Conference.

The Sixth Session of the I.L.O. Petroleum Committee was held at Geneva, during April-May, 1960. The Committee was attended by a tripartite delegation from India.

The following meetings were held during the period under review :—

i) 18th Session of the Standing Labour Committee.
   (*a*) 2nd Meeting, New Delhi, 10th-11th March, 1960.
   (*b*) 3rd Meeting, New Delhi, 26th-27th April, 1960.
ii) 9th Session of the Industrial Committee on Plantations, (2nd Meeting, New Delhi, 27th April, 1960).
iii) 7th Session of the Industrial Committee on Coal Mining (New Delhi, 28th April, 1960).
iv) Third meeting of the Central Implementation and Evaluation Committee, 25th April, 1960.

Employment

One of the most difficult problems which the country faces has been to provide employment openings to all those who enter the labour force from year to year. The large population base, predominance in the economy so far of self-employed persons and dependence on agriculture with its use of traditional methods of production, introduce, apart from unemployment, a fair measure of under-employment in the system. In recent years growth in industrial production has not reflected itself in sufficient employment opportunities mainly because new industrial units have adopted techniques similar to those of countries which are short of labour. Technological transformation is still proceeding in the transport sector. This displaces a large number of persons engaged in non-mechanised transport; additional transport requirements do not provide commensurate employment.

The First Plan being primarily designed to correct imbalances in the economy which had emerged from the war and post-war periods could not give sufficient prominence to the problem of unemployment. The Plan reckoned on generating about 5.5 million additional employment opportunities. In the middle of the Plan period decisions were taken to strengthen the Plan in relation to employment. The final picture for the Plan period was that the employment target as originally envisaged was more or less achieved.

The Second Plan started with a backlog of unemployed estimated at 5.3 million and with the prospect of adding roughly 10 million new entrants to the labour force. Though the Plan had indicated expansion of employment opportunities as one of its principal objectives, it was recognised that to absorb 15.3 million persons in the economy was beyond the reach of the Plan as it emerged. While

emphasising that the employment problem had to be looked at from the long-term point of view, the Plan aimed at preventing at least deterioration in the unemployment situation in the course of the five-year period. There was also the expectation that with irrigation facilities provided for in earlier years, development programmes for rural areas and the programmes for village and small industries, some measure of relief to the under-employed would be secured.

As the Plan progressed, the original outlay of Rs. 4,800 crores in the public sector and the expected investment in the private sector underwent a change in real terms. The combined effect of this change was to reduce employment opportunities roughly by two millions (from 10 millions as originally planned to 8 millions). This revised target is likely to be realised. About 1.5 million persons would be absorbed in agriculture and allied occupations and of the balance of 6.5 million, it is estimated that the first four years of the Plan should have provided employment to 4.5 million. It is expected that the remaining employment opportunities would be created in the coming year.

Employment Situation—1959

The comparative position of the live registers of the employment exchanges for the last four years is shown in the following table :

Dec. 56	7,58,503
Dec. 57	9,22,099
Dec. 58	11,83,299
Dec. 59	14,20,901

While the rate of increase during 1959 has been somewhat lower than in the year, the limitations on the employment exchange data are such that it would be difficult to draw precise conclusions from them. But, whatever be the limitations, it is necessary to take note of increasing numbers on the live registers.

The situation in different industries can now be broadly described. The beginning of 1959 witnessed improvement in the cotton textile industry which in the year 1958 was effected by closures. During the year under report, some gains were recorded in employment and the improvement accruing thereby was maintained throughout the year. Old stocks with the mills were a disturbing feature in 1958 but these were cleared during 1959, even as production showed an increase. While there seems to be some curtailment in shift working, the overall employment situation in the cotton textile industry can be considered to have returned to normal. There were, however, difficulties of a temporary character

in some textile centres. Engineering employment also had suffered in 1958 owing to shortage of raw materials resulting from difficult import situation. With increased production of steel, employment in the engineering industry appears to have picked up. The Art Silk Industry which experienced some difficulties in 1958 had, by the end of that year, itself secured adequate supplies of raw materials; the employment position therein does not appear to have registered a significant change. Expansion in the output of coal and the increasing production of iron ore etc., are factors which indicate that in the mining sector some additional employment should have been generated.

There are considerable gaps in data over the whole area of employment and unemployment which are being gradually removed. There is now more information on the mechanism of employment generation and over the last few years the methods used for assessing employment effect have also been improving.

Training Programmes

Apart from employment assistance, the craftsmen training programmes and the allied work, an activity which is being developed since 1958 for redeployment requires to be specially noted. The need for this arises, once it is granted that (a) employment has to be found at increasing levels of productivity, and (b) the economy has to be prepared to take care of persons (i) who are surplus to requirements in a unit, or (ii) who are likely to be affected because of closure of establishments priced out of the market. These situations envisage labour mobility, geographical as well as occupational. In a vast country like India though employment in an industry as a whole may not go down, requirements of persons in regions where new units in an industry are developing will not be met by surpluses available in other centres. In all these cases apart from the human problem such displacement would entail, the skills developed in a region over a period of years go waste and the time required for training new recruits becomes a national loss. To tackle such a situation at least in regard to construction projects the National Development Council accepted the principle of setting up of a machinery at the Centre and in the States for coordinating shortages and surpluses of different categories of personnel affected by new projects undertaken and those at various stages of completion.

Government policy is to sponsor programme of training craftsmen in various trades in which shortages are predominant. Before the commencement of the Second Plan the capacity of this training programme was 10,534 seats. The sanctioned capacity was proposed to be expanded by creating 20,900 seats under the Second Plan.

Taking account of the need for a large number of craftsmen in the country, the target of additional seats was subsequently revised to 30,000 and the expansion has been substantially achieved.

Technical Assistance

One Central Government Officer has been deputed to U.S.A. for training in Productivity under the I.L.O. Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The training commenced on the 11th March, 1960.

One trainee from Nepal was received under the Colombo Plan for a three-month training course in Factory Inspection in March, 1960.

Prospects for the Third Plan

A picture for the Third Plan, though it is still far from precise, emerges from what has been said above. As against the backlog at the end of the First Plan of 5.3 million unemployed, there will be a backlog of about 7.5 to 8 million to contend with at the end of the Second Plan. Estimates for new entrants to the labour force between 1961-66 worked out on different assumptions show that the most optimistic of them places the numbers at about 14.5 million. To make a sizeable impact on the unemployment problem, the minimum objective must be to try to absorb at least an equivalent of new entrants to the labour force during the Third Plan.

Unemployment affecting educated categories requires a separate mention, though the employment needs for this group cannot be viewed in isolation. Basically, the relief to educated unemployed will come only through quickening the process of development. Indeed, rapid development itself makes a large demand for the services of the educated and it is not surprising that in the midst of educated unemployment, one should find shortages of various kinds of technical personnel. Considerable expansion of technical education has taken place in the last 10 years, and more especially since the beginning of the Second Plan, and the products of the new institutions will be available for the development envisaged in the Third Plan.

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CHAPTER XXI

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

THOUGH Local Self-Government is a State subject, primarily, the Central Government takes interest in so far as schemes for bringing about some uniformity in undertaking water supply, underground drainage, eradication of endemic diseases etc. are concerned. The Central Council of Local Self-Government is concerned with consultations and recommendations for improved financial resources, slum clearance, water supply, town and country planning and other matters which intimately concern administration of Local Bodies.

All India Mayors' Conference

A Conference of the Mayors of all the Corporations in India was held in Ootacamund on the 19th-20th June, 1959. All the 16 Municipal Corporations of India, then existing, were represented. The subjects discussed in the Conference were: water supply and underground drainage, eradication of smallpox, provision of mid-day meals to school children, establishment of health centres, increased grants to corporations for hospitals, dispensaries and primary education, strengthening and enlarging the powers of Mayors, status and order of precedence of Mayors etc.

Central Council of Local Self-Government

The 5th meeting of the Central Council of Local Self-Government was held at Hyderabad on the 22nd-24th October, 1959. Almost all the State Ministers for Local Self-Governments and Panchayats were present. Apart from the review of the progress made in the implementation of the various Resolutions passed in the 4th meeting of the Council, the subjects discussed in the meeting were: powers and order of precedence of Mayors, financial resources of local bodies, slum clearance and improvement, financial assistance to local bodies for water supply, sewage disposal and other development schemes, town and country planning, etc.

Delhi Development Authority

It was decided by the Government of India on the 4th March, 1959, that all work relating to slum clearance/improvement in the Union Territory of Delhi should be transferred from the charge of the Ministry of Health to the Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply

and also that the responsibility for the formulation and actual execution of slum clearance projects should be transferred from the Delhi Development Authority to the Corporation. As a corollary to the above, it was decided that for the purpose of Slum Areas (Improvement & Clearance) Act 1956, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi should be declared as the competent authority under section 2(c) of that Act.

The assets and liabilities which the Delhi Development Authority (or its predecessor Authority, *viz.*, the Delhi Improvement Trust/Delhi Development (Provisional) Authority) had created in connection with slum improvement clearance work in Delhi, have now been transferred to the Delhi Municipal Corporation. The Delhi Development Authority did not, therefore, formulate or execute any new slum-clearance or slum rehousing schemes during the period under report, but pending actual transfer of the properties etc., continued to execute the Schemes which were already in hand.

The Delhi Development Authority propose to embark on a number of schemes for the provision of developed land for housing and industrial purposes in accordance with the provisions of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. The acute shortage of developed land in Delhi has led to increase in land values and profiteering. As a measure towards meeting this shortage, the Delhi Development Authority propose to develop some land. In the beginning, they propose to develop about 380 acres for housing and 217 acres for industrial purposes.

In addition to the above, it is also proposed to take up construction of multi-storeyed buildings to be used for flatted factories, for which type of accommodation there is considerable shortage in Delhi.

Town Planning Organisation

The Town Planning Organisation was set up in 1955 to prepare a Master Plan for Delhi. Pending the preparation of the Master Plan, the Organisation prepared an Interim General Plan in September, 1956. This Interim Plan was prepared solely with a view to afford the Local Bodies etc. some guiding plan for the sanction of layout plans of colonies and building plans pending availability of the Master Plan. The Town Planning Organisation made a very large number of basic surveys on the basis of which the recommendations of the Master Plan have now been made.

The Town Planning Organisation has handed over its studies, plans, charts etc. to the Delhi Development Authority, who under the provisions of the Delhi Development Act, 1957, are responsible

for the preparation of the Master Plan. The draft is now under print and is expected to be released for eliciting public opinion by the end of May, 1960.

The final Master Plan for Delhi is expected to be published before the end of 1960.

Central Regional & Urban Planning Organisation

It was decided by the Government of India in June, 1957 that an Organisation be set up under the Ministry of Health to prepare the full Master Plan for Delhi region in association with the team of experts provided by the Ford Foundation and this Organisation should also be available for consultation by Ministries, State Governments and Local Bodies on the preparation of other Urban and Regional Plans. This Organisation designated as Central Regional and Urban Planning Organisation was set up as a Subordinate Office of the Ministry of Health with effect from 13.1.59.

The Central Regional and Urban Planning Organisation has so far been rendering assistance in the planning of the following projects :

1. Rajasthan Canal Area involving the preparation of a regional plan for approximately 6,000 sq. miles.
2. New township for Barauni Oil Refinery in the regional context.
3. New township for the National Mineral Development Corporation at Kiriburi in Orissa.
4. A University town in the Tarai, U.P.
5. Lay out for the Central Mechanised Farm in Suratgarh and redevelopment of the existing derelict villages.
6. Location of a new township for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the Cambay area.
7. Advice to the Pondicherry Administration in the setting up of a general frame-work in which proper urban and regional planning can be carried out.
8. Continuing work on the Delhi Metropolitan Regional Plan involving areas in the U.P. and Punjab.

Acquisition of Land for the Planned Development of Delhi

The Government of India had decided, quite sometime ago, that action should be taken in due course for the acquisition of land likely to be required for the implementation of the Master Plan for

Delhi. On the basis of the recommendation made by the Town Planning Organisation, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, under instructions of the Government of India issued a Notification on 13.11.1959 under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, announcing the intention of the Government to acquire land measuring 34,000 acres in Delhi. The proposed large-scale acquisition of 34,000 acres of land is intended to ensure planned development of Delhi and also to help in preventing further speculation in land transactions which are reported to have taken place on a large-scale. A comprehensive policy regarding final acquisition and disposal of the 34,000 acres of land, which has been notified for acquisition, will be formulated as soon as possible in the light of the recommendations regarding land use that might be made in the Master Plan for Greater Delhi which is expected to be finally published by the end of October, 1960.

Water Supply of Greater Delhi

The question of stabilisation and further augmentation of water supply for Delhi was considered by a Technical Committee set up by the Ministry of Health in May, 1958 under the Chairmanship of the Chief Engineer, Central Public Works Department. This Committee recommended the following measures :—

Stabilisation Schemes

(*i*) Sinking a battery of 100 tube wells in the Sonepat area and bringing this tube-well water to Delhi by a Carrier Channel.

(*ii*) Supply of 15 cusecs of water at Okhla from the Hindon river and compensating the U.P. Govt. with an equivalent quantity of water through tube-wells.

Augmentation Schemes

(*i*) Supply of 100 to 200 cusecs of water from the proposed Gurgaon Tunnel Scheme.

(*ii*) Supply of 100 cusecs of water to the South Delhi area from the Ramganga Scheme.

(*iii*) Supply of 15 to 30 cusecs of water to Shahdara from tube-wells to be dug in the Loni area.

These recommendations were considered by the Delhi Municipal Corporation and were agreed to generally, except in regard to the recommendation for sinking of 100 tube-wells in the Sonepat area and construction of conduit from this area to Wazirabad. The Corporation desire that the present practice of augmenting the sup-

plies from the Munak or Indir Escape should continue during the Summer months when the flow of water in the river is reduced. The matter is receiving consideration in consultation with the Government of Punjab.

In regard to the other schemes recommended by the Technical Committee, the State Governments concerned, viz., Punjab and Uttar Pradesh have been requested to work out detailed plans and estimates.

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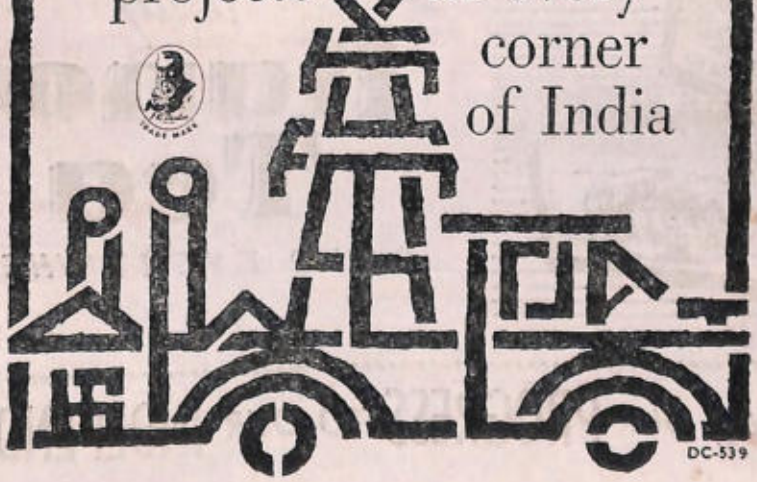
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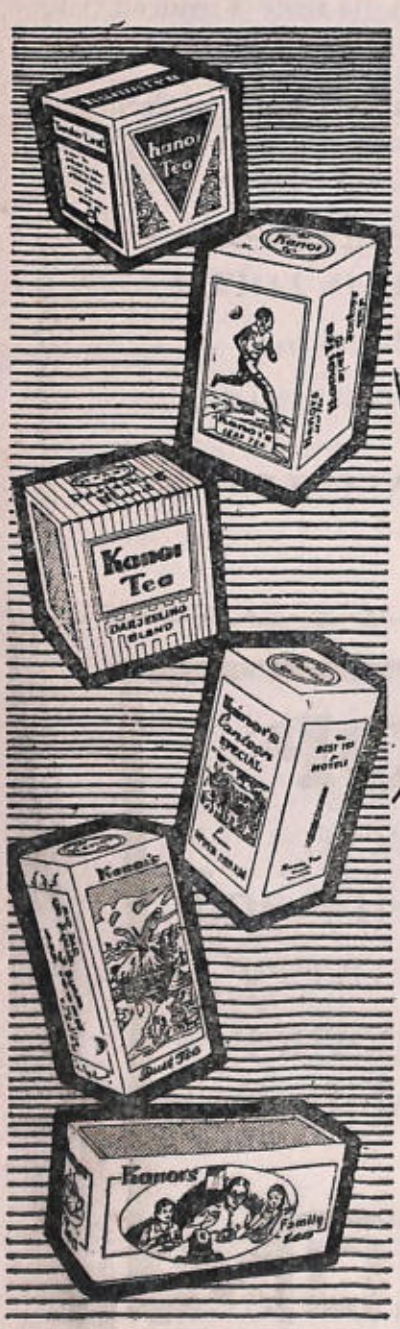
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CHAPTER XXII

CO-OPERATION

IN the Second Five-Year Plan, the building up of a co-operative sector as part of the scheme of planned development has been accepted as one of the central aims of national policy. The Industrial Policy Resolution also emphasised the need for building up a large and growing co-operative sector.

The subject of co-operative development has received considerable attention. It was discussed in the National Development Council which assigned to the co-operative movement a vital role in intensifying agricultural production, mobilising local manpower and other resources and generally rebuilding the rural economy. The role is particularly significant in a socialistic pattern of society where the creation of a large number of decentralised units in agriculture and industry is inevitable.

In June 1959, the Government of India appointed a Working Group on Co-operative Farming under the Chairmanship of Shri S. Nijlingappa to formulate an action programme. It suggested that encouragement of co-operative farming should be by pilot projects, settlement of surplus land on co-operative lines and by giving financial and other assistance to existing farming societies. The Report is under the consideration of the Government.

Plan Expenditure

Of the Second Plan outlay of Rs. 52 crores for schemes of co-operative development in the agricultural sector, about Rs. 28 crores would have been spent by the end of the current year 1959-60. The proposed outlay for 1960-61 is of the order of Rs. 14 crores. In terms of Central assistance (including direct Central expenditure) about Rs. 17 crores would have been spent by the end of the current year. The estimate for 1960-61 is about Rs. 8.8 crores. Except for schemes of co-operative training and co-operative farming, Central assistance to States is being routed through the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board.

Co-Operative Policy

The National Development Council Resolution on Co-operative policy, adopted in November, 1958, envisaged organisation of Service Co-operatives on the basis of the village community as the primary unit and embracing all rural families. Where villages are

small, they could, with the consent of the communities concerned, be grouped to cover a population of about 1000. Large-sized societies covering a number of villages and a large population were not to be organised in future.

A village co-operative and a village Panchayat should, to the maximum possible extent, be co-terminus in their jurisdictions. They are the primary agencies for carrying out the programmes of rural development.

The functions of the village co-operative were to provide short and medium term credit, supply agricultural and other production requirements and arrange for the marketing of agricultural produce. In addition, they would help in formulating and implementing plans of agricultural production.

A Conference of State Ministers of Co-operation was held at Mysore in July, 1959 to discuss the implementation of the new co-operative policy. The Ministers again met at Jaipur in January, 1960 to review the progress.

Service Co-Operatives

On 30th June, 1959 there were nearly 1.83 lakh village societies. Most of them confined their work to provision of credit. These have to take over all functions of service co-operatives and new societies have to be organised, where necessary, according to a phased programme.

The approved programme for 1959-60, provides for the organisation of about 39,000 service co-operatives—16,000 new and 23,000 by reorganisation of existing village societies. About 25,000 societies were organised by the end of December, 1959 and if this pace is maintained the target of 38,000 societies is likely to be achieved by the end of June, 1960.

The Plans for 1960-61 provide for organisation of 9,545 new societies and reorganisation of 19,065 existing societies as service co-operatives.

There will thus be nearly 2 lakh village societies at the end of the current Plan.

The membership of village societies was 11.90 millions at the end of 1958-59. It is expected that this will increase to about 14 millions by the end of 1959-60. According to present trends, it is anticipated that membership will increase to about 18 millions by the end of 1960-61.

To enable the service co-operatives to employ a part-time Manager, a subsidy to the extent of Rs. 900 is given to each society spread over a period of five years.

Credit Facilities

At the beginning of the Second Plan, co-operatives supplied short and medium term credit of the order of Rs. 49.62 crores. The Second Five-Year Plan had set a target of Rs. 200 crores to be achieved by the end of 1960-61. During 1958-59, co-operatives advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 125 crores. It is estimated that this will go up to about Rs. 155 crores during 1959-60. At the present rate of growth the credit made available in 1960-61 would be of the order of Rs. 190 crores.

It is realised that the channel of co-operative credit requires considerable expansion. How adequate finance can be made available to the bulk of the cultivating population for their production plans has been examined by an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Vaikunth Mehta. The Committee has submitted its report which is under the consideration of the Government.

To facilitate the supply of adequate and timely credit, co-operatives at the district and apex level continued to be reorganised and strengthened with Government participation in the share capital and subsidy for managerial staff.

Land Mortgage Banks advanced long term loans to the extent of Rs. 6.60 crores during 1958-59. It is expected that they will advance Rs. 8 crores in 1959-60.

Marketing Co-Operatives

The Second Five-Year Plan envisaged organisation of 1,900 new primary marketing societies at *mandi* centres and construction of 5,500 godowns with a view to accelerate the progress of co-operative marketing of agricultural produce for the benefit of the farmers. During the first three years 1,063 primary marketing societies had been organised and 3,640 godowns were constructed. The programme for organisation of 545 societies in 1959-60 and 261 societies in 1960-61 has been progressing satisfactorily. It is expected that the target would be reached by the end of the Plan period. Construction work of 1,589 godowns earmarked for '59-'60 is nearing completion. A programme for construction of 1,040 godowns has been approved for 1960-61 due to increased demand for storage facilities. With the construction of all these godowns, the original target would be exceeded.

To avoid seasonal glut of fruits and vegetables in the market and in order to secure better prices for the producers, a programme for setting up 5 cold storages in important consuming centres during 1960-61 has been approved.

During the year 1958-59 the primary marketing societies were in a position to assist the farmers in marketing of agricultural produce to the tune of Rs. 26.00 crores approximately. Distribution of agricultural requisites and essential commodities to the farmers is also being taken up on an increasing scale by the marketing societies. In many of the States fertilizer is now being distributed entirely through co-operatives. The co-operatives have been participating in recent years in the export of agricultural produce like cotton, gram, pulses etc. with necessary encouragement from the Government.

Processing Societies

The Second Plan laid down a target of setting up 166 processing units (other than sugar) to enable the farmers to secure better returns from their produce. Ninety eight processing societies, including cotton-ginning, ground-nut decorticating, oil and rice mills, had been set up during the first three years. In view of the felt needs for increased processing activities in the co-operative sector, additional number of processing units has been planned and by the end of the Plan period about 380 processing units will have been organised.

In the field of sugar cane processing, the achievement has been most significant. This has been made possible by an unprecedented development of co-operative sugar mills during recent years.

By the end of May, 1960, 39 co-operatives have been granted licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act of 1951 for establishing sugar factories. Prior to 1951 two such factories were already established. Of these, 24 factories have started production and 4 are under installation. Arrangements have been made for supply of machinery through the sugar plant manufacturing consortiums in the country to all co-operatives. Two co-operatives have decided to use old plants available in the country. During the crushing season of 1958-59, co-operatives accounted for a production of 1.79 lakh tons of sugar against the estimated total production of 19.20 lakh tons for the season.

The Government of India have decided to licence some initial additional capacity in the sugar industry against the Third Five-Year Plan target which is yet to be fixed. The co-operative sector

which already occupies a significant place in the sugar industry, will further expand during the Third Plan period.

Assistance to Co-Operative Sugar Factories

Considerable assistance is extended by State and Central Governments to these Co-operative Sugar Factories. Central loan assistance is given to the State Governments to enable them to contribute to the share capital of co-operative sugar factories. Upto 31.3.60, Central assistance of nearly Rs. 415 lakhs has been given for this purpose. So far Central assistance was limited to Rs. 15 lakhs per factory. In view of the considerable increase in the block capital requirements of the sugar factories, which are now estimated at nearly Rs. 145 lakhs per factory, it is proposed to increase the Central assistance to Rs. 25 lakhs per factory.

A sizeable portion of block-capital requirements of co-operative sugar factories is met by the Industrial Finance Corporation which has so far sanctioned loans to the extent of nearly Rs. 16 crores. The loans given by the Industrial Finance Corporation to co-operative sugar factories are guaranteed by the State and Central Governments on 50 : 50 basis.

To co-ordinate and facilitate the working of co-operative sugar factories and to assist in the promotion and organisation of new ones, it is proposed to organise a National Federation of Co-operative Sugar Factories. This National Federation is expected to be registered shortly.

Consumer Co-Operatives

The development of the consumers' co-operatives in India has, to a large extent, been the result of war-time scarcities which gave rise to controlled distribution of foodstuffs and other essential commodities. The work of distribution of these articles was entrusted to consumers' co-operatives which worked very successfully whilst the controls were on. During the post-war period controls were lifted with the result that these co-operatives lost their ready markets and their activities were considerably reduced. Some co-operatives were forced into liquidation and many others found it difficult to function smoothly. Efforts were made by State Governments to strengthen and stabilise such consumers' co-operatives by giving them some assistance.

Proposals to develop consumers' co-operatives during the Third Five-Year Plan with assistance from the Centre as well as from the States, are under consideration at present.

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Proposals to develop consumers' co-operatives during the Third Five-Year Plan with assistance from the Centre as well as from the States, are under consideration at present.

Rickshaw Pullers' Co-Operative Societies

The condition of rickshaw pullers as a class being unsatisfactory on account of their exploitation, it was considered necessary to organise them into co-operatives which should make available to them rickshaws at fair rent, undertake repairs and provide other facilities for their welfare. Accordingly a draft scheme for the organisation of Rickshaw Pullers' Co-operative Societies was formulated and the State Governments have been requested to examine it, make such changes as may be required in the light of the local conditions and prepare a pilot scheme for the organisation of one or two societies in each State.

Administrative Machinery

For implementing the various programmes of co-operative development, State Governments continued to strengthen the Departmental Staff, with financial assistance from the Government of India. The programmes for strengthening Departmental Staff during 1959-60 involve an expenditure of Rs. 2.5 crores as against an expenditure of Rs. 1.1 crores incurred during 1958-59. The programme for 1960-61 envisages an expenditure of Rs. 3.2 crores. It is anticipated that the staff that will be working by the end of the Second Plan will be adequate in most of the States to meet the needs of the expanded programmes contemplated.

Training and Education

A comprehensive programme of training and education, both for non-officials and officials, is being carried out. The programme of educating non-official co-operators in the principles and working of Co-operatives, is being implemented through the All India Co-operative Union and State Co-operative Unions, while the training of officials is being conducted through the Central Committee for Co-operative Training.

The programme of educating non-official co-operators is undertaken by touring parties of 'Educational Instructors' who have been specially trained for the purpose. There were 264 such units operating in various parts of the country by the end of March, 1960. On an average, there was one peripatetic unit in a District in 1959-60. By the end of 30th March, 1960, these parties trained about 4 lakh non-official co-operators including chairmen and honorary secretaries of Co-operatives, managing committee members and members of Co-operatives. The programme will be further accelerated during 1960-61 so as to have two such units in every district.

Training of Officials

Senior co-operative officers are being trained in the Co-operative Training College at Poona, Intermediate personnel at five Regional Co-operative Training Centres, Block Level Officers at 8 Training Centres and Junior personnel at 60 Institutions. In addition, special courses in Co-operative Marketing and Land Mortgage Banking are also organised at the five Regional Training Centres. The number of persons of various categories trained upto 31st March, 1960, is as under :

Senior Personnel—470;
Intermediate Personnel—1053;
Block Level Personnel—2475;
Junior Personnel—25,000.

Under the T.C.M. programme, a batch of four trainees consisting of growers and officials has been sent to U.S.A. for six months' training in production and marketing of citrus on co-operative lines.

Another batch of nine persons including officials and non-officials is being sent to West Germany for training in transport co-operatives.

Provision of training facilities under the Colombo Plan to trainees of the South and South-East Asian countries continued. Nineteen foreign Nationals were receiving training in co-operation by the end of May, 1960.

Consultations have been held with the Ministry of Education and University Grants Commission to examine the question of introduction of Co-operation as a subject in schools and colleges. Both the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission approved of the idea and accordingly the State Governments and the Universities have been requested to consider the question of introduction of the subject of Co-operation in schools and colleges (B.A., B.Com., B.Sc. (Agr.) courses).

Co-Operative Law

The question of the simplification of Co-operative Law and procedures continued to receive the attention of the Government of India. Suggestions were made to the State Governments as to the lines on which changes in the Co-operative Law and Procedures should be brought about and they were requested to appoint small committees of officials and non-officials to examine the whole question. Accordingly the State Governments of (i) West Bengal (ii) Assam (iii) Punjab (iv) Rajasthan (v) Bihar and (vi) Andhra

Pradesh appointed such committees. The Governments of Bombay, Orissa, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have prepared new bills which were examined by the Department and suggestions made to the State Governments.

The National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board continued to grant financial assistance to the State Governments for schemes of co-operative development excepting training and farming. To enable the Board to give such assistance, a sum of Rs. 5.9 crores was sanctioned to the Board during 1959-60. During 1960-61, a provision of Rs. 7.4 crores has been made. In the formulation and implementation of the programmes of co-operative development, Government has benefitted considerably by the suggestions made by the Board from time to time.

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CHAPTER XXIII

NATURAL RESOURCES

IF India's planning has to be a success, and if India has to make headway in industrial production, steel and coal are important items which play a great role in our economy. We cannot afford to import steel as foreign exchange is a great impediment. We have to be self-sufficient in steel production. It was gratifying that 1959 was the first year in which production of iron and steel showed a large increase. It was also the year in which the expansion of the existing steel works at Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur yielded their first fruits.

Production in regard to coal has also increased. Both in total raisings and total exports there has been a satisfactory stepping up. The total mineral production in 1959 showed an increase over 1958. The overall picture in regard to development of natural resources in the country, is encouraging and it is a good augury for the industrial development we are planning. The production of pig iron for sale recorded a sharp increase from 441,000 tons in 1958 to 752,000 tons in 1959. In Iron, the contribution of Bhilai and Rourkela was large. The two works together contributed 429,000 tons to the production.

The increased production, however, did not mean an increase in the total availability of steel. Imports in 1959 were 750,000 tons against 1.17 million tons in 1958. There would appear to be little prospect of any liberalisation in imports during the next year.

During the year, the supply position of some items of steel, e.q. heavy structurals, has been easier; supply of billets to the rerolling industry was larger. This is evidenced by the fact that the industry produced 659,000 tons of steel in 1959 as against 496,000 tons in 1958. The prospects for the coming year are brighter. There would be more pig iron for sale, as compared even to 1959.

The statutory selling prices of steel remained unchanged in 1959 with one exception. This was in the price of wire where the price had to be increased by Rs. 12.5 per ton on account of increases in railway freight.

Progress of the New Steel Works

In the Second Five-Year Plan, the target of 6 million tons of ingot steel was to be attained by expanding the works of Tatas from

0.9 million tons to 2 million tons, of Indian iron from 0.5 to 1 million tons and of Mysore from 0.03 to 0.1 million tons and by setting up three new steel works each with a capacity of one million tons at Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur. The task has been large and difficult. The progress during the year was satisfactory.

In the Tata Iron & Steel Co., production from April 1959 to December, 1959 was 881,000 tons against 885,000 tons for 1958-59.

In Indian iron, the expansion programme was to be completed by the end of 1959 . Production is expected to reach target capacity towards the end of 1960. During the first 9 months of 1959-60, Indian iron produced 468,000 tons, as against 497,000 tons in 1958-59.

Rourkela Steel Project

In Rourkela, steady progress was maintained. Since April, 1959, the second blast furnace, the second battery of coke ovens, two out of the four open hearths and all the three L.D. converters have been commissioned.

During the first eleven months of 1959-60 Rourkela produced about 280,153 tons of coke, 234,154 tons of iron and 50,329 tons of steel ingots. Some of the ingots were sold to Tatas. Besides, the plant also produced 12,903 tons of crude tar.

In Rourkela, about 5,800 people are engaged in operation. Besides, there are 9,600 persons engaged in construction and directly empolyed by the Project. There are also 848 Germans and 31,400 persons in the employ of the various contractors.

The Plant is designed to produce flat products, e.g. plates and strips. When in full production, it will produce 200,000 tons of plates, 3,00,000 tons of hot rolled sheets and strips, 170,000 tons of cold rolled sheets and strips and 50,000 tons of tinplate.

Bhilai Steel Project

During the year, significant progress was made in the construction of the Bhilai steel works. The first open hearth furnace was commissioned in October 1959. During the first eleven months of the financial year 1959-60 under review, about 4,45,000 tons of coke, 391,150 tons of pig iron, 70,700 tons of steel ingots, 44,250 tons of blooms, 31,050 tons of billets, 1,600 tons of sulphuric acid, 2,000 tons of ammonium sulphate and 17,000 tons of coal tar were proluced.

Practically, all the equipment and stores to come from the USSR have arrived in India. Construction has reached the peak and will begin shortly to taper off. In the permanent township, of

7,500 houses 4,805 houses have been built and occupied. The other houses are in various stages of construction. This is besides a number of temporary houses and construction colonies for the workers.

At the end of February, 1960, there were 180 Soviet experts, 6,400 Indian engineers and workers for operation and 601 Soviet experts, 66,700 engineers and workers for construction, working in the steelworks and at the iron ore mines and limestone quarries.

Durgapur Steel Project

The progress of work at Durgapur during the year continued to be satisfactory and the first stage was almost completed with the inauguration of production in December, 1959. The construction of the coal handling and blending plant (first phase), the first coke oven battery, the first blast furnace and two turbo alternators of 5,000 KW each, were completed during the year. The first coke oven battery was lighted up on the 24th August, 1959 and the first blast furnace in the last week of December, 1959. The turbo alternators were commissioned during November and December, 1959.

In the Durgapur township, over 3,000 residential houses have been completed and about 2400 are under various stages of construction. One hospital, 6 hostels, a market building and a high school have been completed. Well-surfaced roads have been laid and transport facilities have been provided for the residents of the township.

The number of people working on the project including the townsnip which was about 27,000 at the end of 1958 rose to about 41,000 at the end of 1959. 300 British technicians had been employed by the contractors at the end of 1959 and 10 by the Consulting Engineers.

Till the end of February, 1960, the first furnace produced about 47,000 tons of pig iron. Besides, over 56,000 tons of coke, 2400 tons of crude tar and 125 tons of sulphuric acid had also been produced at Durgapur by the middle of February, 1960

The prospects for 1960-61 are that by May, 1960 the second blast furnace, the second coke oven battery, the greater part of the by-product plant, the coal washery, the lime and dolomite plant, three open hearth furnaces, the mixers and desiliconising plant, the blooming mill, the intermediate mill, the billet mill and the sleeper plant will be ready for operation.

Planning for Operation

For the three steel plants in the public sector, the estimated requirement of technical personnel is about 2,000 engineers and

19,000 operatives and skilled workers. About 1700 engineers had been recruited by the end of last year and during the year, 387 graduate apprentices and 214 engineers, besides other officers, were selected by the Hindustan Steel. The programme of training about 2,000 engineers in the steel works in the USA, USSR, UK, West Germany and Australia has already made considerable headway. So far 1080 engineers (including 21 officers for higher training) have been sent abroad for training. Of these, 851 have already completed their training and returned to the steel plants. 383 operatives were also sent for training abroad and of these 338 have completed their training.

Coal Washeries

With the limited resources of metallurgical coals in the country, two measures of conserving these coals were kept in view in locating and in designing new steel work-washing of metallurgical coal and blending to the extent convenient of metallurgical coals with non-metallurgical coals. In pursuance of this policy the Hindustan Steel Ltd., are putting up three coal washeries—in Dugda, Bhojudih and Patherdih—to supply washed coals to the steel plants.

Alloy and Tool Steel Plant

Unlike ordinary steels produced by conventional processes in large integrated iron and steel works, alloy and special steels require specialised equipment and process.

A contract has been signed with an Indian firm of Consulting Engineers for the preparation of the detailed project report as well as for providing the Consulting services for the plant designed to produce initially 40,000 tons of ingots and at least 25,000 tons of saleable finished products.

The location of the plant will be decided after examining the detailed project report which will, among other things, examine the suitability of sites at Bhadravati, Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur and contain recommendations on their relative merits.

Electric Furnace Re-rolling and Ferro-Alloys Industries

In order to use the larger scrap arising anticipated, 28 electric furnaces were licensed during the year.

The re-rolling industry had itself the first satisfactory year in its history. The production figures indicated earlier would confirm this view. During the year, of the 4 units licensed in the previous year, the unit in Andhra Pradesh began production.

In the ferro-manganese industry, of the licensed capacity of 233,000 tons, there are six plants with a capacity of 93,000 tons in production.

Fourth Steel Plant

The demand for steel and consequently the capacity for steel production in the Third Five-Year Plan will depend to a large extent on the nature of the Plan itself—the rate of development and sectors of development. Tentative assessment has been made of the demand likely to arise by 1965-66. Based on this and on the need to create nuclei for further sustained development, it is considered necessary to have at least one new integrated iron and steel works in addition to the expansion of the existing steel works. Bokaro in Bihar which was considered a very suitable site even for the location of the third steel plant is being developed as the site for a new integrated steel works.

Coal

The total raisings of coal during the year 1959 amounted to 47 million tons and despatches to 41.3 million tons.

Exports : The export of coal during 1959 was 1.43 million tons as against 1.67 million tons in 1958.

The target of additional coal production in the public sector during the Second Plan period is 12 million tons, of which 1.5 million tons are to be raised from the Singareni Collieries and the balance of 10.5 million tons by the National Coal Development Corporation, partly from the eleven old State Collieries but mainly from new collieries in virgin coal bearing areas. The production from the Singareni Collieries, in 1959, was 2.23 million tons against 1.52 million tons in 1955, showing an increase of 0.71 million tons, i.e. about 48 percent of the target. The target of 0.5 million tons of additional production set for the eleven existing collieries of the National Coal Development Corporation had not only been achieved but surpassed by the end of 1958, the production in 1958-59 from these collieries being 3.46 million tons against 2.91 million tons at the beginning of the current Plan. From the new mines established by the Corporation in virgin areas, 1.27 million tons of coal were raised during 1959.

Production in the private sector in 1959 exceeded the production in 1955 by about 6 million tons. A bill to provide for compulsory amalgamation of Collieries is being finalised.

Coal Board : During the year 1959-60 the Coal Board continued to deal with the various aspects of conservation of the coal re-

sources in the country. The question of implementing central sand stowing and ropeway schemes in the Jharia and the Raniganj coalfields is engaging the attention of the Government.

Coal Prices : The recommendations made by the Coal Price Revision Committee in their main report on the Bengal/Bihar Coalfields and the outlying fields of Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Orissa were accepted by the Government and necessary changes effected in the price structure of coal and coke.

Coal Council of India : The Coal Council met in September, 1959 and reviewed the progress of Coal production. In its view the target of coal production for the Third Plan should be nearer 110 than 100 million tons. To meet the shortage of junior technical personnel, the Council recommended the establishment of ten more training schools by the National Coal Development Corporation and four such Schools by the private sector.

Fuel Efficiency Committee : With a view to achieving economy and efficiency in the use of coal, the Committee has revised the grades of coal being used by the consumers. It has recommended the setting up of mobile testing units and the introduction of mechanical stokers for stationary boilers.

Lignite

A total volume of about 10.9 million cubic yards of overburden was removed from the first mine cut area from the beginning of the operations to the middle of February, 1960.

Government have sanctioned the establishment of the Neyveli Thermal Power Station of 250 M.W. capacity at a cost of Rs. 22.56 crores.

Government have also sanctioned the scheme for the production of 1,52,000 tons of urea per annum at Neyveli at a cost of Rs. 26.10 crores. In October, 1959, the Lignite Corporation entered into contracts with Messrs. Pintsch-Bamag-Linde, a group of German firms, and Messrs. Ansaldo, an Italian firm, for the supply of plant and machinery and of technical services for its erection and start-up.

Global tenders for the supply of plant and machinery required for the Briquetting and Carbonisation Plant at Neyveli received in December, 1959 through the India Supply Mission, Washington, were under the scrutiny of the Corporation.

Mines

Geological Survey of India : Systematic and large scale geological mapping, covering an area of 5,700 sq. miles were carried out in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh.

Coal : Geological investigation for coal accompanied by drilling was continued in several blocks of the South Karanpura coalfield providing reserves of 912 million tons. Deep drilling was carried out in the Jharia and Raniganj coalfields to find out the extension of the coking coal seams.

Gold : Drilling has been started in the Kolar Gold Field, Mysore, to prove the extension of the auriferous lodes. Regional mapping of the Ramagiri auriferous belt, Anantpur, Andhra Pradesh, was completed and the large scale mapping of the Gadag gold belt, Mysore, is under progress.

Copper-Lead-Nickel : Structural mapping is in progress in Khetri and Thanagazi (Rajasthan), Almora (U.P.), Singhbhum and Palamau (Bihar), Mamandur, South Arcot (Madras), Garimanipenta, Gani and Agnigundala (Andhra Pradesh), Belligudda (Mysore), Doda, Khistwar and Kangan (J. & K.) and Manipur. Drilling for copper has been taken up in Khetri, Gani and Mandatikra in Dandakaranya.

Gypsym : Detailed mapping and drilling in Nagpur, Rajasthan and Assam, Jammu & Kashmir State have proved additional reserves of about 365 million tons.

Chromite : Detailed mapping of an area of 10 sq. miles was completed in Byrapur, Mysore. The reserves of high grade ore in the area are estimated at three million tons down to a depth of 100 ft. and that of the low grade ore at 30,000 tons down to a depth of 150 ft.

Manganese : Reconnaissance survey of parts of Srikakulam manganese belt, Andhra Pradesh and detailed mapping of the Shivrajpur mine area, Baroda District, Bombay was completed.

Iron-ore : Some new deposits, with reserves of the order of three million tons of ore have been located in the Bailadilla (Dandakaranya) range, Madhya Pradesh.

Miscellaneous : Geophysical investigations were carried out to locate base metal mineral deposits, chromite, graphite, manganese ore, coal, diamondiferous plugs and petroliferous structures.

Indian Bureau of Mines

The work carried out by the Indian Bureau of Mines is of fundamental importance in the context of the Second Five-Year Plan in which special emphasis has been given to the development of heavy industries. The important investigations included in the Second Five-Year Plan of the Bureau are: (1) exploration of Khetri and Daribo copper deposits in Rajasthan, (ii) exploration of Panna diamond deposits, and (iii) exploration of Ajmere pyrites. In addition to these investigations, the Bureau has been entrusted with the detailed prospecting and drilling for coal, and by the 20th April, 1960, 223,688 metres of drilling was completed and a total reserve of 1266 million metric tons proved. The Bureau has also recently undertaken investigations for copper ore at Gani in Andhra Pradesh, for limestone in Morni Hills in Punjab and for tungsten (wolfram) deposits at Degana in Rajasthan.

Total value of Mineral Production : Provisional estimates made by the Indian Bureau of Mines place the total value of mineral production in 1959 in the country (excluding petroleum and minerals prescribed under the Atomic Energy Act, 1948) at Rs. 1,398 millions compared with Rs. 1,376 millions (final) in 1958.

In terms of physical volume, there was a marginal decline in mineral production during the year, as indicated by the Quantity Index of mineral production which stood at 125.6 in 1959 (base 1951=100) as compared with 126.0 in 1958 (final). The fall was mainly due to non-metallic minerals, the index in respect of which fell by nearly 22 points as the result of a steep decline in the production of salt.

Total foreign exchange earnings by export of ores and minerals during 1959 amounted to Rs. 470 millions as against Rs. 460 millions in 1958.

The total value of metals produced during the year was Rs. 1,554 millions as against Rs. 1,115 millions (final) in 1958. Production of finished steel in 1959 totalled 1.8 million metric tons representing an increase of 476,000 metric tons over the previous year.

The total value of imports of metals amounted to Rs. 1,230 millions as against Rs. 1,328 millions in 1958. The fall in the value of imports was a direct result of the increased indigenous production of iron and steel.

While the year was characterised by the falling prices of all grades of manganese ores, a striking feature of the metal market

during 1959 was the upward trend in copper and zinc as a result of higher level of consumption coupled with shortage of supplies.

National Mineral Development Corporation: The National Mineral Development Corporation was set up on 15th November, 1958 to undertake exploitation of minerals in the public sector, excluding oil and natural gas and coal. The first project entrusted to the Corporation is the Kiriburu Iron-Ore Project in Rourkela area for export of about 2 million tons of iron-ore to Japan from 1964 under an agreement between the Governments of Japan and India. The Japan Consulting Institute, who were appointed as consultants for the Kiriburu project, submitted its project report in December, 1959 which is under examination.

In December, 1959, the Corporation was also entrusted with the exploitation of diamond deposits in Panna area in Madhya Pradesh. Steps are being taken by the Corporation to start work in the area as soon as possible.

Orissa Mining Corporation: The Orissa Mining Corporation, a joint venture of the Central and Orissa Governments, was working three mines during the period under review and the production from them was 33,950 tons of iron-ore upto 29.2.60.

Petroleum

Oil & Natural Gas Commission: The Oil & Natural Gas Commission continued its search for oil in Jwalamukhi and Hoshiarpur areas of Punjab, Cambay area in Saurashtra and Sibsagar area in Assam. To enable the Oil & Natural Gas Commission to function with greter autonomy and efficiency, it was converted into a Statutory Commission in October, 1959.

Indo-Stanvac Petroleum Project: The Indo-Stanvac Petroleum Project, continued exploring for oil in West Bengal within the concession area of 10,000 square miles. During the year under review, the drilling of the wells at Ranaghat and Memari was completed and another well (8th in the series) commenced at Port Canning; this has also been completed on 15.2.60 and the next well is to be drilled at West Ranaghat.

Oil India Limited: In the areas worked by Oil India Private Limited viz. Nahorkatiya, Hugrijan and Moran, 65 wells have been drilled. The work for construction of the pipeline, to transport the crude oil from the oil fields to the two Government refineries to be located at Nunmati and at Barauni, is progressing.

New Refineries: A further stage has been reached in the establishment of the two refineries in the Public Sector. In respect of Assam Refinery, a supply and technical assistance contract has been

concluded with the Rumanian Organisation and the first consignment of equipment has already been received. The tempo of construction/erection work at site will increase during 1960 as the refinery is expected to come into full utility by 1961.

An agreement for the supply of equipment and rendering of technical services in respect of the second oil refinery to be located in Barauni (Bihar) was concluded on 28.9.59 with the Government of the U.S.S.R. The refinery is expected to be in full production by 1963.

Existing Refineries : During 1959, the refineries in the port towns made further progress towards altering their pattern of production to suit the consumption pattern in the country. The increase in the output of diesel oils varied between 3 per cent to 6 per cent over the 1958 production (or about 12 per cent increase in the yield pattern originally programmed).

Petroleum Legislation : The Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 1959, were promulgated on the 24th November, 1959 and became operative from the 25th November, 1959.

Indian Oil Company Limited : A wholly Government owned Distributing Company, the Indain Oil Company Limited with an authorised capital of Rs. 12 crores, was incorporated on 30.6.1959 for the distribution of the output of the two proposed public sector refineries and also imports of deficit petroleum products.

Prices : As a result of further negotiations with the Oil Companies during 1959, an *ad hoc* agreement was reached with them for the period 1.4.59 to 31.3.61 by which they have agreed to a reduction in basic prices involving a saving at the rate of Rs. 15 crores per annum for 1.4.59 to 31.10.59 and at the rate of Rs. 19 crores per annum for the period commencing 1.11.1959 (provided landed costs do not change). These reductions have been mopped up by the Government through levy of additional duties, the ceiling prices for consumers remaining unaltered.

Supplies : Despite foreign exchange stringency, the supplies of petroleum products remained satisfactory during the year 1959-60.

Research and Planning Facilities in Petroleum : The Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have decided to set up a Petroleum Research Institute at Dehra Dun.

Expert Committee on Oil : A high level committee has been constituted to advise Government on problems of common interest regarding production, distribution, transport and consumption patterns relating to petroleum products. The first meeting of this Committee was held on 9.2.1960.

CHAPTER XXIV

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

THE year has witnessed encouraging progress, both in the matter of exports and in the matter of industrial production. Exports had risen to a record figure. The level of industrial production rose substantially. Many new schemes of development were launched both in the public and private sector. During the year special emphasis was laid on machine building industries. The foreign exchange position continued to be anxious, but that, fortunately, has not markedly hampered production activity. The export earnings in 1959 had risen by 10.2 per cent over the year 1958. The pace of industrial progress has been impressive. Indications are available in this connection and one such indication is the import of plant and machinery which is an important index in an underdeveloped or semi-developed country. Imports of capital goods in 1958-59 stood at (estimated) Rs. 371.8 crores, the total for 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 standing at the high figure of Rs. 1079 crores.

Industrial Production

The level of industrial production in 1959 rose substantially over the previous year. The index of industrial production for the first ten months of 1959 recorded an increase of 10.4 points—from 138.9 to 149.3 over the previous year's figures as compared with an increase of less than 2 points in 1958 over 1957. The relatively small increase in 1958 had been due to a number of factors including the depressed state of the cotton textile industry, the setback in sugar production as well as difficulties of foreign exchange which had reduced the availability of raw materials. Although the foreign exchange position continues to be tight, it has been possible to ensure that industrial production is not hampered on that account. Actually the increase in industrial production has been even larger than the index would suggest. The base year for the index is 1951. New items, the production of which has started after that date, such as Pencillin do not enter into the index at all. Also the weightage in favour of traditional industries, like cotton textiles, jute textiles and sugar is very heavy in the index as composed at present. For a realistic picture of the increase in industrial production, therefore, it is necessary not only to look at the index, but also to consider generally the progress made by our newer industries and more important industries.

Among the industries which recorded a substantial increase in production special mention should be made of sugar machinery, diesel engines, machine tools, automobiles, sulphuric acid, iron and steel, aluminium, super-phospate, soda ash, cement and paper and paper board. 1,32,000 tons of steel structures, one lakh tons of steel pipes and tubes, 30,000 tons of steel casting and 12,000 wagons and under-frames are being produced. Of finished machinery and equipment, production in 1959 included sugar mill machinery worth Rs. 2.5 crores and machine tools worth Rs. 4 crores. 30,000 diesel engines, two million ball bearings, 34,000 automobiles, 175 diesel road rollers, 6,00,000 H.P. of electric motors, one million KVA transformers and 288 million running feet of welding electrodes, are being produced. With increasing supplies of steel, the output of engineering industries would rapidly rise. India is also producing 16,000 tons of aluminium, 7500 tons of copper, 60,000 tons of ferro-manganese and some quantities of lead, zinc and antimony. The capacity for producing caustic soda, soda ash, sulpuric acid, cement and calcium carbide has increased substantially and many new lines of production have been established including hydrogen peroxide, industrial and mining explosives, ammonium nitrate, acetone etc.

Development Programmes

Good progress has been made with the Heavy Electrical Project at Bhopal which is being set up with British collaboration and the construction of the first phase has been completed. Government have decided to accelerate the remaining phase of the project and also to provide for its substantial expansion. The project will supply not only heavy transformers and switch gears, but also turbines and generators, traction motors and many other lines of heavy electrical equipment for which there is existing capacity in the country.

The Heavy Machinery Project at Ranchi which is being set up with Soviet collaboration and will have integrated with it a Heavy Foundry and Forge which is being set up with Czech collaboration, will provide the machinery required for steel plants. It has been decided, taking advantage of the further Soviet credit made available during the year, to expand the capacity of this project from making 45,000 tons of machinery to 80,000 tons machinery a year. Once this plant has gone into full production, it will be possible to build most of the non-electrical machinery items required for a steel plant of one-million ton capacity.

A number of other machine buildings projects, including a Mining Machinery Project, a Heavy Machine Tools Project, a Heavy

Structurals Project; a Heavy Plate and Vessels Works and two more Heavy Electrical Projects have been approved by the Government, in consultation with the Planning Commission for immediate implementation so that they may go into production as early in the Third Five-Year Plan as possible.

Among other public sector projects in hand which will go into production in the Third Five-Year Plan period, there are a number of Fertilizer Plants in different parts of the country, a number of Drugs and Pharmaceutical Projects, an Intermediates Plant to provide the basic raw material for organic chemical industries as well as a project to produce Cinematographic and X-Ray films.

The projects in the public sector will provide a basic for the further expansion of production and capacity in the private sector. The increased production of steel in public sector plants will encourage the expansion of engineering industries in the private sector. The availability of basic chemicals and intermediates from indigenous sources will make the production of drugs, dyestuffs and plastics less dependent on the availability of foreign exchange for the import of raw materials. The increase in machine building capacity will enable industries in India to expand their capacity without having to depend upon imports and the consequent expenditure of foreign currencies. Development in the public sector will be complementary to and augment the capacity which is being set up in the private sector. In the recent past there has been a steady increrease in the number of applications for licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act for setting up capacity for industrial machinery of all kinds as well as for providing the basic needs of machine building industries. Additional capacity for making transformers to the extent of 2,32,000 KVA, structurals to the extent of 20,000 tons a year, steel castings to the extent of 12,000 tons a year and high quality grey iron castings for automobile and other industries will shortly come into being. The sanctioned schemes for the manufacture of aluminium now amount to over 75,000 tons a year.

In order to give a further impetus to development the Licensing Committee set up under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act has taken certain decisions to speed up licensing work. For industrial machinery as well as a number of other items, it has been decided that individual applications need not be placed before the Licensing Committee. The firms concerned may apply straightaway for import licences for capital goods. Once these are granted they will be able to proceed with the project and get the Industries Act licence as a matter of course.

Foreign Trade

There has been a gratifying increase in export earnings during 1959 which stand at the comparatively high figure of Rs. 626 crores, an increase of 10.2 per cent over 1958.

The rise in exports has been spread over a number of commodities. It is heartening to note the significant expansion which has taken place in the overseas sales of manufactured products. Cotton textiles have fared better and tanned hides and skins and finished leather have fetched more. Cement and big iron now figure in our export lists and some of our engineering manufactures are commanding increasing acceptance in neighbouring markets. Agricultural products, however, have not fared so well. The earnings from tea, raw cotton, tobacco and some vegetable oils have declined.

The total value of imports in 1959 was Rs. 869 crores as compared to Rs. 864 crores during 1958. The main commodity which was imported in larger quantities was cereals, the increase in January—October, 1959 over January—October, 1958 amounting to Rs. 38 crores. Additional imports of fertilisers helped to meet some of the unsatisfied demand for this product. Increased economic activity has meant that more transport is needed and there has been a rise, therefore, in the imports of components for the manufacture of trucks. We have also imported in increased quantities the chemicals needed by the textile and other industries.

There has been a fall in imports of raw jute, and indeed this item figured on our export list for the first time in the last few years.

The structure of our import trade during the calendar years 1958 and 1959 (on the basis of 10 months figures) reveals that the percentage of imports devoted to the importation of capital goods has gone down from 18.2 per cent in 1958 to 14.5 per cent, during 1959. On the other hand, the percentage of industrial goods has risen from 55.1 per cent. to 61.8 per cent. This is a trend which may in fact be regarded as the index of our industrial development.

A number of administrative measures have been taken to promote exports. The list of commodities subject to export control was reviewed, and as a result some were de-controlled and for others, the policy was liberalised. Long-term policies were announced for a number of items. Foreign markets were studied for many products and manufacturers of products for exports were assisted in securing raw materials and other requirements.

Steps were taken to enter into new trade agreements and to renew those that had expired. The year was marked by a series of

new agreements with the USSR and other East European countries on a new pattern, the main feature of which is that the trade will be in non-convertible Indian Rupees. A series of understandings with Italy, France, Switzerland and West Germany have also been negotiated with a view to increasing the country's exports and redressing the imbalance in the trade.

The State Trading Corporation is also playing a notable role in expanding overseas markets and the Exports Risks Insurance Corporation is now helping Indian exporters to venture into new fields.

The net effect of the rise in exports and the greater rise in imports was the narrowing of the trade deficit. The figures are as follows :—

(In Rs. lakhs)

	1959	1958	Net changes in 1959 over 1958
Imports	868,63	864,18	+ 4,45
Exports	619,90	559,15	+60,75
Re-exports	6,18	8,40	− 2,22
Total exports (incld. re-exports)	626,08	567,55*	+58,53
Balance to Trade (−)	242,55	−296,63*	−54,08

N.B. * Exclusive of value of silver exported to U.S.A.
Exclusive of value of articles under reference.
Figures are provisional.

The deficit was financed to a greater extent than in the previous year by foreign assistance, and the sterling balances rose in 1959 as a whole by Rs. 24 crores as compared to a decline of Rs. 109 crores in 1958.

Small Scale and Village Industries

Small Scale Industries continued to receive the special attention of the Government. Adequate funds have been placed at the disposal of the State Governments for disbursement of loans to small scale industries Out of 100 Industrial Estates planned, 96 have already been sanctioned and 31 of these have come into being. The National Small Industries Corporation have supplied machinery to the extent of Rs. 1 crore to small scale units within the first eight months of the year.

On the basis of an estimated production of Rs. 10 crores worth of Khadi of all types during 1959-60, Government allotted Rs. 3 crores as grants and Rs. 50 lakhs as additional loans for the programme. It is estimated that the production of Khadi with pure

traditional Charkha yarn during the year may be of the order of Rs. 13 crores.

Plantation Industries

The Plantation Industries, as a whole, also recorded satisfactory progress during the year. Production of Tea in North and South India during the first eleven months of 1959 was 683 million lbs. as against 691 million lbs. during the corresponding period of 1958. Export of Tea from India during 1959 was 472 million lbs. as against 506 million lbs. during 1958. The main decline was in the first five months of 1959. Exports during June and August (1959) onwards were higher than in the corresponding months of last year. As regards Coffee the receipts of 1958-59 crop into the Pool amounted to 46,235 tonnes (1,016 tonnes——1000 tons) upto end of December, 1959. Out of the 1958-59 crop, 17,000 tonnes were allocated for export. During 1959 the quantity of raw rubber produced in India was 23,761 metric tonnes as against 24,328 metric tonnes during 1958.

Company Law Administration

During 1959 three Bills, viz., The Cost and Works Accountants Bill, The Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Bill and the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill sponsored by the Ministry were passed by Parliament. The Import and Export (Control) Bill, 1959 and the Cotton Transport (Amendment) Bill have been introduced and are expected to be passed early next year. The Companies (Amendment) Bill 1959 has been referred to Joint Committee of Parliament and the report of the Committee is expected to be presented to the Parliament in the next session.

During the year under review, the Department of Company Law Administration continued to be responsible for the administration of the Companies Act, 1956 and for the regulation of the ancillary professions of Chartered Accountants, Cost and Works Accountants and Company Secretaries which are connected with the working of the corporate sector. During the year, the Department was strengthened by the appointment of a few whole time officers to enable it to deal more effectively with cases of complaints against and investigations into affairs of companies and to conduct prosecutions under the Companies Act, 1956 as the State prosecution machineries were generally found to be inadequate for expeditious and effective handling of these cases. Full time official liquidators were also appointed at Calcutta and Bombay for energetic handling of liquidation cases.

The four Regional Directors in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Kanpur continued to exercise the powers of the Central Government under certain sections of the Companies Act, 1956. In order to ensure uniformity of procedure, to reduce the pressure of work in the High Courts and to facilitate expeditious disposal of cases, jurisdiction was delegated to the District Courts under certain sections of the Companies Act, 1956, viz, Sections 75, 89, 113, 118, 141, 144 163, 219, 234, 240, 304, 307, 375 and 614.

During the year under review, the Department as well as its Regional Directors continued to provide administrative advice and clarification in regard to the various provisions of the Act whenever such advice was sought on any specific point.

The Special Police Establishment under the Home Ministry have constituted a 'fraud squad' to deal in close liaison with this Department, with serious Company offence e.g. frauds and embezzlement of company funds, with wide ramifications as also the major company offences under the Indian Penal Code.

During the period 1959-60, 1,452 new companies with a total authorised capital of Rs. 160.54 crores were registered as against 1,095 companies. The number of new registrations has steadily been rising since 1956-57. The total number of companies at work in the country on March 31, 1960 has been estimated at 26,921 with a total paid-up capital of approximately Rs. 1,593 crores.

India's Exports & Imports

India's *imports* from principal countries during Jan.-November 1959 & 1958 :

(Rs. lakhs)

Countries.	Jan.-Nov. 1959	Jan.-Nov. 1958	Net. change in '59 over '58
1. U.K.	154,93	144,74	+10,19
2. U.S.A.	175,02	107,69	+67,33
3. Germany, Western	108,86	82,81	+26,05
4. Australia	10,77	13,69	- 2,92
5. Egypt	5,70	5,46	+ 24
6. Canada	19,58	19,14	+ 44
7. Burma	11,73	36,53	-24,80
8. Kenya Colony	11,38	10,32	+ 1,06
9. Bahrien Islands.	3,48	2,33	+ 1,15
10. Saudi Arabia	19,08	15,58	+ 3,50
11. Japan	37,88	33,90	+ 3,98
12. U.S.S.R.	15,57	19,18	- 3,61

Countries.	Jan.-Nov. 1959	Jan.-Nov. 1958	(Rs lakhs) Net. change in '59 over '58
13. China	4,43	4,71	− 28
14. Iran	31,44	27,91	+ 3,53
15. Kuwait	5,14	7,35	− 2,21
16. Tanganyika	2,10	1,97	+ 13
17. Indonesia	3,42	2,52	+ 90
18. Sudan	9,63	6,94	+ 2,69
19. Italy	24,10	20,95	+ 3.15
20. France	17,22	11,23	+ 5,99
21. Netherlands	10,85	8,00	+ 2,85
22. Singapore	8,20	8,64	− 44
23. Ceylon	5,57	3,33	+ 1,74
TOTAL OF ABOVE	696,08	595,42	+100,66
GRAND TOTAL INCL. OTHER COUNTRIES @	798,91	697,00	+101,91

@ Exclusive of value of articles under reference.

N.B. Figures are provisional and subject to revision.

India's *Exports* to principal countries during January-November, 1959 and 1958: (Rs. Lakhs.)

Countries.	Jan.-Nov. 1959	Jan.-Nov. 1958	Not change in '59 over '58
1. U.K.	147,58	149,46	− 1,38
2. U.S.A.	86,92	74,07*	+12,85
3. Germany Western	16,95	13,34	+ 3,61
4. Australia	17,43	20,44	− 3,01
5. Egypt	7,20	8,58	− 1,38
6. Canada	14,02	13,58	+ 44
7. Burma	10,86	6,71	+ 4,15
8. Kenya Colony	4,37	4,32	+ 5
9. Saudi Arabi	3,17	3,58	− 41
10. Japan	31,29	24,26	+ 7,03
11. U.S.S.R.	25,57	21,55	+ 5,20
12. China	8,58	3,38	+ 5,20
13. Aden	4,98	6,12	− 1,14
14. Iran	3,73	5,22	− 1,49
15. Tanganyika	2,58	2,24	+ 34

(Rs. Lakhs)

Countries	Jan-Nov. 1959	Jan-Nov. 1958	Net change in 1959 over 1958
16. Indonesia	3,70	2,00	+ 1,70
17. Argentina	7,29	8,70	- 1,41
18. Sudan	12,32	6,79	+ 5,73
19. Ceylon	19,98	16,94	+ 3,04
20. France	7,33	6,47	+ 86
21. Netherlands	7,19	5,95	+ 1,24
22. Italy	4,95	5,02	- 7
23. Cuba	2,86	4,69	- 1,83
24. Czechoslovakia	3,93	3,64	+ 29
25. Belgium	4,31	4,19	+ 12
26. New Zealand	4,22	5,47	- 1,25
27. Singapore	6,80	8,17	- 1,37
28. Hongkong	3,00	4,74	- 1,74
29. Nigeria	3,67	6,54	- 2,87
TOTAL OF ABOVE	476,78	446,16	+30,62
Grand Total	549,51	512,35*	+37,16

* Excludes value of silver exported to U.S.A.

@ Exclusive of the value of articles under reference

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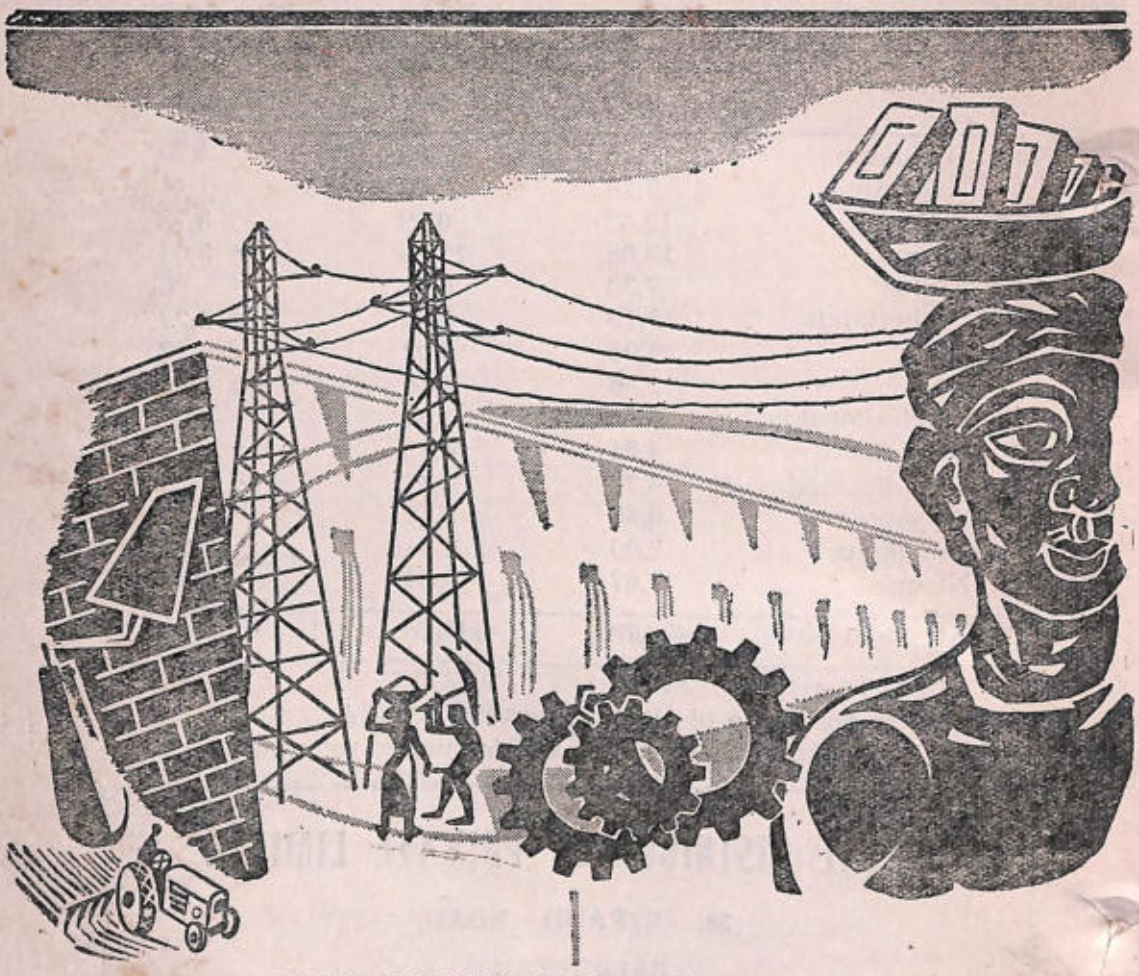
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Heads of Development	1st outlay	Plan Expenditure (Rs. in crores)	2nd Plan Outlay
Agriculture & Rural Development	.....	8.5	8.4	34.4
Irrigation and Power	.....	15.8	13.5	30.7
Industry	.....	1.14	1.15	10.0
Transport & Communications	.....	15.5	15.10	19.5
Social Services	.....	31.3	29.4	53.9
Miscellaneous	.....	...	...	9.2
		72.24	67.55	1,57.7

ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

CHAPTER XXV

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

CONSIDERABLE progress has been witnessed during the year in the matter of scientific research. Topographical surveys for the completion of a primary map of India have been undertaken. A number of books and maps have been published. Zoological and Botanical surveys have been carried out. More laboratories have been opened by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. The Department of Anthropology carried out important investigations during the year. In the matter of promoting technical education there has been notable progress.

The most notable event of the year, was the inauguration of the Summer School of Theoretical Physics which brought together for the first time leading workers in the field in order to survey and assess work done since independence. The Report of the School held at Mussoorie from 22nd May, 1959 to 18th June, 1959 has been published in two volumes.

The 47th Session of Indian Science Congress was held at Bombay from 3rd to 9th January, 1960. Among a large number of Scientists who attended the Congress were about 75 eminent scientists from other countries including Prof. Niels Bohr, N. L. of Denmark.

The Ministry of Scientific Research has financed the first Indian attempt to climb Mount Everest and has paid nearly Rs. 6½ lakhs to its sponsoring committee for the purpose. A team of about 20 members participated in the expedition. The expedition was unsuccessful owing to inclement weather.

Two more posts of National Research Professors were created and Dr. Radha Binode Pal and Dr. P. V. Kane were appointed to them in Jurisprudence and Indology, respectively.

Decisions have been taken to improve the pay scales of teachers at University Institutions in Science subjects and in the Humanities. The entire additional expenditure involved in the adoption of the revised pay scales is to be borne by the Central Government for State and non-Government Technical Institutions. The scheme of 'Merit Promotion and Advance Increments' is being extended to the Zoological Survey of India, Geological Survey of India, Botanical Survey of India and Department of Anthropology.

Survey of India

Topographical Surveys for the completion of a primary map cover of India on 1/50,000 scale were carried out in certain parts of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal. Demarcation of the Indo-Pak boundary in Rajasthan, West Pakistan Sector and Punjab-West Pakistan disputed sectors and cantonment surveys in various parts of India were also carried out. About 51,400 sq. miles of aerial photography required for survey and planning purposes was completed.

The following important books and maps were published :

Books : Tidal Tables for Indian Ocean 1960; the Survey of India General Report 1955 and Supplement to the General Report 1955; Metric Conversion Tables for length and area.

Maps :

40 mile map of India and adjacent countries, 1959 edition.
40 mile Road map of India, 1959 edition.

67 mile Railway map of India 1959 edition (English and Hindi)

1 : 16 million—map of India and adjacent countries, 1959 edition.

128 mile map of India and adjacent countries, 1958 edition.

1 : 20,000 Delhi Guide map, 1959 edition.

Zoological Survey

Faunistic surveys were carried out in Rajasthan (Jodhpur) Sikkim, Bombay State (Poona) M.P. (Jabalpur), West Bengal (Sundarban, Purulia) and the Survey of Calcutta and its environs for insects and protozoas. Special mention may be made of research work connected with the studies on (a) the freshwater sponges in the Z. S. I. Collections; (b) the freshwater protozoa; (c) the Indian Coccinellid beetles of economic importance; (d) the Crustacean collections collected from Sambhar Lake by the Rajasthan Survey Party of the Department, 1957; Molluse collections of Rajasthan and Navasa Excavation; (f) the Reptile collections of Rajasthan Survey 1956-57 and the Kumaon Hills Survey of 1958; (g) the Amphibian collections of Rajasthan Survey 1956 to 1957; (h) the preparation of a Check List of Fishes (Teleostomi : Cypriniformes; Siluri Division) of India, Burma, Ceylon,

(i) fish collections made from the Coramandal Coast (in the Freshwater & Marine Fish Sections) and (j) cataloguing of osteological collections in the Survey. About 40 species, new to science, and 90 species new to the National collection were added to the National Zoological Collection in addition to several thousands of named and classified specimens.

The following items of expansion and reorganisation of the Department of Scientific Research have been carried out : (i) Establishment of two Regional Stations, Western at Poona (Bombay) and Central at Jabalpur (M.P.); (ii) Setting up of a Marine Survey Unit and three additional Scientific Sections of Protozoology Arachnida and Amphibia at the headquarters; (iii) Reorganisation of the Library with additional staff and some of its deficiencies in books and periodicals made up; and (iv) Setting up of a Documentation section for indexing and bibiliographical work as a part of the Department's identification and advisory service.

Botanical Survey of India

1151 new plant specimens have been collected; 3,944 old and new have been identified, 2466 have been acquisitioned and incorporated; 1168 specimens have been mounted during the period under review. The study of the biological flora of upper Gangetic plain has been undertaken by the Central Botanical Laboratory.

Eight hundred and Sixty one specimens were critically examined and new names have been proposed for nomenclature catalogue. The scheme for setting up an orchederium at Shillong has been sanctioned. Botanical experiments in Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been completed.

National Atlas Organisation

Twenty-six original maps were completed for the main Atlas and sent to Survey of India for preparation of proofs. Much of the background work for the compilation of the next few fascicules of the main Atlas has been completed and the Organisation is ready to issue the first set of standard maps of India.

Board of Geophysics

The main features of the work done by the Board during the period under report are : (i) Training of fresh M.Sc., candidates in oceanography and Applied Geophysics has been continued under the Practical Training Stipends Scheme of Government of India for 1958-59 and 1959-60; (ii) In addition to the two existing sub-committees, the setting up of four committees has been recommended to advise the Board in other Geophysical subjects; (iii) A

symposium on Exploration Geophysics was held at Baroda in August, 1959 which was inaugurated by Prof. Humayun Kabir, Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs; (iv) The Board's recommendations that it be made obligatory for private oil companies and other agencies engaged in the exploration for oil that they furnish all geophysical, geological drilling, etc. etc., data to an agency of the Central Government, has been incorporated in the revised Petroleum Concession Rules 1959; (v) The preparation of Indian National Reports on Scismology, Hydrology, Physical Oceanography, Geodesy, Volcanology and Geomagnetism and Acronomy for the 1957-59 period has been arranged with relevant organisations for presentation to the XII General Assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics to be held in July-August, 1960; (vi) During this period the Central Office published the proceedings of the symposium on ground water and has also published three issues of the quarterly *Geophysical Digest;* (vii) The Oceanographic Research Wing established in August, 1958, continued to make regular observations on temperature and salinity in the Ernakulam Channel, and occasionally in the coastal waters of Cochin when facilities on board the vessels plying in the Arabian Sea were made available.

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

Establishment of the four following Laboratories was taken up during the period under report :

1. National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore; 2. Regional Research Laboratory, Assam; 3. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, New Delhi; and 4. Petroleum Institute, Dehra Dun.

This brings the total number of laboratories, set up so far, to 25.

Proposals for the utilization of Solar Energy, intensifying extension work and establishment of a Central Institute for Scientific and Technical Information have been taken in hand. The Council was also responsible for taking the initiative in establishing two new cooperative research associations viz. The Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association and the Indian Paint Research Association, during the year.

Apart from work carried on in the National Laboratories, research in various fields is being assisted by suitable grants to institutions and organisations. At present about 400 such schemes are being financed by the Council at more than 80 centres. Among the more important items of research or application of research to

production is the decision to entrust the task of producing optic glass for the country to the Central Glass and Ceremic Research Institute, Calcutta. The Institute has also developed a process for wet grinding of mica which till now was a world monopoly of one single American firm.

A low shaft furnace pilot plant was set up at the National Metallurgical Laboratory which indicates the possibility of producing good iron and steel from inferior grades of iron ore and without the use of metallurgical coal.

The Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, is carrying out pilot plant trials, for production of white cement from indigenous raw material and has prepared a project report for the establishment of a plant over a thousand tons a day capacity on low temperature carbonisation of coal. The Central Fuel Research Institute has found ways of utilising coal middlings for the production of soft coal and rejects for fuelling thermal power stations.

The National Physical Laboratory has set up a standard frequency and time-transmitting centre which is the first of its type in South Asia. Its nearest neighbours are in Italy in the West and in Japan in the east. The National Chemical Laboratory has worked out processes for the preparation of Nobium and Tantalum Oxide from minerals available in India and also worked out successfully a pilot plant process for the production of bacterial disasteses used extensively in the designing of textile fabrics. The other National Laboratories have also done useful work and with the reorganisation of the National Research Development Corporation, it is hoped that in future, processes developed in our laboratories will be put to commercial use at a much quicker rate.

Based on the particulars of technically qualified Indians abroad or those recently returned and registered at the National Registration Unit, 123 candidates were selected for the *Scientific* Pool and placements of more than 20 scientists were made at different institutions.

National Research Development Corporation

During the period 40 inventions were reported to the Corporation for development by 11 research institutions bringing the total number of inventions, reported, to 543. In the last six years the Corporation has set up 14 development projects. Eighty-two patents and processes have been licenced for commercial production. Of these 41 processes are already in production. Seventy seven patents have been released free of royalty to industry. The processes licensed have an impact on all major industries of India and most

of them are expected to result in substantial savings in foreign exchange. Arrangements have been made for the development of Indian patents in the U.S.A., U.K., Canada and Holland.

Department of Anthropology

The Department of Anthropology carried out the following important investigations during this period: (i) a project for the rapid survey of selected material traits was completed in 22 districts of India; (ii) a project on the inter-ethnic relationship and social mobility among some tribal and caste groups of India; (iii) linguistic investigation on the transition between the Munda and the Bhumiji speeches; (iv) fertility and somatometre study among the Rajbanshi of Midnapur (West Bengal); (v) socio-economic survey of one of the bustees of Calcutta; (vi) genetic survey of the Dorla; (vii) linguistic study of the Districts of Bastar and Raigar.

Vijnan Mandirs

Thirty-eight Vijnan Mandirs are functioning in different parts of the country. According to the reports received so far, they have proved popular. The proposal to enlarge the activities of the Vijnan Mandirs by the addition of a cultural wing is being reviewed by a committee set up by the Ministry of Scientific Research under the Chairmanship of Shri Balvant G. Mehta, M.P. The report of the Committee is expected shortly.

In pursuance of the policy to encourage publication of scientific literature in regional languages as a part of the scheme to popularise science among people, an American publication entitled *Wonder World of Science, Book One* has been brought out in four major Indian languages viz. Hindi, Bengali, Marathi and Tamil. The proposal to bring out translations in other languages is under consideration. Production of popular scientific literature is also encouraged by grant of financial assistance in suitable cases.

Technical Education

In the field of technical education under the Ministry of Scientific Research the outstanding event of the year was the opening of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras. The third in a chain of four higher Technological Institutes, the Institute at Madras is receiving assistance from West Germany in both personnel and equipment. The year has also seen the starting of four new Engineering Colleges and ten Polytechnics in different parts of the country. The fourth Higher Technological Institute is expected to start functioning at Kanpur in July, 1960.

During the year 1959-60 schemes for the establishment of 40 polytechnics and nine Engineering Colleges were finalised. Some have started in the current year and the rest are expected to start next year. The total admission capacity of Technical Institutions in the country increased to 11,160 students for degree courses and 21,100 students for diploma courses.

In addition to the scholarships which at present exist in individual institutions, this Ministry have introduced for the first time *merit-cum-means-scholarships* on a fairly extensive scale, for students of Technical Institutions.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education, this Ministry's proposals for the improvement of salary scales of teachers of Engineering and Technical Institutions have been sent to all States and some of them have already accepted and begun to implement them. The entire additional expenditure involved in the adoption of the above revised scales by all State Governments and non-Government Institutions, will be borne by the Central Government for a period of five years, in the first instance. So far as University Institutions are concerned the matter is under the consideration of the University Grants Commission.

A programme for training teachers for technical institutions started in August, 1959, when teacher-trainees were selected and sent for training to five centres viz. Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, University of Roorkee; College of Engineering Poona; College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras, and Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur. The teacher-training programme will gradually be developed in subsequent years.

An expert committee was appointed to evaluate the progress of post-graduate studies and research in Engineering at various centres and to suggest measures for further development in that field.

In order to facilitate the construction of students' hostels, the Central Government continued to sanction loans to approved technical institutions.

During the year 119 additional scholarships under the scheme of Research Scholarships and Fellowships were sanctioned, bringing the total number of scholarships in force to 800. In the current year 23 National Research Fellows continued their work at various research centres. Twenty-seven fresh scholars were selected.

During the year grants amounting to Rs. 370.00 lakhs and loans exceeding Rs. 145 lakhs were sanctioned to State Governments, private agencies and other organisations for various schemes for development of Technical Education.

Atomic Power

The Atomic Energy Commission which was set up in 1958 with full administrative and financial powers and with the requisite degree of autonomy and flexibility for planning and executing the country's atomic energy programme with efficiency, economy and speed, has been functioning satisfactorily and made considerable progress in several directions.

The most notable achievement of the year was the successful production of fuel elements from uranium ore mined in India. The first prototype fuel elements for the Canada-India Reactor, with all the components required for their full assembly, were fabricated at the Fuel Fabrication Facility at Trombay in June, 1959. The Uranium Metal Plant at Trombay, which was completed last year, and the Fuel Element Fabrication Facility have more than enough capacity to meet the needs of the Canada-India Reactor and other natural uranium reactors, which will go into operation this year and can be expanded so that their ultimate capacity would be sufficient to supply the annual feed for a nuclear power station of 250 megawatts.

There has been a rapid increase in the production of nuclear electronic instruments at the Trombay Establishment. Nearly a thousand instruments of various types are being fabricated at present and it is expected that by the end of the current year the number will go up to two thousand.

The Isotope Division of the Trombay Establishment carried out a large-scale investigation for the Bombay Port Trust.

Increasing quantities of radio-isotopes have been produced in Apsara Reactor and supplied to more and more laboratories and hospitals in the country. With the full operation of the Canada-India Reactor during the current year, the Commission will possess one of the largest isotope producers in the world and will be in a position not only to meet the country's entire needs in radio-isotopes, but to export them, if necessary.

Preliminary work in connection with the setting up the first nuclear power station is well in hand. Steps have been taken to open up a uranium mine in Bihar, which will supply sufficient raw material to feed this station. A uranium mill for producing uranium

concentrate from this ore is being designed at Trombay and will be erected not far from the mine.

The Commission assumed responsibility during the year for advanced study and research in mathematics.

A scheme to grant 120 under-graduate and post-graduate scholarships every year in the various universities and institutions in India for studies in physics, Chemistry, Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Metallurgy, Biology, Geology and Mining was instituted during the year under report.

Relations with International Organisations and other countries in the development of the peaceful uses of atomic energy continued to be extremely satisfactory.

India was re-designated, for the third year in succession, to the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency as the country most advanced in the technology of atomic energy in South Asia.

The Commission's activities are directed to the development of a nuclear power programme suited to India's requirement. In order to be able to produce cheap and abundant power, it is the intention to develop reactors which will utilise the country's vast thorium reserves. As a first step in this direction, it will be necessary to set up reactors using natural uranium which, in addition to power, will produce plutonium as a useful by-product. The plutonium can be used either with uranium in fast breeder reactors to produce more plutonium or with thorium in subsequent stages of the nuclear power programme. A minimum of 250 MW of nuclear power has already been included in the Third Five-Year Plan. The original decision was to instal the station with one reactor of 250,000 KW. As there seems to be considerable operational advantages in providing this capacity with two reactors, it has now been proposed to set up a 300,000 KW station with two units of 150,000 KW each. The question of establishing more small-sized power stations in other parts of the country is also engaging the attention of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Preliminary work on the first atomic power station which will be located between Bombay and Ahmedabad and which will serve both the regions has made considerable progress and it is expected that the contract for the supply of the plant will be finalised in the early part of 1961. The construction of the station is expected to take about four years after the award of the contract. Similar stations are expected to be established in other parts of India during the course of the Third Five-Year Plan period.

INDIAN UNION

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Vice-President : **Dr. S. Radhakrishnan**

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,, Morarji Ranchodji Desai	Finance
,, Jagjivan Ram	Railways
,, Gulzarilal Nanda	Labour and Employment and Planning
,, Lal Bahadur Shastri	Commerce and Industry
,, Swaran Singh	Steel, Mines and Fuel
,, K. C. Reddy	Works, Housing and Supply
,, S. K. Patil	Food and Agriculture
,, V. K. Krishna Menon	Defence
,, P. Subbarayan	Transport and Communications
,, Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim	Irrigation and Power
,, Asoke Kumar Sen	Law
Ministers of State	
Shri Satya Narayan Sinha	Parliamentary Affairs
,, B. V. Keskar	Information and Broadcasting
,, D. P. Karmarkar	Health
,, Punjabrao S. Deshmukh	Agriculture
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,, Nityanand Kanungo	Commerce
,, Raj Bahadur	Transport and Communications
,, Balwant Nagesh Datar	Home Affairs
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,, Kalu Lal Shrimali	Education
,, Humayun Kabir	Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs
,, B. Gopala Reddy	Revenue and Civil Expenditure
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,, Abid Ali	Labour
,, Anil Kumar Chanda	Works, Housing and Supply
,, M. V. Krishnappa	Agriculture
,, Jai Sukh Lal Hathi	Irrigation and Power
,, Satis Chandra	Commerce and Industry

Deputy Ministers (Contd.)	*Portfolios (Contd.)*
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„ Bali Ram Bhagat	Finance
„ Mono Mohan Das	Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs
„ Shah Nawaz Khan	Railways
Smt. Lakshmi N. Menon	External Affairs
„ Violet Alva	Home Affairs
Shri Kotha Raghuramiah	Defence
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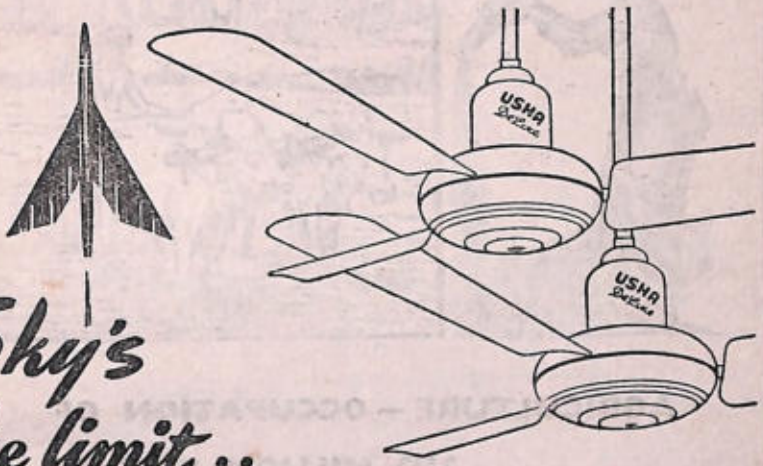
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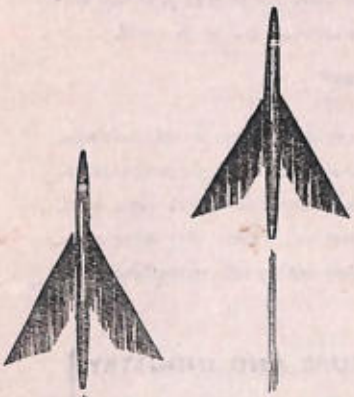
पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं उत्तर प्रदेश को प्रगति की दिशा में आगे बढ़ा रही हैं। इनका उद्देश्य ही सामान्य जनता के जीवन स्तर में सुधार करना है। पिछली दो योजनाओं की अवधि में निश्चित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार अनाज का उत्पादन बढ़ा, नये नये उद्योगों की स्थापना हुई, सड़कों और पुलों का निर्माण हुआ, अनेक स्कूल और कालेज खुले तथा अस्पतालों और औषधालयों की संख्या बढ़ने से चिकित्सा की सुविधाएं बढ़ी। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि लोगों को काम मिला, उनकी आमदनी बढ़ी, उन्हें पहले की अपेक्षा अधिक सुविधाएं मिलीं। सच तो यह है कि पिछले १० वर्षों में प्रदेश में जो प्रगति हुई वह अभूतपूर्व है। निर्माण की विभिन्न गतिविधियां केवल नगरों तक ही सीमित नहीं रही प्रत्युत गांव गांव में उनका प्रसार हुआ। सामुदायिक विकास योजना ने ग्रामांचल में रहने वालों को अपने भाग्य का निर्माता स्वयं बनने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया और उपयुक्त अवसर भी प्रस्तुत किये। आज प्रदेश में विकास खंडों की संख्या ५५२ हो गयी है और इनकी सहायता से यहां की जनता आर्थिक समृद्धि की ओर निरन्तर अग्रसर है।

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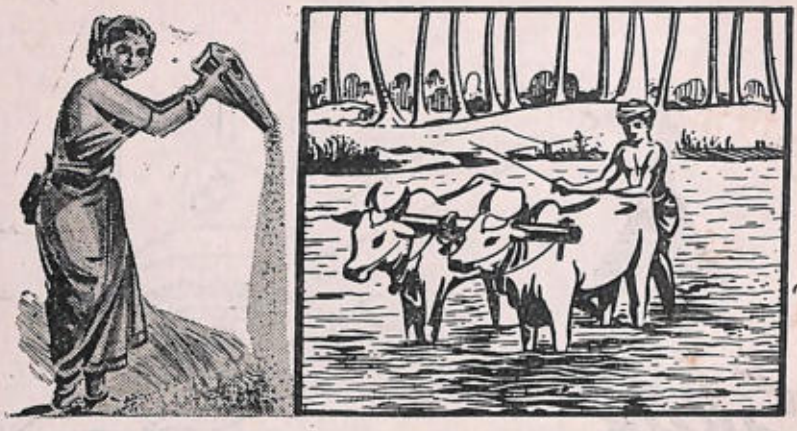


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CHAPTER XXVI

ANDHRA

Capital :	Hyderabad
Area :	1,06,052 sq. miles
Population :	3,12,60,133
Main language :	Telugu

IN the fourth year after its formation Andhra Pradesh has made rapid and substantial progress in all spheres of development activity. The process of integration of the different regions of the State has well advanced and one notable feature of the last two years is that development work in the Telangana region has caught up with the progress in the other part of the State and, indeed, has recently surpassed it.

The border question between Madras and Andhra Pradesh was settled and Madras State secured as per the Pataskar Award 319 villages (405 square miles) from Andhra giving her in return 151 villages (326 square miles).

Finance

The Andhra Pradesh Budget for 1960-61 showed a surplus of Rs. 20.01 lakhs. The revenue was placed at Rs. 82.18 crores, and expenditure at Rs. 81.98 crores. Some concessions were given to agriculture and industry which would convert the revenue surplus of Rs. 20 lakhs into a deficit of Rs. 26 lakhs. The concessions are : (1) suspension of special assessment on groundnuts for the next three years; (2) suspension of special assessment on cotton for the next three years; (3) exemption from tax of the sales of cotton yarn consumed by the handloom industry; (4) exemption from tax of the purchase of oil seeds by ghani owners, if they are eligible for exemption on the sales of the produce of their ghanis and (5) reduction in the rate of tax on the sales of oilcake from three per cent to two per cent.

Some highlights of the budget provisions are :

Rs. 900 lakhs provision for the multi-purpose Nagarjunasagar Project; Rs. 170 lakhs for flood control measures; Rs. 36.47 lakhs provision for Harijan housing schemes; Rs. 10 lakhs for educational facilities for Backward Classes, and other poor students; Rs. 24 lakhs special grants to hospitals, particularly in Telangana; special

grants for Panchayats and Samithis, Rs. 248 lakhs; Educational loans to students of technical and professional colleges, Rs. 2 lakhs.

The Plan

The Second Plan is now in its last year. In spite of certain initial difficulties the State can claim to have worked out quite creditably the various development schemes during the past four years of the Plan. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 175.74 crores for the whole Plan period, it is estimated that as much as Rs. 135.80 crores has been spent during these four years. The Budget for 1960-61 includes a provision of Rs. 44.04 crores for Plan schemes.

Community Development

The Prime Minister inaugurated on 11-10-59 the Shadnagar *Panchayat Samithi* in Mahbubnagar district, the first *Samithi* to be formed under the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act.

The Government have since constituted *Panchayat Samithis* in 235 Blocks in which Community Development programme is in operation with the exception of the Pre-Extension Blocks and Agency Blocks under the programme and *Zilla Parishads* in all the 20 districts in the State and have also abolished the District Boards. The ushering in of the new bodies has greatly awakened and activised the rural folk in relation to various activities of self-development.

Transport and Communications

The Road Transport Corporation of Andhra Pradesh, is a giant organization manning a fleet of 1100 buses. The work relating to the nationalisation of bus routes in Krishna district is over. It is proposed to extend the nationalised road services to Guntur and West Godavari districts in 1960 and the routes to be brought under its jurisdiction in West Godavari district have already been gazetted.

A high level bridge costing Rs. 57 lakhs is being constructed across the Godavari near Bhadrachalam which will be a boon to thousands of pilgrims visiting the temple of Sri Rama. The bridges across the Gowthami arm of the Godavari in East Godavari district and on the Tungabhadra near Kurnool are progressing. A bridge is being built across the Krishna in Mahbubnagar district and another on the Vasistha arm of the Godavari at a cost of about Rs. 96 lakhs is being taken up. The Sugar Industry in the State has now gained momentum and a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made in the budget for the development of roads in the sugar factory zones.

Food Production

The State has given the first importance in the Plans to agriculture, the main purpose being to bring more land under cultivation. In the whole of the State the target of additional cultivation under major, medium and minor irrigation schemes fixed for the Second Plan was about 11.78 lakh acres. More than half of this has already been achieved and various schemes are being pushed forward with vigour to increase the acreage under irrigation as quickly as possible. At the beginning of the Second Plan, Andhra Pradesh was producing 55.33 lakh tons of foodgrains. The production has reached about 62 lakh tons now.

A technical committee set up up by the Government of India visited the State in April, 1959 and recommended that a fertiliser factory with a capacity for producing 80,000 tons of nitrogen annually be set up near Kothagudem based on the gasification of the coals of the Singareni collieries. Production in the factory will consist partly of Urea and partly of nitrophosphate. As the State's soils are deficient in phosphorus as well as nitrogen, the decision to produce nitrophosphate is of considerable significance for the expansion of agricultural production.

The factory will be completed and commissioned early in 1963. The tender specifications for the plant and equipment are now being prepared.

Irrigation

The work at the Nagarjunasagar Project, both on the dam and the canals, is progressing rapidly and out of the provision of Rs. 32.30 crores made in the Second Plan, Rs. 27 crores have already been spent. It is proposed to spend Rs. 9 crores in the last year of the Plan.

The right canal tunnel work of the Project, about two and a half miles from the dam site, was inaugurated on 5-3-60.

The work under the Bhairavanitippa project is to be completed this year, as also the work of erecting all the seventy gates of the Krishna barrage. The Tungabhadra High Level Canal Stage-1 scheme which is planned to irrigate 68,000 acres in Mysore and 1,19,150 acres in Andhra Pradesh is under execution now. The masonry work for the Mid Pennar Reservoir has been started and the work on the South and North canals is progressing satisfactorily. The Vamasadhara project is one of the Second Plan schemes. A final decision has been taken with regard to the location of the reservoir after consultations with the Government of Orissa. Work on the Pochampad Project will commence shortly. This project,

estimated to cost over Rs. 15 crores will bring under irrigation 3,60,000 acres in the first instance. The approach roads to the dam site are being formed and preliminaries for constructing the staff and labour quarters, workshops and offices are being attended to. The restoration work on the Kaddam dam in Adilabad district is likely to be completed in June, 1961. Under the Rajolibanda Project, work upto the 66th mile has been completed and the rest including the distributaries and sub-distributaries etc. will be over by March, 1961. Lacalisation work under the canal will also be completed during this financial year.

The work on the Konayagandi reservoir scheme (Krishna District) estimated to cost of Rs. 2.11 lakhs and designed to bring water to an area in which the rains had failed for five years, began on 13-3-1960.

There are several medium projects also in various stages of progress. The work on improvements to the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal as originally contemplated has been substantially completed and the canal is now carrying the increased discharge of 3000 cusecs.

A proposal to raise the anicut shutters at Dowlaishwaram from 3' to 6' has been under examination for some time. After finalising the type of drumgates required, a preliminary estimate amounting to Rs. 2.72 crores for providing 6' drumgates on the crest of the anicut has been obtained. This work is expected to bring under irrigation a new ayacut of 1. 1 lakh acres during the first crop season and 60,000 acres during the second crop season.

These medium schemes will, however, not be completed during the Second Plan period; the value of the spillover into the Third Plan on account of these schemes will be Rs. 538 lakhs.

Electricity

During the Second Plan period the total provision for power projects is about Rs. 28 crores.

The number of villages and towns electrified as on 1st November, 1956 was 820. This figure was increased by the end of October, 1959 to about 1870.

The per capita consumption which was about 7 units on 1st November, 1959 rose to 11 by the end of 1958-59 and is about 12 now. It is expected to reach 15 towards the end of the Second Plan period.

The fifth machine of 21250 k.w. capacity was commissioned at Machkund. The Ramagundam Thermal Station with an effective

capacity of 2500 k.w. has been commissioned and power to Hyderabad city is being partly supplied from that station in addition to the bulk loads for industries at Sirpur, Bellampalli, Mancherial and Warangal.

Following an agreement with Orissa, Andhra Pradesh is now going ahead with the upper Sileru hydro-electric scheme with an estimated capacity of 1.2 lakh k.w. The Srisailam Project with an estimated capacity of 2.28 lakh k.w. has also been investigated. An Electricity Board has been constituted and has started functioning in 1959.

A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made for the Devanur Hydro-Electric project.

Cooperation

There were 56 rural banks with 55,467 members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 39.97 lakhs in 1959. The deposits now held by these banks amount to Rs. 54.26 lakhs against a sum of Rs. 155.13 lakhs outstanding as loans against members. In 1959 there were 11,984 primary societies in the State covering 72 per cent of the villages.

By the end of the Second Plan all the villages would be covered by multipurpose and service co-operatives and the quantum of credit to be provided would be of the order of Rs. 30 crores per year. The state has 79 primary Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks federated into two Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Banks. With considerable State help they provide cheap loans to agriculturists for periods varying from ten to twenty years for permanent land improvement, reclamation, discharge of prior debts etc. The loans outstanding in 1959 amounted to over Rs. 450.61 lakhs. The State has about 150 marketing co-operatives at all Mandi Centres.

There are currently 25 irrigation co-operatives in the State which are intended to provide irrigation facilities to about 5640 acres of land benefiting over 3000 farmers. With financial assistance from the State and Central Governments, 27 co-operatives have rehabilitated over 3,000 agricultural labourers and reclaimed and brought under cultivation over 13,800 acres of waste land. 1014 Field Labourers Co-operatives have secured on lease 664 acres of land for production of salt and produced salt valued at Rs. 1.64 lakhs. More than 50 per cent of the weavers in the State have been brought into 875 weavers' co-operative societies. Their annual production is valued at Rs. 500 lakhs. There are in the State, co-operatives for 'cumbly', tape and carpet weavers, leather workers,

coir workers, toy makers, brick makers, oil mongers etc. These societies have a membership of over 30,000. 793 palm gur co-operatives in the State are providing employment to over 67,000 ex-tappers. There are 2374 cooperatives for the economic welfare of Harijans and backward communities. There are 44 rural housing cooperatives with 1747 members who have built about 150 houses; 124 other houses are in different stages of construction.

An amount of Rs. 137.86 lakhs has been provided in the Budget estimates for 1960-61 for implementing schemes pertaining to co-operation as against a provision of Rs. 115.57 lakhs for the year 1959-60.

The Prime Minister laid the foundation stone of the Chirala Co-operative spinning mill buildings on 13-10-1959.

Ten Co-operative Farming Societies would be organised in Andhra Pradesh during the current year.

Land Reforms

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill on which the Select Committee of the Legislature reported provides for ceiling on the basis of acreage. Six acres of best land and 72 acres of worst land will be the family holding. Land has been divided into 8 categories.

Industries

The output of coal in the Singareni Collieries, which was 17.46 lakhs tons in 1956, has now exceeded 21 lakh tons and efforts are going on to reach the target of 3 million tons in as short a period as possible.

A factory for the preparation of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals and a factory for the manufacture of Surgical Instruments are likely to be started shortly. The Government of India have granted licence for the establishment of a cigarette factory at Guntur in the private sector. Hyderabad has been selected as site for a synthetic rubber manufacturing plant. During 1959 the Union Government sanctioned a scheme costing Rs. 35 lakhs for the expansion of the Praga Tools Factory at Hyderabad. On 21-9-59 the Union Minister for Commerce and Industries inaugurated production of the Portland Cement Factory of the Panyam Cements and Mineral Industries Ltd. The factory is situated at Cement Nagar, Bugganipalli in Kurnool district.

Out of the 100 Industrial Estates planned to be set up all over India at an estimated cost of Rs. 18 crores as an important step to

help small industries, six are located in Andhra Pradesh. Some of these are already developed with numerous units working, while the construction work on others is progressing.

The State Khadi and Village Industries Board has been constituted to coordinate and encourage the implementation of schemes concerning these industries. Twenty-five schemes costing about Rs. 41 lakhs have been sanctioned for rehabilitating and promoting the handloom industry out of the Cess funds made available by the Government of India.

Animal Husbandry

An Integrated Milk Supply Scheme for Hyderabad and Vijayawada has been formulated for implementation by the State Government with UNICEF aid. Principles of assistance have been agreed to and the details of the schemes have to be worked out.

The Dairy Farms at Karimnagar, Rajendranagar and Visakhapatnam are being further strengthened by providing buildings, equipment etc. at a cost of Rs. 4.34 lakhs. The annual plan for the current year for animal husbandry and dairy development in the State works upto Rs. 137.38 lakhs.

The Serum Institute will be further strengthened by provision of additional buildings, equipment etc. costing Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

Employment

During the year 1959-60, 3 more Vocational Guidance Units have been established at the Sub-Regional Employment Exchanges, Vijayawada and Kurnool and District Employment Exchange, Guntur as per phased programme of development of the employment service. Thus the Organisation now consists of a Directorate at the State Headquarters with two units attached to it, namely (1) the Occupational Information Unit and (2) the Semi-Unit and 19 Employment Exchanges. A Vocational Guidance Unit is attached to the Regional Employment Exchange, Hyderabad.

Education

During the year the salaries of all categories of teachers in the State were considerably increased as a result of the recommendations of the Pay Committee according to which, for the first time, common scales of pay were made applicable to all teachers in Government, Local Body and Aided Schools.

Elementary Education: 1801 new Elementary Schools were opened during the year. The enrolment in classes 1 to V during the past 4 years has gone up by 3,78,637. With the extension of

the Scheme to 5 more Districts, the taking over of aided Elementary Schools was completed in all the 11 districts of the Andhra Region. Five Ordinary Training Schools were converted into Basic pattern and 8 new Basic Training Schools were opened. The construction of 220 quarters for women teachers was taken up. The Scheme of free education upto VIII class was extended to the Telangana Region. An experimental Scheme for the supply of Mid-day meals was introduced in 20 selected Samithi Blocks.

Secondary Education : 127 new Middle Schools and 29 new High Schools were opened. 17 Schools were converted into either Higher Secondary or Multipurpose Schools. Stipends at the rate of Rs. 20|- p.m. were instituted for Girls in X and XI classes who undertake to take up teachers' training after the completion of their Secondary School course.

University Education : The 3 Universities in the State were given ample sums of grant towards the implementation of their Development Schemes. All the colleges in the State have adopted the 3-year Degree pattern and necessary facilities were provided for their improvement. A new aided College for Women was opened and the management of 2 more aided Colleges was taken over by Government.

Technical Education : During the first three years of the Second Plan Period, one Engineering College offering degree courses under the management of the Andhra University, two Mining Institutes, one each in Telangana and Andhra Regions and 3 Industrial Training Institutes under the control of the Technical Education Department were opened. During the year one more Engineering College at Tirupati was also opened by Shri Venkateswara University. Besides these, one Regional Engineering College was also started at Warangal with financial assistance from the Central Government.

There are six Engineering Colleges in the State at present. Pre-professional courses have been added with an intake of 150 seats at each College from the year 1958-59.

At the Engineering College, Kakinada, a tele-communication course at degree level has also been added from the year 1958-59 with an intake of 30 students every year.

Other Educational Schemes : Satisfactory progress was recorded in the implementation of Schemes relating to N.C.C. and A.C.C. and propagation of Hindi. An integrated Libraries Act was passed during the year. Special improvements were also carried out in the Schools for the Blind, and for the Deaf and Dumb.

Medical Services and Public Health

In order to overcome the shortage of technical personnel, in Public Health Services of the State, provision has been made in the Second Plan for enabling the existing personnel to undertake higher training in specialised subjects.

Various all-India programmes for eradication of Malaria, control of Filaria and Leprosy, B.C.G. Campaign etc. are being implemented in the State. Recently, a Small-Pox Eradication programme was inaugurated in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and this will be extended to other urban and rural areas in a phased manner so as to cover the entire State. Ninety-one family planning clinics have already been opened. With a view to improving the standard of domiciliary midwifery in rural areas a scheme for training of Dais or country midwives to pursue their profession by adopting asceptic methods in the conduct of labour was started at the beginning of the Second Plan period and hundreds of dais are being given such training every year. A Central Nutrition Laboratory was established in 1959. Four school health clinics have also been opened.

During the First Plan Period the bed strength of various hospitals in the Andhra region was increased by 900. During the Second Plan Period the bed strength was further raised by 1880, besides the introduction of special facilities in the General Hospitals, provincialisation of Local Fund dispensaries and establishment of primary health centres. There will be 776 hospitals and dispensaries in Andhra Pradesh with a total bed strength of 16000 by the end of the Second Plan Period.

The Government is considering a scheme of voluntary health service to be organised through co-operative societies on a contributory basis by mobilising the services of private practitioners as well as Government medical officers.

The State Government has also decided to increase the strength of the Kurnool Medical College and Gandhi Medical College at Hyderabad by 25 seats and the Guntur Medical College by 20 seats from 1960-61.

Social Services

In Andhra Pradesh the allocation for Social Services has increased from Rs. 18.51 crores in the First Plan to Rs. 31.20 crores in the Second Plan.

Under the Social and Moral Hygiene and After-Care programme, three State Homes are now functioning at Hyderabad,

Rajhmundry and Kurnool. There are five vocational training centres where technical courses like typewriting and shorthand, bookkeeping and secretarial work are taught to educated women of low income groups and backward classes.

For promoting Labour Welfare ten centres have been opened at various places in the State. Each of these centres includes a children's corner; a Nursery; Girls', Boys' and Women's Club, a library; and provision of indoor and outdoor games.

Education classes are being opened in factories for the benefit of workers who are taught the 3 R's in the first instance by whole-time teachers. An Institute of Industrial Safety and Productivity is being set up at Hyderabad where research in industrial hygiene will be conducted to find out new ways of minimising industrial accidents.

Under schemes like the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, during the Second Plan period, so far 5000 houses have been built. One important decision taken recently is to transfer the subject of Social Welfare also to *Zilla Parishads* which are now entrusted with the management of all vital development activities in their areas.

* * *

Governor : SHRI BHIMSEN SACHAR

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Shri Damodaram Sanjivayya, *Chief Minister :*	General Administration Department, i.e. Political, Legislature, Services, Public Service Commission, Law and Order, Elections and Census, Accommodation Control, High Court Judges, District Judges (Including District Courts and Additional District Courts), Anti-Corruption Tribunals and All India Services; also large-scale industries and Municipal Administration.
Shri Konda Venkata Ranga Reddy, *Deputy Chief Minister :*	Revenue, Registration & Stamps, Customs, Evacuee Property,

Ministers	*Portfolios*
	Atiyat, Jagir Administration and Jagirdars; Debt Settlement Board, and Land Reforms.
Shri Alluri Satyanarayana Raju:	Buildings, Highways, Irrigation and Power, Public Gardens, City Water Works and Public Works Department Workshops, Workshops, Relief and Rehabilitation.
Shri Balusu Prabhakara Pattabhirama Rao:	Education and Transport.
Shri Pidathala Ranga Reddi:	Planning (including Bureau of Economics and Statistics), Panchayats and Zilla Parishads, Information and Publicity and Tourism.
Shri Kalluri Chandramouli:	Religious and Charitable Endowments (Excluding Muslim, Waqfs Board and Waqfs and Co-operation.
Shri Kasu Brahmananda Reddi:	Finance, Commercial Taxes, Law Courts, Law Officers and Prisons.
Shri Mandumula Narasinga Rao:	Home i.e. Police and Prohibition, Arms Act, Cinematograph and Passports.
Shri Mallipudi Pallam Raju:	Forests, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry.
Shri Pusapati Venkata Gajapati Raju:	Health and Medical.
Shrimati Masooma Begum:	Social Welfare, Salar Jung Estate Committee and Muslim Waqfs Board, and Muslim Waqfs.

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Shri Nookala Ramachndra Reddy:	Agriculture, Food and Food Production, Marketing, Rural Indebtedness and Debt Relief and Labour.
Shri Konda Lakshman Bapuji:	Small-Scale and Cottage Industries, including Small Scale Industrial Co-operatives and Excise.

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THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Set up by the Government of India to promote and develop industries particularly those necessary to fill up gaps in the industrial structure, and also to act as an agency of the Government for financing the modernisation and rehabilitation of Jute, Cotton Textile and Machine Tool Industries.

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

Preliminary work relating to a number of industrial projects has been completed by the Corporation. The implementation of the undermentioned projects has been entrusted to the Government Companies mentioned against each :—

Heavy Machine Building Plant & Foundry Forge Plant at Ranchi. Coal Mining Machinery Plant at Durgapur.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.
Sulphur from Pyrites	Pyrites & Chemicals Development Co., Ltd. (a subsidiary of the NIDC)

Certain other projects like Aluminium, Synthetic Rubber, Carbon black and Tungsten Carbide have been entrusted to the private sector for further processing.

Investigations relating to Basic Chemicals and Intermediates and Raw Film Projects have been completed, and agreements for foreign collaboration reached. The Corporation is carrying on investigations regarding the Phosphorus Project.

The NIDC propose to establish its own Technological Consultancy Bureau for investigation and design work.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE to Industries.

Assistance to Cotton Textile and Jute Industries	Loans sanctioned : Rs. 14.44 crores.
Assistance to Machine Tool Industries	Loans sanctioned: Rs. 35 lakhs.

CHAPTER XXVII

ASSAM

Capital : Shillong.
Area : 84,899 Sq. Miles
Population : 90,43,707.
Main Languages : Assamese & Bengali.

ASSAM has been recording steady progress and in fact 1959 was better than the preceding year. Considering all the handicaps, whether they were due to Naga trouble or Chinese threats, the efforts of the State at increasing national income both in the aggregate and in *per capita* terms, have paid some dividend as the Finance Minister in his budget speech said in March, 1960, "though the rate of progress is not satisfactory". Agricultural production in 1959-60 increased by only 1 per cent. Sugarcane production showed a marked increase from 8.6 lakhs in 1957-58 to 9.7 lakhs tons in 1958-59. The supply position in respect of essential commodities, appeared to be generally satisfactory. The unemployment problem had still to be tackled ; the problem in urban areas is less serious than in the rural areas. The floods of June, 1959 had a devastating effect on the economy. Distress was caused to people in North Kamrup, part of Darang District, Golaghat sub-division and the entire district of Cachar.

The following account will show how the State progressed in various spheres during the year.

Financial Position

The budget for 1959-60 placed the revenue at Rs. 3,395.05 lakhs and expenditure from revenue at Rs. 3,054.01 lakhs, leaving a surplus of Rs. 341.04 lakhs. According to revised estimates, the Revenue Receipts come to Rs. 3,637.42 lakhs and expenditure to Rs. 3,381.63 lakhs, indicating a revenue surplus of Rs. 255.79 lakhs.

Budget for 1960-61

(In thousands of Rupees)

Receipts	Actuals 1958-59	Budget 1959-60	Revised 1959-60	Budget 1960-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Opening Balance -	73,43	57,53	-13,81	80,52
Revenue Receipts -	31,97,43	33,95,05	36,37,42	37,60,45

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Receipts from Debt raised in India -	6,07,84	7,82,00	10,77,88	9,59,91
Recoveries of Loans and Advances by the State Govt. -	42,92	81,05	81,29	81,06
Receipts from Contingency Fund and Public Account -	97,08,74	51,80,98	98,23,84	94,94,03
TOTAL -	1,36,30,36	94,96,61	1,46,06,62	1,43,75,97
Expenditure				
Revenue Expenditure	28,77,55	30,54,01	33,81,63	35,87,73
Capital Expenditure -	5,93,32	4,82,73	6,95,56	5,62,46
Expenditure on Repayment of Debt raised in India -	95,88	3,28,79	1,61,44	2,49,48
Loans and Advances by the State Government -	1,88,03	3,46,12	4,45,95	4,66,34
Expenditure on Contingency Fund and Public Account -	98,89,39	51,52,77	98,41,52	93,27,92
Closing Balance -	-13,81	1,32,19	80,52	1,82,04
TOTAL -	1,36,30,36	94,96,61	1,46,06,62	1,43,75,97

The Budget estimate for 1960-61 reveals an over-all surplus (as shown above) of Rs. 101.52 lakhs. There will be a Revenue surplus of Rs. 172.72 lakhs which will be offset by deficit outside Revenue amounting to Rs. 71.20 lakhs.

In the year 1960-61, the balance of the Public Loan has been restored to the extent of Rs. 153.68 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 70 lakhs has also been contemplated out of the Public Loan in the next financial year. The actual restoration has, therefore, to be to the extent of Rs. 83.68 lakhs. Thus, after restoring the Public Loan by Rs. 83.68 lakhs, there will be a surplus of only Rs. 17.84 lakhs which also would have been wiped out if provisions were to be made for adequate investment for reserve funds created for meeting commitments to mature in the years to come.

Second Five Year Plan

Assam was allocated Rs. 57.93 crores originally for the development programmes by the Planning Commission. When the

National Plan of Rs. 4800 crores was reduced to Rs. 4500 crores, the State's allocation was also cut proportionately to Rs. 54.6 crores. The State's contribution committed by the end of 1959-60 was Rs. 17.2 crores and also a sum of Rs. 5.5 crores was committed bringing the total contribution of the State Government to Rs. 22.7 crores against the Plan which has been reduced from Rs. 57.93 crores to Rs. 54.6 crores.

EXPENDITURE INCURRED

	First Plan period		First four years of 2nd Plan period, 1956-60	
	in lakhs	Percentage over total expenditure	in lakhs	Percentage over total expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agriculture - -	279.73	13.63	351.31	8.72
Roads - - -	274.10	13.37	488.95	12.14
Education - -	113.87	5.56	567.01	14.08
Health - - -	193.41	9.44	276.42	6.86
Welfare of Backward Classes - -	436.32	21.28	590.63	14.66
Flood Control and Irrigation - -	133.86	6.53	—	—
Power - - -	120.75	5.89	300.14	7.45
Industries—				
(a) Large & Medium - -	—	—	92.84	2.30
(b) Village & Small - -	9.64	.47	191.98	4.77

Border Situaton—Law and Order

The Assam—East Pakistan border situation had improved after President Ayub Khan met our Prime Minister on 1st September, 1959. A settlement of outstanding disputes was arrived at and as a result an improved state of relations was effected. There was a lessening of strain on Assam's resources as a consequence.

The series of aggressive movements all along the northern frontier of the State called for greater vigilance of the Government. The Chinese had already occupied Longju, a part of Assam. The need for protecting the State against aggression was causing strain on the State's resources.

The Naga hostiles intensified their criminal activities. Security measures have in consequence been tightened up.

Food

The general food situation during the year was satisfactory until the flood of June (1959) which caused heavy damage to the Alu crops in Kamrup and Cachar districts. The rising prices of rice required the distribution of rice through fair price shops at economic price. 19,00,000 maunds of paddy from buffer stocks and 25,000 tons of rice from Central Government, were used up in this manner. Owing to the favourable harvest of the winter crop, the food position in 1960 is generally expected to be better than in 1959. The market prices of rice and paddy had started declining with the arrival of new rice into the market. The Government have decided to build up a buffer stock of paddy by procuring 35 lakh maunds against 22 lakh maunds of last year. Besides the buffer stock, the Government intend to exercise indirect control by means of movement control, price control and allocation of industries and other institutions. Except sugar, the prices of other foodstuffs remains more or less the same during the year. A rice subsidy scheme for Hill Districts has been in operation.

Agriculture

Agricultural production potential of 1,30,050 tons net has been created during the first 3 years of the Second Five-Year Plan, the target for the whole period being 3,74,000 tons. Adverse natural forces such as floods are responsible for this low fulfilment of targets. The desired improvement cannot be effected until flood protection works come into operation as also all irrigation projects are successful. During the current year, it is proposed to bring 50,000 acres under Boro paddy cultivation. The Field Management Committees play a large part in stepping up production. The target of establishing 10,000 such committees has been set which is expected to be fulfilled by the end of the year.

Animal Husbandry

During 1959-60 special stress was laid on the improvement of the live-stock of the State by improved methods of feeding, breeding, rearing and disease control. To meet the shortage of approved bulls the key Vilage Scheme is expanded by 3 additional artificial insemination units. Four new veterinary hospitals and 10 dispensaries are being established besides taking over 37 dispensaries so long run by the Local Boards. Two mobile dispensaries have also been started. A cattle sterility scheme is under implementation.

Poultry : A Central Poultry Farm with facilities for hatching and rearing more than 2000 chicken at a time is established at Gauhati.

Fisheries : Against the target of 6600 maunds of additional fish production, the achievement was 4617 maunds upto 1958-59.

Community Projects

The coverage of the National Extension Service has been steadily increasing. There are 79 Blocks covering a population of 43.1 lakhs and an area of 24972 sq. miles. There are 7 multi-purpose Community Development Blocks now in existence—6 in the Hill Areas and 1 in the plains. Training courses are available for Block personnel, sub-divisional and District heads of Departments, officers of the Administrative Service generally and particularly of Development Departments. According to the Finance Minster 94 per cent of the Plan expenditure has been utilised since the programme was taken up "though the criterion of Finance expenditure is not always a good indicator of achievement."

Local Self-Government

The Assam Panchayat Act, 1959, which aims at democratic decentralisation replaced the Assam Rural Panchayat Act, 1958.

Under the new Act establishment of *Gaon Panchayats* at the village level, of *Anchalick Panchayats,* which are co-extensive with the Community Project Block with supervisory and co-ordinative functions over Gaon Panchayats, and of *Mahkuma Parishads* in each subdivision as an advisory body at the subdivisional level, envisage a new era of Local Self-Government and development in rural areas. The *Anchalik Panchayats* and *Makhuma Parishads* will replace the Project Advisory Committees, Block Development Committees and Subdivisional Development Boards respectively. The Local Boards have also ceased to exist with the enforcement of the new Panchayat Act from 1st October, 1959. Till fresh elections are held, the *Primary Panchayats* previously elected under the Panchayat Act, 1948 will continue to function as *Gaon Sabha* under the new Act and Ad-hoc *Anchalik Panchayat* Committees and Ad-hoc *Mahkuma Parishad* Committees have been constituted in order to discharge the functions entrusted to such bodies under the Act.

Co-operation

To meet the credit requirements of agriculturists by issuing short and medium term loans, so far 220 large-sized societies with 69 godowns have been established against the targets of 300 and 100 respectively. Short term loans amounting to Rs. 43.81 lakhs and

medium term loans of Rs. 20.20 lakhs were issued to the agriculturists till the end of December, 1959. Nearly 10 percent of the entire population has been covered by credit societies. 3000 Service Cooperatives are to be formed by revitalising the existing Cooperative Societies and by the organisation of 1000 new societies in 1960 61. It is expected that by the end of the current Plan period 20 percent of the rural population would be covered by Cooperative Societies.

Irrigation and Flood Control

At the end of 1959 the total length of dykes stood at 1,595 miles including 52 miles constructed under the Community Development programme. These dykes have benefitted about 66 lakhs acres of land in the State. Simultaneously they have created certain problems by way of shutting out river spills which have fertilising effect and which used to replenish fisheries and provide necessary water for retting jute. To solve this problem a programme for providing sluice openings in the embankments has been taken up on the basis of priority and availability of funds. Out of an allocation of Rs. 60 crores for Flood Control Schemes in India, Rs. 8 crores were earmarked for Assam. The amount allocated to Assam was reduced from time to time till it was refixed at Rs. 5.29 crores.

Under River Valley Projects, the detailed investigations of the Kopili Project are nearly complete and the Project report is expected to be ready by the middle of this year. The Project report of the Jamuna Irrigation Project is being studied by the State Government. This project is estimated to cost approximately Rs. 168 lakhs.

Under Minor Irrigation, the total number of schemes under the Plan is 51 of which 39 are continuing from the First Five-Year Plan and 12 are new schemes. Of these, 18 schemes are flood protective, 15 are drainage schemes and 19 are irrigation schemes. By the year 1959-60 all schemes continuing from the first Five-Year Plan have been completed. The total area benefitted is 1,37,400 acres of which 50,000 acres are from Flood Protective Schemes, 56,000 acres from Drainage Schemes and 31,400 acres are from Small Irrigation Schemes. In view of the importance attached to Minor Irrigation, the Government of India have agreed to allow the State Government to take up another 12 new minor Irrigation Schemes during the remaining period of the Second Plan at a likely cost of Rs. 35 lakhs.

Education

The percentage of expenditure on education comes to about 13 percent during the year. The Government took over 1757 in-

stitutions, excluding colleges and institutions of higher education, during the first four years of the 2nd Plan period and out of this 1066 were taken over in the current year.

The total Plan provision under the Second Five-Year Plan for the State Basic Education Board Fund is Rs. 258.89 lakhs. Nearly 100 teachers of Senior Education Schools have been trained in the existing Basic Training Centres in the year under review. 640 Venture Schools have been taken over in school-less villages with Matriculate teachers in each school. 200 School Mothers have been entertained and 31 residential quarters for the school mothers have been constructed.

The Plan provided for reorganisation of Secondary Education on the lines of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission. With the available resources upto now only 30 High Schools could be converted to Higher Secondary and Multipurpose Schools. Under Article 275 of the Constitution a large sum of money was distributed for development and expansion of education of Tribal and Scheduled Caste people. A sum of Rs. 12,00,000 was distributed for giving free compensatory grant to schools and colleges to make education for Scheduled Castes and Tribes free at all stages. 6 colleges in Hills and 12 colleges in plains were given grants of Rs. 1,70,000 and Rs. 95,000 for construction of hostels to tribal students.

Medical and Public Health

All the Local Board Dispensaries and 7 Community Development Block dispensaries, with indoor accommodation of 48 beds and one ex-Zamindary Estate dispensary, have been taken over by Government during 1959-60. A good number of Primary Health Units have also been opened with a view to extend medical facilities to the people in the rural areas. Five State Dispensaries have been added in the Hill districts and sanction has been issued for 12 new Public Health dispensaries, eight for general and four for autonomous districts.

For enlarging the opportunity of medical education the rate of admission in the Assam Medical College has been raised from 100 to 110 from 1959 Session with a view to raise it to 150. Duration of Pharmacists' Course has been raised to 2 years in place of one year. The Ayurvedic College is going to be upgraded to a degree institution.

The Government have taken up National Malaria Eradication Programme. Spraying under this Scheme shall continue upto 1961-

medium term loans of Rs. 20.20 lakhs were issued to the agriculturists till the end of December, 1959. Nearly 10 percent of the entire population has been covered by credit societies. 3000 Service Cooperatives are to be formed by revitalising the existing Cooperative Societies and by the organisation of 1000 new societies in 1960 61. It is expected that by the end of the current Plan period 20 percent of the rural population would be covered by Cooperative Societies.

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62. To fight Leprosy 116 centres are operating in the State. The mass B.C.G. Vaccination Campaign has completed its first round of work now and the next round is expected to be completed by the end of the next financial year.

Major Industries

The reconstituted State Industrial Development Council and its committees have been meeting from time to time and advising the Government regarding the industrial programme that should be undertaken in the State. The Techno-Economic Survey in Assam taken up by the National Council of Applied Economic Research is expected to be completed in the first part of the current year and will be of great assistance both to Government and to Industrialists wishing to set up industrial units in the State.

Progress in regard to the establishment of the Oil Refinery in Assam has been fairly rapid with a view to implement this project by 1961. A very satisfactory development has been that the Government of India have agreed to treat the value of land that would be acquired by the State Government and also development cost thereof, as equity investment of the State Government in the Indian Refineries Ltd. With the Oil Refinery other industrial plants are coming up in the area for manufacture of oxygen, acetylene, sulpher-dioxide and the like. Some projects are also under examination for utilisation of the by-products of the refinery process. Together with the exploitation of the oil resources in Assam, it has been decided to take up early a first phase programme to utilise 30-35 millions cft. of associated natural gas which should be available with crude oil production. The Gas Utilisation Committee which was set up by the Government of India to examine and report on projects that should be included in the Gas Utilisation Programme has since submitted an interim report recommending that a fertiliser plant with capacity of 1 lakh ton urea and ammonium sulphate, a power generation unit having a capacity of 25,000 K.W. and a cement factory with a capacity of 300 tons a day should be established in the Upper Assam area.

An important development in the year under review was the signing of an agreement with M|s. Assam Pulp Mill Ltd. for the establishment of a 100 tons pulp plant at Lamsakhang in Mikir Hills District. It is expected that this plant will go into production by 1962 and will be a great step forward towards the effective utilisation of the vast bamboo resources of the State. The State Government have decided to participate in the share capital of the Company to the extent of Rs. 30 lakhs and further to underwrite

shares worth Rs. 20 lakhs which, as per terms of the agreement, are to be offered to the people of Assam. A second Pulp and Paper Mill in Cachar and a project for the manufacture of Rayon grade pulp in the same district are under the examination of the Government. Besides, three licenses for setting up of paper mills industry without pulp manufacture have also been recently issued.

The Spun Silk Mill at Jagiroad is expected to be completed during the next financial year. Negotiation for the Spinning Mills is being finalised and it is expected to complete its first phase of installation of 12,500 spindles by 1960. It is intended to take up the Jute Mill project in the Co-operative Sector with 200 looms for which a project report is being prepared. A proposal for setting up another jute mill in the private sector is also under consideration of Government. The Cement Factory at Cherrapunjee in which the State Government are participating is also progressing. The Fruit Preservation Unit is being established in the public sector in Cachar District.

Besides the above, a number of other medium sized industrial projects, which were licensed earlier, have made progress during the year under review. The re-rolling Mill at Gauhati has gone into production while the Cycle Factory is expected to be completed by the middle of the current year. In 1959 licenses for galvanised iron wire manufacture factory, three flour mills, a hard board and a chip board unit have been issued.

With a view to render necessary assistance to the Tea Industry a proposal for hire-purchase arrangement for tea machineries through the Tea Board has been submitted to the Government of India together with a proposal for creation of a replantation fund.

Power

After augmenting the power stations by installing some more diesel sets the total installed capacity at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan is expected to increase to 15,283 K.W. The Umiam Hydel project, which envisages a total installed capacity of 36,000 K.W. at the first stage of development and additional capacity of 40,000 K.W. in the second stage and the proposed Naharkatiya thermal station are also not expected to be ready before the next three to four years.

Communications

All the Road Schemes in the Plan are in progress except the schemes for construction of new major bridges and purchase of a steam vessel for a ferry on the Brahmaputra. Out of the Plan

provision of Rs. 665 lakhs an expenditure of Rs. 486.30 lakhs is expected up to the end of the current financial year. 149 miles of metalled and black-topped roads are expected to be completed within 1959-60 against the Plan target of 184 miles and all works on 560 miles of village roads are expected to be completed within 1960-61 which shall add to 28 miles already completed. For construction of a bridge over the Jia-Bharali River, the main survey works had been completed and construction of guide bunds is in progress.

Transport and Tourism

The State Transport is at present handling about twenty thousand passengers and ten thousand maunds of goods, luggages and parcels per day. It has given employment to 3,000 persons of which about 50 percent have been retained on a permanent basis.

The proposal of establishing an aerodrome in Shillong has been accepted in principle and is likely to be taken up in the Third Plan.

The Assam Rail Link is at present carrying 250 wagons in either direction per day. By the end of the Second Plan the capacity shall be raised to 400 wagons a day.

To encourage tourism, various schemes have been taken up. The Low-Income Group hostel at Gauhati has been completed and that of Shillong is being undertaken. The Forest Department has already undertaken construction of tourist rest houses at Kohora, Manas and Napack Lake.

Land Reforms

A large number of measures have been introduced in the State for land reforms. The time for submission of the returns under the Assam Fixation of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1956 was extended in response to the representations received from different quarters. The Bill for consolidation of land and prevention of fragmentation of holdings which was introduced in the legislature has been circulated for eliciting public opinion. The Bill when passed will ensure better management of land and more economic cultivation. In order to help the cultivators to understand their rights and take maximum benefit out of these relief measures, Field Management Committees have been set up.

Forests

The various programmes relating to development of forest resources of the State are making progress. About 200 acres of pine and other plantations were created towards the close of 1958-59

and additional 450 acres are under execution during the following year. Terracing with irrigation is to extend over 380 areas in 1959-60. Up to the end of 1958-59, 783 acres of cashewnut plantation, 282 acres of coffee plantation, 36 acres of pepper plantation and 16 acres of rubber plantation have been departmentally created.

With loan-cum-subsidy assistance from Government, tribal people have raised cashewnuts on 750 acres during the year under review in addition to an equivalent area covered in the preceding year. The number of nursery centres has gone up by 15 in addition to 54 existing centres.

Small and Cottage Industries

Activities in the filed of small and cottage industries are directed to assistance in the shape of supply of raw materials, procuring up-to-date machineries, rendering technical assistance and to some extent arranging marketing of finished products. Industrial loan to the extent of Rs. 8 lakhs up to December 1959 had been sanctioned and grants-in-aid have been given to deserving industrialists, artisans and co-operative societies. Stipends have been granted for training inside the State and outside in various trades.

Sericulture and Weaving which are very popular industries in the rural life of Asam showed some progress during 1959-60. Up to December 1959, production of muga raw silk stood at 2,07,043 lbs, eri cut cocons stood at 5,37,820 lbs. and mulberry silk at 31,457 lbs. The State Khadi and Village Industries Board, in addition to going on with the Khadi and Village Industries schemes, took up, during the year a Test Relief Scheme of paddy-husking, spinning and weaving for the benefit of flood-affected people. The scheme got popular support and was successful in Kamrup District.

Prohibition

After the enforcement of total prohibition of opium in the State in 1947, permits were issued for use of opium on health grounds on the recommendation of Civil Surgeons. But from April, 1959 this has been discontinued. All the restrictive measures about sale, purchase and possession of country spirit and foreign liquor are in force and bottling system has been introduced in Dibrugarh Subdivision and Sibsagar District.

Labour

Progressive improvement of the standard of living of the industrial workers and creation of a climate for industrial peace continue to be the policy of the Government. To attain the objective, several labour laws are in force and these are being enforced with great zeal. Out of 25 Community Centres for Plantation

Labour and four Welfare Centres for Urban Industrial Workers under the Plan, three centres have been taken up and eight are still under construction. It is proposed to extend the Employees' State Insurance Scheme to Digboi, Margherita and Jorhat during 1960-61. The Assam Tea Plantation Employees' Welfare Fund Bill, 1959, has been recently passed with a view to provide finance for activities relating to the welfare of tea plantation employees of the State.

Relief and Rehabilitation

Relief to and rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan is progressing according to the programme. The number of families who are still in need of Government assistance wholly or partially for their permanent rehabilitation has been assessed at 23 thousand families. The displaced families, which had migrated to Assam after 1st April, 1958, are not entitled to any rehabilitation assistance. Steps are in progress to rehabilitate the remaining families with a view to wind up the Relief and Rehabilitation Department by the end of the Second Plan period.

Housing

A comprehensive programme taken up during the Second Plan for solution of Urban and Rural Housing includes Low Income Group Housing, Subsidised Industrial Housing, Plantation Labour Housing, Rural Housng and Slum Clearance and Sweeper Housing. Against the sum of Rs. 141.50 lakhs proposed to be utilised during the Second Five-Year Plan period, a sum of Rs. 62.51 lakhs has already been spent up to the end of 1958-59 and probable expenditrue during the current financial year may be Rs. 32.68 lakhs. Under the Low Income Group Housing against the Plan target of 1,780 houses and 100 acres of land to be developed as building site, 624 houses have been constructed and 524 houses are under construction and 50 acres of land is under process of development. One hundred and thirty-six houses have been completed and 142 houses are under construction against Plan target of 303 houses under Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme. For construction of Harijan Housing up to September, 1959 a loan of Rs. 7,89,320 has been sanctioned to the various Local Bodies out of which a sum of Rs. 7,05,240 has already been disbursed.

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes

Out of total Plan outlay of Rs. 9.50 crores provided for the welfare of backward classes, it is expected that, by the end of the current financial year, total expenditure will come to Rs. 582.35 lakhs. Of this Rs. 417.859 lakhs for Hills tribals, Rs. 140.439 lakhs for Plains Tribals and Rs. 24.06 lakhs for Scheduled Castes will be the

break-up of expenditure. In addition, the total expenditure under Centrally sponsored programmes upto the end of 31st March, 1960, is expected to be Rs. 100.93 lakhs.

* * *

Governor : SHRI S. M. SRINAGESH

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha, *Chief Minister*	Appointments, Political, Home, General Administration, Relief and Rehabilitation, Minority Commission, Roads and Buildings under PWD, Jails, Education, Co-ordination and all subjects not expressly mentioned.
Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Finance, Community Projects, Local Self-Government, Judicial and Legislative.
Shri Rupnath Brahma	Medical and Public Health, Printing and Stationery, Registration and Stamps.
Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy	Planning and Development, Statistics, Labour, Town and Country Planning, Industries and Power, Trade and Commerce, and Cottage Industries.
Shri Hareswar Das	Revenue, Forests, and Excise.
Shri Mahendranath Hazarika	Rural Development (Panchayats) Khadi and Village Industries Board, Agriculture, Pisciculture, Veterinary and Live Stock, Supply, Parliamentary Affairs, Flood Control and Irrigation under PWD and Co-operation.
Shri Williamson A. Sangma	Tribal Affairs, Information and Publicity, and Transport.
Deputy Ministers	
Shri Biswadev Sarma	Co-operation and Labour.
Shri Girindranath Gagoi	Public Works and Local Self-Govt.
Shri Larsing Khyrien	Agriculture, Cottage and Village Industries.
Shri Radhika Ram Das	Education and Revenue.

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CHAPTER XXVIII

BIHAR

Capital : Patna.
Area : 67,198 sq. miles.
Population : 3,87,83,778.
Main language : Hindi.

THE State made rapid strides in the developmental works during the year. A unified engineering agency was set up for better co-ordination of minor irrigation. To associate farmers with extension workers in the programme of agricultural research Research Advisory Committees were set up at State and regional levels. The experiment of forest management through Gram Panchayats was tried successfully. A master plan for irrigation was prepared which envisaged assured irrigation to about 50 per cent of the cultivated lands in Bihar in course of next 15 to 20 years. Civil works were taken up for the establishment of the Heavy Machinery Plant and Heavy Foundry and Forge Plant at Ranchi. Much emphasis was placed on the development of co-operation and new experiments made in the direction of Co-operative Farming Societies.

Financial Position

The financial position of Bihar is satisfactory. The Budget Estimates on Revenue Account for 1960-61 show a surplus of Rs. 8,65.07 lakhs, the Revenue Receipts showing Rs. 7,935.24 lakhs and Expenditure under Revenue Account showing Rs. 7,070.17 lakhs. The following table shows comparative position in the previous year:

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1959-60	Revised Estimates 1959-60	Budget Estimates 1960-61
Revenue Receipts	7,186.67	7,174.79	7,935.24
Expenditure on Revenue Account	6,633.47	6,977.96	7,070.17
	+533.20	+196.83	+865.07

There have been increases in Budget allocations in 1960-61 over those of 1959-60 in some of the Departments as shown below:

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

	1959-60	1960-61
Revenue Expenditure		
Scientific Deptts. ..	1.85	9.57
Education ..	1,151.16	1,320.49
Medical ..	294.15	345.21
Public Health ..	299.04	337.15
Agriculture ..	341.80	387.23
Co-operation ..	326.16	374.50

Agriculture

About seven lakh acres of lands were brought under the Japanese method of paddy cultivation and 7.5 lakh acres were put under green manuring. In the Kharif season, special irrigation drive was made and 16.2 lakh acres were irrigated. Concessions were allowed in the water rates for irrigation from tube-wells. Rabi Production Campaign was carried out with good results. 35,000 tons of Ammonium Sulphate were distributed. Nearly 130 miles of irrigation channels were constructed during the year through *Shramdan*. The number of seed farms set up was 567. All these programmes will be further intensified in the current year i.e. 1960-61. For better coordination of minor irrigation a unified engineering agency was set up under the Agricultural Department. To associate farmers and extension workers in the programme for agricultural research, Research Advisory Committees were set up at State and regional levels. Reclamation of waste lands through manual labour and tractors brought 26,500 acres under cultivation. Consolidation of holdings was attempted successfully in four C.D. Blocks and additional areas were taken up for consolidation.

Animal Husbandry

120 new Veterinary Dispensaries were set up. Mobile units were sanctioned in all districts to control cattle epidemics. Staff was provided at the sub-divisional level in all the mufassil sub-divisions. In the dairy sector, a farm was set up at Hotwar to meet the increasing requirements of milk for the Ranchi urban industrial area. A rural creamery was sanctioned to be located at Barani which will draw upon the surplus milk of the area and encourage milk production. Milk supply schemes were sanctioned for Patna, Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur and a scheme will be undertaken also at Gaya shortly.

Forests

The main development programme in respect of forests is to lay out additional areas under new forests. During the year under review 70,000 acres were laid out for the purpose. Commercially useful trees like teak, matchwood, etc., have been planted over about 3,000 acres of land. Management of forests through Gram Panchayats was tried successfully, and 11 Gram Panchayats were entrusted with about 25,000 acres of forests in Ranchi and Palamau districts.

Power

A total of 67,500 KVA of power from the D.V.C. is being utilised by the transmission system of the State. Among new works, the power house at Kishanganj was commissioned and the supply of power commenced at Forbesganj with small diesel sets. The biggest power development in North Bihar is to come from Barauni Thermal Station for which orders for a 30 m.w. plant were placed with a Yugoslav firm. Civil works for this power house were taken up. Investigations for a thermal power station in the Karanpura coal-fields and for hydro-electric power projects in Chotanagpur continued.

Road Transport

Works on all the roads taken up in the Second Five-Year Plan have been in progress. Against a target of about Rs. 12.8 crores during the Plan period, Rs. 10.3 crores have been already spent and with the provision of Rs. 3.18 lakhs made in the current year's budget the target will be exceeded. In sugar factory areas. 150 miles of roads were improved in 1959-60.

A new emphasis is being placed on the construction of bridges and strengthening of existing bridges to take up heavier traffic.

Co-operation and Warehousing

The State Government are participating in the share capital of Central Banks and contributed Rs. 30 lakhs to their share capital by the end of 1959-60. 255 large-sized Multi-purpose Cooperative Societies were organised and each Society provided with a Manager at Government cost. 165 of them were provided with storage godowns. Seven branches of the State Land Mortgage Bank were opened in 1959-60. New experiments were made in the direction of forming Cooperative Farming Societies. Out of a target of 300 such societies during the Plan period, 85 had been formed by the end of 1959-60. A big expansion was recorded in the formation of Canegrowers' Cooperative Societies and 26,000 new members were

enrolled in the year. Cooperatives took active interest in handloom industry, and a sum of Rs. 2.5 lakhs was advanced to Weavers' Cooperative Societies to strengthen their working capital.

Health

The work on the construction of the Ranchi Medical College made sufficient progress. For the training of compounders and pharmacists, a Pharmacy School was set up at Patna to give training through a two-year course. A scheme to train 375 Dais in a six-month course and 108 Dais in one-month course was also in operation. The district and sub-divisional hospitals continued to be expanded. A new house for out-patients' department at Patna Medical College Hospital was constructed during the year and the construction of a new Infectious Diseases Hospital at Gulzarbagh was sanctioned. Out of 250 dispensaries planned to be provincialised within the Second Plan period, 167 dispensaries had been taken over including 113 during the year. Six dispensaries in flood-affected areas were taken over by Government. 22 new Malaria Control Units were sanctioned in 1959-60 and the number of indoor beds at the Leprosy Asylums at Gaya and Deoghar was raised to 200. Rahamganj Leprosy Clinic at Darbhanga was taken under Government management. A number of Family Planning Centres in urban and rural areas are functioning in the State and one centre for each of the Medical Colleges was sanctioned in 1959-60. 610 Family Planning Centres were working in the rural dispensaries and Health Sub-Centres towards the end of 1959-60.

Community Development

By the end of 1959-60, 333 C.D. Blocks were functioning in the State covering approximately 39,960 villages with an area of 39,294 sq. miles and a population of 21.9 millions. Besides, there were 52 pre-extension Blocks covering approximately 6,240 villages with an approximate population of 3.4 million. As a special measure for increasing agricultural production, some Blocks were started during the year as pre-extension Blocks with special emphasis on agriculture. Since the beginning of the programme up to September, 1959, people's contribution towards C.D. programme computed in terms of money came to Rs. 11.6 crores. This may be compared with the expenditure incurred by Government over this programme during this period which amounted to Rs. 14.2 crores.

Gram Panchayats

Gram Panchayats have continued to expand. By the end of 1959-60, 9,746 Gram Panchayats were notified covering 64,670 villages with a population of about 3 crores. The Bihar Gram Pancha-

vat Raj (Second Amendment and Validating) Act, 1959, has been enforced from 20th October, 1959. According to this Act Gram Panchayats are classed into three categories according to their efficiency and achievements and accordingly they have been invested with different powers and obligations; 1,102 Gram Panchayats had been empowered to collect rent during the year under review. A number of Panchayats have been entrusted with the management of forests.

Housing

A sum of Rs. 62 lakhs was spent on advancing long-term loans for house-building purpose and direct investment by Government was made on the acquisition and development of sites for growth of housing colonies. Under Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme, 2,000 tenements were completed and the Plan target of 4,000 tenements would be achieved in 1960-61.

Industries

Large industrial developments are taking place in Bihar under the Central Plan. During the year location of an oil refinery at Barauni was decided upon. The headquarters of the Hindustan Steel Limited was shifted from Delhi to Ranchi and much preliminery work on the preparation of the site of a fourth steel plant in the public sector was taken up at Bokaro in the district of Hazaribagh. For the establishment of the Heavy Machinery Plant and Heavy Foundry and Forge Plant at Ranchi, civil works were taken in hand.

In the State sector, the Superphosphate Factory at Sindri has been improving its production. For the High Tension Insulator Factory at Ranchi, a part of the machinery arrived by the end of the year. The four Industrial Estates, at Patna, Biharsharif, Darbhanga and Ranchi, were more or less complete and would be substantially utilised by the end of the Second Plan period. During 1959-60, sixty Small-Scale Industrial Schemes were in different stages of implementation and 401 Training-cum-Production Centres trained up artisans for the revival of the indigenous crafts. For the training of technical personnel, a post-graduate degree course was started at the Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri. There was considerable progress in the preliminary work for starting the Regional Engineering College at Jamshedpur which has started functioning from the current year. The expansion and modernisation of the Bihar College of Engineering was taken in hand and the Muzaffarpur Institute of Technology was expanded. During the year under review, two new Engineering Schools were started at

Darbhanga and Purnea. Under Craftsman Training Scheme, three new industrial training institutes were started at Supaul, Motihari and Hazaribagh during the year 1959-60. It is proposed to start one such institute immediately at Daltonganj exclusively for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. The help to small-scale industry through Village Industries and Khadi Board continued and is being augmented. A number of teachers were sent abroad for higher education under the various training programmes of the Government of India.

Irrigation

An area of 1.75 lakh acres was irrigated from major irrigation and medium irrigation schemes during the last kharif season. Among the irrigation schemes under execution or nearing completion towards the end of the year 1959-60 were the Kaurihari Irrigation Works, Nagi Dam, Kharagpur Lake, Lower Kiul Valley, Tapti, Bajan, Bagra and Jalkund Irrigation Scheme in the Monghyr District; Badua Reservoir Project and Chandan Phase I in the Bhagalpur district, Panchane Phase II and Sakri Phase II in the Patna district; Mayurakshi Left Bank Canal, Karantola and Dhanbuajore scheme in the Santhal Parganas; Upper Morhar, Lilajan, Dhawa, Lower Morhar and Adri Irrigation Schemes in the Gaya District; Kohira Reservoir and Sone Remodelling Scheme in the Shahabad district; Torlow, Rora, Rajbandh and Putungara irrigation schemes in the Singhbhum district; Chako, Jinjoy, Adra, Sone, Birha and Phulwaria Nala Schemes in the Palamau district; Lotia and Kutipisi irrigation schemes in the Hazaribagh district; Tribeni Canal Extension and Tribeni Canal Expansion Phase II Schemes in Champaran district and Kamla Weir, Balan and Tirsula Irrigation Schemes in the Darbhanga district

Fifteen new tubewells were sanctioned to fill up the existing gaps in the areas of Dehri, Biharsharif and Barbigha. By the end of December, 1959, the total capital expenditure on Govt.-owned irrigated schemes came to Rs. 32.2 crores and the total potential created was 19.55 lakhs acres. A master plan was prepared which envisaged assured irrigation facilities to about 50% of the cultivated land in Bihar in the course of the 3rd or 4th Five-Year Plans.

The Irrigation Department launched a kharif drive with a target of about 15 lakh acres of land to be irrigated by Government canals and State tubewells. As against this, an area of 16.22 lakh acres received assured irrigation facilities.

Up to the end of December, 1959 a total length of 800 miles of embankment was completed for flood protection of about 11.50 lakh acres.

Welfare

During the year under review, the Welfare Department awarded stipends to a total number of about 25 thousand students reading in schools and colleges and spent a sum of about Rs. 57 lakhs over it. 54 special hostels for Scheduled Castes and 139 for Scheduled Tribes were opened. Construction of 24 Hostel buildings was taken up. Construction of 533 houses for Scheduled Tribes, 580 for Scheduled Castes and 50 for denotified Tribes was also sanctioned during the year.

A sum of Rs. 8 lakhs and another sum of Rs. 4.5 lakhs were sanctioned for construction of wells for drinking water for the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.

A sum of Rs. 9 lakhs was sanctioned to improve communications in the Tribal areas and to link up inaccessible belts. 73 new grain golas were opened for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes. Besides the existing graingolas for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Backward Classes, 62 training-cum-production centres for the Scheduled Tribes, the Bihar Tribal Research Institute, the large number of schools and hostels run in the tribal areas under the Thakkar Bapa Scheme, the 32 Ayurvedic dispensaries in the tribal areas and the Leprosy Cure Centre at Fatehpur in the district of the Santhal Parganas, were all maintained during the year.

The Welfare Department continued to run residential schools of the junior Basic type for Scheduled Castes students, particularly for the most backward of them, such as Doms, Mehtars, Mushahars etc. At these schools, students were provided with all facilities including free accommodation, food, cloths etc. During the year 1959-60, Government re-organised the scheme of these schools by raising the strength of the students in each school to 125 from the existing strength of 25.

A comprehensive scheme for the rehabilitation of the denotified tribes was approved by the State Government in 1958 and it was implemented in 1959-60. The scheme includes all aspects of development, such as Cottage Industries, Public Health, Social Education, Agriculture, Housing, Medical Relief etc. A special residential school was also sanctioned for the children of the denotified tribes families in the district of Champaran.

Labour

The year 1959 has been one of the most peaceful in the history of industrial relations in this State. The total man-days lost during the year was 67,359 against 7,69,155 during 1958.

The State Government constituted a Board of Conciliation to look into the grievances of the employees under the State Electricity Board. The Tripartite Committee appointed by the State Government submitted a unanimous report for making amendments to the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926. The State Government started an Implementation Cell for securing better representation of the local people in the matter of employment in the industrial undertakings in the State. A Tripartite Standing Committee (Evaluation and Implementation) was also constituted to look into the breaches of Code of Discipline and to take preventive action. The Committee achieved good results.

The benefits of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme were extended to workers and their families at Patna, Monghyr, Katihar and Samastipur. Twenty-four Employment Exchanges were functioning in the State. Vocational Guidance Unions were opened at Patna and Muzaffarpur. Employment Market Information Scheme was extended throughout the State in the public sector and in the districts of Patna, Dhanbad, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Daltonganj, Gaya and Arrah in the private sector.

Fifteen Model Labour Welfare Centres were being run by Government, while about 43 Centres were run by the joint contribution of employers and employees. Financial aid was given for the construction of buildings. Buildings for the Labour Welfare Centres at Katihar, Dalmianagar, Kodarma, Kumardhubim and Marhowrah were constructed. The Welfare Centre and Staff Institute at Patna which would mainly benefit the employees of the Secretariat, Heads of the Department and attached offices started functioning from December, 1959, in a rented building pending the construction of a permanent house.

Minimum rates of wages in respect of all employments mentioned in Part I of the Schedule to the Minimum Wages Act were fixed. Minimum rates of wages were also fixed for agriculture employment in all the districts of the State. The minimum rates of wages in agriculture in the districts of Patna Division and the district of Palamau were revised. A Committee was appointed for revising the minimum rates of wages for the rest of the districts of Chotanagpur Division. The rates fixed prior to 1954 in employment in Public Motor Transport were revised.

Education

There was expansion in all the spheres of Education. Pilot projects to introduce free and compulsory Primary Education in 17 selected Development Blocks were launched and special efforts

made for the encouragement of girls' education. In all the Primary Schools started under the Pilot Projects, the scheme for providing free mid-day meals to the poorer section of the students was introduced on an experimental basis, for which Government subsidy is paid at 6 nP. per child per day. As many as 6,215 teacher units were sanctioned for the opening of the new schools; 21 new Junior Training Schools were opened for the training of Primary and Middle School teachers.

The Teachers' Training Wing opened in the premises of the Reformatory School, Hazaribagh, provided for training of 200 teachers of various kinds of schools in different crafts. The Rural Institute at Birauli provided teaching in rural service for a 3-year diploma course recognised by All India Council of Rural Education.

An integrated syllabus for all Primary and Middle Schools came into force in grades 1-3 from January, 1959 and in grade 4 from January, 1960. This is the biggest single step towards orientation of all schools in the Basic pattern.

Five Government Girls' High Schools were upgraded to Multipurpose High Schools. Two Government Boys' High Schools and three Sarvodaya High Schools were also upgraded. Three non-Government Schools were upgraded into Higher Secondary and Multi-purpose Schools.

A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was sanctioned for building grants to non-Government High Schools and Rs. 65,000 for improvement in physical education and Rs. 25,000 for the purchase of Radio Sets.

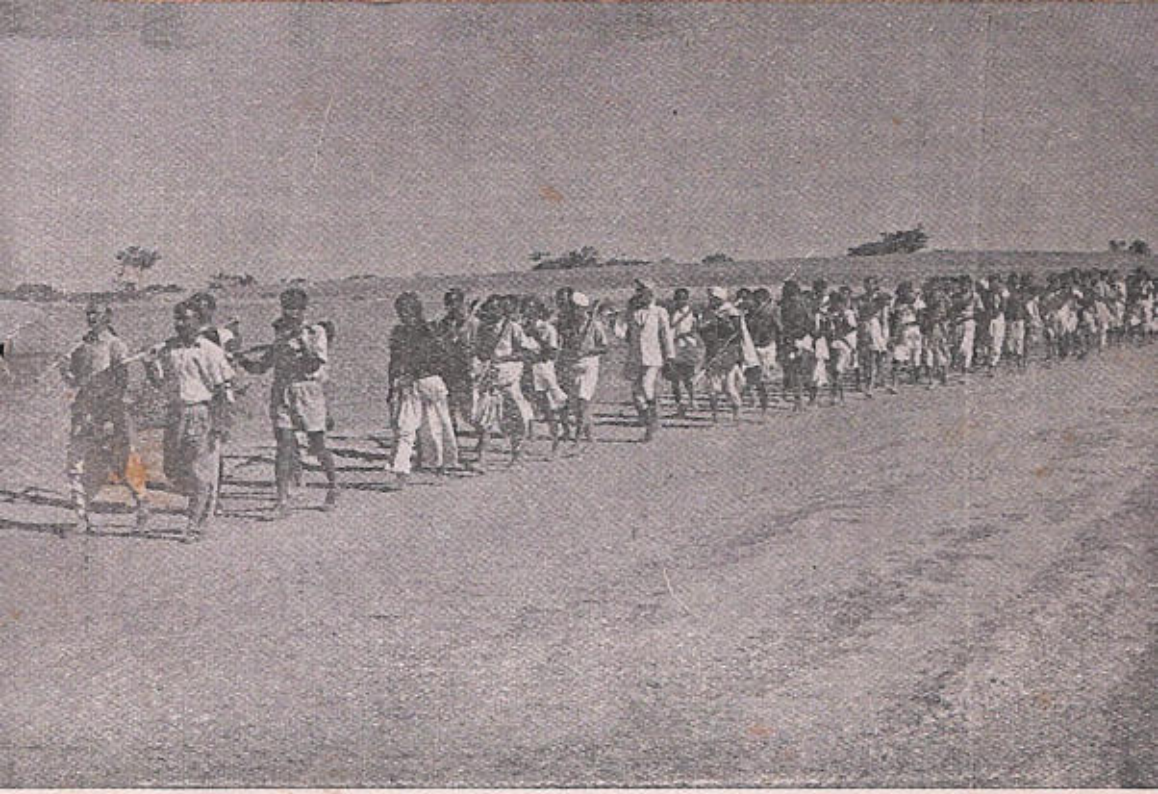
In respect of University education, a decision was taken by both Patna and Bihar Universities to introduce 3-year degree course from July, 1960. An amendment to the Acts was made by means of an ordinance to enable the Universities to start Pre-university classes from 1959-60 session for preparing students for admission to the 3-year degree course. The Bihar Legislature passed the Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit Vidyalaya Act, 1959 for the opening of Sanskrit University with its headquarters at Darbhanga.

In the N.C.C. the higher units were increased by 25% while technical units namely Air, Navy, Medical, Engineering etc. were increased to double their strength. 2 Infantry Companies, 1 Engineering Platoon and 10 Junior Divisional Boys troops were added. In air forces training, gliding training for girls was introduced.

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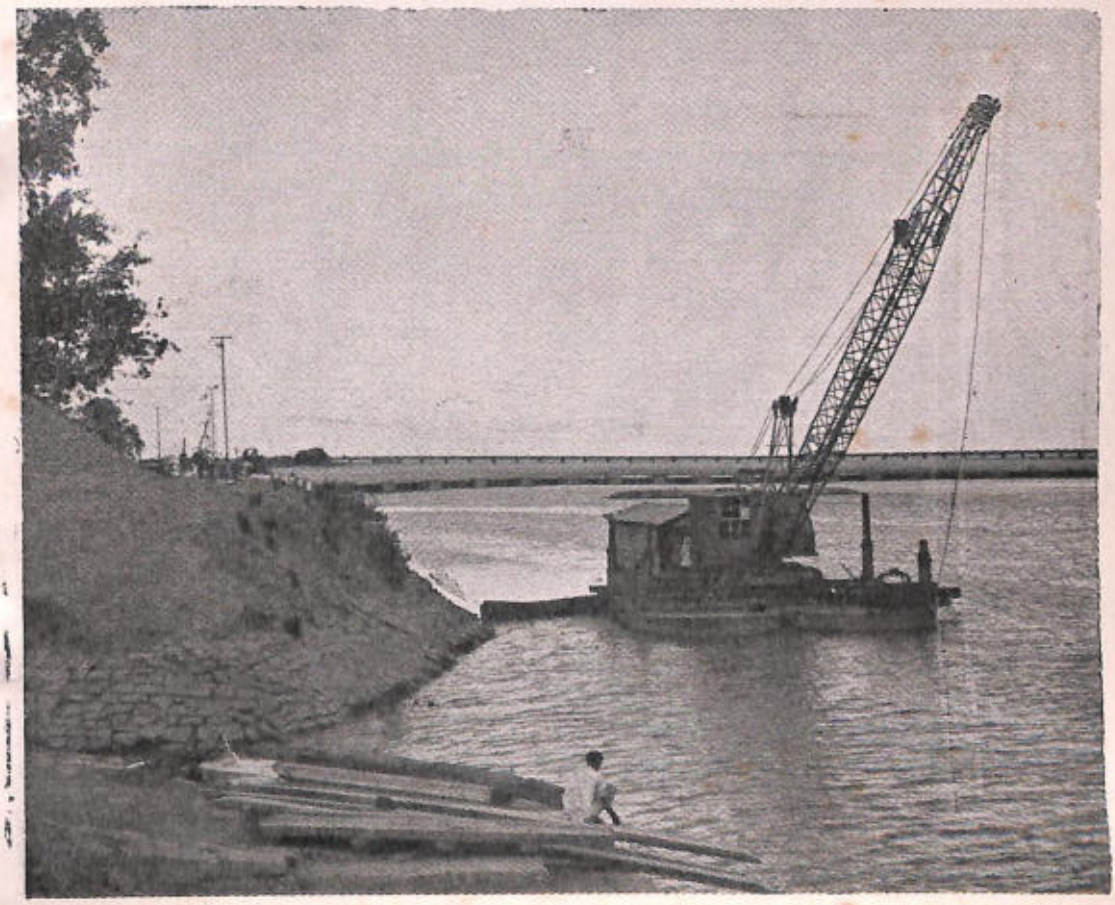
Governor : DR. ZAKIR HUSSAIN

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Dr. S. K. Sinha, *Chief Minister*	Appointments, Political, Finance and Industries.
Shri D. N. Sinha	Irrigation, Electricity & Information.
Shri S. M. O. Munimi	Jails, Relief & Rehabilitation and Transport.
Shri B. Paswan	Excise, Forest and Welfare.
Shri B. N. Jha	Revenue, Gram Panchayat and Labour.
Shri B. C. Patel	Food, Supply, Health and Agriculture.
Kumar Gangananda Singh	Education.
Shri J. N. Lal	Co-operation, Veterinary, Animal Husbandry and Law.
Shri M. Ahmad	P.W.D., Public Health, Engineering, Housing and Local Self-Government.
Deputy Ministers	
Shri A. A. M. Noor	Food.
Shri Kedar Panday	General Administration, Political, Irrigation and Electricity.
Shri L. P. Shahi	Information, Transport & Industries.
Shri H. N. Chaudhary	Animal Husbandry, Veterinary and Gram Panchayat.
Shri A. S. Sinha	Finance.
Shri Sahdeo Mahto	Public Works and Local Self-Government.
Shri R. G. Prasad	Revenue & Religious Endowments.
Smt. Jyotirmayi	Health.
Shri Chandrika Ram	Agriculture.
Shri K. K. Sinha	Education & Excise.
Shri D. P. Rai	Community Development & Prisons.
Shri D. N. Yadav	Housing.
Smt. R. S. Dass	Welfare & Forests.



Adibasis seen marching to a site of road-building near Ranchi, (Bihar).

Photo shows the dredget in operation near the Anicut at Dehri.
The Sone is an important river of Bihar.





Lift Irrigation Works (Pumping Station) at Padgampara (Jammu and Kashmir).

Construction of Bridge in progress (Jammu and Kashmir).



CHAPTER XXIX

BOMBAY

Capital :	Bombay
Area :	1,90,668 sq. miles
Population :	4,82,55,221
Main languages:	Marathi and Gujarati.

BOMBAY as a composite State continued to function till the 1st May, 1960, when it was bifurcated into the two linguistic States —Maharashtra and Gujarat—in accordance with the desire of the two major linguistic groups constituting the State. Here we give a brief account of the progress of the composite Bombay State, during the year upto May 1, 1960.

Public Health

The Budget estimates for 1960-61 prepared by the erstwhile Bombay State put the revenue receipts at Rs. 150.06 crores, and the revenue expenditure at Rs. 149.99 crores leaving a surplus of Rs. 7 lakhs.

The Budget provided for a capital expenditure of Rs. 53.59 crores for schemes other than those of State Trading but including the expenditure met from the State Road Fund. This figure did not take into account a sum of Rs. 30.87 crores provided under loans and advances. Other important items in the capital expenditure included Rs. 20.7 crores for Irrigation, Rs. 7.5 crores for Koyna Hydro-Electric Scheme, Rs. 15.80 crores for Roads and Buildings, Rs. 1.5 crores for contribution to the share capital of Agricultural Credit Institution, Rs. 107 crores for Road Transport Bodies and Rs. 1.6 crores for the Development of Ports.

The provision made in 1960-61 for the schemes included in the Second Plan came to Rs. 101.46 crores as follows :—

Agriculture and Community Development	29.27 Crores
Irrigation & Power	35.34 Crores
Transport & Communications	8.75 Crores
Industry & Mining	2.19 Crores
Education	7.44 Crores
Health	6.62 Crores
Housing	7.38 Crores
Other Social Services	3.42 Crores
Scientific & Industrial Research	1.05 Crores
Total	101.46 Crores

Education

In order to meet the need of trained teachers, Government of India had offered to pay to the State Government 100% Central assistance for expansion of teachers' training facilities to implement the programme of universal, free and compulsory education for all children between the ages of 6-11 years by the end of Third Five-Year Plan and accordingly sanctioned 20 Basic Training Colleges for primary teachers for Bombay State. Of these, 4 were opened in old Bombay State region, 5 in Marathwada Region and 4 in Vidarbha including one for women teachers. In these 13 colleges it was expected that 1300 pupil teachers would be admitted for training anuually.

The constitutional directive is that free and compulsory primary education should be given to all children of the age range 6-14. As a step towards this achievement. Government issued orders for the abolition of school fees in upper primary standards in public primary schools.

In all 4516 short term literacy courses of about 2 months' duration were organised during 1959-60 under the Mass Literacy Campaign.

The scheme for the award of the prizes to outstanding books in the Regional Languages of the State, sponsored by Government was continued during the year 1959-60. Prizes amounting to over Rs. 50,000|- were awarded during the year 1959-60 to the books—manuscripts in Marathi and Gujarati.

Water Supply and Drainage

During the year 1959-60, a Pathological Laboratory was established at the Civil Hospital, Bhir, and work of construction of 100 bedded Civil Hospital at Ahmednagar at a cost Rs. 30,54,000|- was approved. Also the work of construction of new Civil Hospital at Satara at a cost of Rs. 30,60,300|- was approved.

The work of construction of X-Ray Room at Civil Hospital, Osmanabad at a cost Rs. 22,506|- has been approved.

Administrative approval was accorded to the plans and estimates amounting to over Rs. 26,67,000|- for the work of construction of 200-bed general hospital at Worli.

A Public Health Institute was established at Nagpur to serve as a training centre for various categories of Health Personnel.

During the year 1959-60, grants-in-aid totalling Rs. 41.73 lakhs were paid to the Local Bodies in Maharashtra and Vidarbha regions

towards the cost of their Water Supply and Drainage Schemes on the basis of expenditure incurred during the year. In addition, loans totalling Rs. 21.58 lakhs were paid to the local bodies in Maharashtra area of the old Bombay State and loans totalling Rs. 27.6 lakhs were paid to the Municipalities in Vidarbha region for meeting their share of the cost of Water Supply and Drainage Schemes.

Grants were sanctioned to the Local Bodies in the State for construction of modern sanitary conveniences such as aqua privies and urinals etc.

Loans totalling Rs. 15.05 lakhs were also paid to the Local Bodies in the State for financing their various development schemes for which no financial assistance was provided by Government under any other Plan schemes.

Housing

Under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme Budget provision for the entire composite Bombay State was Rs. 112.59 lakhs for the year 1959-60. The loan assistance to the extent of Rs. 54.70 lakhs was disbursed to individuals, institutions, Co-operative Housing Societies etc. (excluding Saurashtra) during this year. In addition to this, the Bombay Housing Board had also undertaken the construction under the scheme in Bombay and had completed 196 tenements at an expenditure of Rs. 28.76 lakhs. The Bombay Housing Board had also acquired 27 acres of land at an expenditure of Rs. 7.78 lakhs. Thus the total expenditure under the scheme during 1959-60 was Rs. 91.24 lakhs for the entire composite state of Bombay excluding Saurashtra area.

Backward Classes

The population of Backward Classes in Bombay State was 1,53,04,677, which constituted 31.71% of the total population in the State.

A radical change was effected in the criteria for classification of "Other Backward Classes". "Caste" as a basis for determination of "Other Backward Classes" was abandoned and "Income" was taken up as basis for classification of "Other Backward Classes", from the year 1959-60.

During 1959-60, persons whose annual income was less than Rs. 900/- were treated as belonging to this new class of "Other Backward Classes". In all 2,71,826 students were benefitted from this measure and an expenditure of Rs. 93,27,201 was incurred on their tution fees.

Removal of Untouchability : An intensive campaign for the removal of untouchability was started in 10 selected districts of the State during 1958-59. During 1959-60 this campaign was extended to 10 more districts and additional grants were sanctioned for the appointment of *Pracharaks* and holding of Social Melas, etc.

During the year 1959-60, 178 new hostels for Backward Classes run by the Voluntary Agencies were recognised for award of grant-in-aid, bringing the total number of such hostels for Backward Classes run by Voluntary Agencies to 629 in the composite Bombay State. Grants totalling to Rs. 46.96 lakhs were paid to the Voluntary Agencies during 1959-60 for maintenance of these hostels as against Rs. 31.22 lakhs paid during the previous year.

7801 scholarships were awarded to Backward Class pupils studying in post S.S.C. Courses during the year 1959-60 to the tune of Rs. 29.85 lakhs.

Financial assistance was given to Backward Class agriculturists for the development of their lands. During 1959-60, a total amount of Rs. 9,67,394|- was spent on this account and 24,290 acres of land belonging to Backward Class agriculturists were developed.

Financial assistance was given to Cooperative Housing Societies of Backward Classes for construction of their houses. During the year 1959-60, a subsidy of Rs. 15,16,443|- was extended to 75 new and 67 old Cooperative Housing Societies, bringing the total subsidy amount paid upto the end of 1959-1960 to Rs. 26,53,903|-.

Land Reforms

Tenancy : For the Vidarbha area, a comprehensive Tenancy Legislation viz., the B.T. & A.L. (Vidarbha Region and Kutch Area) Act, 1958 was enacted which, besides providing for the fixity of tenure and rent, provided for the conferment of occupancy rights on the tenant on the Tillers' Day viz., 1st April, 1961.

Tenure Abolition : The Bombay Inferior Village Watans Abolition Act was brought into force in the districts of Kolhapur, South Satara, Nasik, Parbhani, North Satara, Kolaba, Poona and Aurangabad and a well-laid out plan was settled for bringing the Act into force in phases by 1963 in other districts in which inferior village watans exist. The Inams Abolition law enacted by the Hyderabad Government was amended by the Bombay Hyderabad Abolition of Inams (Amendment) Act, 1959. It became law on 29th October, 1959, but the Bombay Government could not bring it into force before the bifurcation.

For bringing parity in the matter of land reforms in the various parts of the State, the Government of Bombay had initiated action for legislation for the imposition of ceilings on agricultural holdings. A draft Bill had been prepared and published and preliminary arrangements for its implementation as soon as it would become law had been started. But on account of bifurcation the Government of Bombay left further action to be taken by the new States.

Disposal of Govt. Waste Lands : A comprehensive scheme was announced on 1st March, 1960 to regulate and rationalize the disposal of waste lands. It laid down clear-cut priorities, so that the conflicting claims of different categories of landless persons should be harmonized as far as possible. The target date for the completion of the disposal of waste lands in the State has been fixed as 31st March, 1962.

Food and Agriculture

During 1959-60, 10,152 Fair Price Shops were functioning in the State. Adequate quantities of overseas wheat were generally distributed to consumers through these shops.

The cooperatives were utilised for sugar distribution to the maximum extent possible by giving the facility of finance to enable the Cooperative sugar factories to release the stocks quickly.

A pilot scheme for intensive cultivation of paddy which was started in 1957 in five Blocks covering an area of 80,000 acres, was extended during the year 1958-59 to four more Blocks covering an area of 72,000 acres. Encouraged by the results, the scheme was again extended to 17 new Blocks during 1959-60 with a target of 2,62,000 acres. A cooperative paddy purchasing and processing scheme was initiated in a few selected centres in the paddy pilot blocks.

The target of 323 seed multiplication farms had been fixed for the Second Five-Year Plan period for the Bombay State. Upto the year 1959-60, a total number of 302 seed farms were established.

Labour Welfare

There were 96 welfare centres functioning in the State. These centres provide for various recreational and instructional facilities for industrial workers who have usually to go without such amenities for want of adequate funds.

The Decasualisation Scheme was introduced in 1950 in order to regulate recruitment of textile workers so as to eliminate bribery,

corruption and nepotism. Under this scheme, 15841 workers were registered during the period January, 1959 to March, 1960.

With the idea that the industrial workers may be able to fall back on alternative trade during their involuntary unemployment, Government ran three workshops—one each at Kurla, Sholapur and Ahmedabad—which provided free training to workers in different trades. The number of seats allotted for each trade varied from 32 to 128 in these workshops.

The number of factories covered by the Factories Act, 1948 increased from 11,996 in 1958 to 12,227 in 1959 and the average daily number of workers has decreased from 9,62,560 to 9,60,110.

Transport

The Bombay State was the first to venture on nationalisation of Road Transport under a statutory corporation in December, 1949. The statutory corporation was set up under the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1948, for taking over these operations. The total expenditure incurred by the Government of Bombay and the Union Government at the close of the financial year 1958-59 was Rs. 1671.52 lakhs.

The Corporation provides amenities to the workers in the shape of well-equipped staff institutes, staff quarters, sports, clubs, libraries and medical aid at a nominal cost. Under the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme sponsored by the Government of India the Corporation had constructed 58 tenements during 1958-59.

Prohibition

Prohibition activities continued throughout the year in 1959-60. A highly influential body "The Nashabadi Mandal Bombay State" came into the field and started prohibition work in the State, with a band of social workers. As usual the 'Prohibition Week' was celebrated throughout the State in 1960.

Irrigation and Power

The Government launched on an extensive irrigation programme in the First and Second Five-Year Plans to provide more irrigation facilities in the State. The probable expenditure during the year 1959-60 on Irrigation is anticipated to be of the order of Rs. 684.17 lakhs. The work on the entire length of the left bank canal of the Ghod river project was in progress during the year. Also the foundation ceremony of the Ukai project was performed by the Union Minister for Finance, Shri Morarjibhai Desai, on November 27, 1959. The foundation ceremony of the main building of the

Central Engineering Research Institute at Nasik was performed in July, 1959. The programme of minor irrigation in the old Bombay region was intensified further. For this purpose, a provision of Rs. 169.50 lakhs was made in the budget inclusive of provision for spill-over tube-wells. For Saurashtra region there was a provision of Rs. 48.62 lakhs in the budget estimates. For Vidarbha and Kutch regions the figures were Rs. 43.56 lakhs and Rs. 50.45 lakhs, respectively. For Marathwada region the provision in the budget was Rs. 30.96 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 54.23 lakhs was provided for executing the North Gujarat tube well scheme.

With a view to relieving the shortage and ensuring the supply of power in the State at a reasonable cost, the Government undertook the construction of first stage of the Koyna Project in January, 1954. In the first stage of the project, four machines, each generating 60,000 kw. power, are to be installed and the first generating set is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1961 and the remaining three sets at an interval of six months each successively thereafter. The progress on the work was in full swing during the year. Expenditure incurred on the project upto November, 1959 was Rs. 1,620.56 lakhs. The total provision made for the project in the budget estimates for the year 1959-60 was Rs. 750 lakhs.

An expenditure of Rs. 74.43 lakhs was expected to be incurred on the Government water supply schemes under execution in the State during the year.

Industries

Under the scheme under which financial assistance is extended to small scale and cottage industries. Financial assistance is extended by advancing loans to small scale and cottage industries. During the year, an amount of over Rs. 14 lakhs was sanctioned as loans to the small scale industries.

The Government has formulated a scheme for the establishment of industrial estates and townships in the State. The scheme is intended to bring together various small scale industries and provide them with common facilities. After assessing the potential demand for factory space, availability of essential requirements such as water, power, road and railway communication, etc., 17 places (16 for development of small scale industries and one for heavy chemical and dyestuff industries) were selected for establishment of industrial estates in the State.

In view of the increasing demand for alcohol for industrial use, Government decided on the advice of an expert committee to close

down Government distillery at Nasik Road with a capacity of 1 million gallons of alcohol per annum and to establish a new one at Chitali in Ahmednagar district with an installed capacity of 2.7 million gallons of alcohol per annum. The work of construction of distillery and residential buildings was completed during the year. The State's Industries Department prepared a Master Plan for industrialisation of Bombay State based on a close study of the existing resources and facilities and those expected to be available as a result of planning in several other sources.

Co-operation

There were 36001 Societies of all types spread over the State with a membership of 47.83 lakhs and working capital to the tune of Rs. 280 crores. The percentage of villages and population covered was 85.9% and 44.9% respectively. In the sphere of Agricultural and Small Scale Industries, there were 23,337 Agricultural Credit Societies with a membership of about 20 lakhs and a working capital to the tune of Rs. 50.86 crores. There were 540 Co-operative Farming Societies.

During the period under review, there were 18 Cooperative Sugar Factories functioning in the State. Of the share capital, Rs. 373.58 lakhs was contributed by the members while the State contributed Rs. 180 lakhs.

The Bombay Cooperative Housing Finance Society extended loans of Rs. 32,37,000 to various housing societies for carrying out housing programmes and with this help 3223 tenements were constructed.

The provision of short and medium term finance is being channelled through the Apex Co-operative Bank, Central Banks and Banking Unions. They have advanced nearly Rs. 41 crores during cooperative year ending June, 1959.

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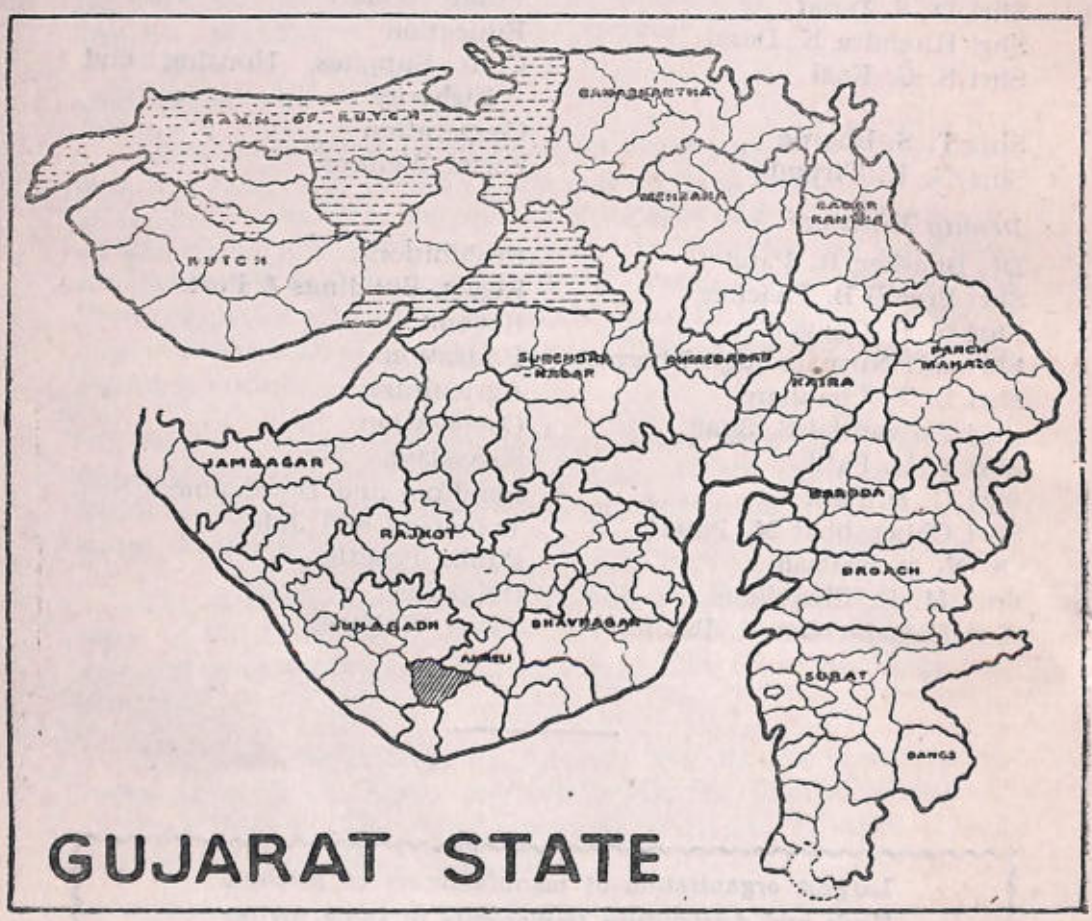
Governor : SHRI SRI PRAKASA

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Shri Y. B. Chavan, *Chief Minister*	Political, Services, Home.
Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta	Finance
Shri Rasiklal U. Parikh	Revenue
Shri Shantilal H. Shah	Labour and Law.
Shri M. S. Kannamwar	Public Health

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Shri Ratubhai M. Adani	Village Panchayats and Cottage Industries, Prohibition.
Shri V. P. Naik	Agriculture
Shri B. G. Gadhe	Forests
Shri Maneklal C. Shah	Local Self-Government
Shri S. K. Wankhede	Planning and Development
Shri D. S. Desai	Public Works
Shri Hitendra K. Desai	Education
Shri S. G. Kazi	Civil Supplies, Housing and Fisheries
Shri T. S. Bharde	Cooperation
Shri N. K. Tirpude	Social Welfare
Deputy Ministers	
Dr. Bhasker R. Patel	Prohibition
Shri Premji B. Thacker	Roads, Buildings & Ports
Shri S. B. Chavan	Revenue
Shrimati Nirmala Raje Bhosale	Education
Shri D. V. Chauhan	Agriculture
Shri Jaswantlal S. Shah	Cooperation
Shri S. R. Patil	Sarvodaya
Shri G. D. Patil	Planning and Development
Shri Chhotubhai M. Patel	Transport and Jails
Dr. N. N. Kailash	Public Health
Shri M. D. Chaudhari	Irrigation
Shri Bahadurbhai K. Patel	Social Welfare.

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BANASKANTHA
MEHSANA
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AHMEDABAD
KAIRA
PANCH MAHALS
JAMNAGAR
RAJKOT
BARODA
BROACH
JUNAGADH
BHAVNAGAR
AMRELI
SURAT
DANGS
GUJARAT STATE

CHAPTER XXX

GUJARAT

Capital :	Ahmedabad
Area :	72,137 sq. miles
Population :	1,62,62,135
Main language :	Gujarathi

THE aspiration of the people of Gujarat to have a separate State and rise to their full stature in free India, has been fulfilled on the 1st May, 1960, after a long spell of agitation which was sometimes marked by violence and ugly demonstrations. The splitting of Bombay State which was contemplated when the States reorganisation was undertaken in 1956, did not come off, for one reason or another, and this caused frustration among the two major linguistic groups—the Maharashtrians and the Gujaratis. The agitation continued and at last the desire of both the communities came to be fulfilled when on May 1, 1960, the Bombay State disappeared giving place to the two States of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Gujarat contributed richly to the art and culture of India and, strangely, with this is combined its contribution to the commercial prosperity of India. Gujaratis are a business minded people, practical, looking at life in a realistic way. But they are artists in realism and the greatest example of this quality is Mahatma Gandhi and, in a different manner, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, both of whom are unfortunately lost to us, but both of whom have left a legacy of service which is unforgettable and whose fruits we enjoy today in an ample measure. Gujarat has given to India and the world the greatest modern man, who not only gave us freedom but gave to the world a new process of thinking and a new way to brighten and beautify life.

Area and Population

The State has an area of 72,137 square miles and a population of 1,62,62,135 according to 1951 census. In the matter of population Gujarat is equal to the States of Orissa, Punjab and Rajasthan which have a population of 1.48, 1.61 and 1.59 crores, respectively. The population of Gujarat is 4.5 per cent of the population of the Indian Union. As regards area, it is bigger than the States of Bihar, Madras, Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal and closely approximate to Mysore and Jammu and Kashmir.

Cultivation: The State has a total geographical area of 4,44,02,300 acres of which 21,08,600 acres are under forests and 2,39,79,900 acres form the gross crop area. Thus, the cultivated land in Gujarat is about 55 per cent of the total area and of this 59 per cent is devoted to the production of foodgrains while the remaining 41 per cent is devoted for cash crop. Apart from tobacco, which is a leading commercial crop in Gujarat (Production approximately 50,000 tons), a marked preference in favour of oil seeds, cotton and other fibres is a noteworthy feature in the agriculture of Gujarat.

The State has 17 districts, six big cities, viz. Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Rajkot and Surat with a population of a lakh and above. There are four towns with a population between 50,000 and one lakh. Out of 18,728 villages in Gujarat, 10,735 villages or 56.58 per cent of the places have a population less than 500 as against the percentage of 67.73 in the Indian Union.

Finance

The State has an approximate annual budgetary deficit to the extent of Rs. 9.5 crores. According to the Union Government's award incorporated in the Bombay Reorganisation Act, Maharashtra State is to pay about Rs. 45 crores over a period of ten years to enable the State to meet its deficit. Yet, it is estimated that the State will have to find money to bridge the revenue deficit of Rs. 5 crores annually. For the Government of a State which will have a revenue receipt of about Rs. 44.83 crores in 1960-61, it is undoubtedly a stupendous task. This will call for the proper handling of all the resources so as not to affect or retard the progress of the economy of the State.

Plan Outlay

The Second Plan outlay of the State is Rs. 145.88 crores. 24.6 per cent of the allocation is on agriculture and community development while 39.5 per cent is on development of irrigation and power. The expenditure on Social Welfare Services is Rs. 27.97 crores or 19.18 per cent of the Plan allocation, while the distribution of the remaining is as under: 3.3 per cent on the schemes for development of industry and mining, 11.5 per cent on schemes for the development of transport and communications and 1.9 per cent on Schemes for development of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Panchayat Movement

The Village Panchayat movement has taken deep roots in Gujarat. The number of village panchayats rose from

3,942 in 1953-54 to about 11,000 by the end of March, 1960. More powers have now been given to village panchayats under the new Panchayat Act. The movement is spreading to more villages in the State.

Most of the villages in the State excepting some in Kutch and Dangs Districts have been covered by village panchayats. By now these village panchayats have been vested with more responsibilities, powers and resources under the Village Panchayat Act of the Bombay State passed in 1958. The Government of Gujarat has appointed a committee with a view to making recommendations about strengthening and vitalising the village panchayats so that people at the village level may be able to reap the fruits of independence. As regards decentralisation of powers, the committee will consider whether it is possible to create a strong body at district level by co-ordinating institutions such as District Development Boards, District Local Boards, District School Boards and District Village Panchayat Mandals and if it is possible, under democratic principles, what type of responsibilities, powers and resources can be entrusted to them.

Community Development

The Community Development Programme covered about 11,085 villages with an area of 34,859 square miles and 69,73,597 persons in March 1960. The Community Development programme covered 93 per cent of the rural population at the end of 1959-60, as against 56 per cent during the previous year under as many as 141 Blocks.

Industries

Gujarat has many major and minor industries. The major industries include textiles, general and electrical engineering, vegetable oils, chemicals, cement, etc. Among all these, textiles is the most outstanding one followed by pharmaceutical and chemical industries. There are also oil seeds crushing industry, handloom industry, drilling industry, etc., which have established themselves for the last many years. There are about a hundred textile mills, several rayon and silk factories and other factories working with power-looms. Gujarat region alone manufactures 25 per cent of the total production of cotton textiles in the country and most of this 25 per cent is manufactured by the textile mills of Ahmedabad. The textile mill industry of Ahmedabad contributes considerably to the export of textiles.

During the recent years, the industrial development has been around and in all directions. Industries like machine tools, chemicals, engineering and electrical goods have well expanded. While the factory establishments contributed Rs. 88.95 crores in 1955-56

to the regional income, they contributed Rs. 108.25 crores in 1958-59 The total contribution of industry for the same years was Rs. 152.78 and Rs. 178.39 crores, respectively.

Discovery of Oil

With the successful results of the tapping of oil at various places near Cambay in Kaira District and also near Ankleshwar in Broach District, it is expected that avenues for better trade, commerce, transport and communications should open up. Gujarat will then have excellent economic prospects.

Development of Ports

Kandla is the crown of the coast line of Gujarat with its 52 ports on its long coastline. With its declaration as a free-port, it has inspired enthusiasm for building up small and big manufacturing units. The imports and exports from Kandla were 8,82,129 and 1,87,538 tons respectively in 1958-59. The inadequate railway link to the rest of the country however accounts for the slow growth of export from Kandla. The adequate road and rail development between the three main centres—Cambay, Ahmedabad and Kandla—would help a lot in developing better trade facilities. Apart from Kandla, there are eight ports of medium size which, when modernised and properly developed can help the regeneration of ship-building industry of Gujarat. The Gujarat Government has taken up the problem of development of these ports.

Small Savings

Most of the districts of the Gujarat State showed a remarkable performance in Small Savings during 1959-60. As against the aggregate target of Rs. 7.50 crores for the districts included in the State of Gujarat, investments totalling to Rs. 8.60 crores were secured during 1959-60. The percentage of investment thus came to 113.77 with 13 out of 17 districts exceeding their targets. Both the divisions, Ahmedabad, now Baroda, and Rajkot included in the Gujarat State, exceeded their respective targets. Banaskantha, with 335.23 per cent achievement, topped the list of all the districts in the old Bombay State, by securing investments of Rs. 43.38 lakhs as against its target of Rs. 13 lakhs.

A new development in the field of Small Savings was that some of the villages in the districts of Saurashtra collected after the harvest a fixed percentage of the actual field produce for investment in small Savings, with Sarpanch or the village leader in charge of the implementation of the scheme. The results were remarkable and more villages are now taking up the scheme. The milk producers of the Kaira Co-operative Milk Union have also evolved similar

methods for investing the sale produce of the milk on a particular day in a week in Small Savings.

Food Production

Gujarat is deficit in the matter of foodgrains much more than what most people realise. Of the total cultivable land, 65 per cent is devoted to the production of foodgrains and the rest for cash crops. According to the present calculations, Gujarat which produces about 19 lakh tons of foodgrains, will face an annual deficit of 15 lakh tons in its food requirements. Partly, the problems will have to be solved by removing the imbalance between the food crops and cash crops. Of the total cultivated acreage of 2,43,85,500 nearly 1,00,00,000 acres are estimated to be under cash crops. The percentage of area under barren and uncultivable land is very high, namely 28.06, that is, nearly twice that in the bilingual Bombay State. Of the total area irrigated 9.68 per cent is irrigated by Government canals, 83.31 per cent by wells and 5.11 per cent by tanks. Out of the total cropped area of about 239 lakhs of acres of land about 14.9 lakhs only are under irrigation.

A five-year programme to double Gujarat's food production with financial and technical assistance from the Union Government has been prepared by the State Directorate of Agriculture. Under the scheme, which is estimated to cost over Rs. 1 crore and is called 'the package plan a State-wide campaign is to be launched to intensify the drive for increasing the yield per acre. Agriculturists will be encouraged to use better strains of seed and modern agricultural implements. Top priority has been given in the State's Third Plan to schemes designed to reduce Gujarat's food deficit by one million tons. As a first step towards self-sufficiency, an annual target of 20 per cent increase in food output has been suggested for the next five years. Gujarat's present annual production is about 1.9 million tons as against its requirements of 3.4 million tons. A five-member fertiliser production committee has been appointed by the Government recently to go into the problem of producing adequate supplies of nitrogenous fertilisers. To ensure better returns for the cultivators, the Government has also appointed a State co-operative marketing body with a capital of Rs. 20 lakhs.

About 28 additional seed farms will be set up in the next few months. There are, at present, 52 such farms in Saurashtra and 66 in the Gujarat region. Officials of the status of revenue collectors are to be appointed to supervise the implementation of the programme in the districts. Taluka level officials will keep in touch with cultivators and suggest ways and means of increasing the

yield. A campaign to reclaim cultivable waste land in all but three districts of Gujarat is also under way. It has been the experience in Saurashtra that an effective implementation of the Land-to-the tiller Act acted as an incentive to the cultivator and resulted in higher food production and it is, therefore, proposed that within two to three years' time all the cultivable lands in Gujarat should belong legally to the tiller.

Power For Industries

Adequate supply of industrial power is the key to the economic development of Gujarat State. Given adequate power and with timely adaptation of the existing pattern of distribution of industries to the new set up and judicious location of new industries, Gujarat, with its characteristic commercial genius, would certainly assume an important position in industry. Gujarat's power potential under the North Gujarat and South Gujarat Grid Schemes as well as in Saurashtra is steadily increasing. Although motive power has increased to 79.13 crores of KWH, it is hardly adequate to provide for the development of industries so necessary to be established in the different parts of the State. The thermal power station at Cambay and the share of Gujarat from the Atomic Power Station will considerably augment the power potential.

The thermal power station which is expected to come into commission by the middle of the Third Plan will provide electricity to Baroda in the South and right up to Gondal in Saurashtra. Its special feature is that it will generate electricity on coal until oil is made available from the oil wells at Cambay when it will be used as fuel.

The development of small-scale industries and diversification of medium-sized units in towns and villages has been envisaged by the State in order to provide gainful employment in rural areas. But the implementation of this programme is dependent on power position. By the year 1961 out of a total of 240 towns with population of 5,000 and more, 222 towns will be electrified, but the progress of rural electrification will continue to the poor with hardly 530 of the 18,533 villages having electric supply. Thus as matters stand today, apart from the Ukai and Narmada Projects, Gujarat will have to depend mainly on thermal plants for the expansion of its power resources.

Irrigation

A number of rivers, namely, Banas, Saraswati, Sabarmati, Hathmati, Meshwa, Mahi, Narmada, Tapti, Machhu, Khari, etc., flow through different parts of Gujarat. The total run off from all the

rivers flowing through the territories which constitute the State of Gujarat stands at about 60 million acre feet. Some of the rivers namely, Sabarmati, Mahi, Narmada and Tapti flow through other States also. The total run off to the utilisation of which the State of Gujarat will be entitled will be taken as 40 million acre feet approximately. Out of this, before the First Five-Year Plan, only 2 million acre feet were being utilised for the purposes of irrigation. This works out to nearly 0.33 per cent of the total run off. Through schemes included in the First Five-Year Plan the amount of run off which could be utilised for the purposes of irrigation was increased to 5.8 per cent. This figure has been raised to 22.5 per cent through the schemes included in the Second Five-Year Plan.

The multipurpose projects and major irrigation schemes in Gujarat State in Ahmedabad division include Kakrapar, and Ukai projects, Mahi Right Bank Canal Project, Kadana Project, Narmada Project, Sabarmati Project, Saraswati Project, Banas (Dantiwada) Project, Hathmati Project Meshwa Reservoir Project; and medium irrigation schemes include Harnav Scheme (Harnav is a tributary of the river Sabarmati) Karol scheme (in Sabarkantha District), Moti Fatewadi Scheme in (Ahmedabad District), Patadungri Irrigation Scheme (in Panchamahals District), Hiran Irrigation Scheme (in Baroda District), Karad Irrigation Scheme (in Panchmahals District) and Ver Irrigation Scheme (in Surat District). The irrigation schemes in Rajkot Division include Shertrunji Irrigation Project, Kodinar Project, Bhadar Irrigation Project, Machhu Project, over and above a number of minor irrigation schemes which have already been completed. Those included in the Second Five-Year Plan include Vartu Irrigation Scheme (in Jamnagar District), Goma Irrigation Scheme (in Bhavnagar District) and Kalendri (in Junagadh District).

* * *

Governor : SHRI MEHDI NAWAZ JUNG

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Dr. Jivraj Mehta, *Chief Minister*	General Administration, Planning and Finance.
Shri Rasik Lal U. Parikh	Home, Information, Land Accommodation Control and Ports.
Shri Ratubhai M. Adani	Co-operation, Sarvodaya, Cottage Industries, Community Projects, District Local Boards, Housing, Roads and Buildings, Irrigation and Labour.

Shri Maneklal C. Shah	Health, Fisheries, Printing Presses, Civil Supplies, Municipalities, Road Transport, Industries, Electricity, and Jails.
Shri Hitendra K. Desai	Law, Judiciary, Education, Agriculture, Forests, Prohibition and Excise, Social Welfare and Rehabilitation.
Deputy Ministers	
Shri Prem Bhawanji Takkar	Roads and Buildings, Housing and Sports.
Shri Jaswantlal S. Shah	Co-operation, Sarvodaya, Community Projects and Cottage Industries.
Shri Chhotubhai M. Patel	Road Transport, Industries and Electricity.
Shri Bahadurbhai K. Patel	Agriculture and Forests.
Shri Maldevji M. Odedra	Finance.
Shri Akbarali Amiji Jasdanwalla	Land, Accommodation, Control and Fisheries.
Shrimati Urmilaben Premshankar Bhatt	Prohibition and Excise, Social Welfare, and Rehabilitation.
Shrimati Kamalaben Maganlal Patel	Health and Jails.

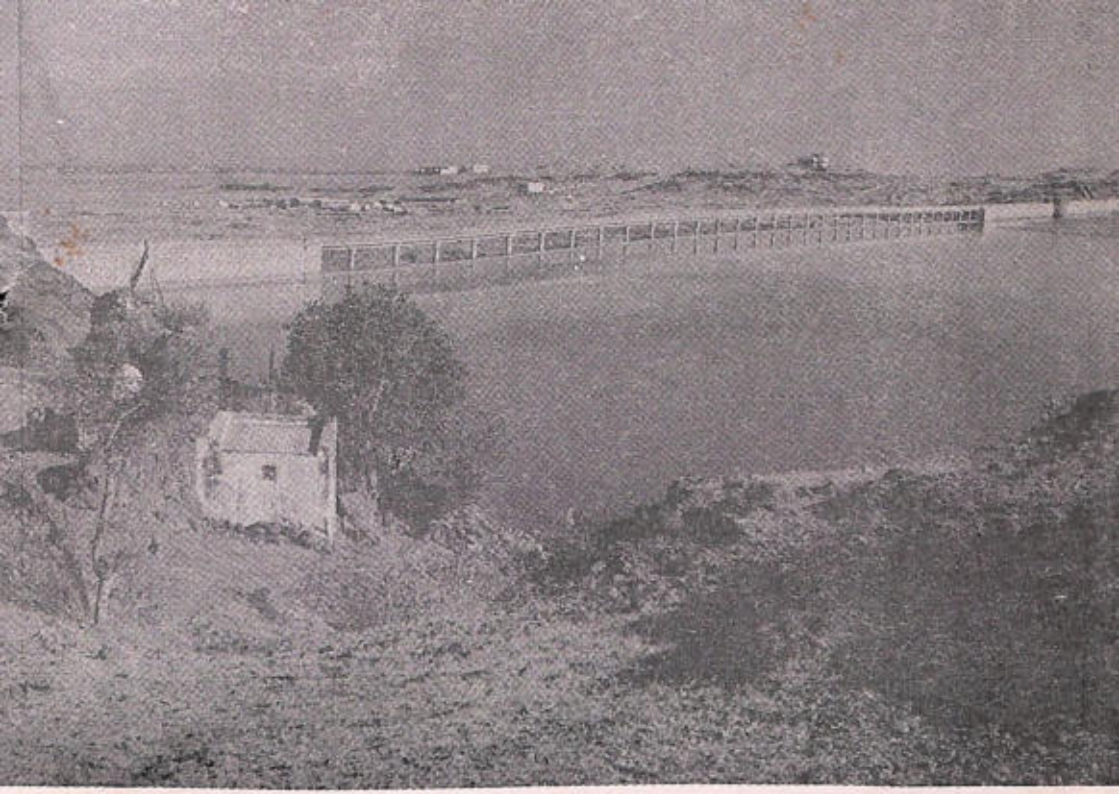
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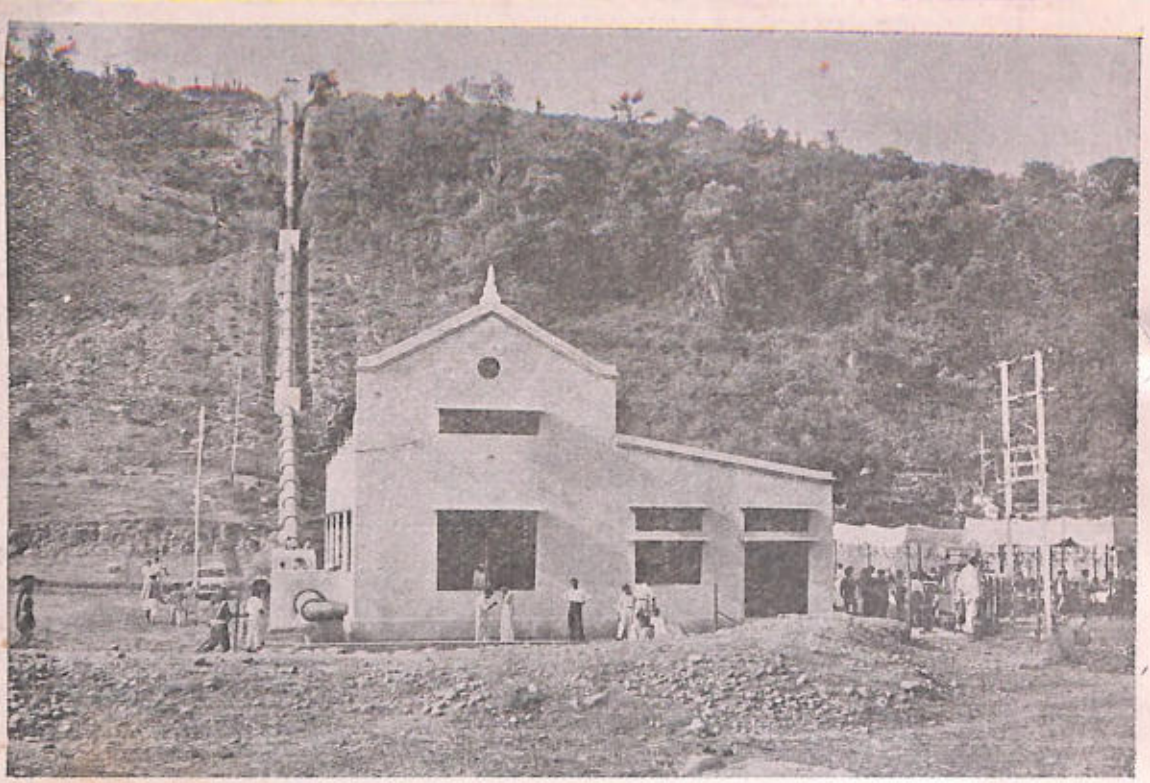
DA 60|190



Aaji dam in Rajkot Division (Saurashtra) constructed during the 2nd Five Year Plan.

Temporary Sachivalaya of the Government of Gujarat





New Hydel Power House at Udhampur (Jammu & Kashmir)

A Social Welfare Centre (Jammu & Kashmir)





CHAPTER XXXI

KASHMIR

Capital :	Srinagar
Area :	86,024 Sq. miles
Population :	44,10,000
Main languages:	Kashmiri, Dogri and Urdu

THE State of Jammu and Kashmir, like the rest of the country, is now passing through the final year of the Second Plan period. The accent of the planned development schemes which has remained on the development of agricultural potential is now being gradually shifted over to the industrial development during the Third Plan period. The Plan frame of the Third Five-Year Plan is under preparation and top priority is being proposed for the development of power and industries in the State. This step is calculated to relieve heavy pressure on land so that new avenues of employment are opened up for the rural population. A marked phase of development has been noticeable in the State during the past several years in spite of certain factors that militated against the smooth working of the Plan schemes, such as foreign exchange difficulties, rising price level of the food stuffs, and, above all, the colossal damage wrought by the floods of 1957 and 1959.

Financial Position

The State's financial position is satisfactory. The budget estimates for 1960-61 show a surplus of Rs. 2,86.55 lakhs, the total Revenue receipts showing Rs. 16,69.95 lakhs and the total expenditure on revenue account showing Rs. 13,83.40. The ,Budget estimates for 1959-60 showed under total Revenue Receipts Rs. 12,99.39 and total expenditure on Revenue Account at Rs. 10,80.24. The Revised Estimates for 1959-60 showed under total Revenue Account Rs. 14,33.99 and expenditure at Rs. 12,65.11.

Education

In spite of all the strain and stresses on the resources of the State the past one decade has witnessed increased activity over the whole field of education. The number of scholars, number of institutions and expenditure on education have all increased several times between 1951-52 and 1959-60. The number of Primary Schools rose between this period from 1,186 to 2,910, Secon-

dary Schools increased from 216 to 534 and Colleges grew from 7 to 12. In the same period the number of scholars rose to 2,50,000 from 1,32,000.

The following table indicates the progress of expenditure on the educational development in the State :—

Year	Expenditure in Lakhs of Rupees
1947-48	33.47
1953-54	52.12
1956-67	122.00
1957-58	136.35
1958-59	152.00
1959-60	194.54

During the First Five-Year Plan the following institutions came into existence: 5 Colleges, 3 Teachers Training Schools-Post Matric, 29 High Schools, 48 Middle Schools, 76 Central Schools, 12 Lower High Schools, 590 Primary Schools and 90 Maktabs and Pathshalas.

Teacher Training : Under the development schemes of the Second Five-Year Plan the Government is endeavouring to broad-base education and to increase the number of Primary Schools as quickly and widely as possible. To effect qualitative improvement in Educational Institutions and vitalise instruction the Government during the Second Plan period, are conscious of the necessity to provide proper and adequate facilities for training of teachers. To achieve this during the first three years of the Second Plan period four Post-Matric Training Schools have been opened and seven Refresher Courses have been organised to acquaint the teachers with new developments in educational activities in other parts of India and abroad and to reorientate them to the new pattern of education. The Government have also introduced Higher Secondary Education System in the State as recommended by the All India Secondary Education Commission so as to conform to the all-India pattern. The specialised courses of studies have been introduced in these schools in consideration of the local environment and the vocational needs.

Technical Education : Another land mark in the field of education is the revival of Technical Education in the State. Two Industrial Training Institutes—one at Jammu and the other at Srinagar —have been set up on the pattern approved by the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, where instruction in different trades like Smithy, Carpentary, Weaving, Calico Printing, Drawing, Electrification, Turner, Motor Mechanic and Painting are

being imparted. One Polytechnic Institute has also been established where annually 120 students receive education in Civil Engineering. The Institution conducts a three-year National Certificate Course.

Girls' Education: The number of girls in the schools before the First Plan period was nearly 19,500 and now it has risen to more than 34,000. In addition to these, more than 1000 girls read in the two Girls' Colleges.

Physical Education : In the field of Physical Education also the State has made considerable progress. There is a special unit to deal with such activities in the Directorate of Education under properly qualified persons. All the Colleges and a good number of High Schools in the State have on their staff Physical Instructors. Attendance at games is compulsory for all students.

Scout movement has been revised in the State. Inter-School and Inter-provincial sports tournaments are held. Players from the State also participate in the all-India Zonal tournaments. Since 1954 N.C.C. and A.C.C. cadet corps have been organised. 890 Cadets have completed their training course and 86 officers and 3,793 cadets are under training at present. An Air Wing of N.C.C. has been started at Srinagar and proposals to start an artillery unit in Jammu and establish a Naval Unit at Srinagar are under consideration. To promote sports and games on a scientific pattern and raising the standard of games in the State, Jammu and Kashmir Sports Council has been constituted. A Sports Stadium is under construction in Srinagar. Two Provincial Olympic Associations have been established. one in the Jammu Province and the other in the Kashmir Province. During the current year the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 41,000 for grant of subsidy to Sports Clubs, employment of Coaches for the improvement of the standard of sports and games in the State and maintenance of play grounds.

Educational Inspection : In order to effect an intensive inspection of educational institutions the Government have appointed an Education Officer for each Tehsil and one District Inspector for each district. Syllabus from the first Primary Class upto the Middle Standard is being recast to suit the needs for modern times. An education code is under preparation for the first time in the history of the State. To familiarise the teachers with new educational trends the Department of Education is starting publication of a magazine. Rules for the establishment of a Welfare Fund to pro-

vide the teachers relief in case of disability and accident are on the anvil.

To develop the inherent talents of the teachers the Education Department has formulated schemes to organise art exhibitions, poets' symposium and short stories competitions. The Education Department also often convenes teachers' and parents' conferences to inform the parents about the educational problems of their children. To cultivate reading habits among the masses, libraries and reading rooms have been set up at all District Headquarters.

Transport

The Jammu and Kashmir State has the distinction of being the only State in India where the Government and Private Transport run side by side under a controlled competition. It is this policy which has resulted in giving to the common man in the State, one of the best transport systems in India. It will not be out of place to mention here that this flourishing industry of today was built from a mere nothing in 1947. It is due to this policy that important industry like tourism and trade in timber, fruit and other goods was speedily revived after the complete collapse of these industries in 1947.

The following figures will indicate haw the public and private sectors have flourished and the common man benefitted in Jammu and Kashmir:

Total number of Vehicles in 1947 when the territory at present under the occupation of the enemy was also a part of the State:	..	1,098
Total number of Vehicles in 1959:	..	2,598

Inspite of the mounting cost of operations and the exorbitant initial investment, the following fare and freight rates as prevalent at the moment speak for the soundness of the State Transport policy :—

1947	1958-59
Passenger rates	*Passenger rates*
1. Srinagar-Rawalpindi Rs. 16	Sriganar-Jammu Rs. 14
2. Srinagar-Jammu Re. 16	
Freight rates	*Freight rates*
	Rs. 3 per md.

(Srinagar-Rawalpindi) Rs. 6 per md.
(Srinagar-Jammu) Rs. 5 per md.

(Cost of a bus in 1947 was Rs. 7000 whereas the cost of a bus today is nearly Rs. 34,000. The rise in cost applies also to fuel, spares and type etc.)

Transport Industry has been playing a leading role in contributing its mite towards the Govrnment's efforts in raising the living standards of our people. Besides carrying millions of maunds of essential commodities and the material for the successful execution of our Plan work, we have nearly 300 passenger services a day in the State. Almost all the important towns of our State are linked by motor transport.

During the floods and consequent crop failures, when the Valley was threatened with famine, the entire organisation was geared up and the whole industry worked round the clock with the result that the calamity of famine was averted.

The State Transport Industry provides transport to the common man at the cheapest possible rates as the following table will show :—

Pre-1947	1958-59
Fare per passenger per mile for plain roads 9 pies and for Hill roads, 12 pies.	Fare per passenger per mile for plain roads, 6 pies and for Hill roads, 9 pies.
Freight per maund per mile for plains, 4½ pies and for Hills, 6 pies.	Freight per maund per mile for plains, 3 pies and for hills, 4½

These rates compare favourably with the rates prevalent elsewhere in India.

The Government started the Jammu and Kashmir Transport undertaking in the month of June, 1948 with a borrowed capital of Rs. 59,55,611 which has been paid back in full with an interest of Rs. 5,27,681. After having paid its liabilities the Department at the moment provides employment to nearly 1600 members and has assets to the tune of more than two crores of rupees in the shape of vehicles, spare parts, building plant and machinery etc.

The Government Transport Department at present owns a fleet of more than 500 vehicles which includes nearly 100 buses. Every day 48 passenger services are run by the Government Transport. The Department also runs 3 City Bus Services in Jammu, Udhampur and Srinagar. The City Bus Service system charges only Rs. -|2|6 per passenger for any destination irrespective of the distances.

Agriculture

The development of agriculture has received major attention of the Government. For better agricultural production 2.31 lakh maunds of fertilizers have been distributed during the first 4 years

of the Second Five-Year Plan. 34 farms have been set up to produce double hybrid maize seeds. Over 6 lakh plants of fruits have been distributed to villagers. 7.24 lbs. of European vegetable seeds have been produced during this period.

Irrigation

Various irrigation schemes with a capacity of irrigating about 19 thousand acres of land and have been completed during 1958-59 as against 7 thousand acres of land covered during 1956-57 and 1957-58. Work on Kathua Feeder of the Ravi and Pratap canal has been intensified during the year 1959-60. The Government have drawn up a Master Plan for flood-protection of the Valley and a Flood Protection Board has been functioning to put through various schemes.

Soil Conservation

Soil Conservation work has been going apace in various parts of the State. The menace of soil-erosion has been removed to a good extent as a result of various measures, such as fencing, bunding, gully-plugging etc. During the current year afforestation along B.C. road, soil conservation on outer sivaliks and afforestation of bare hills has been effected with successful results.

Co-operation

The tempo of cooperative activities has been steadily mounting. The movement has been organised in accordance with the policy of the National Development Council. The total number of multi-purpose societies in the State has gone up to nearly 650 by March, 1960. The Co-operatives have played an important role in changing the outlook of rural population.

Community Development

The C.D. and NES Services have been making steady headway. The *Panchayats* are becoming effective spear-heads of rural development in the State. These institutions have been able to generate enthusiasm among rural population for development works in the resources mobilised from among the members and the financial assistance made available by the Government. Effective work such as propagation of improved agricultural methods, application of quality seeds and improved fertilizers is being done under the Plan. Holders of demonstration farms have been converted into registered agencies for receiving nucleus seed and for exchanging the same with the gains of farmers.

Rural Roads

People in the rural areas are going about their daily round of work in a spirit of earnest determination. A number of rural roads have been constructed by them voluntarily under the supervision of the extension service. A notable example of their outstanding achievement is the construction of a long-weather road connecting Ramnagar with Dudo Basantgarh in the Jammu Province.

Industries

Various measures have been taken to step up the industrial development of the State. It has been the policy of the Government to effect an all-round improvement of the industries—both small-scale and large-scale. The traditional arts and crafts and other cottage industries have received a fillip during the past several years. The Government Arts Emporium Organisation with its branches spread over principal cities of the country has been pushing up the production and marketing aspects of these indigenous crafts. There are nearly 100 production centres attached to this Organisation at which the local craftsmen and artisans are working. Their wages have been raised and they are freed from the clutches of middle-men who in the past fed fat on the fruits of their labour.

The State's Financial Corporation Act, 1951 was extended to the State in November, 1959. Under this Act State Financial Corporation has been established with the object of helping the development of industry in the private sector. The paid-up capital of the Corporation is Rs. 50|- lakhs, out of which Rs. 20 lakhs have been paid by the State Government; Rs. 10 lakhs by the Reserve Bank of India, Rs. 10 lakhs are payable by banking institutions and Rs. 10 lakhs by others. A Board of Industries has been constituted.

The Government have also established a Corporation with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores for commercial exploitation of mineral deposits in the State. The Board of Directors has been appointed.

Public Health

The Health Services are intensified to meet the requirement of people throughout the State. Today the far-flung areas of the State are dotted over by dispensaries and medical aid centres. The hospitals are well-equipped in respect of modern appliances and trained staff, both male and female. Training classes and refresher courses are held for instruction of the medical staff. A number of medical officers were sent abroad for higher training

during the past several years and most of them have returned and are working in the State.

Ladakh

Special interest has been taken by the Government in the development of the frontier district of Ladakh. Topmost priority has been given to the construction of the 150 mile-long Leh Kargil Road. The entire road is now ready except a 15 mile-long stretch between Khalatse and Lamayuru. Here an aggregate stretch of 2.5 miles is under excavation. This portion is also expected to be ready soon.

* * *

Sadar-i-Riyasat : YUVARAJ KARAN SINGH

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Shri Ghulam Mohammad Bakshi, *Prime Minister* ..	Cabinet Work, Finance, Planning Education, Information, Law & Order, Forests, Food, Transport and Ladakh Affairs, General Administration.
Shri Sham Lal Saraf ..	Industries and Commerce.
Shri Dina Nath Mahajan ..	Law and Revenue.
Shri Ghulam Mohammad Rajpuri	Health, Power, Excise & Taxation and Local Self-Government.
Shri Kotwal Chuni Lal ..	Road and Building, Irrigation.
Shri Shamas-ud-Din ..	Agriculture and Community Development.
Ministers of State	
Shri Kushak Bakula ..	Ladakh Affairs, (Attached to Prime Minister).
Sardar Hurbans Singh Azad ..	Law and Order, Education and Information (Attached to the Prime Minister.)
Shri Amar Nath Sharma ..	Municipalities, Town area, Excise and Octroi. (Attached to the Minister for Health.)
Shri Ghulam Nabi Wani Sogami ..	Forests (Attached to the Prime Minister.)
Shri Abdul Gani Trali ..	Food & Transport (Attached to Prime Minister.)
Shri Bhagat Chajju Ram ..	Social Felfare, (Attached to the Minister for Agriculture and Community Development.)

GOVERNMENT PRECISION INSTRUMENTS FACTORY, U.P.

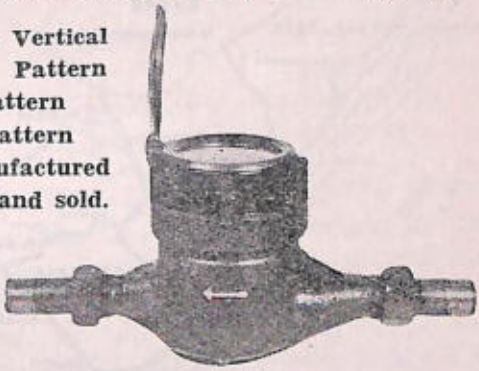
AISHBAGH ROAD, LUCKNOW

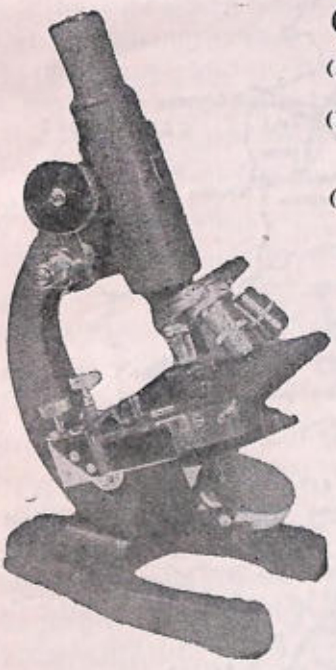
Manufacturers :

(1) Water Meters (Influential Dry Dial Type)

(a) 1/2" size - Horizontal & Vertical Pattern
(b) 3/4" size - Horizontal pattern
(c) 1" size - Horizontal pattern

1,60,786 already manufactured and sold.





(2) Microscopes

(a) Student type with Disc. Diaphragm (b) Student type with Iris Diaphragm and condenser. (c) Student type with Mechanical Stage	Magnification 25 — 600
(d) Research type with Graduated Mechanical stage. (e) Research type with circular stage	Magnification 80 — 2500

(3) Stethescopes

(4) Ear, Nose & Throat Diagnostic sets

(5) Pressure Gauges

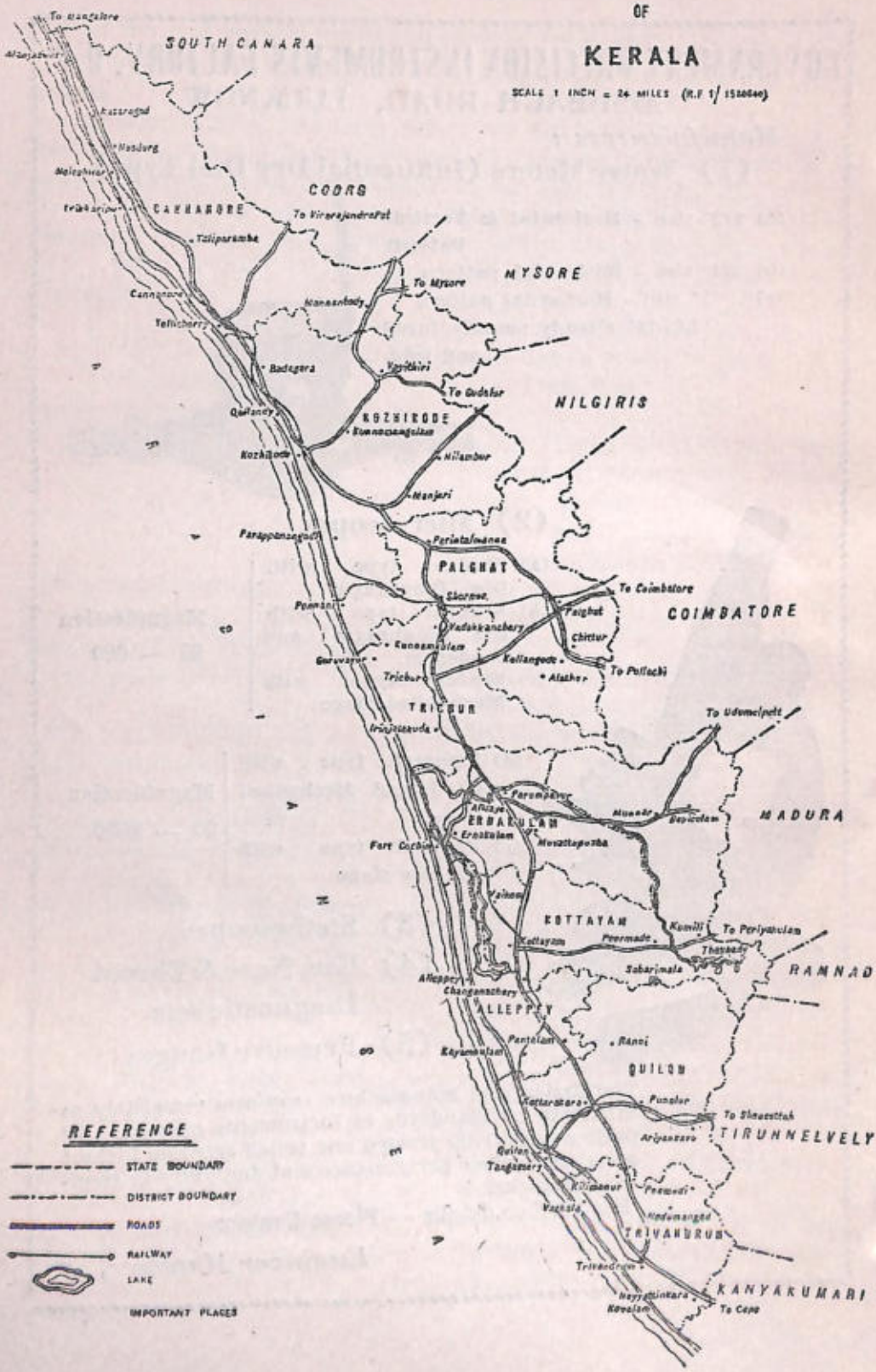
The design and manufacture conform completely to International standards in Instruments practice. All parts are specially treated and tested ensuring highest accuracy, perfect performance and durability in tropical conditions.

For further details — Please Contact

Engineer Manager,

MAP
OF
KERALA

SCALE 1 INCH = 24 MILES (R.F 1/ 1520640)



REFERENCE

- STATE BOUNDARY
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- ROADS
- RAILWAY
- LAKE
- IMPORTANT PLACES

CHAPTER XXXII

KERALA

Capital : Trivandrum
Area : 15003 Sq. Miles
Population : 1,35,49,118
Main Language : Malayalam

AS a result of the popular revolt against the Communist Government's rule in Kerala since the last General Election in 1957, the President of the Indian Union took over the administration of the State on 31st July, 1959. In response to the wish of large sections of people represented by the non-Communist political parties and other organisations, general elections were held on the 1st February, 1960. The Communist Party was rejected by popular vote and a coalition of the Congress and Praja Socialist Party which commanded an over-whelming majority formed the Ministry and took over the administration of the State on the 22nd February, 1960.

Financial Position

According to the review of the Budget estimate for 1960-61 the revenue of the State stands at Rs. 43,70,91,900 and expenditure charged to revenue at Rs. 45,95,49,700. The Budget estimates thus show a deficit of Rs. 2,24,57,800. The capital expenditure not charged to revenue comes to Rs. 9,78,09,700.

The total public debt of the Kerala Government as on the 31st March, 1960, according to the preliminary accounts of March, was about Rs. 62.21 crores, of which Rs. 43.44 crores represent open market loans raised for financing the expenditure on irrigation, electricity and other development schemes and also for re-lending to local bodies, agriculturists, etc. The balance mainly represents temporary ways and means advances received from the Reserve Bank of India and the State Bank of India.

The figures given below are provisional as the allocation of assets and liabilities between Madras and Kerala, consequent on the re-organisation of States, has not yet been finalised.

Against the outstanding open market loans aggregating Rs. 13.52 crores, the total contribution made to the General Sinking Fund to the end of 1959-60 is Rs. 1.32 crores. It will be seen that

the provision made for the amortisation of the State's open market loans amounts to about 10 per cent of the amount outstanding A substantial portion of the Sinking Fund stands specifically invested in Government securities.

The other main interest-bearing liabilities of the Government as on 31-3-1960 amounted to Rs. 12.76 crores as detailed below:—

	(Rs. in crores)
Savings Bank Deposits - - -	2.03
Provident Fund Deposits - - -	3.85
Reserve Fund of Electricity, Transport and other Commercial Concerns -	4.10
Special Loans - - - - -	0.12
State Insurance Fund - - - -	2.66
TOTAL - - -	12.76

The total liability on which interest is payable thus amounted to about Rs. 74.97 crores as on the 31st March, 1960. The total interest charges according to the Budget Estimates of 1960-61, are only about Rs. 2.55 crores against which a sum of Rs. 0.89 crores is realisable by way of interest on Capital invested in Government Commercial undertakings, etc. The net effect is thus a debit of Rs. 1.66 crores only to the Revenue Account.

Besides the liabilities referred to above, the Government have some liabilities on account of various deposits received by them from Local Funds and from the public from time to time. Government have also given guarantees to certain quasi-Government and other commercial institutions. The ultimate liability to the Government on account of these guarantees will, however, be practically nil.

Against the liabilities mentioned above, the Government's capital and remunerative assets and other investments are worth about Rs. 75.12 crores at the end of March, 1960, as shown below :

	Rs. in crores (Based on Preliminary accounts)
Irrigation, etc. schemes	12.78
Electricity schemes	24.75
Schemes of improvement of Public Health (only from 1957-58 onwards) . .	3.33
Loans and Advances made by the State Government	14.68

	Rs. in crores (Based on Preliminary accounts)
Investments in State Transport and other Government commercial undertakings and investments in shares of commercial concerns	12.89
Surplus investments in gilt-edged securities, bullion accounts and short-term deposits in banks	6.69
TOTAL . . .	75.12

Further, Government have invested Sinking Funds and other earmarked funds mainly in Government securities.

According to the revised estimates for 1959-60 the total assets of the Government amount to Rs. 103.71 crores against a total liability of Rs. 87.86 crores. Thus the assets exceed the liabilities by Rs. 15.85 crores. Besides these assets, the Government also own other extensive and valuable assets in the form of buildings, lands, roads and bridges, forests, etc. which go to reinforce the already sound financial position of the Government.

Elections

Consequent on the taking over of the administration of Kerala by the President and the dissolution of the legislature, the mid-term general elections in Kerala were conducted throughout the State on the 1st February, 1960. Never before in any State in India had an attempt been made to take the poll in one day. The new system of marking on the ballot paper was also adopted, after having been tried, for the first time, durig the Devicolam by-election in 1958.

The final electoral roll of the State, after the disposal of claims and objections totalling nearly 6 lakhs, contained 80.31 lakhs of voters as against 75.14 lakhs for the general elections in 1957. Some 50,000 officers and employees of the State Government briefed for election work were on duty on the due date at the polling stations numbering some 8,700 through the State. Besides the entire Police Force of the State, police contigents from the neighbouring States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Mysore were called in to help maintain law and order on the polling day.

Except for a few minor incidents involving violence polling in Kerala was peaceful and orderly. The percentage of polling,

which exceeded 85, is the highest so far recorded in India; the lively interest evinced by women and their participation in the actual polling can well be said to have set an example to the nation.

Food

With a view to stabilisation of prices of rice in the open market limited quantities of rice are being issued to families in the low income group at subsidised rates. The distribution is done through a net work of fair price shops opened in all parts of the State. There were about 6,000 fair price shops functioning in the State at the end of the period under review. The rice required for the purpose was allotted to the State by the Government of India at the rate of Rs. 16/- per maund and was also issued from the departmental depots at the same rate, the incidental charges being subsidised by the State Government. During the year 1959-60, the Central Government allotted to Kerala a quantity of 1,50,875 tons rice.

One of the important decisions taken by the present Government soon after the assumption of office was to give immediate relief to the millions of hungry mouths of this State in the form of a reduction in the retail price of rice and in the form of an enhancement in the weekly quota of rice distributed through the fair price shops. The price of rice issued from the fair price shops was brought down to As. 8 throughout the State. It is estimated that this reduction of price of rice alone would cause a loss of about a crore of rupees to the Government. Subsquently the weekly quota of rice-distribution through the fair price shops was enhanced to one and half *Edangazhi* from one *Edangazhi*. This enhancement was put into effect from the beginning of May, 1960. From June 1 onwards the quota was again enhanced to two standard *Edangazhis* at the reduced price. Simultaneously arrangements were made to distribute wheat through the fair price shops at the rate of one *Edangazhi* per card, at the reduced price of As. 6½ per *Edangazhi* while non-card owners would get wheat at the rate of As. 7½ per *Edangazhi*.

Along with these relief measures Government took strong steps to check malpractices in the distribution of food grains. Arrangements for inspection of fair price shops and detection of irregularities have been tightened.

As regards supplies through normal trade channels Government deputed Special Officers to the Zones of supply to ensure timely and adequate movement of wagons and to render all possible assistance to the trade. Government have been assured of the

fullest co-operation of the private trade channels in this matter and no shortfall of supplies through these channels is apprehended.

Besides, Government have made representation to the Central Government to increase the present allotment of 180,000 tons of rice. When the quantum of allotment is increased that also would be distributed at the reduced price through the fair price shops. In the budget, provision is made for distributing 180,000 tons of rice and 10.000 tons of wheat at the subsidised rate.

As a result of such relief measures, promptly taken by the Government, the soaring rise of the price of foodgrains could be checked.

With a view to bringing down the price of sugar and arranging distribution on a systematic basis Government took over the distribution of sugar from the South India Sugar Mills Association. Sugar cards were arranged to be issued to heads of families and also to all institutions. With the arrival of stocks from North India and with systematic distribution under the card system through the fair price shops, the supply position improved and the price of sugar in the open market came down.

Industries

Small Scale Industries : Out of the Plan provision of Rs. 31.22 lakhs for the year 1959-60 an amount of Rs. 26,58,039.56 has been spent for the period ending March, 1960. The schemes taken up under small scale industries are, mainly, starting of production cum-training centres, production centres, common facility service centre, loans to small scale industrialists and strengthening of staff.

Industrial Estates : Out of the total provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for 1959-60 an amount of Rs. 7.18.659.28 has been spent. Construction of five Industrial Estates at Pappanamcode, Kollakadavu Ettumanoor, Ollur and Olavakkode have been completed and have started functioning. The Estate at Palayad is nearing completion and is expected to be occupied by industrialists shortly. Besides, land has been acquired for a small Industrial Estate at Veli in Paliuruthy C.D. Block and construction work has been taken up.

Handlooms : Handloom industry provides work for nearly three lakhs of persons in the State. Development work during the year was mainly the promotion of marketing and publicity, issue of loans to cooperative societies, starting of common facility centres like dye houses and pattern weaving factory, research and improving technique and production, conversion of handlooms to

power looms and establishment of cooperative spinning mill. Against a provision of Rs. 26 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 23.69 lakhs was spent during 1959-60. Nine more weavers' cooperative societies were organised bringing the total number of such societies in the State to 392. 1930 weavers were brought within the cooperative fold raising the total number to 47,495. The production on looms in the cooperative fold duing the year was 24.3 million yards. For promotion of marketing 10 sales depots were opened bringing the total number of depots to 89. For dyeing yarn five more dye houses were opened in five districts. The total number of dye houses at present is 17.

A team of Designers and Examiners is engaged in the regularisaion of production of handloom fabrics. Machinery was got for the bleaching and calendering plant at Neyyattinkara and the Cotton Spinning Mill. Cannanore.

The Government of India have sanctioned the installation of 1,500 powerlooms in the Handloom Sector. Steps were taken for the purchase of 500 looms towards the close of 1959-60.

The construction of a housing colony of 36 houses for weavers was started during the year.

Coir: The total Plan provision for the development of the coir industry on a cooperative basis is Rs. 150.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 43.97 lakhs has been spent during the first three years of the Plan. An amount of Rs. 1,80,609 has been spent for the year 1959-60.

Handicrafts: An amount of Rs. 1,58,329.91 has been spent during the year 1959-60. All the training schemes sanctioned for the 2nd Five-Year Plan were ordered to be stopped in 1958-59 by the All India Handicrafts Board consequent on the change of their policy. Now schemes for starting two class I depots, two class II depots, two common facility service centres for Bell metal industry, economic survey of handicrafts, production-cum-training centres for coconut shell articles, coconut pith craft, papier mache, screw-pine articles and a research cane design centre for bamboo products were taken up during the current year.

Sericulture: Introduction of sericulture was taken up for providing subsidiary occupation to the ex-Servicemen colonists of Wynad. Colonists are encouraged to plant mulberry by giving loan and disease-free layings supplied to the colonists for breeding. In 1959-60 sanction was accorded to construct a small cocoon godown cum-drying chamber at a total cost of Rs. 6,700/- and the work of

construction was taken up. The total area of mulberry cultivation at Ambalavayal is 49 acres excluding five acres owned by the farm.

Large scale industries : In the Government managed industrial concerns there was a sustained effort to improve the working and increase production. Government sponsored industries in the private sector also received earnest attention. The scheme for the Cannanore Co-operative Spinning Mill made much headway during the period under review. Steps have been taken to establish two sugar factories on co-operative basis, one in Chittoor and the other in Central Travancore area. The foundation stone for the factory building of the Premier Tyres Ltd., in which Government have offered to take shares worth Rs. 50 lakhs, was laid by the Prime Minister in January, 1960. The proposal for starting a steel re-rolling mill in Kerala has taken definite shape with the granting by the Central Government of a license for the purpose to a private company.

The Government of India have announced their decision to locate in this State the Phyto-Chemical Plant which is one of the units of the Drugs Projects to be established in India with U.S.S.R. collaboration. A team of Soviet experts visited the State and tentatively selected a site at Neriamangalam for location of the plant.

Industrial Policy : The present Government have recently announced their industrial policy of maximum aid to industrialists and fair deal for labour as their objectives. Consistent with the principle that in a socialist democracy labour should be an enthusiastic partner in the common task of development, the Government, while upholding the legitimate claims of labour, stress the importance of discipline and the supreme need for the maintenance of high productivity standards. The policy statement says that while it will be the earnest endeavour of Government to see that basic industries reserved for the public sector are located in Kerala, Government recognise that the private sector has necessarily to play a very vital role in the industrialisation of the State. In the case of large scale and medium industries, assistance will be given by the provision of land by acquisition if necessary, supply of cheap power, assistance to obtain licenses and in suitable cases financial participation. Assistance to small scale industries will be in the form of provision of built-up factory accommodation at concessional rates in industrial estates, supply of machinery on easy hire purchase terms, provision of credit facilities, provision of marketing and technical assistance and assistance in securing materials like iron and steel.

Cooperation

The number of working Cooperative Societies under the control of the Cooperative Department during 1959-60 increased from 4323 at the beginning of the year to 4466 at the end of the year.

The total amount of loans issued by the Apex and Central Cooperative Financing Institutions during the period is as indicated below :

By Kerala State Cooperative Bank	—	Rs. 1,50,03739
By Kerala Central Land Mortgage Bank	—	Rs. 9,37,006
By Central Cooperative Banks	—	Rs. 2,51,35,799

Some 15 Societies have been given loan and subsidy for construction of godowns during the year. The total amount of loan and subsidy given on this account was Rs. 1,09,232 and Rs. 36,410 respectively.

The scheme of subsidising large-sized societies and banks to meet the cost of managerial staff was continued.

Five Primary Land Mortgage Banks have been organised so far and supervisory staff appointed in the case of three banks. During the year nine primary marketing societies were organised. Eight societies have been given share contribution at the rate of Rs. 10,000. Sanction for the payment of loan and subsidy to five marketing societies has been accorded for godowns and an amount of Rs. 93,750 was given as loan and Rs. 31,250 as subsidy.

An Apex Marketing Society was registered and given a share contribution of Rs. 1 lakh in 1959-1960.

Eight farming societies have been organised so far during the period under report. Share capital loans amounting to Rs. 25,330 have been sanctioned in 1959-60 to the societies organised. Grants at Rs. 250 as sanctioned by Government have been paid to 20 societies during the current year.

The expenditure in respect of the Nediyiruppu Colonisation Scheme till the end of March, 1960 was Rs. 24,526,34.

Training programme for cooperative personnel was continued. Three more centres have been started during the current year.

The Kerala State Warehousing Corporation has been formed and a share capital contribution of Rs. 2 lakhs was given to the Corporation in 1959-60.

Agriculture

Out of a total outlay of Rs. 249.59 lakhs made in the Second Five-Year Plan for the Schemes under Agricultural production, the budget provision of 1959-60 was Rs. 74.17 lakhs. Under the scheme for the establishment of seed farms, 24 farms have been sanctioned by the Government during the Second Plan out of which eleven farms started working by the end of 1959. At present there are five nurseries functioning under the arecanut development scheme. About 1,24,000 seedlings were supplied from these nurseries till December, 1959. Steps were taken for the issue of loans to arecanut growers. An area of about 60,000 acres was treated under plant protection work against pests and diseases. Research work on bunchy top disease of banana and a survey of the incidence of disease on cardamom plantations were in progress during the year 1959-60. Till the end of December, 1959, 1573 lbs. glyricidia seeds and 48.5 lakh numbers of cuttings and seedlings were distributed to the cultivators under the scheme for distribution of green manure seeds. Besides this, 628 lbs of indigofera seeds and 5.49 lakh number of cuttings were also distributed to the cultivators. During the period April to December, 1959, 16,300 tons of urban compost and 69,220 tons of rural compost were produced. The schemes for the development of cashew, sugarcane, and coconut were continued during the period. An area of 1635 acres of land was brought under cashew cultivation and 1225 quality seedlings and 271 layers were also distributed during the the period April to December 1959. In order to demonstrate the efficacy of scientific methods of sugarcane cultivation 70 demonstration plots were laid out in the non-factory area and 30 demonstration plots in the factory area. About 234 coconut demonstration plots and four nurseries were also started. During the above period 18 lakhs sprayings were conducted for the control of coconut disease. Out of 500 demonstration plots targeted for the Japanese method of paddy cultivation, 209 plots were established during the *Virippu* season. The schemes for the study of acid soils, the imported and improved agricultural machinery etc. were under implementation. The various research schemes under agriculture were also continued during the period.

Community Development

The provision for the Community Development Programme as approved by the Planning Commission in the Second Plan is Rs. 147.84 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 306.73 lakhs has been spent till the end of 1959-60. Against a targeted amount of Rs. 92.21 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 108.47 lakh was spent during 1959-60 and the physical

targets for the year also were fully achieved. Thus 8 Blocks were set up covering a population of 7.1 lakhs in 78 villages. The State has been delimited into 143 N.E.S. Blocks. At the end of the fourth year of the Plan period, there were 87 Blocks, five C. D. Blocks and 10 pre-extension Blocks, 54 Stage 1 Blocks and 18 Stage II Blocks.

Animal Husbandry

The main emphasis in the Second Plan schemes for animal husbandry was on cattle development. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 112.16 lakhs for the entire Plan period, a sum of Rs. 62.37 lakhs was spent till 1959-60. During the year 1959-60, sanction was accorded for 26 development schemes costing in all Rs. 15.47 lakhs. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 13.52 lakhs.

During the year under review, two key village centres were started and four veterinary hospitals and six dispensaries were opened in addition to converting two stockmen stations into dispensaries. The scheme for the expansion of the Veterinary college has been implemented fully. Nine cattle shows were conducted during the year. The schemes for cross breeding of cattle, supply of mineral mixture and improvement of dairy farms, all recorded good progress during the year. In the poultry development sector 6 poultry Development Centres were opened during the year under the All-India Poultry Development Scheme while only four had been targeted for the year.

Forests

The financial allocation for Forest Development in the Second Five-Year Plan of the State was Rs. 128.24 lakhs. The annual plan for 1959-60 had provided Rs. 29.69 lakhs for schemes under Forests. Of this, the expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 13.9 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 12.16 lakhs set apart for nationalisation of private forests could not be spent as necessary legislation for the same was not enacted. A forest museum was opened at the Department headquarters. An area of 2100 acres was planted with hardwood species, mainly teak, overhitting the target for the year by more than 1200 acres. Softwood plantations were raised on an area of 2500 acres as against the target of 2375 acres. Cashew afforestation was effected on an area of about 1800 acres. Under a pilot scheme an area of about 330 acres was afforested with eucalyputs and 75 acres with wattle.

Fisheries

Against a provision of Rs. 22.00 lakhs for fisheries development an expenditure of Rs. 16.50 lakhs was actually incurred dur-

ing the year 1959-60. Fourteen fishermen cooperative societies for the issue of loans to fishermen were registered. The construction of the building for the ice plant at Kayamkulam was almost completed and sites for two ice plants at Blangad and Pazhayangadi were acquired. Arrangements have also been made for the purchase of 25 mechanised boats during 1959-60. The construction of of the boat building yard at Vizhinjom is fast nearing completion.

Housing and Colonisation

Under subsidised industrial housing scheme, out of a provision of Rs. 1.75 lakhs, Rs. 92,000 have been spent during the period under review. Some 100 houses are under construction. The achievement under settlement scheme so far is the completion of 674 houses. Out of Rs. 6 lakhs allotted for 1959-60 an amount of Rs. 5.08 lakhs has been spent excluding administrative expenses.

Under poor housing scheme an amount of Rs. 1.01 lakhs was spent in 1959-60 as against an allotment of Rs. one lakh. Some 42 houses have been constructed.

The allotment under low income group housing scheme was almost fully utilised. Out of a total amount of Rs. 20.19 lakhs an amount of Rs. 19.18 lakhs was spent. Some 356 houses have been constructed.

The allotment for High Range Colonisation scheme was Rs. 7.42 lakhs out of which Rs. 5.83 lakhs have been spent. Agricultural loans, house loans, livestock loans and implements loans were granted to the colonists. An amount of Rs. 4.49 lakhs was spent under the Wynad Colonisation Scheme. Some 50 persons were settled under the Attappady Valley Colonisation Scheme. The expenditure under the scheme was Rs. one lakh as against a provision of Rs. 2.15 lakhs.

Irrigation

Irrigation schemes costing Rs. 863.48 lakhs have been included in the Second Plan. During the First and Second Plan periods works on sixteen major schemes were started and of these Peechi, Vazhani, Chalakudy and Walayer Irrigation Schemes were completed. All works costing more than Rs. 10 lakhs are classified as major irrigation works. During 1959-60 the works on the dam were completed in the Neyyar I stage, Walayar and Malampuzha Project. Works relating to the canal system also were almost completed in the case of the Ualayar and Malampuzha Projects. As against a provision of Rs. 220.11 lakhs about Rs. 190 lakhs were spent in the year 1959-60.

During the financial year 1959-60 an amount of Rs. 86.11 lakhs was sanctioned for the minor irrigation works. The additional irrigation potential expected during the year 1959-60 is 37,200 acres under major and medium irrigation and 47,800 acres under minor irrigation.

Power

The Second Five-Year Plan for Power development in Kerala contemplates a total expenditure of Rs. 23.45 crores : Rs. 11.4 crores in hydro-electric projects and Rs. 12.05 crores for expansion of the transmission and distritution net work and rural electrification. The Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Project 2nd Stage, the Sengulam Hydro-Electric Project and the Poringalkuthu Hydro-Electric Project 1st Stage have already been completed, the first two during the First-Plan and the third as spill-over scheme. Under the Poringalkuthu Second Stage for the erection of a 4th generating set the plant was completed and test loaded in February, 1960.

As against the budget provision of Rs. 410.00 lakhs for power development schemes including transmission and distribution for the year 1959-60, an amount of Rs. 442.82 lakhs was spent during that year. Major Projects taken up in the Second Plan were Neriamangalam, Panniyar, Sholayar and Pamba Hydro-electric projects. For the power projects an amount of Rs. 225 lakhs was provided for the financial year 1959-60 and a sum of Rs. 196.35 lakhs was spent during the year.

There was good progress in the transmission, distribution and rural electrification schemes. Against a target of connecting up 22504 consumers, installing 11083 street lights and opening 268 new centres, the achievement recorded was 25092 new consumers connected up, 21643 new street lights installed, and 183 new centres opened during the year 1959-60. An amount of Rs. 246.47 lakhs was spent during the year for transmission, distribution and rural electrification schemes against the budget provision of Rs. 185.00 lakhs.

Health Services

Out of a total provision of Rs. 847.74 lakhs for Medical and Public Health in the Second Plan the provision for the financial year 1959-60 was Rs. 232.58 lakhs. The number of Government dispensaries in Kerala which stood at 164 at the end of the First Five-Year Plan increased to 189 by the end of 1959. During 1959-60, eight major hospitals and five taluq headquarters hospitals were improved. The two leprosy hospitals in the State were provided with additional beds and a home for the healthy children of

of patients was completed. Forty primary health units, nine secondary health units, six maternity homes and 110 M.C.H. Centres were opened by the end of 1959. The number of family planning centres also increased during the year. The training schemes of the Public Health Department viz. training of Midwives in Family Planning Work, Health Visitors' Course, etc. were continued during 1959-60.

The different departments in the two Medical Colleges in the State at Trivandrum and Calicut were expanded and equipped.

Indigenous systems of medicine were given encouragement by the State and during 1959-60 four Ayurvedic hospitals and eleven dispensaries were opened. The Five Homeo dispensaries opened earlier continued to be financed by the Department of Indigenous Medicines.

Water Supply and Drainage

The urban water supply schemes now under execution by the Public Health Engineering Department are the Quilon, Kottayam, Trichur, Palghat and Ernakulam-Mattancherry Water Supply Schemes. All these schemes are making very good progress. Kottayam, Trichur and Palghat Water Supply Schemes are expected to be completed during this year itself.

The two major Drainage Schemes now in progress are the Trivandrum Drainage Scheme Block 'B' and the Ernakulam-Mattancherry Drainage Scheme. The Trivandrum Drainage Scheme is in good progress and work has only been just started in the Ernakulam-Mattancherry Drainage Scheme.

Under the rural water supply scheme, 25 tube wells in different parts of the State were completed during the year. 12 tube wells are nearing completion and works on 13 other tube wells are progressing.

Seven rural water supply schemes were completed, seven schemes are nearing completion and 20 others are in good progress.

Education

Kerala is the most advanced State in the matter of education. The percentage of literacy which was 47.38 in 1957-58 must be higher now in view of the continued progress in the field of education. In the Second Plan a provision of Rs. 1033 lakhs has been made for schemes under Education. Some 140 schools were newly opened during this academic year (1960-61). Under the scheme 'provision of mid-day meals' poor school children were given meals

regularly in Alleppey and Kozhikode districts. On the recommendations of the Kerala Sangeeta Nataka Academy, over Rs. 15,000 were spent during the year for the payment of grants for dance, drama and music.

Four delegates from the State were selected and sent to Delhi to attend the 'workshop' on co-relation conducted by the National Institute of Basic Education during May 1959. Three Hindi Teachers were deputed to attend the seminar of Hindi teachers organised by the Rajasthan Government at Udaipur. A Bureau of Educational Research and Studies has been set up in the Education Department under the charge of a Director. Out of the financial target of Rs. 16.05 lakhs set apart for the schemes under Collegiate Education, a sum of Rs. 11.16 lakhs was spent during 1959-60. More than 60% of the financial target has been achieved in the field of technical education during 1959-60.

Expansion schemes were under implementation in the College of Engineering, Trivandrum, Government Polytechnic, Kalamassery and Kerala Government Polytechnic, Calicut. Under these schemes the annual intake of the Engineering College, Trivandrum and Kerala Government Polytechnic have been increased from 100 and 80 respectively to 210 and 200 respectively.

Labour

Labour and Labour Welfare Schemes are given due consideration in the Second Five-Year Plan. The total outlay proposed in the Plan for these schemes is Rs. 42.44 lakhs which is made up of Rs. 27.20 lakhs for the Industrial Training Centres. Rs. 11.80 lakhs for the Employees' State Insurance and Rs. 3.44 lakhs for the Employment Service Scheme. At present there are six industrial training centres in the State which impart training to the workers in accordance with the policy and standards prescribed by the Government of India. For the development of these training centres an amount of Rs. 21.65 lakhs was provided in 1959-60.

Employees State Insurance Scheme : This provides for medical benefits to the insured workers in factories. The total number of persons insured under the Scheme at the beginning of 1959-60 was 34400. During that year 17,000 workers were additionally brought under the scheme, thus making the total coverage 51,400. The number of full-time Employees' State Insurance Dispensaries increased from 14 to 23 during 1959-60. Out of the budgeted provision of Rs. 15.85 lakhs for Employees' State Insurance Scheme, an amount of Rs. 9.91 lakhs was spent during 1959-60.

Employment Exchange: There are nine Employment Exchanges functioning in the State, one in each revenue district. A University Employment Bureau, mainly to provide information about employment opportunities to University graduates was opened during 1959-60. Special units for youth employment service and employment counselling service also were established at the Trivandrum and Ernakulam employment exchanges under the vocational guidance programme to help employment seekers. The provision for employment service for the year 1959-60 was Rs. 1.76 lakhs and an amount of Rs. 1.97 lakhs was spent during the period.

Industrial Relations: A total of 7467 disputes were handled by the officers of the Department including 723 disputes which were pending disposal at the end of the previous year. Some 6638 disputes were settled by conciliation and negotiation and one dispute was referred for arbitration and 235 disputes were referred for adjudication. The remaining 593 disputes remained unsettled at the end of the year under review.

In addition to the Industrial Relations Committees which existed previously, Government constituted Industrial Relations Committees for the timber industry, the toddy tapping Industry, the Cashew Industry and the Working Journalists and the Labour Liaison Committee during 1959-60. The Industrial Relations Committee rendered creditable service in standardising wage rates and work loads and settling the issues relating to bonus and handling other problems in labour management relations.

The State Evaluation and Implementation Committee constituted early in 1959 which is charged with the work of seeing to the implementation of awards, settlements, agreements and enforcing the provisions of the Code of Discipline, functioned successfully during the period. The Committee also took active steps to ensure the Code of Discipline being adhered to by both the employers and trade unions.

Welfare Measures: Two trade schools for imparting vocational training to the rubber plantation workers and their children were started during the period. Training in tailoring and embroidery, handloom weaving, carpentry and smithy are given in the above two institutions, one at Mundakkayam and the other at Pathanamthitta. Four Cooperative Societies each with a training centre under it were sponsored for providing welfare measures to tea plantation workers in addition to one already in existence at Peermade.

Plantation Labour Housing Scheme : An amount of Rs. 45,200|- was disbursed towards loan under the scheme. 32 houses have been completed and the construction of 20 houses has reached roof level. Construction of 10 more houses has been started during the period.

Trade Unions : At the beginning of the year, 1550 registered unions were functioning in the State. Some 201 trade unions were newly registered during the period, and 88 unions were cancelled during the period. At the end of the year the number of the unions stood at 1663.

Enforcement of Labour Enactments : Minimum rates of wages were fixed in respect of employment in Timber and in Printing Presses.

Some 237 factories were registered during the period. 4518 inspections were made by the Inspectors of Factories under the Act. Prosecutions were launched against 104 employers for non-compliance with the provisions of the Act. 78 employers were convicted.

The Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation decided 261 cases and an amount of Rs. 1,37,001 was disbursed towards workmen's compensation.

Social Welfare

The State Social Welfare Board continued its welfare activities through the Social Welfare Extension Projects during the year 1959-60. Two remand homes, two juvenile courts and six clubs and parks for children were newly set up during 1959-60. A provision of Rs. 30.49 lakhs was made in the Second Plan for Social Welfare Schemes including the Social Welfare Board, the budget privision for the year 1959-60 being Rs. 9.60 lakhs.

Weights & Measures

The scheme for the enforcement of metric system of weights had already been introduced in the Kozhikode, Ernakulam and Quilon Districts. The scheme was further extended to the remaining six Districts from 1-10-1959. Sufficient number of personnel for appointment of Inspectors of Weights and Measures in all the Districts were trained and posted. Altogether five manufacturers' licences and 94 dealers, licences have been issued in the State during the year 1959-60. The verification and stamping of the new weights have already commenced in the Districts of Trivandrum, Quilon and Kozhikode and the new weights are exposed for sale in the market.

The recalibration of the petrol pumps in the State is nearing completion.

State Transport

An Inter-State Express Service between Cannanore and Mysore was started by the State Transport Department on 1-9-1959.

The fares and fare stages were rationalised and the fares were fixed at multiples of 10 nP with effect from 1-9-1959. The minimum fares for shuttles and main line services were reduced to 10 nP.

The Department operated during the year 2,40,10,397 gross miles and transported 8,53,23,910 passengers. The number of routes and route mileage under operation at the end of the year under report was 295 and 5774 miles respectively.

The vehicle strength of the Department increased by 28 during this year, the total number of vehicles held by the Department on 31-3-1960 being 666. A Regional Workshop was opened at Alwaye.

* * *

Governor : SHRI B. RAMAKRISHNA RAO (Up to July 1, 1960)

SHRI V. V. GIRI (From July 1, 1960)

*Ministers**	*Portfolios*
Shri Pattom A. Thanu Pillai, *Chief Minister.*	.. General Administration, Planning, Community Development, Municipalities and Panchayats.
Shri R. Shankar.	.. Finance, Social Welfare and Co-operation.
Shri P. T. Chacko	.. Home, Police and Jails.
Shri K. A. Damodara Menon	Industries, Commerce.
Shri T. T. Ummer Koya	.. Information and Publicity, Education and Sports.
Shri K. T. Achutan	.. Transport and Labour.
Shri E. P. Poulose	.. Food and Agriculture.
Shri V. K. Velappan	.. Public Health, Electricity, Devaswams and Charitable Institutions.
Shri Damodaran Potti	.. Public Works and Tourism.
Shri K. Chandrasekharan	.. Law, Revenue, Justice, Excise and Prohibition.
Shri K. Kunhambu	.. Harijan Uplift and Registration.

* The Ministry began functioning from February 22, 1960.

TOWARDS PROSPERITY

SECOND PLAN ACHIEVEMENTS IN BIHAR

Bihar has attained significant progress in various sectors of nation-building activities, during the first four years of the Second Five Year Plan period.

An additional production potential of nearly 12 lakh tons of foodgrains per annum has been created.

The irrigational schemes have been able to benefit an additional area of 6.07 lakh acres of land.

The Kosi Project has reached its final phase of completion and work on the Gandak Project has been taken up.

A Heavy Machine Building Plant with its Foundry Forge component at Hatia (Ranchi), an Insulator Factory at Syamlong (Ranchi), an Oil Refinery and a Power House at Barauni and a Superphosphate Factory at Sindri are among the notable achievements in the industrial sector.

The Community Development programme has been extended to more than half of the State, 333 C. D. Blocks and 52 Pre-Extension Blocks have been opened.

For an all-round expansion of educational facilities in the State, 4 new Universities—one in each Division—have been established in place of the two old ones. A Sanskrit University has been founded at Darbhanga. An Agricultural College, and a Medical College at Ranchi and an Engineering College at Jamshedpur have been opened; a College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry at Ranchi and an Agricultural College at Dholi (Muzaffarpur) are being opened shortly.

The scheme of free and compulsory primary education has been introduced in selected areas of all the districts in the State

1,634 towns and villages have been electrified.

9,746 Gram Panchayats have been notified covering

64,670 villages with a population of about 3 crores.

Issued by the Public Relations Department
Bihar.

CHAPTER XXXIII

MADHYA PRADESH

Capital : Bhopal
Area : 1,71,210 sq. miles
Population : 2,60,71,637
Main language : Hindi

THE year 1959-60 showed marked progress of the State in many spheres. This was the fourth year of the State's 2nd Plan and several important Plan Projects, both in the national and State sector, had either fulfilled their targets or were about to do so. The largest national project of the State viz. Bhilai, had already gone into production and was already exporting steel. The 64-crore Chambal Multipurpose Project was expected to supply electricity and start irrigation very shortly. The Project would make possible the development of large areas in dacoit-infested districts of Bhind and Morena and supply electricity down to Bhopal. The Heavy Electrical Factory, Bhopal, was another national project in the State. It has started production in the first week of July, 1960. Preparation for a 400-crore 3rd Plan for the State, aiming at an all-sided development, with a view to exploiting, particularly, the State's vast industrial potentialities, is nearing completion.

The State had one of the best food crops for the past several years during the year. The Madhya Pradesh Foodgrain (Restriction on border movement) Order, 1959, was enforced in the State from April, 1959. Also, the Madhya Pradesh Control of Distribution of Foodgrain Order was promulgated in the State in June, 1959 for all the major foodgrains. These measures succeeded in keeping food prices well within check and the food position in the State was easy.

To ensure fair prices for their produce to the cultivators, both the Government of India and the State Government purchased foodgrains as a measure of price support. Until March, 1960, the Government of India had purchased 4 lakh tons of Rice and the State Government 20,000 tons of paddy. 50,552 tons of wheat were also purchased upto the end of March, 1960. Out of the stocks procured by the State Government, foodgrains were sold to West Bengal, Bombay and Mysore States on no-profit-no-loss basis. Until March, 1960, 25,558 tons of wheat and 78,196 tons of rice were sold to these States.

The Law and Order situation in the State remained satisfactory. There was a general decline in the incidence of crime and spectacular successes were achieved in the anti-dacoity operations. Six of the most notorious and dreaded gangs of dacoits, including those of Rupa, Amritlal, Lalsingh, Gabbar, Barelal and Ochhā—Kachhi, were wiped out with the liquidation of the gang-leaders and most of their associates. In all, 68 dacoits were killed, 470 arrested and 225 fire-arms with several rounds of ammunition recovered from their possession. Indeed, with the liquidation of these gangs the dacoity menace had almost been brought under control. The *Gram Raksha Samitis* had contributed in no small measure to this success. They had not merely proved a deterrent to the desperadoes but restored peace and confidence among the people of the dacoit-infested areas.

Much headway was made in respect of the integration of services and the finalisation of departmental set-up for various departments. The Cadre-cum-Integrated Pay Structure Committee appointed by the Government to go into this question had completed its work in respect of 58 out of a total of 63 government establishments. Besides, the Committee finalised its recommendations for unification of pay scales in the various establishments. Out of these the Government have sanctioned unified pay scales in respect of the following :

(i)	Gazetted	50 out of 58
(ii)	Class III (Executive)	46 out of 52
(iii)	Class III (Ministerial)	51 out of 55
(iv)	Class IV	50 out of 55

During the year, the Government also appointed a Pay Committee to examine matters pertaining to the structure of emoluments and conditions of service of their employees. The Committee had already submitted its report to the Government and recommendations made by it were under examination.

As an important first step in the implementation of the Government's progressive land policy, the Land Revenue Code, which was enacted earlier, was brought into force this year replacing 14 diverse systems of land tenure prevalent in the State. The Minimum Agricultural Wages Act was also brought into force this year. Another legislative measure of great import was the bill providing for the fixation of ceiling on land holdings which was put through during the last budget session of the Vidhan Sabha. The Act fixes 28 standard acres as ceiling on possession of land by a family consisting of husband and wife, which, in effect, means 28

acres of land getting water from the Government sources for more than one crop or 56 acres of land getting water for one crop or 84 acres of dry land. A provision has also been made for the retention of 5 standard acres of land for each dependent to the minimum extent of 5 dependents.

In the sphere of Labour Welfare three important Labour Laws viz. Madhya Pradesh Industrial Workmen's (standing orders) Act 1959, the Indian Trade Unions (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Act and the Minimum Wages (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Act 1959, were enacted and would have far reaching effect in ameliorating the condition of industrial workers.

Following the recommendations made by the Rural and Urban Local Self-Government Committees appointed by the Government earlier, two bills, one for the Urban Local Self-Government administration and the other for rural areas were introduced in the legislature during the year. These are now before Select Committees of the House. A significant feature of the Rural Local Self-Government Bill is the elimination of electioneering, while still retaining the democratic character, by providing for the representation of each family in the village by one member.

The acute problem of dearth of office and residential accommodation in the capital city of Bhopal was gradually being solved over the past three years and construction work at a cost of more than Rs. 3.50 lakhs had been completed. During the year under review, an expenditure of Rs. 141.46 lakhs was incurred on this account and several new works were taken up. These included the construction of 2 high schools, 4 primary schools, 2 pre-primary schools, a 75 bed-hospital, sewerage and water supply schemes and 1250 residential quarters. Besides, temporary office buildings were also being put up to house a number of offices, mainly those of the heads of department which are being shifted to the capital city.

To deal with complaints of corruption and misconduct in respect of public servants, the State Government constituted the Madhya Pradesh Anti-Corruption Board with effect from November 1, 1959. 18 Departmental Standing Committees were also constituted during the year for different departments of the Government each with the departmental Minister as Chairman, to advise the Government in the matters and schemes involving important questions of general policy or large expenditure.

Financial Position

The budget for the year 1959-60 was anticipated to open with a minus balance of Rs. 206.77 lakhs. The year, however, actually opened with a minus balance of Rs. 376.58 lakhs. The total revenue as anticipated in the original budget was Rs. 5,937.15 lakhs, while it was estimated at Rs. 6,245.41 lakhs in the revised estimates. The revised estimate showed an improvement of Rs. 308.26 lakhs over the original estimate due mainly to improvement in the State sources of revenue. On the expenditure side the budget estimate was Rs. 5,844.29 lakhs including Rs. 1,284.95 lakhs for the Plan schemes. The revised estimate was, however, Rs. 5,996.45 lakhs which showed an increase of Rs. 152.15 lakhs over the original estimate. There had been an increase among other things on account of grant of interim relief to low-paid Government employees. Also, the disbursement of loans to agriculturists and others during the current year was more than anticipated in the budget estimates.

The Plan out-lay for the year under review was Rs. 3,496 lakhs but following difficulties in resources position, the expenditure on Plan schemes was reduced to Rs. 3,366 lakhs.

Agriculture

All-out efforts were made during the year to step up agricultural production. The Rabi and Kharif Campaigns launched during the year yielded very satisfactory results. The campaigns designed to popularise improved methods of cultivation, to provide improved seed, to ensure maximum utilisation of irrigation facilities farmyard manure, compost etc. and to elicit people's cooperation in the drive for increased food production had caught the people's imagination. Nearly 194,860 maunds of wheat, 15,166 maunds of gram and 75,076 maunds of other cereal seed was distributed during the Rabi campaign and 39,167 maunds of paddy, 6,924 maunds of juar, 2,959 maunds of maize and 1,290 tons of sann and other seed for green manuring were distributed during the Kharif Campaign. The Japanese and modified Japanese methods of paddy cultivations were applied over an area of 36,166 acres.

With a view to giving incentive to individual farmers for increasing agricultural production, crop competitions were organised. Some 2,566 farmers participated in these competitions. 30 Seed Multiplication Farms were also started during the year thus bringing the total of Government Agricultural Farms to 95.

Attention was also paid to the development of commercial crops. An area of 4,090 acres was covered with improved sugar-cane seed. 93 new wells were sunk, 97 old wells were repaired and 15 pump-

ing sets and 7 persian wheels were installed for providing irrigation to sugar-cane crop. Besides, chemical fertilizers and other manures were also distributed for this crop. In view of the preference shown by Indian mills for medium and long staple cotton 53,156 maunds of improved cotton seed were distributed among the farmers. Plant protection measures were applied over an area of 2,43,251 acres. Horticulture also continued to receive due attention during the year.

Soil conservation work was done over an area of 4,407 acres besides ravine reclamation work which was in progress at Bagchini. Agricultural research for evolving better seed, improved methods of cultivation and farm-management and such other allied subjects was taken up at the various research institutes and stations located in various parts of the State.

During the year under review, there were 1,137 students on the rolls of the five Agriculture Colleges in the State. Four of these colleges provide post-graduate course in various subjects. Training in agriculture was also imparted by the two diploma institutes of the State. Besides, a number of Basic Agriculture Extension Training Centres continued to function during the year. With a view to acquainting progressive farmers with the advances made in the field of agriculture, both in India and abroad, some 1,600 progressive farmers of the State drawn at the rate of about 7 from each Development Block were sent at Government expense, in three special trains, to witness the World Agriculture Fair held at Delhi.

Animal Husbandry

During the year under review, efforts continued to be made for the improvement of the large live-stock population of the State. 52 more hospitals and dispensaries were opened during the year thus raising the number of hospitals to 232 and of dispensaries to 432. In addition, six mobile units were added to 18 such units already functioning in the State for serving the far-flung areas. Under the Rinderpest Eradication Programme which was initiated in 1957-58, 25 lakh head of cattle were protected against this diseases during the year, 85 graduates and 91 stock-men passed out respectively from the two Veterinary Colleges at Jabalpur and Mhow and the two Veterinary Schools in Shivpuri and Rewa and were absorbed in the Veterinary Department. Four officers were also sent abroad for specialised training in various subjects.

Intensive live-stock development work continued through 39 Artificial Insemination Centres, 102 Artificial Insemination Units and 288 Key Village centres. 475 breeding bulls and 80 milch cattle of improved breed were purchased and sent in the field for develop-

ment purposes. To segregate the unproductive, old and non-descript live stock, 3,000 animals were removed to 11 Gosadans functioning in the State. A tannery was also established to process the carcasses obtained from dead animals. One trained team for catching wild and stray cattle was deployed in the Hoshangabad district and completed catching operations during the year.

Development of sheep, wool, goats and poultry also continued at the various State Farms and Extension Centres.

Supply of wholesome milk to cities continued through 7 Government Dairy Farms. During the year, about 13000 maunds of milk was produced and distributed by these farms. The Bhopal Milk Union was supplying about 17 maunds of milk per day to the capital city.

With a view to improving fish-production in the State 6,320 acres of additional water area was surveyed, 30.36 lakhs of fishes were collected, 29.10 lakh fish seed were stocked and 138,700 maunds of fishes were netted and marketed. The extraction of fishes was mostly done through 30 fishermen's cooperative societies functioning in the State.

Irrigation

Nearly 95% of masonry and concrete work on the Gandhi Sagar Dam was completed by the end of the year under review. Out of the revised estimate of Rs. 1,360 lakhs for the dam, Rs. 1,194 lakhs were already spent by March, 1960. The Gandhi Sagar Dam is now ready for impounding water for power generation. Masonry and concrete work on the power house at the dam site was almost completed by February, 1960. 3 generators had already been installed and work on the installation of the fourth one was in progress towards the end of 1959. The first of these generators was expected to be commissioned some time in August, 1960.

When the year 1959-60, closed, work on the Gandhi Sagar Ujjain transmission line had been completed and work on other lines was fast progressing. The transmission lines were expected to be ready about the same time as the commissioning of the first Power Unit.

Nearly 44% of excavation work on the right main canal had been completed by the end of the year. Similarly, about 59% of work on cross-drainage and cross-communication was also completed. Out of an estimated expenditure of Rs. 177.4 lakhs on the construction of canals Rs. 87.9 lakhs were already spent when the year 1959-60 closed. The canals would be ready for irrigating a limited area during the next rabi season.

Preliminary work on the Tawa-multipurpose project was also in progress during the year.

When the year 1959-60 closed, work on Gondli Project in Durg district, Gangulpara Project in Balaghat district, Sapna Project in Betul district, Durkrikheda Project in Hoshangabad district, Mola Project in Guna district and Kundanallah Project in Dhar district had been completed. Head works on 6 projects, viz. Satak in West Nimar, Shivgarh and Bedli in Ratlam, Morwan in Mandsaur, Barodiya in Rajgarh, Maniari Development in Bilaspur, Nandanwan in Tikamgarh were completed and work was progressing on canals. On completion these projects will irrigate about 52,000 acres of land. More than 50% work was completed on 5 Tank Projects viz. Keswa and Dhudhawa in Raipur, Saroda in Durg, Nahlasara in Balaghat and Segwal in West Nimar. Two projects, viz. remodelling of Mahanadi Canals in Raipur and Kedarnalla in Raigarh were in fairly advanced stage of construction. During the year, 39,300 additional acres were brought under irrigation as a result of these schemes. Under the minor irrigation programme 71 schemes costing Rs. 215 lakhs were completed. Besides, 18 tube wells had been installed and work on 42 tube wells was in progress.

Power

With the commissioning of two turbines at the Korba Thermal Power Station, the power resources of the State were augmented by 60,000 k.w. Work was also initiated on the 60,000 k.w. Thermal Power Station at Birsinghpur. In order to meet the increasing demand of power for the Nepa Mills the Chandni Power Station was being expanded to generate additional 10 M.W. of power. Proposals for setting up a super thermal station at Korba to generate 300 M.W. of additional power were also under consideration during the year under review.

Under the Rural Electrification Programme, some 447 villages had been electrified.

Co-operation & Rural Finance

The total number of registered cooperative societies of all types stood at 23,008 on June 30, 1959 as against 20,135 on June 30, 1958, thereby registering an increase of 14.3%. Credit Societies constituted nearly 85% of all the cooperative societies. As against the agriculture credit target of Rs. 1.700 lakhs fixed for the year, the actual achievement was estimated to be around Rs. 1,300 lakhs. The State Government contributed Rs. 10 lakhs by way of share capital to the Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Bank Ltd., the apex cooperative

bank in the State. An amount of Rs. 10.70 lakhs was also contributed by the Government towards the share capital of 17 Central Cooperative Banks.

The target of 1,500 Service Cooperatives fixed for the year was achieved by revitalising and reorganising the existing credit societies and by forming new ones. An amount of Rs. 2.80 lakhs was paid to these societies to engage full or part-time secretaries. Similarly, the target of forming 200 Better Societies set for the year was also fully achieved. 199 of these societies were given Rs. 5.97 lakhs by way of share capital contribution at the rate of Rs. 3,000 per society.

Out of the Plan target of 163 primary marketing societies 132 had so far been established. Of these 40 societies were targeted for the year under report and were registered. Financial assistance of Rs. 16.93 lakhs was given to these societies. During the year under review paddy worth Rs. 99.05 lakhs and wheat worth Rs. 28.50 lakhs was procured by these societies. Loans and subsidies were also sanctioned for the construction of 378 godowns. Of these 238 godowns had already been completed and work on the rest was in various stages of progress.

Training in cooperation continued to receive active attention during the year under review. 413 subordinate officials passed out from the 3 subordinate training institutes functioning in the State. At the Intermediate Officers' Training Centre, Indore and at the Block Level Cooperative Officers' Training Centre, Kota, 27 and 44 candidates respectively were trained. Besides, several officers were also sent outside the State for advanced and specialised training in various fields of co-operation. The programme of educating members and office-bearers of cooperative societies was also under implementation during the year. The State Co-operative Union, the 7 Divisional Cooperative Institutes and the 38 peripatetic training units continued this training and education programme.

Natural Resources

The forests of Madhya Pradesh yielded a revenue of Rs. 895.15 lakhs during the year under review. Steps continued to be taken for the scientific conservation and systematic exploitation of forests. The Forest Department supplied timber, fodder and fire-wood at concessional rates to agriculturists through 3,538 Nistar Centres. 2,109 Cft. of teak logs were supplied to the railways and 306 poles for transmission lines were supplied to the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board and the Posts and Telegraphs Department. Raw materials continued to be supplied to the National News Print and Paper

Mills. The Orient Paper Mills, working under lease, extracted 2,248 tons of bamboos during the year.

Demarcation of forests over an area of 1,140 sq. miles, survey of forest resources over 631 sq. miles and plantation over 2,914 acres were done during the year under review. Besides, 106 miles of roads were repaired, up-graded or built, 70 new buildings were put up and soil conservation work was done over an area of 3,609 acres.

The Forest Nistar Policy Committee appointed by the State Government toured most of the districts during the year and made on-the-spot enquiries into Nistar and grazing problems of these districts. During the 9th Van Mahotsav the Forest Department planted 292,777 trees out of which 197,350 survived. The Department also supplied plants and seed for plantation.

Two extensive deposits of white or greyish marble were discovered during the year in the Bastar district. The samples of marble discovered last year were tested for cutting and polishing with excellent results. In the course of survey mica and sillimanite, a refractory material, were also discovered in the Bastar district. The sillimanite-bearing rocks are estimated to be of the order of 52,530 tons. During the year occurrences of galena and cerrusite were also discovered in Bastar and Surguja districts and extensive deposits of lime kanker were discovered in Mandsaur district.

Industries

A significant step forward was taken in the sphere of industrial expansion with the commissioning of the steel mills at the Bhilai Steel Plant during the year under review. The Heavy Electricals Project is in full steam and started production in July, 1960. A 12-member State Board of Industries and Mineral Resources was constituted during the year for harnessing the vast mineral and natural resources of the State and for promoting industrialisation. During the year under review the report on the Techno Economic Survey of the State, undertaken earlier by a team of experts, was submitted to the Government and is under consideration.

Attention continued to be paid to the Handloom Industry, medium and small-scale industries, handicrafts and Khadi and village industries.

During the year under review, 46 schemes relating to small-scale industries were under implementation. Construction of 5 industrial estates was in progress and preliminary work on six others was taken in hand. 189 co-operatives of small-scale industries had

been formed for various trades and were given subsidies. Similarly a federation of small-scale industries in the State had also been formed and registered.

There were 395 weavers' co-operative societies in the State during the year under review. The annual production of handloom cloth rose to approximately 47 million yards as against 28 million yards in 1957—58. Nearly 4 million yards of cloth was processed and 9,000 pounds of yarn were dyed at the Dying, Bleaching and Calendering Plant at Ujjain.

Training was imparted to artisans and craftsman in crafts like leather, toy-making, lacquer-ware manufacture, papira-mache work manufacturing of rag dolls, potteries and *zari* work. Village industries continued to receive due attention.

The Madhya Pradesh State Industries Act, 1958 and the rules made thereunder were promulgated during the year. Loans to the tune of over Rs. 25 lakhs and subsidies amounting to Rs. 2.618 were given to the industrial co-operatives. Raw materials like steel, cement, coal, caustic soda and non-ferrous metals were procured and distributed to small-scale industry units located in various parts of the State. 219 schemes relating to various crafts and trades were sanctioned for the Development Blocks and were under implementation.

To provide better marketing facilities for the products of handloom, cottage and small-scale industries, 23 Emporia were functioning in various cities and towns of the State. The products of these industries were also exhibited and sold at various exhibitions and fairs during the year.

Education

In pursuance of Government's policy to open primary schools in villages with a population of 500 or more, 600 new primary schools were opened The number of primary school students had doubled since 1956 when the State was formed. Pilot Projects for providing free and compulsory primary education to children in the age group of 6 to 11 years started in 21 selected Development Blocks. To meet the growing demand of trained teachers, 23 new basic training schools were opened during the year under review and the intake of trainees in the existing 16 basic training schools was increased, thereby raising the number of trained teachers from 5,500 to 8,200.

At the secondary stage, 65 high schools were upgraded into higher secondary schools. A unified Board of Secondary Education

for the whole State was also established during the year. About 18,000 students were receiving scholarships and stipends throughout the State during the year.

At the close of the year 1959-60 the number of degree colleges in the State had gone up to 62 as compared with 28 in 1956. The establishment of a naval unit at Bhopal during the year made the National Cadet Corps in Madhya Pradesh fully representative of all the three services—the army, the navy and the air-force.

Public Health

The total number of medical institutions in the State at the close of the year stood at 1,269. During the year 22 Allopathic dispensaries were sanctioned and 5 Dental Clinics, 9 Family Planning clinics, 5 Urban Family Planning Centres, and 70 Rural Family Planning Centres were opened. Besides, 55 Primary Health Centres were opened and a 100-bed T.B. Hospital was established at Raipur. 21 dispensaries were provincialised during the year bringing the total of such dispensaries to 184.

During the year, 144 general beds, 180 T.B. beds and 38 maternity beds were added to the existing hospitals and dispensaries of the State. A programme for eradication of malaria was launched from April 1959 and 29 Units had been established to protect the entire population of the State. A Working Committee of Malaria Eradication was also formed at the State level with a view to solving problems and difficulties that may arise in implementing the programme.

Two filaria survey units continued to function in the State. For the prevention of tuberculosis, 11 B.C.G. teams were working in the State. The work was carried out mainly in the rural areas and the results were very encouraging. A mobile Mass Radiography Unit was also working at Bhopal during the year.

The anti-yaws unit working in the South-Eastern parts of the State had succeeded in obtaining a high percentage of coverage for population at risk in Baster, Sarguja and Bilaspur districts. Besides, detailed survey to determine the definite incidence of this disease was in progress in Rewa, Satna, Shahdol, and Sidhi districts.

In order to control and prevent the incidence of leprosy 2,310 cases were treated at the in-patient institutions, 28 cases were treated in isolation colonies and 5651 cases were treated in leprosy clinics and study-cum-treatment centres. 99 children of leprosy patients who were segregated at children's home were paid capitation grant of Rs. 10 per child per month.

Facilities for the treatment of Venereal diseases exist in all the hospitals of the State. Besides, 1 UNICEF assisted V. D. Unit at Ambikapur and 7 special V.D. clinics in other cities of the State also provided serological, diagonostic and treatment facilities. These hospitals and clinics treated 35,573 cases of V. D. during the year under review.

A pilot project to find out practicable, effective and most economical methods of treatment of trachoma was also launched in the State under the guidance of the Director, Trachoma Control Pilot Project, Aligarh.

For the prevention of epidemic diseases like Cholera, and small-pox intensive vaccination campaigns were launched in rural and urban areas of the State.

In addition to the maternity and child welfare services available in the hospitals of the State, there were 85 maternity and child welfare centres in the State at the close of the year. Efforts were also made to set up 'Matri-Grihas' in the villages. As a result 550 of them had already been established and work on 300 more was nearing completion at the close of the year.

Training of medical and para-medical personal continued to receive attention during the year. 148 students graduated from the 4 medical colleges of the State and 20 students earned post-graduate degrees. Doctors were also sent outside the State and abroad for higher professional training. Besides, 72 compounders, 65 nurses and 91 auxiliary nurse midwives also passed out from various training institutions in the State.

During the year 8 eye-camps were organised departmentally by the Government in different parts of the State while two camps were organised by private charitable organisations.

Twelve new Ayurvedic dispensaries were established in the State during the year under review. A batch of 20 students qualified at the A.M.B.S. Examination from the Government Ayurvedic College at Gwalior and 18 students passed from the State-aided Ayurvedic College at Indore. During the year, Government also sanctioned a grant of Rs. 3,000 to the Mahakoshal Board of Ayurvedic and Yunani System of Medicine.

To ensure safe and adequate water supply to urban and rural population, water supply schemes in 10 towns were in progress while 28 rural water supply schemes were completed during the year under review. Arrangements for the supply of safe drinking water were also made in various fairs and camps. Drainage schemes

at Mandasaur and Vidisha were completed while that at Rewa was in progress when the year closed.

Labour Welfare

The most significant achievement during the year under review in the field of labour welfare was the completion of integration of different labour laws prevalent in the State. The Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relations Bill was passed by the State Vidhan Sabha and was now awaiting assent of the President of India. Three labour laws were enacted by the State Vidhan Sabha viz. the Madhya Pradesh Industrial Workmen's (standing orders) Act, 1959, the Indian Trade Unions (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Act and the Minimum Wages (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Act 1959. The last of these acts was brought into force with effect from June 12, 1959. These acts broadly cover the entire field of industrial relations.

With a view to giving relief to workers employed in seated conditions, the rates of minimum wages were revised during the year in respect of Rice, Dal and Flour Mills, tobacco manufacturers, oil mills, local authority, construction and maintenance of roads and buildings, stone-breaking and stone-crashing and Public motor transport. Towards the close of the year the State Government also accepted the recommendations of the Advisory Committee appointed to recommend minimum rates of wages for employees engaged in agricultural operations. As a result, the minimum rates of wages for this category of employees came into force from December 31, 1959.

During the year, the benefit provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act were initially extended to insured workers at Nagda, Bhopal and Rajnandgaon and subsequently to their families at Nagda and Bhopal.

Under the subsidised housing scheme 4469 tenements were constructed for workers in important industrial centres of the State. Under the slum-clearance scheme, 688 plots were developed and 50 of them were sold out to Workers' Co-operative Society, Indore. A few houses were also built. The 24 Labour Welfare Centres working in the State continued to provide recreation facilities to workers.

Seven industrial training institutes under the direct administration of the Labour Department were started during the year. By November, 1959, 930 trainees had passed out from these institutes and had been posted in various industrial establishments for in-plant training. Under another scheme for training worker teachers to educate workers, 108 worker-teachers were trained.

A local poductivity council was also set up at Indore during the year under review. The council conducted three training programmes for the textile industry and also deputed an in-country productivity team to visit textile mills of Ahmedabad.

During the year the Tripartite Labour Advisory Board for the State consisting of 32 members representing employers, employees and the State Government was also constituted under the chairmanship of the State Minister for Labour with the Labour Commissioner as Member-Secretary.

Social Welfare

In the sphere of social welfare the activities were mainly confined to the welfare of women and children, physical welfare of the youth, prevention of immoral traffic, after-care, eradication of untouchability and assistance to non-official bodies.

For the welfare of women and children a grant of Rs. 2,77,400 was given to the State Social Welfare Board for running 104 welfare extension projects. At Saugar a home for destitute women was started this year and a home for disabled children was also opened. A sum of Rs. 72,000 was spent on Welfare institutions for women and children in various district headquarters of the State. Grants totalling more than Rs. 53,000 were given to 7 private orphanages and the State Orphanage at Indore looked after 52 orphaned children.

For the physical welfare of youths grants totalling over Rs. 1,25,000 were given to various physical welfare institutions including village Akhadas, State Olympic Association and the State Sports & Games Association.

A rescue home was established during the year at Indore for looking after and rehabilitating women rescued from immoral traffic. Preliminary work for opening 9 other receiving centres was also completed. Under the after-care programme a home for women at Gwalior and another for men at Jabalpur were established.

For the eradication of untouchability, grants totalling Rs. 24,500 were given to three institutions engaged in this work. Harijan students were also given scholarships amounting Rs. 1,10,000. Besides, sanitary wells and some children's parks were also opened for the Harijans in various parts of the State.

Social education classes were run all over the State during the year. As a follow-up programme of social education, literature for neo-literates was produced and books were circulated through

libraries. The Kala-Pathakas (performing parties) staged 2,500 educative performances. A number of film-shows were given and 2,400 exhibitions were organised by 25 mobile exhibition units. Under the Community Listening Project 2,277 Radio-sets were installed during the year. Of these 467 were installed in the tribal areas.

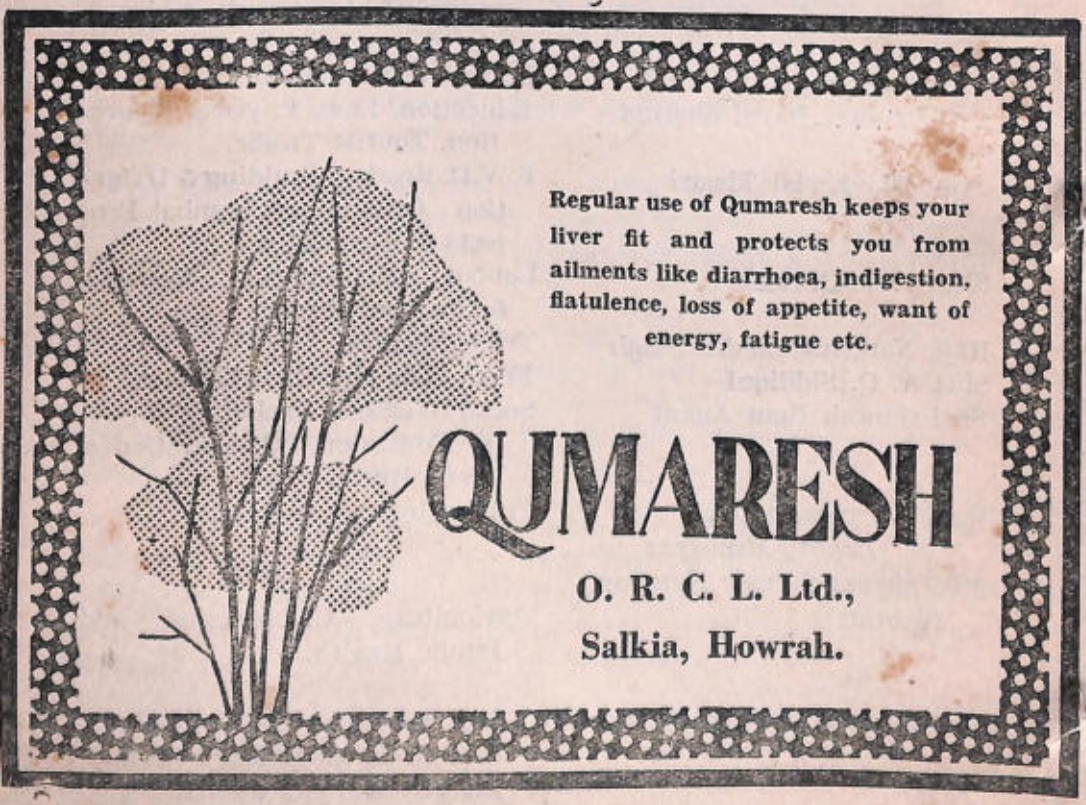
The State was briskly working to reach the targets set in the Second Plan. Madhya Pradesh which is now the largest State in India is known for its vast potentialities. Steady attempts were being made to exploit these potentialities.

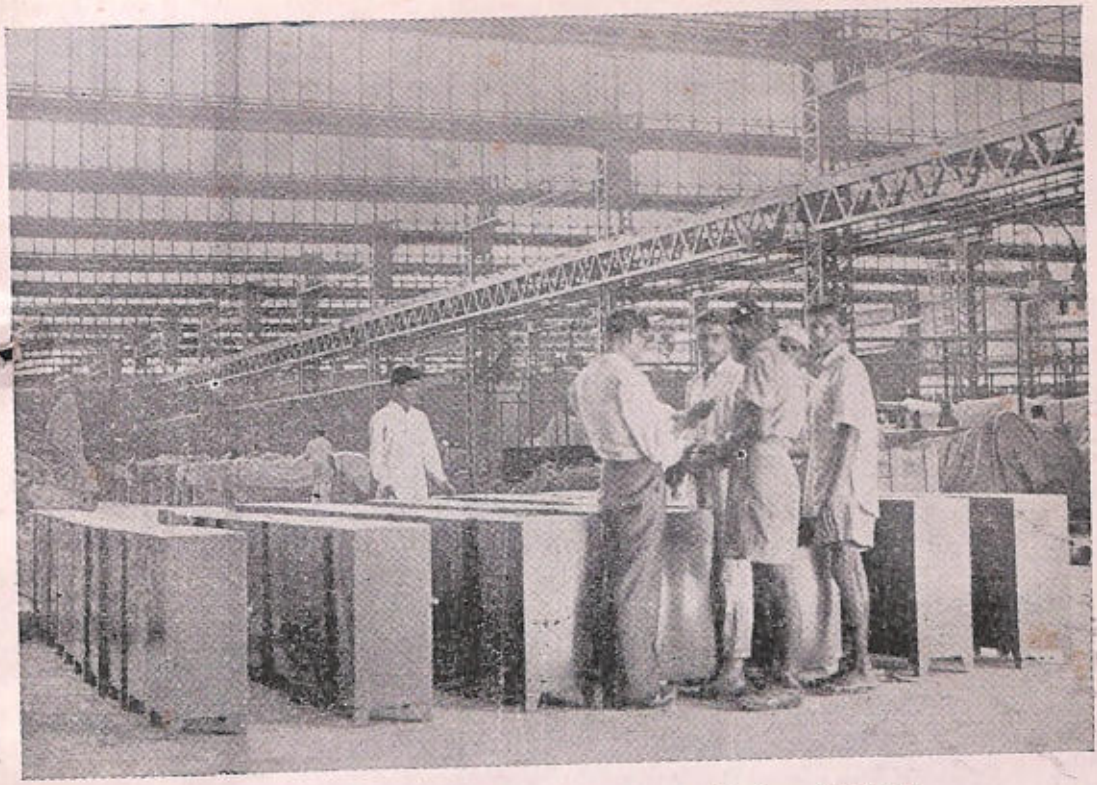
* * *

Governor : SHRI H. V. PATASKAR

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Dr. Kailas Nath Katju, *Chief Minister*	G.A. Home, Publicity, Agriculture, Complaints, Planning & Development, Co-ordination.
Shri Bhagwantrao Mandloi	Revenue, Land Reforms & L.S.G. (Urban & S.S. & L.R.) Commerce, & Industries & Roadways.
Shri Shambhunath Shukla	Forests & Natural Resources.
Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma	Education, Law, Physical Education, Tourist Traffic.
Shri Shankarlal Tiwari	P.W.D. Roads & Building & Irrigation (excluding Chambal Project) & Electricity.
Shri V. V. Dravid	Labour, Rehabilitation, Housing & Chambal Project.
Raja Naresh Chandra Singh	Tribal Welfare.
Shri A. Q. Siddiqui	Food, Jails and Civil Supplies.
Shri Ganesh Ram Anant	Social Welfare, Excluding Physical Education, Co-operation & L.S.G. Rural.
Rani Padmawati Devi	Public Health.
Deputy Ministers	
Shri Shyam Sunder Narayan Mushran	Agriculture, Co-operation and Public Health.
Shri Shivbhanu Solank	Tribal Welfare, Labour, Rehabilitation Social Welfare (excluding physical education).

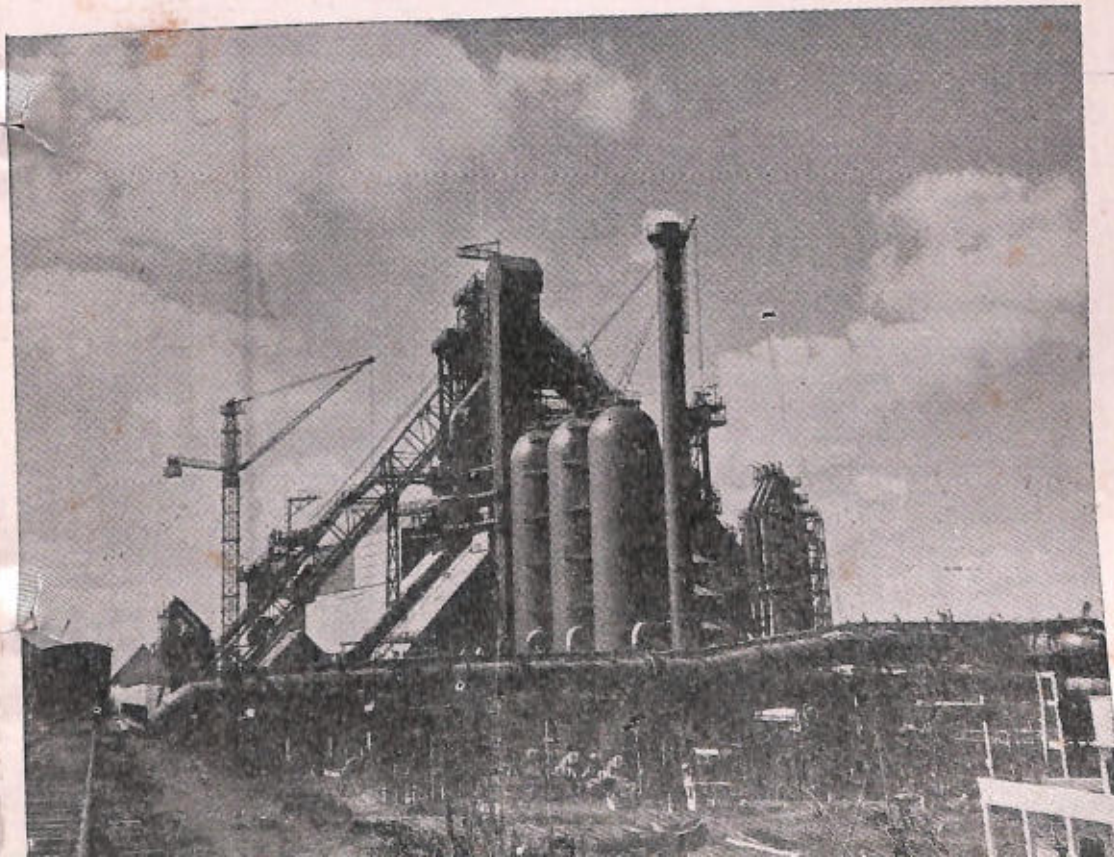
Deputy Ministers	*Portfolios*
Shri Mathura Prasad Dube	Finance, Separate Revenue, Economics & Statistics, Registration.
Shri Sajjan Singh Vishnan	Forest, Natural Resources, Jail, Food Civil Supplies.
Shri Narsinghrao Dixit	Home.
Shri Kesholal Gomashta	Commerce & Industry (Including Road Transport & State Industries).
Shri Jagmohan Das	Revenue, S.S. & L.R. Land Reforms, L.S.G.
Shri Dashrath Jain	P.W.D. Roads & Building, Irrigation (Excluding Chambal Project), Electricity.

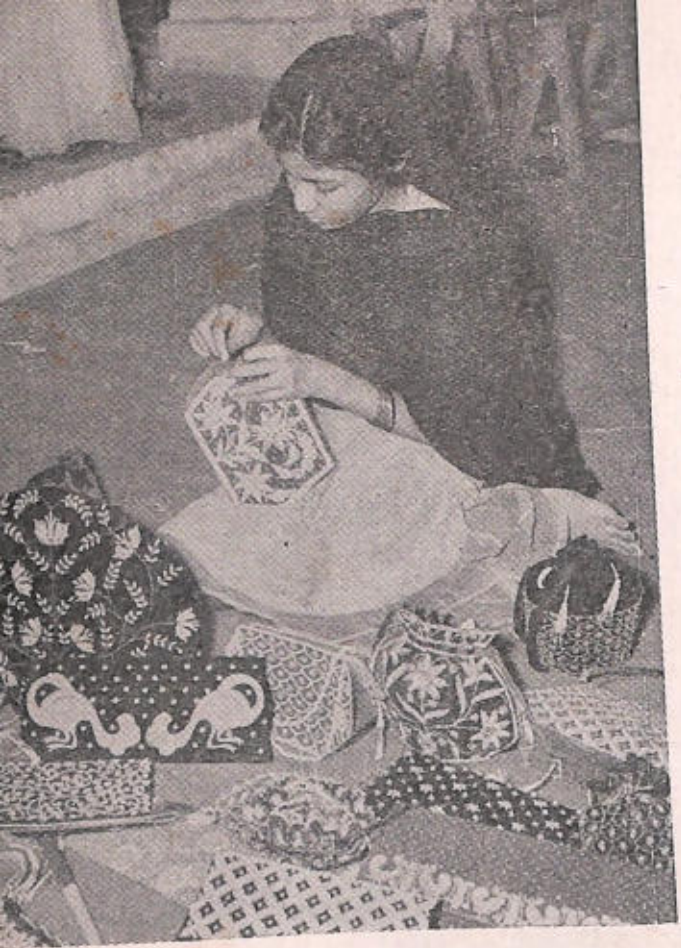




Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh).

The Bhilai Blast Furnace (Madhya Pradesh).





Jari Works, Bhopal

(Madhya Pradesh).

New Block of the Engineering College, Guindy (Madras).



CHAPTER XXXIV

MADRAS

Capital :	Madras
Area :	50,132 sq. miles
Population :	2,99,74,936
Main language :	Tamil.

THE progress of the Madras State, in all spheres, has been encouraging, during the year under review. The financial position has gained strength and stability. In the matter of education, in all the three stages of primary, secondary and university education, there has been commendable growth and development. In the medical and public health spheres, the State has shown considerable useful activity. Food production has been stepped up and all necessary mesures have been undertaken in this direction. The *Panchayat Raj* which is envisaged by the State will come into full swing by October, 1961. Under Irrigation, projects have been undertaken for increasing facilities being afforded to villagers to extend the area under irrigation. Power schemes for electrifying villages have extended the benefit to half the number of villages in the State. Fortyfive per cent of the rural population came under the cooperatives. Harijan Welfare has been attended to by the State in the matter of education, employment and housing. The Government gave a prominent place to the production of Khadi and two and a half lakhs of persons are employed under Khadi schemes. This review will show the achievements of the Madras State during the year

Finances

In the thirteenth year of freedom, Madras State's finances revealed the strength and stability of a rapidly developing economy, with receipts showing an increase of Rs. 2.57 crores over those of the previous year, at Rs. 80.87 crores and expenditure also recording an increase of Rs. 3.49 crores over that of the previous year at Rs. 81.21 crores, for the year 1960-61. Expenditures in spheres like education, industries and community development have to grow from year to year with a snow-ball effect and so in 1960-61 nearly half the increased expenditure relates to these three developmental activities.

The main items of development expenditure met from Revenue account are as follows·

	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	1960-61	1959-60
Education and Scientific Departments.	1553	1482
Medical and Public Health	688	699
Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	433	400
Co-operation	188	188
Industries and Supplies	489	409
Harijan Upligt	295	257
Communty Development and National Extension Service.	331	305

Apart from the expenditure on Revenue account mentioned as nearly Rs. 81 crores for the current year, the Budget provides for an outlay of Rs. 10.85 crores as capital expenditure outside the Revenue account, made up of Rs. 3,70 lakhs on buildings and roads; Rs. 1,71 lakhs on Irrigation; Rs. 1.05 lakhs on Minor Irrigation, Rs. 1,69 lakhs on industrial development: Rs. 53 lakhs on the purchase of buses and the balance on miscellaneous items. In the current year the State has to repay a loan of Rs. 3.66 crores as it is proposed to raise a loan of Rs. 10 crores during the year 1961. The total debts of the State as on 31st March, 1959 was Rs. 139 crores, but the capital expenditure during the period from 1947 to 1959 represents Rs. 132 crores. The State's annual interest allocation comes now to Rs. 6.5 crores, and allocation for redeeming debts comes to nearly Rs. 4 crores. But the State is also receiving interest to the tune of Rs. 6.87 crores on loans issued, revealing an exceptionally sound financial stability, which enables loans floated by Madras State to be over-subscribed within a matter of hours of opening.

Education

Primary Education: In the year 1959-60, as many as 1825 new primary classes were opened enabling 1,09,500 more pupils in the 6—11 age group to be admitted. To expand facilities for primary education and also afford relief to the educated unemployed 2322 teachers were appointed.

The scheme for provision of mid-day meals to children in primary schools has spread to 23136 schools to cover 7,74,869 pupils. This scheme began in 1957 as a voluntary local effort in which the Government participated with a subsidy. Apart from this in Harijan Welfare Schools the entire expenditure is borne by the

Government. Under both the schemes 8,93,000 children are benefited in about 25,000 schools. A reckoning of the progress of the scheme made at the end of March, 1960, revealed that only about 1000 more schools remain to be covered by the scheme. This scheme without Government subsidy, is also in operation in 464 Secondary schools. Recent thinking about this scheme is that this is the best means of ensuring the nutrition of the rising generation.

Organised voluntary effort is also encouraged to take up improvement of schools and school equipment in the State. By the end of March, 1960, a hundred conferences of local patrons were held who agreed to donate in cash and kind to provide much needed equipment in 15,900 elementary, 275 high and 100 training schools costing Rs. 5.45 crores.

By the end of last year, every village with a population of 500 had a primary school and the programme this year is to cover villages with population of between 300 and 500. In order to effectively implement compulsory schooling, a distance target has also been given to the educational authorities, to ensure that there is a primary school in a one-mile radius, a higher-elementary school in a 3-mile radius and a high school in a 5-mile radius of all hamlets in the State. During the 1959-60 the Government abolished the levy of fees in standards I to V, to ensure that primary education is compulsory and free.

Secondary Education : In the sphere of secondary education, 76 new schools were opened in 1959-60; during the four-year period ending with March, 1960, as many as 552 additional classes have been opened and 22,000 students admitted in forms IV, V and VI.

University Education : There were 43 Arts Colleges for men and 16 colleges for women students at the end of March, 1960 in which 33042 men and 6864 women students were studying. For medical education leading to M.B.B.S. degree, five colleges were providing seats for 510 students per year; one of these colleges is run by the American Mission as a private institution. From the current academic year another 120 students will be admitted in the college of Integrated Medicine converted to teach allopathy exclusively. There were 9 Engineering Colleges with capacity for admitting 1157 students per year for the B.E. degree course and in 1960-61 the capacity will be increased to admit 200 more students. There were also 21 polytechnics in the State admitting 2670 students for diploma courses of $1\frac{1}{2}$ years to $2\frac{1}{2}$ years duration and this capacity is to be increased to 2910 in 1960-61. For imparting Veterinary

education, the Veterinary College admits 120 students for the four-year degree course. The agricultural College, Coimbatore, admits 162 students every year for the three-year B.Sc. (Agri) degree course. The Law College in Madras takes in nearly 700 students per year for the 2-year B.L. degree course.

With effect from the current year one of the Government colleges in the State is switching over to instruction in the medium of Tamil for the arts degree course. From 1963-64 all Government Arts Colleges and such of the other private colleges as may choose to do so, will impart instruction in Tamil.

Text books for this purpose have been prepared.

Medical and Public Health

The effective bed-strength in the State's hospitals will reach 15,000 at the end of this year and every district has at least one hospital treating diseases like Tuberculosis, and affording specialist treatment in Opthalmic and dental affections. There are also 1758 Maternity and Child Welfare centres, of which 1469 centres are so located as to serve the rural population. With 2464 maternity assistants, and 113 women medical officers, these centres managed to bring 5.96 lakhs of mothers under their care, and took charge of 2.06 lakhs cases. In the C.D. areas there are, 131 primary health centres to supplement the hospital facilities doing both curative and preventive work.

Communicable Diseases : The National Malaria Eradication programme was intensified in the State with 31 units to cover the entire population. In 1960-61 not only will the 31 units be continued but in addition 31 surveillance teams will be employed to assess and supervise the work done in the previous year, by means of house to house visits.

Steps are also being taken to work out a small post-eradication scheme. A pilot scheme was sanctioned to be carried out in Chingleput district, to assess the man-power and financial resources needed for a State-wide campaign.

Rural Water Supply : As part of the Rural Water Supply scheme 2458 wells have been dug and 27 composite schemes executed in 1959-60. Under the National Water Supply Scheme, 112 villages were provided with water supply and 112 villages with sanitation facilities. Works are in progress in 182 villages for water supply and in 114 villages for sanitation facilities.

Food Production

The cultvated area in the State has been steadily increasing and by the end of March '60 the extent came to more than 15 million acres. But food production still constitutes the major endeavour of the State's Agricultural and Irrigation Departments. In the year ended June, 1960, 5,814,000 acres are known to have been sown with paddy, the staple food crop, showing an estimated production of 34.19 lakh tons in terms of rice, which represents an increase of 1.21 lakh tons over that of the previous year. The total food production for the year i.e. including millets, was 49.89 lakh tons, registering an increase of 1.56 lakh tons. The production could have been much better if there had not been such a drastic cut in the distribution of chemical fertilisers. In the meantime arrangements for a more even distribution of the limited supplies have been made; in the current year 1.09 lakh tons of chemical fertilisers will be distributed to secure 2.07 lakh tons additional food production in 1960-61. However, production of organic manures to supplement chemical fertilisers is being stepped up. Compost schemes are in force in all major *Panchayats* and in villages in the Community Development areas. Under both these schemes a quantity of 12 lakh tons compost were produced and distributed, while the target for the current year is 16.5 lakh tons. In the matter of using green manures the State has an impressive record and in 1960-61 it is proposed to distribute 1500 tons green manure seeds to cover 38 lakh acres.

But the State's land resources are so limited that stepping up the yield per acre is the only means of increasing production. This has to be achieved through the cumulative effect of several measures like soil conservation, better seeds, correct advice on fertilisers related to the soil, better cultural practices and plant protection. In the evolution of high-yielding strains of paddy suited to the various types of soil occurring in the State, pioneering work has already been done in the Paddy Research Stations. These high yielding strains are multiplied under the best conditions in State Seed Farms. At the end of March, 1960, there were 130 such farms commanding together an area of 3220 acres which produced 2390 tons of the best seeds in this the primary stage and distributed them to be again multiplied in village seed farms to be ultimately given to ryots for sowing. In this secondary stage 23061 tons of paddy seeds and 2142 tons of millet seeds have been distributed to cover 14.98 lakh acres. The plant protection measures covered 10.68 lakh acres of cropped area during the year and in the same year 881 dusters and 2394 sprayers were also distributed. Soil conservation measures were extended to 29,000 acres during 1959-60. By the end of 1960-61 soil conser-

vation measures would have been extended to 113,000 acres. Legislative powers have been recently taken to take up soil conservation works even if some of the beneficiaries in an eroded area do not give their consent. In order to advise the ryots in the State about the correct dosage of fertilisers and minimum seeds for obtaining maximum results from their soil the State Soil Testing Laboratory undertakes free analysis. In a month about 1000 soil samples are tested and advice given. By these measures the average yield per acre is steadily rising; while in 1958-59 it was 1300 lbs. cleaned rice per acre, in 1959-60 it improved to 1344 lbs. per acre. This rising trend of average yield per acre has created the hope that given the facilities the ryots in this State can easily achieve the yield per acre obtaining in countries like Japan and China. The "Package Plan" sponsored by the Ford Foundation has been implemented in Thanjavur district, which aims at giving such timely assistance to the ryots.

Animal Husbandry

There are four livestock farms raising pure breed cattle and four farms for sheep. The cattle farms have raised 4096 pedigree bulls which are used through 37 key village Centres with their 222 sub-centres and 36 artificial insemination centres to grade up the local cattle stock.

The pure breed calves reared through these measures are being protected by giving the owners a subsidy of Rs. 10|- per month. In this way 3438 pure breed calves are being raised. There are 115 veterinary hospitals, 82 minor veterinary dispensaries, 86 First Aid Centres and 14 touring dispensaries to treat animal diseases. These units attend to 4 lakhs cases annually.

Madras Milk Project

The Milk Colony near Madras City has taken in 520 milch animals with 35 owners in the first unit and 3 more such units will be filled up during 1960-61. At present from the first unit and a modicum of rural collection 6000 lbs., milk per day is being made available to consumers in the City. A dairy unit capable of handling 1½ lakhs to 2 lakhs lbs. milk per day is taking shape at the colony. This is a mammoth Rs. 1.28-crore project designed on the model of the Aarey Colony of Bombay to accommodate 4000 milch animals.

Forestry

The State's forestry activities are pressed into the service of agriculture and animal husbandry on the one hand and of industry on the other. During 1959-60, the Department planted 18486 acres

with fuel and fodder species and another 2189 acres were planted with grasses and fodder trees. Planting of trees to serve as green manure has also been taken up on a limited scale. Teak plantations were raised in 1068 acres of forest areas and over 800 acres of river banks. To serve as industrial raw material match-wood was planted on 1682 acres, wattle on 6371 acres, and cashew on 10356 acres. Lac is being propagated in 9 centres. And, lastly, to serve domestic needs, 817 acres was planted with fuel trees. Casuarina plantations are raised to prevent wind erosion of vulnerable agricultural tracts. The Department made a start as a rubber planter in 1959-60 with a Rs. 32 lakh scheme to raise rubber trees on 3500 acres in Kanyakumari district spread over the next eight years.

Irrigation

Three new irrigation schemes of the Second Plan viz. (1) New Kattalai High Level Canal; (2) Pullambadi Canal and (3) Vidur Reservoir Project were thrown open for irrigation during the year 1959-60 and an area of 41,000 acres was newly brought under irrigation. Five hundred and eighty-eight tanks were taken up for improvement during the year and 80 works were completed by June, 1960 at a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs. These improvement works do not provide any new irrigation, but are meant to stabilise their capacity, and thus help the food production drive. Apart from this, adopting a new idea that if tanks are made deeper more water could be stored in lesser area and loss of water by evaporation could be avoided; desilting-cum-reclamation of tanks was implemented in three districts. In 59-60 in respect of seven tanks work was taken up at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs. The worth of this scheme is being watched and in the foreshore areas reclaimed from tank-bund, green manure and fuel trees are being planted. The idea is that each tank should eventually satisfy the water and green manure needs of the ayacut commanded by it. The water resources of the State are so limited that even loss by seepage along canals is considered a waste. Therefore, the idea is gaining ground that canal banks might be concrete-coated. The Thovala Channel in Kanyakumari district was taken up for concrete-lining in 1959-60 and on this work which is still in progress an expenditure of Rs. 3,05,855 was incurred by the end of March, 1960. Already the State has 8,00,000 wells and loans to the tune of Rs. 3.3 lakhs were given during the year to enable ryots to dig 3,300 more wells.

Power

During the year 1959-60, the installed capacity of the State's power grid was increased by 55,000 K.W., to bring the total installed capacity to 411,700 K.W. The power generated during the year came

to 1900 million units. During the year, 1189 more towns and villages were electrified and 18,334 pump sets were given load connection. Thus on 31-3-60, in the State, there were 9,279 towns, villages and hamlets deriving the benefits of electricity and 98,107 agricultural pump-sets working on electricity. By the end of 1959-60, all villages with a population of 1,000 have been electrified and the number of villages electrified is about half the total number of villages in the State. In order to set up the tempo of rural electrification in areas served by the 8 company-owned and 5 municipal electricity undertakings in the State, the Electricity Department has designed a scheme of granting loans to the extent of Rs. 25 lakhs to these undertakings from the year 1960-61 onwards.

The year also witnessed a record turn-out of work in the matter of laying High Tension Transmission lines. 2,135 miles High Tension lines were laid in 1959-60 as against 1,200 to 1,300 miles in previous years. The State also had the distinction in India of laying the first transmission line carrying a heavy load of 230 KV from Kundah to Villivakkam near Madras, a length of 287 miles. As on 1st April, 1960 there were in the State 6.7 lakhs consumers of electricity of all types of loads, fed by 13,900 miles of high tension and 19,200 miles of low tension transmission lines, through 8800 distribution stations and 137 high tension sub-stations.

The first block of 20,000 KW of power from the 35-crore Kundah Hydel Project was made available to the grid in the year 1959-60. The first phase of this project, sanctioned to be completed in the Second Plan, will be fully commissioned by March, 1961, to add another 160,000 KW power to the installed capacity. Thus at the end of the current year the State will have an installed capacity of 571,100 KW or twice the capacity at the commencement of the Second Plan. In January, 1960 work was also started on the Sandhyanallah Reservoir Scheme which will step up the generating capacity of two existing power stations at Moyar and Pykara in the Nilgiris, to the tune of 54 million units per annum.

Community Development

The State has been delimited into 360 development blocks each having a population of roughly 66,000. At the end of the year 1959-60, there were 210 blocks, covering 10,500 villages in various stages. The year saw *Panchayats* being created for all rural areas in the State without exception. Panchayat Unions, the first batch of which is to come into existence in 75 blocks on 2nd October, 1960, will take over the Community Development programme. The entire State will be covered with Panchayat Unions according to a

pre-arranged programme by 2nd October, 1961. Apart from the Community Development programme the functions of the District Boards will also devolve on these *Panchayat* Unions and as each Union is formed, the District Board will shrink to that extent and gradually disappear from the scene on 2nd October, 1961. Rs. 288 lakhs was spent on Community Development programme in 1960-61.

While the executive functions of the District Board will be taken over by the *Panchayat* Union, each in its own territory, the deliberative and advisory functions will vest in the 21 District Development Councils to be formed in the State, one each in the revenue districts of Chingleput, Nilgiris and Kanyakumari and two each in the other nine revenue districts. These councils will review all development activities and assist in removing all bottle-necks to the implementation of the Panchayat Act. With the initiation of these measures Community Development has merged with local administration ushering in the era of *Panchayat Raj*.

Co-operation

The year 1959-60 saw the fulfilment of the target to establish one Co-operative for every village taking within their fold 45 per cent of the rural population, and providing rural credit to the tune of Rs. 22.79 crores. In 1959-60 as many as 639 small sized societies, 114 credit unions, 14 marketing societies, 81 co-operative farming societies and 4 land mortgage banks were formed and 76 godowns were constructed. In 1960-61, it is proposed to extend co-operative facilities to 50 per cent of the rural population and enlarge credit facilities to the tune of Rs. 22.5 crores. Simultaneously a far reaching decision was taken to the effect that the co-operative credit facilities should be extended to all agriculturists, whether they can offer security or not. To this end the Government will guarantee the losses, if any, incurred by extending credit to these 'uncreditworthy' categories of persons as they were called.

The Plan

An upward revision of the Plan expenditure was sanctioned in the case of Madras State by the Planning Commission in order to accommodate the value of equipment received for Kundah Project from Canada to the tune of Rs. 9.34 crores. Thus while the original Plan estimate for five years was for Rs. 152 crores, expenditure upto March, 1960 came to Rs. 142.39 and after providing for an outlay of Rs. 38.44 crores in the last year of the Plan, the total Plan outlay will be of the order of Rs. 180.83 crores. The main increase related to Power development, to the extent of Rs. 24 crores. This increase over the Plan outlay was possible because the State was able to col-

lect Rs. 7 crores more in taxes than envisaged in the Plan, and Rs. 14 crores more than envisaged in open market loans.

Increased assistance from the Central Government was availed only to the extent of Rs. 7 crores to finance the increased outlay of Rs. 28 crores on the Plan. Thus the State's Second Plan has been fulfilled to a greater extent than envisaged.

Roads

Road development in the State is in the charge of the Chief Engineer (Highways) with a department exclusively devoted to Highways. In the year 1959-60, block-topping was done on 134 miles of roads, new metalling on 320 miles, improvements were made on 1964 miles of roads and new road formations came to 252 miles. Also 19 major bridges and 100 minor bridges and culverts were constructed.

Labour and Employment

At the end of March, 1960, the number of persons employed in Public Sector undertakings was 5.45 lakhs, representing an increase of 9.1 per cent over that of the previous year. During the Second Plan period the employment potential of the public sector increased by 45 per cent.

In the 5826 private factories about 3 lakhs are employed and in 269 plantations 77,600 persons work. In the 134 textiles mills 1.22 lakh workers find employment. In the year 1959 through the Employment Exchanges 29,931 persons secured jobs. From 1st July, 1960 the Central legislation to compel employers to intimate all vacancies fetching more than Rs. 60 as salary will come into effect in the State.

The scope of the Minimum Wages Act was extended to five new classes of employees working in beedi making, making of chewing tobacco, maintenance of roads, road transport, tanneries and leather industries. In order to promote good relations between labour and management, Works Committees were functioning in 361 establishments in 1959. The Government's Conciliation machinery enquired into 8769 disputes and offered advice. There were 216 strikes and lock-outs in 1959 of which 40 were called off by mutual negotiations and in 61 cases workers voluntarily resumed work. The Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts gave award in respect of 402 cases of industrial disputes. The principle of workers' participation in the management was adopted by 6 private sector units in 1959. There were 967 trade unions in the State at the end of the year.

The Employees State Insurance Scheme was extended to 15,000 more workers in 1959-60 to bring the number of insured workers to nearly 2 lakhs.

Harijan Welfare

The Welfare of Harijans and backward classes is being promoted through education, housing and cottage industries. In 1959-60 a sum of Rs. 177 lakhs was spent in sanctioning scholarships and boarding grants, from the elementary classes upto M.A., in the Arts Courses and for all types of professional and technical education including the Civil Aviation Course. The Aim is to fit as many members of these communities as possible into all walks of life. There are nearly 1000 elementary schools, 3 high schools and 72 basic schools under the control of the Harijan Welfare Department. Twenty hostels were opened in 1959-60 for Harijans and students of backward class communities to bring the total to 133 and, in addition, there were 155 subsidised hostels. More than 10,000 Harijan families were provided with house-sites in 1959-60 and also 10 land colonisation societies were registered and 9 industrial co-operatives were started during the year for the benefit of Harijans.

Handlooms

11,300 handlooms were brought under the co-operative fold during 1959-60 by issuing loans towards share capital to the weavers. To bring about improvement in the standard of handloom cloth 13340 mechanical appliances like dobbies, reeds, and healds were supplied and 8 dye-houses were established. 159 weavers were given training in pattern making factories. The starting of one more co-operative spinning mill at Salem has been licenced to bring the number of co-operative spinning mills in the State to 4. The starting of these mills will solve for the handloom weavers the problem of getting lesser counts of yarn. To supplement mill yarn, 16-spindle spinning units have been tested and found suitable. This small spinning unit is considered ideal for decentralising the spinning sector.

The installed capacity of the 134 textile mills in the State was 29.88 lakhs spindles and 7,703 looms. During the year 109,852 spindles and 124 looms were installed and 4 mills went into production. 131.3 million yards of cloth and 301.13 million lbs. yarn were produced in these mills in 1959.

Khadi

Khadi Schemes have been started to create increased employment opportunities in rural areas for the unemployed and under-

employed. The Madras Government has given a prominent place to Khadi since 1947. As a result of the efforts made in the last 12 years, 2.5 lakh persons have secured employment through these schemes. The Khadi schemes implemented in the private sector have also given gainful employment to many lakhs of the needy poor. The production of Government Khadi has been increasing steadily from year to year. Khadi of the value of Rs. 68 lakhs was sold during 1959.

Land Policy

A bill to enforce ceiling on holding of agricultural land has been introduced in the Legislative Assembly of the State and a Joint Select Committee of both Houses has been constituted to consider the bill in detail. The Select Committee has issued a questionnaire inviting public opinion on various provisions of the bill. This bill constitutes the final phase of a series of land reform measures put through by popular ministries which held office in Madras State from 1937. The earliest measure was the Agriculturists Debt Relief Act and every successive measure took the people a little nearer to their ambition. The first decisive measure, however, was for the abolition of zamindaries enacted in the year 1948, and it is but proper that the final phase of land reform viz. fixation of ceiling on agricultural land holdings, should have been introduced just when the conversion into ryotwari system of the Zamindari estates taken over by the Government has been nearly completed.

But between the Zamindari Abolition Act and the present Land Ceiling Bill there have been many measures which have gone to develop the farmer's personality, assuring him of security of tenancy for cultivation purposes and fixation of fair rent for such land. Earlier in the year minimum wages were also fixed by law for the various types of agricultural labour.

Industries

The Neyveli Lignite Project is progressing with speed. The total cost of this project is Rs. 86 crores. Rs. 11 crores had been spent up to the end of March, 1959 and Rs. 26.47 crores by March, 1960. The most important part of this integrated project is the mining of 35 lakh tons of lignite per year. The lignite will be utilized as follows: 15 lakhs tons out of the 35 lakh tons will be used to produce 2.5 lakhs k.w. of electric power, 5 lakh tons will be used in a fertiliser plant to produce 1.5 lakh tons of urea and the remaining 15 lakh tons would be used for making carbonised briquettes. The fertiliser plant and the briquette plant will go into production early in the Third Plan period. It has been proposed to

step up the mining programme to 60 lakh tons of lignite in the Third Plan.

Establishing a steel plant utilizing the lignite from Neyveli and iron ore from Salem is under consideration. The Government of India have already constituted a Technical Committee to go into this question. A licence has been granted for the setting up of a factory at Mettur to produce 10,000 metric tons of aluminium. A raw film factory in the Nilgiris District is expected to go into production by the end of 1962. Rs. 5 crores will be spent on this Project in the first stage.

The Government of India have decided to set up a Surgical Instruments Factory at Guindy through the National Industrial Development Corporation. This Factory which is to be established with Soviet aid, will produce 20 lakhs surgical instruments of different kinds each year and provide employment to 2,000 persons.

The three co-operative sugar factories started at Madurantakam, Udumalpet nd Ambur are nearing completion and are expected to go into production in 1960-61. Arrangements are in progress for the setting up of four more sugar factories.

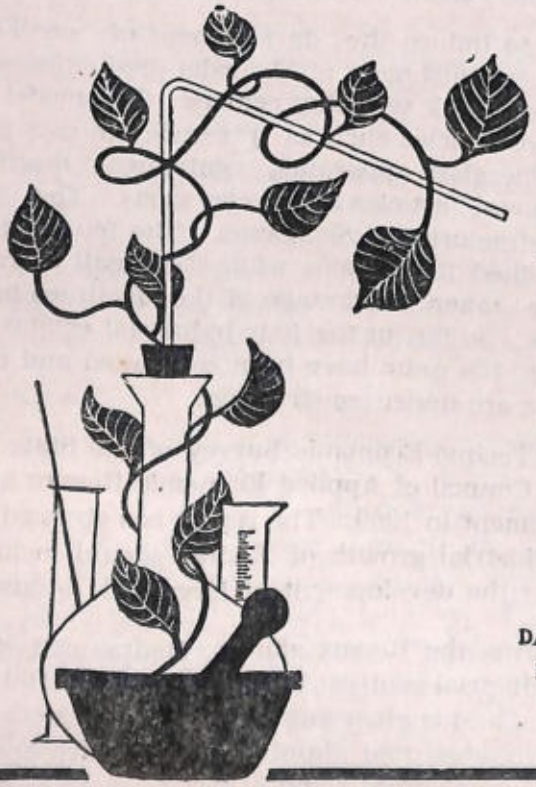
The State's efforts to induce the development of small-scale industries comprise the establishment of 11 model production units, 4 demonstration centres and 11 servicing centres. The model centres produce a variety of articles such as pressure die cast parts, ferrous castings, scientific glass apparatus, centrifugal machines, bolts and nuts, sheet metal articles and cycle parts. The latest scheme is to produce refractories at Sivaganga. The four demonstration centres have trained 135 persons while 648 small entrepreneurs and artisans have taken advantage of the facilities in the eleven servicing centres. So far, in the four industrial estates and three industrial colonies, 158 units have been completed and occupied while 61 more units are under construction.

The Report of the Techno-Economic Survey of the State conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research was presented to the Government in 1960. The report has stressed that the approach to the industrial growth of Madras should include a vigorous programme for the development of large-scale industries.

In the next five years, the Report affirms, Madras can expect to have three leading industrial centres: The Neyveli industrial complex comprising chemical and engineering industry; the Salem complex centres around iron, steel and aluminium industries and the Tuticorin complex based on chemicals and fisheries.

Governor: SHRI BISHNURAM MEDHI

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Shri K. Kamraj Nadar, *Chief Minister*	Planning and Community Development.
Shri M. Bhaktavatsalam	Home, including courts and prisons, Prohibition, Food and Agriculture.
Shri C. Subramaniam	Finance, Education, Information and Law.
Shri M. A. Manickvelu	Revenue and Public Health.
Shri R. Venkataraman	Industries, Labour, Co-operation, Commercial Taxes, Housing and Nationalised Transport.
Shri P. Kakkan	Public Works excluding Electricity and Harijan Welfare.
Shri V. Ramaiah	Electricity, Transport, and Registration.
Smt. Lourdammal Simon	Local Administration and Fisheries.



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in 86 months	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 50,000

G. D. BIRLA
Chairman

S. T. SADASIVAN
General Manager

CO-OPERATION—A SYMBOL OF HOPE

The Co-operative Movement in Assam offers immense facilities under the Second Plan and has become a symbol of hope for the agriculturists.

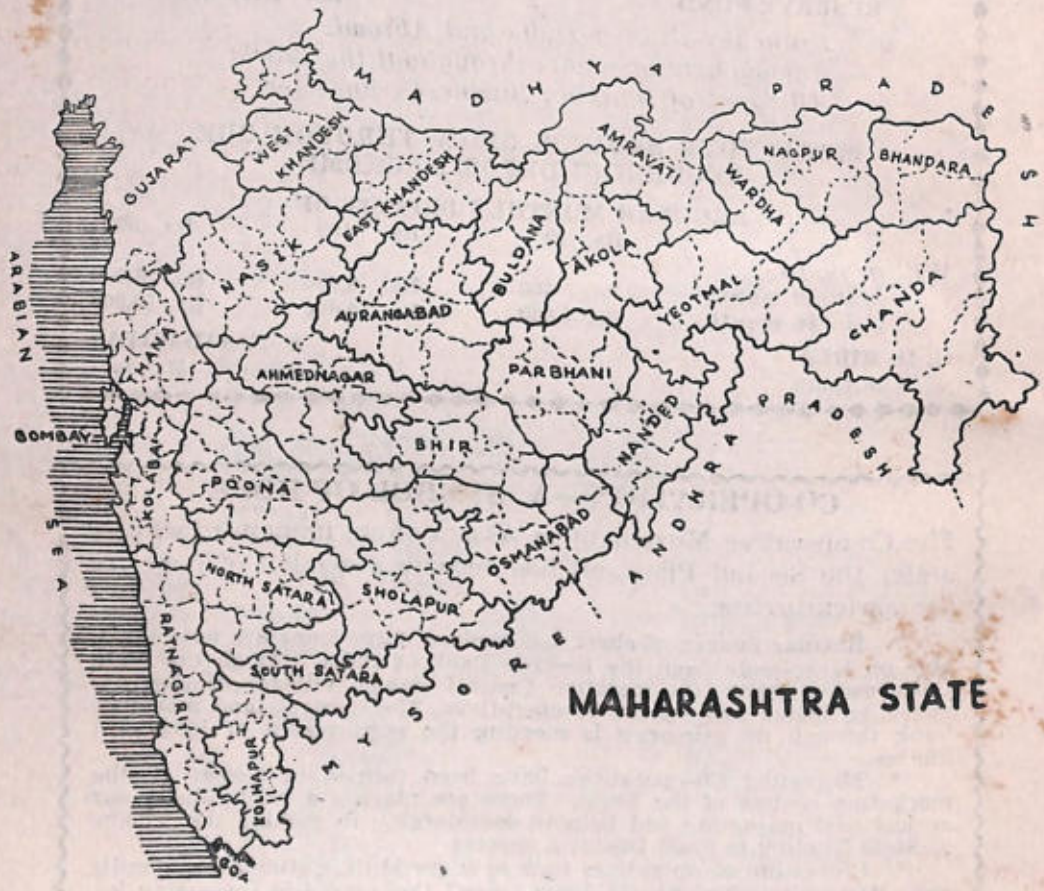
* Regular finance of short and medium term loans are now available on large-scale from the Reserve Bank of India through the State Co-operative Bank, Co-operative Central Banks, village primary co-operative banks and service co-operatives. The Central land mortgage bank through its primaries is meeting the requirement of long-term finance.

* Marketing Co-operatives have been formed in almost all the marketing centres of the State. These are playing a vital role in our agricultural marketing and helping considerably in making the scheme of State Trading in Food Grains a success.

* Processing co-operatives such as sugar Mills, Cotton ginning mills, milk Pasteurisation plants etc. have helped the people in increasing income and these products have also contributed largely in making a headway in the field of large-scale industries. Many more important industrial enterprises like jute mills, are coming on co-operative basis. Industrial co-operation viz. handloom, weaving co-operatives have opened avenues for increasing income both as whole time or part time occupation. The well known Handloom industry of Assam is thus getting a new life.

CO-OPERATION FOSTERS SPIRIT OF SELF-HELP

(Issued by the Directorate of Information and Publicity, Assam)


MADHYA PRADESH
GUJARAT
WEST KHANDESH
EAST KHANDESH
NASIK
AMRAVATI
NAGPUR
BHANDARA
WARDHA
BULDANA
AKOLA
YEOTMAL
CHANDA
AURANGABAD
PARBHANI
NANDED
ANDHRA PRADESH
AHMEDNAGAR
THANA
BOMBAY
KOLABA
BHIR
POONA
OSMANABAD
NORTH SATARA
SHOLAPUR
SOUTH SATARA
RATNAGIRI
KOLHAPUR
ARABIAN SEA
MYSORE
MAHARASHTRA STATE

CHAPTER XXXV

MAHARASHTRA

Capital :	Bombay
Area :	1,18,459 sq. miles
Population :	3,20,03,086
Main language :	Marathi

MAHARASHTRA came into being as a separate State of the Indian Union on 1st May, 1960. When the States Reorganisation Commission was formed, vigorous representations were made for the constitution of a separate Maharashtra State carved out of the composite Bombay State. A similar demand was also made by the other major language community—the Gujaratis—for a similar separate State. But owing to certain insurmountable forces and also the demand of a certain section, it was thought desirable that the composite Bombay State should continue. A move for creating such composite States with a view to allay linguistic passions was also made, as for instance, in suggesting the merger of W. Bengal and Bihar. Though the move did not fructify, the thought behind it came to stay when it was decided by the Parliament that Bombay should continue as a composite State. The agitation against the decision when it was implemented took a passionate and violent turn and led to ugly happenings. Though the violent phase subsequently subsided, the embers of the desire for separate existence did not die either in Maharashtra or Gujarat. The Government came to feel that, though Bombay as a composite State was remarkably progressing, a concession to the demand of the two linguistic communities was more desirable and so the two States came into existence on May 1, 1960, giving satisfaction to both the communities.

Maharashtra has a glorious history and the Maharashtrians always played a virile and patriotic role. They are a brave and courageous race and their part in the freedom struggle and later in the building up of new India was distinguished.

A race which produced Shivaji who established a mighty empire and a Tilak who fought incessantly for India's birthright of Swaraj against the British Empire, could not be in the vanguard of independent India's adventure for building up national unity, strength and solidarity.

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The new State has been showing its vigour and vitality in the many development measures it has been pursuing.

Financial Position

The Revised Budget estimates for 1960-61 of the Maharashtra State put the revenue receipts at Rs. 100.97 crores, and the revenue expenditure at Rs. 101.13 crores leaving a deficit of Rs. 16 lakhs.

The Budget provided for a capital expenditure of Rs. 38.75 crores for schemes other than those of State Trading but including the expenditure met from the State Road Fund. This figure did not take into account a sum of Rs. 21.90 crores provided under loans and advances. Other important items in the capital expenditure included Rs. 11.9 crores for Irrigation, Rs. 7.5 crores for Koyna Hydro-Electric Scheme, Rs. 7.08 crores for Roads and Buildings, Rs. 1.04 crores for expansion of Agricultural Credit, Rs. 46 lakhs for Capital Contribution to the State Road Transport Bodies and Rs. 1.33 crores for the Water Supply and Drainage Works.

The provision made in the Revised Budget Estimates 1960-61 for the schemes included in the Second Plan came to Rs. 69.58 crores. The major portion of the provision is distributed as follows:

Agriculture and Community Development	18.82	crores
Irrigation & Power	23.30	,,
Transport & Communications	5.58	,,
Industry & Mining	1.43	,,
Education	4.43	,,
Health	4.36	,,
Housing	5.92	,,
Other Social Services	2.18	,,
Scientific & Industrial Research	0.75	,,
	66.77	crores

The Bombay Reorganisation Act passed by the Parliament provides that the total of the cash balances in all treasuries of the State of Bombay and its credit balances with banks immediately before 1st May, 1960, shall be divided between the two States (Maharashtra and Gujarat) according to the ratio of their populations, the ratio between Bombay and Gujarat being 66.31 to 33.69. It was also provided to allocate a sum of Rs. 10 crores from the cash balance investment account of the existing State for financing the construction of development of the Capital of Gujarat State. For the first ten years the State of Gujarat would be treated as a deficit State, the deficit to be made up by the residuary State of

Bombay (Maharashtra). The total net amount thus payable to Gujarat would come to Rs. 40.55 crores. The amount of Rs. 12.16 crores for the first two years will be paid out of the divisible heads of revenue accruing to the State of Bombay (Maharashtra) under the devolution of revenues by the Central Government. The remaining amount would be divided into two parts, one being paid in the form of securities, by way of reduction of liabilities of Gujarat.

Legislature

Maharashtra will have 18 seats in the Rajya Sabha as against 27 seats for the composite Bombay State. In the Lok Sabha as against 66 seats for the old State, Maharashtra will have 44 seats. In the old Bombay State there were 396 members in the Legislative Assembly. Maharashtra will now have an Assembly of 264 members. The strength of the old Bombay Legislative Council which will now continue only for Maharashtra, was 108 and it will be reduced to 78 in the new State. Gujarat will have no Legislative Council.

Agriculture

Out of the total land in Maharashtra, the net area sown is 57.92 per cent. Out of the remaining land, 17.49 per cent is under forest, 8.03 per cent barren unculturable land, 2.21 per cent land put to non-agricultural use, 3.01 per cent culturable waste, 4.88 per cent land under three crops and grass, 0.70 per cent permanent pastures and grazing land, 3.15 per cent current fallows and 4.61 per cent other fallows.

Out of a gross cropped area of 461.8 lakh acres in the State, 26 lakh acres or 5.6 per cent were irrigated in 1956-57. Among cereals and pulses, the area irrigated under wheat and jowar was significant in Poona and Aurangabad districts, while the area irrigated under rice was significant in Bhandara, Chanda and Nagpur districts. The area irrigated under sugarcane is sizeable in Poona division.

About one-sixth of the area under oilseeds and one-fourth of the area under cotton in the Indian Union are in the Maharashtra State. Out of the cropped area, 67.90 per cent are under cereals and pulses. Paddy is grown abundantly in the coastal districts of Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri and districts of Chanda and Bhandara while millets are grown abundantly in Deccan, Vidarbha and Marathwada districts. Rice accounts for one-fifth of foodgrains production, while wheat accounts for only about one-twentieth.

In 1956-57, for which figures are available, the total production of foodgrains in the State was 61.6 lakhs or about 62 lakh tons

which is 16.65 ozs. per capita per day. Among non-food crops, the production of cotton and groundnut are sizeable, their production being 26.1 per cent and 17.9 per cent of the production in the Indian Union. The State also grows considerable amount of sugarcane.

Forests

The total forest area of the State is 157.15 lakh acres or 20.7 per cent or one-fifth of the geographical area, as nearly two-thirds of this forest constitutes reserve forest. Forest areas exist in all districts but they are concentrated mainly in Chanda, Amravati, Yeotmal, Bhandara, Nagpur, West Khandesh, Thana and Nasik districts. The forest abounds in various types of timber, teak and other minor produce.

Livestock

The livestock population of the State is 238 lakhs as per Livestock Census of 1956. Of this, 169 lakhs belong to bovine type.

Minerals

Maharashtra State is rich in minerals like manganese and salt. Salt is produced in the coastal districts, while manganese is mined in Vidarbha districts and to some extent in Ratnagiri district. Some iron ore is mined in Ratnagiri and Chanda dstricts. It is expected that Vidarbha and, to some extent, Marathwada areas have deposits of china clay, limestone, coal, etc. The total value of mineral production in 1956 was Rs. 5.19 crores out of which manganese and salt accounted for Rs. 3.42 crores and Rs. 1.07 crores, respectively.

River Projects

The Maharashtra State is blessed with rivers running all over its length and breadth, yielding an average annual run-off of 135 milli acres feet. However, only 3.5 per cent of this potential is at present harnessed, irrigating an area of about eight lakh acres. It is expected that with the completion of all the irrigation schemes taken up under the first two Five-Year Plans the utilisation of the available water would go up to 10 per cent, taking the total area under river irrigation to 23 lakh acres, which is also low in comparison to some other States in India.

The need is, therefore, urgent for the Maharashtra State taking up many more irrigation and power projects in order to attain self-sufficiency in food and to provide adequate power for industries both of which together go to make the State prosperous and progressive. While the utilisation of the water resources in the old Maharashtra area has been poor, that in Vidarbha and Marathwada districts has been almost non-existent. These regions will, therefore, need to be paid a special attention in this respect.

The whole area in the State comes mainly under the influence of the South-West Monsoon, receiving rains from June to October. The rainfall is not evenly distributed over the entire area of the State.

The rivers which flow through this region, however, carry large volume of waters during the monsoon as these rivers rise in the heavy rainfall zone of the Western Ghats.

The major rivers constituting the water wealth of the new Maharashtra State are: (i) the Krishna, with its important tributaries, Koyna, Nira, Mula-Mutha, Bhima, Chod, and Kukdi; (2) the Godavari, with its important tributaries, Mula, Pravara, Darna, Purna, Manjra and Manar and the large tributaries flowing through the Vidarbha area, viz., Penganga, Wardha, Pench, Wainganga, etc.; (3) The Tapi, with its important tributaries Purna, Waghur, Girna, Panzara, Bori and Buray and Arunavati; and (4) the West flowing rivers in the Konkan area.

Krishna Valley: Out of the total catchment area of 97,000 sq. miles of the Krishna river, which rises in the Western Ghats, about 27,000 sq. miles lie in Maharashtra.

One of the oldest major irrigation works in this valley is the Mutha Canals System. This system came into operation in the year 1874-75, with a storage at Khadakwasla. The height of the dam above the lowest foundation level is about 110 ft. The lake has a storage capacity of 3,091 million cft. a major portion of which is utilised for water supply to the City and Cantonment of Poona and Kirkee. The remaining water is used for irrigation purposes, the area irrigated being 16,600 acres.

Besides the utilisation of water for irrigation, a quantity of 40,800 M. Cft. is made use of for the generation of hydro-power by Tatas at Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira Power Stations, whose aggregate installed capacity is 2,74,000 K.W. All this power is utilised in the Bombay-Poona area.

Koyna Project: In view of the acute shortage of power in the Bombay-Poona area, in the southern region, the Koyna Hydro-Electric Power Project was undertaken in the First Five-Year Plan. At present the construction work on this project is in full swing. At the first stage, the capacity of this project is 2,40,000 K.W., which will be raised to 4,80,000 K.W. in the second stage. It could be further increased to 5,70,000 K.W. in the third and ultimate stage. The water available for irrigation will benefit about 1.61 lakh acres of land in North Satara and South Satara Districts, growing principally sugarcane on a large-scale.

After the completion and full development of the Major, Medium and Minor projects started in the First and Second Plans it is expected that the utilisation in this valley will increase by another 3 M.A. Ft., bringing the total to 6 M.A. Ft. The additional area that is expected to be brought under irrigation from these projects is four lakh acres.

Godavari Valley : The Godavari River, which rises at Trimbak, the well known place of pilgrimage in Nasik District, traverses through the Maharashtra and Andhra States and ultimately flows into the Bay of Bengal. It has a total catchment area of 1,16,300 sq. miles, of which 60,000 sq. miles lie in Maharashtra. The annual 75% dependable yield of the valley in this State is 45.44 M.A. Ft. against which actual utilisation is hardly 1.5 M.A. Ft. irrigating an area of 3,25,000 acres, out of a total culturable area of 298 lakh acres.

Among the existing irrigation works in this valley, a mention must first be made of the Godavari Canals Project which was undertaken in 1907 for the protection of areas liable to famine. The work was completed in 1915-16. The system irrigates an area of 60,000 acres of mixed crop, including a substantial amount of sugarcane.

The Wilson Dam at Bhandardara on the Pravara River is another project in this valley impounding a storage of 11,200 M.C. Ft. The system irrigates an area of 80,000 acres of mixed crop, the pattern being similar to the other major irrigation canals system in the Deccan.

Penganga, Wardhan, Wainganga, Pench and Kanhan are the tributaries of the Godavari passing through the Vidarbha area of the State. The area irrigated by these rivers in this region is 1.27 lakh acres, most of it in the districts of Bhandara and Chanda.

Gangapur Project : The development of irrigation on the Godavari Canal System was fairly rapid. A need for an additional storage was keenly felt within two decades of the construction of the Darna Dam. However, it was only after independence that the Gangapur project was taken up to augment the supply to the Godavari Canals. A storage of 5,500 M.C. Ft. was constructed in the First Plan. On the full completion of the project, an additional area of 64,000 acres will be brought under irrigation.

Mula Project : The Mula Valley Development Project taken up in the Second Five-Year Plan, comprises a storage of about 30,000 M.C. ft. of water to irrigate 1,32,000 acres of mixed crops by a canal of capacity of 1,350 cusecs at head as at present designed. The canal is proposed for a length of about 44 miles.

Purna Project : The project consists of a storage dam at Yeldari of 34, 129 M. Cft. for irrigation and power generation. A diversion dam will be constructed at Siddheshwar, 40 miles below Yeldari, from which the Canal system will take off to irrigate an area of 1,52,000 acres. The power house at Yeldari dam will produce 15,000 K.W. of Electrical Power.

There is another important project in this area—*Manar Project* —which envisages a storage of 2,400 M. C. ft. in the first stage and will irrigate an area of 25,000 acres.

In the Vidarbha area, Bor, Dina, Bagh and Itiadoh Projects have been included in the Second Plan.

The major, medium and minor projects started in the first two plans in the Godavari Valley will help to utilise an additional 3.5 M.A. ft., which will bring the total utilisation to 5 M.A. ft. The additional area that will be brought under irrigation will be 7 lakh acres.

Tapi River : This has a total catchment area of 23,400 sq. miles, of which about 19,500 sq. miles are in this State. It has an annual 75% dependable yield of roughly 8.00 M.A. ft. of which only 0.25 M.A. ft. have been exploited until now which will ultimately give irrigation facilities to about 75,000 acres.

Girna Project : The most important project in the Tapi Valley so far as the Maharashtra State is concerned is the Girna Project. The storage proposed at Panzan on the Girna is 24,000 M. C. ft. with a subsidiary storage of 1,500 M. C. ft. on the Manyad. The project is likely to benefit 1,42,000 acres.

Nalganga : On the Nalganga River, a tributary of the Tapi in Vidarbha, a project has been taken up to store 2,000 M. Cft. to provide irrigation facilities to 24,800 acres. This work is in progress.

There is another project in Vidarbha—the *Katepurna project*— which envisages irrigation for an area of 18,000 acres. The project is under preparation and it is anticipated that the work will commence soon.

Medium and Minor Projects : In the First Plan, 16 medium projects were started. Another 16 projects have been taken up in the Second Plan. Rs. 1 crore are provided in the Second Plan for these spill-over and new works. It is envisaged that when completed and fully developed, these schemes will bring an additional area of 216,000 acres under irrigation.

Before we entered the era of planned development, the projects undertaken in the First and Second Plan, are expected to irrigate, on full development, an additional area of 15 lakh acres. Even though the new State will lag behind some other leading States in the country in the irrigation field, more and more irrigation projects will have to be taken up to exploit fully the available water wealth with which the new State is fortunately endowed.

The completion of the works undertaken during the first two plans will have thus nearly trebled irrigation potential in the new State as compared to what existed prior to Independence paving the way for self-sufficiency in food.

Industries

Among the existing industries in the State the most important are cotton textiles, general and electrical engineering, chemicals, sugar, vegetable products, paper and paper boards and soap. Of these the textile industry is the largest, employing 300,000 workers in more than 8000 factories in the State. Out of the productive capital of 2000 million rupees, the textile industry alone accounts for nearly 50 per cent.

Maharashtra is also one of the major sugar producing States, having 26 factories, with a crushing capacity of 24,800 tons per day There are three paper mills in the State, with the Ballarpur mills contemplating expansion in stage. The Chemical industry is developing rapidly. Groundnut is the most important cash crop of the State and there are about 180 mills in the State. Ginning is an important processing industry, serving the cotton-growing areas and there are some 580 such factories in the State.

* * *

Governor : SHRI SRI PRAKASA

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Shri Y. B. Chavan *Chief Minister*	General Administration, Home, Planning and Industries.
Shri M. S. Kannamwar	Buildings & Communications.
Shri Shantilal H. Shah	Law, Judiciary and Labour.
Shri V. P. Nayak	Revenue.
Shri B. G. Gadhe	Rural Development and Forests
Shri S. K. Wankade	Finance.
Shri D. S. Desai	Education.
Shri S. G. Kazhi	Civil Supplies, Housing, Printing Presses, Waqfs and Fisheries.

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Shri T. S. Bharde	Cooperation.
Shri S. B. Chavan	Irrigation and Power.
Shri P. K. Savant	Agriculture.
Dr. T. R. Narvane	Prohibition and Social Welfare.
Shri H. J. H. Talyarkhan	Public Health, Small Savings & Tourism.
Shri D. Z. Palaspagar	Urban Development.
Deputy Ministers	
Shri (Dr.) Bhasker R. Patel	Prohibition.
Shrimati Nirmala Raje Bhosale,	Education
Shri Devi Singh V. Chauhan,	Buildings and Communications.
Shri S. R. Patil,	Sarvodaya, Forests, Labourers Societies and Khar Land Development.
Shri G. D. Patil	Planning & Industries.
Shri (Dr.) K. N. Kailas	Co-operation.
Shri M. D. Choudhari	Revenue.
Shri Y. J. Mohite	Home.
Shri M. J. Agarwal	Public Health
Shri N. U. Deshmukh	Irrigation & Power.
Shri N. M. Tidke	Rural Development.
Shri M. A. Vairale	Agriculture.

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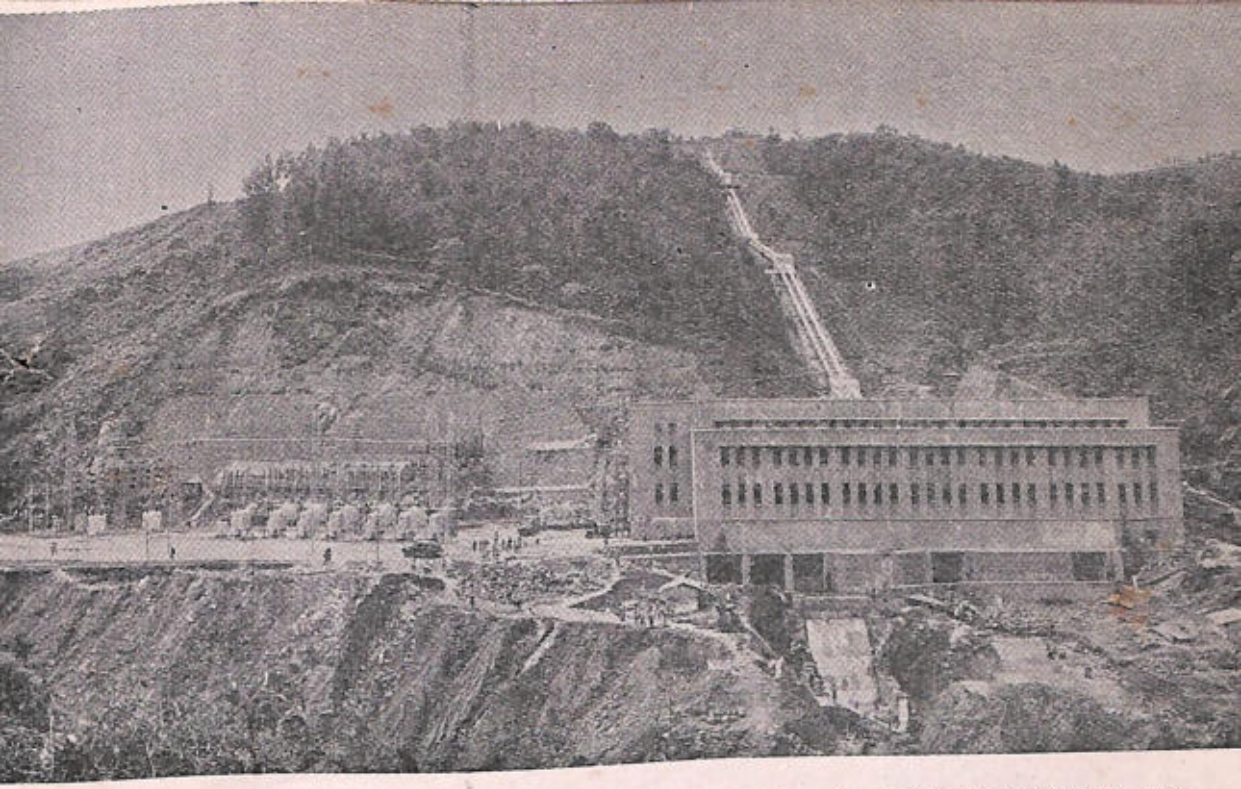
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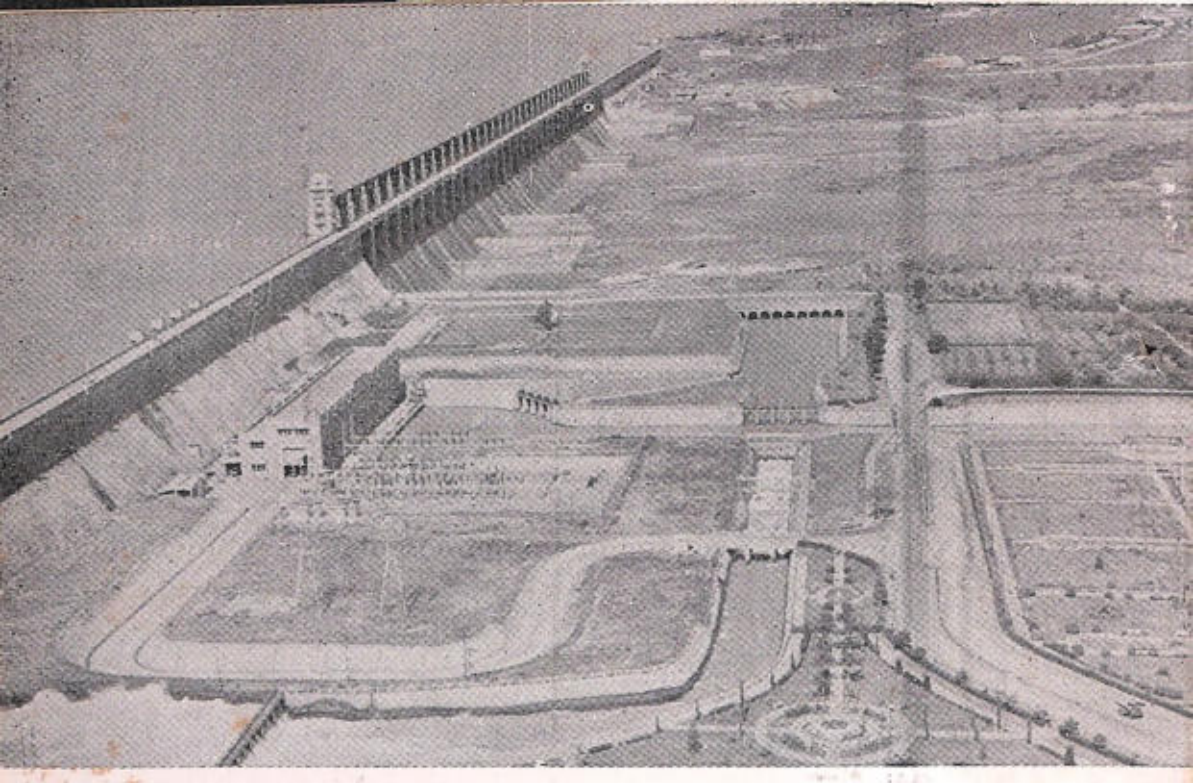
(1) General Manager, UPICA, 96/3, Chunniganj, Kanpur,
and (2) Special Manager, Govt. U. P. Handicrafts, Hazratganj, Lucknow



Kundah Power House No. 1 capable of generating 40,000 kw. was commissioned in 1959–60 (Madras State).

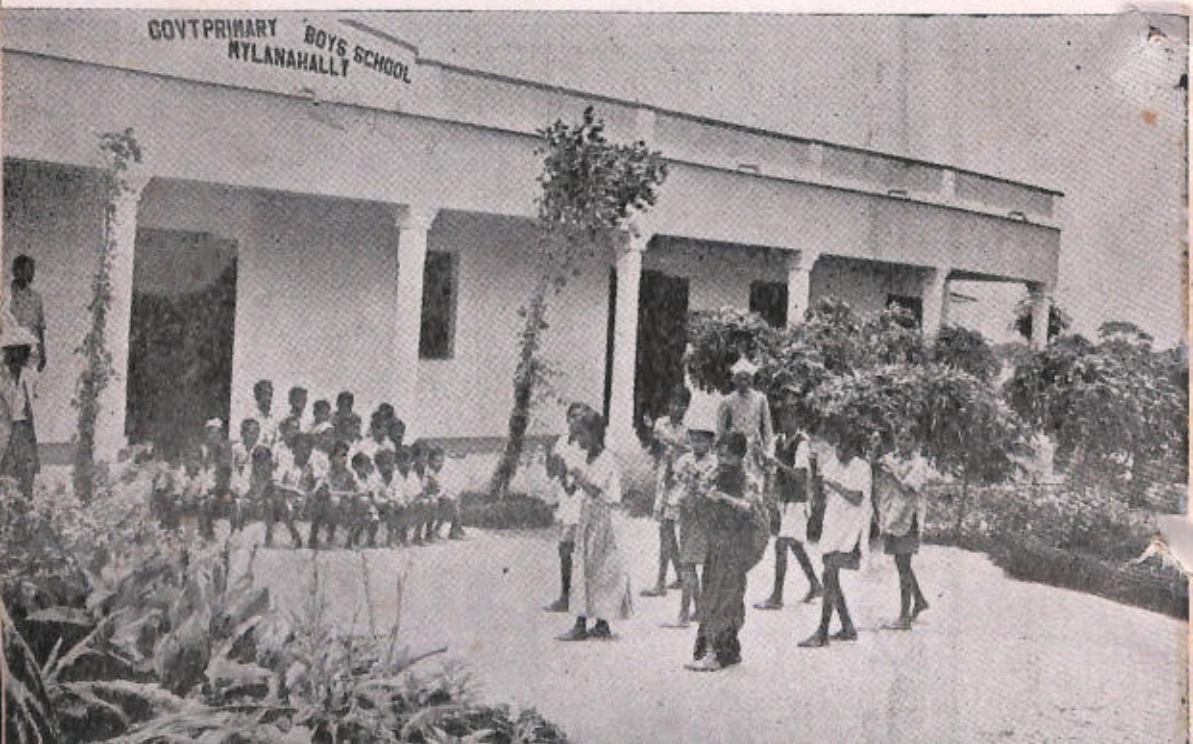
Bhadra Reservoir Project under construction (Mysore State).





A view of the Tungabhadra Project (Mysore State).

School Children playing in one of the Community Centres (Mysore State).



CHAPTER XXXVI

MYSORE

Capital :	Bangalore
Area :	74,122 sq. miles
Population :	1,94,01,193
Main Language :	Kanarese

THE new Mysore State came into being on November 1, 1956, as a result of States Re-organisation in fulfilment of the long-cherished dream of the Kannadigas, but at the same time giving rise to various administrative difficulties and problems. Naturally, special efforts had to be made and they continue to be made for achieving the administrative as well as emotional integration of the different areas and people of the new State. Soon after the Re-organisation of the States, the State Government took steps to replace as many of the varied Acts and Laws in force as possible by common and uniform Laws. The process is still continuing.

The year 1959-60 has been one of consolidation. The State Government has been able to overcome most of the initial difficulties which faced the new State and have reached a stage when they can look forward to an era of steady and rapid development.

Financial Position

The financial position of the State may be said to be quite sound. The Budget Estimates for 1960-61 anticipate Revenue and Expenditure of Rs. 6,370.97 lakhs and Rs. 6,263.14 lakhs respectively, thus resulting in a surplus of Rs. 107.83 lakhs. However, the grant of an interim relief of Rs. 5|- per month in the shape of an increase in the rate of dearness allowance to all the employees of the State Government drawing Rs. 300|- and below with effect from January, 1960, not accounted for in the Estimates, will convert this surplus into a small deficit of about Rs. 42 lakhs. As compared to the Revised Estimates of 1959-60, both Revenue and Expenditure are expected to go up by Rs. 371.51 lakhs and Rs. 758.48 lakhs respectively during the current year.

Progress under Second Plan

Under the Second Plan, the progress in the first two years had not been adequate due to many administrative problems which arose out of States' Re-organisation. The outlay in the first two years of the Plan was of the order of Rs. 18.3 crores and Rs. 20.9

crores respectively. During the year 1958-59, however, the expenditure on the Plan rose to Rs. 25.7 crores, which is an indication of the accelerated progress made. The position further improved in 1959-60 and the size of the Plan approved by the Planning Commission rose to Rs. 32.5 crores excluding Rs. 2.50 crores for 'Power' included in the estimates of the year. For the current year (1960-61) the size of the Plan stands at Rs. 40.77 crores. The Government have been making continuous efforts to further improve the pace of progress during the current year. If the amount provided in the Plan for the current year is fully utilised, it would mean that the State would have fulfilled a Plan of nearly Rs. 140 crores as against the original target of Rs. 145 crores.

Food Position

During the month of July, 1959, there were excessive rains in some parts of the State, resulting in unprecedented floods which caused heavy damage to crops, houses, etc., estimated at nearly Rs. 25 lakhs. Relief measures were organised immediately to evacuate people to safer areas and to provide them food and shelter during the emergency. As it is considered necessary to have some permanent fund which can be operated upon in such times of distress, the Government have decided to establish a fund called the "Mysore Famine Relief Fund" on a statutory basis.

Under the Mysore Rice Procurement (Levy) Order 1959, a total quantity of about Rs. 4.35 lakh *pallas* of paddy and 11,400 *pallas* of rice was acquired during the last year. The Government, however, abolished the levy system and control on wholesale prices this year and decided not to procure rice or any foodgrains during the current harvest. Government have still sufficient stock of rice which can be utilised to check any possible rise in prices in the deficit areas of the State.

Agriculture

Inspite of unfavourable seasonal conditions, the *Rabi* and *Kharif* campaigns for increase of food production were successfully implemented during 1959-60. Mysore was one of the six States in India to earn a State Award of Rs. 50,000 for its excellent performance during the last Rabi season. In addition, eight of the districts in which the campaign was organised earned a Community Award of Rs. 10,000 each. Besides this, the district of Bellary which recorded the highest percentage of increase in yield in rabi corps has been awarded a *"Rajyakalasha"*.

Originally a target of 4 million tons of increased food production was fixed for Mysore State under the Second Five-Year Plan,

which was later on raised to 5.1 million tons. It is expected that this target will be fully achieved by the end of 1960-61. Under the seed multiplication scheme, 56 seed farms have been set up in the different parts of the State which fulfils the Second Plan target of establishing 56 seed farms in the State. To utilise the local manurial resources fully, schemes have been launched all over the State with a total outlay of Rs. 15.714 lakhs. As large a number as 17 Municipalities have taken up preparation of urban compost under the technical guidance of the staff of the State Agricultural Department. Correct usage of fertilisers is being demonstrated on farmers' fields through a sample fertiliser trials. Under the land reclamation scheme, the total area covered during the Second Plan would be 39,350 acres and 122 tractors would have been given on hire purchase for the purpose. The soil conservation programme is in brisk progress and it is proposed to cover 1,76,000 acres by contour-bunding.

Improved agricultural practices are being popularised and it is proposed to cover 4½ lakh acres under the Japanese method during the current year.

Medical Services and Public Health

Steps have been taken to strengthen agricultural research activities by starting a number of schemes on the existing farms and also starting new Research Stations for studying the problems of crops like cashew, cocoanut, arecanut, pepper, cardamom and sugarcane. The two Agricultural Colleges in the State have so far trained 359 agricultural graduates.

Animal Husbandry

Side by side with the developments in agriculture, the activities of the Animal Husbandry Department are being intensified. Sixty-three Veterinary Dispensaries were opened so far during the Second Plan period bringing the total number of Veterinary Institutions in the State to 467, thus fulfilling the target fixed by the Royal Commission to provide one institution for every 25,000 head of cattle. Twenty-seven rural dispensaries were upgraded to full-fledged Taluk type dispensaries. The Mysore Veterinary College at Hebbal which was started in July, 1958, will send out its first batch of veterinary graduates in 1962-63.

Under the All-India Key Village Programme, 8 Key Village Blocks have been opened so far under the Second Plan bringing the total number of Blocks to 14. Besides, 16 Poultry Extension Centres, 40 Sheep and Wool Extension Centres and four Piggery Development Blocks have also been established in the different parts of the State.

A major Milk Supply Scheme for Bangalore City has been started under the Second Plan. The UNICEF have sanctioned Rs. 30 lakh worth of dairy machinery to this scheme during the period under report.

Community Development

The Community Development Programme now covers 120 taluks out of 171 in the State, the total number of blocks being 163. The expenditure on this programme since its inauguration in October, 1952 upto September, 1959 was Rs. 7.2 crores, while the people's contribution in cash and labour stood at Rs. 1.5 crores. The fact that this year's prize of Rs. 5,000 for the best village in the country sponsored by the Union Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, was awarded to Averegere village in Devanagere Block in the State, is ample proof of the success of the Community Development programme in the State. Besides, the Gramsevak of the circle, Shri Y. S. Karjigi, was also adjudged the best Gram Sevak in the country for the National Award of Rs. 2,500.

Nearly 9,400 miles of roads have been laid under this programme since its inception. Under Agriculture, nearly 55 lakh maunds of chemical fertilizers, 8 lakh maunds of improved seeds, nine thousand improved implements have been distributed. In the field of Animal Husbandry, 2,500 breeding bulls and 9,000 improved birds have been supplied. Under irrigation, over 5,323 irrigation wells have been completed all over the State. Besides, 6,471 drinking water wells have been dug and 11,050 wells have been renovated. Drainages to the extent of over 12 lakh yards and 23,000 rural latrines have been constructed. Under the education programme, 1,100 primary school buildings have been constructed out of block funds. Over 6,300 Adult Literacy Classes have been started and 3,200 rural libraries have been established. Nearly 2,200 Gram Sahayaks' Training Camps have been held. Under the Rural Housing Scheme, 90 houses have been completed and 927 houses are under various stages of progress.

Land Policy

The Mysore Land Reforms Bill, 1959, is before the Joint Select Committee of the State Legislature. The Bill, when passed will help to fulfil a long-felt need of securing the land to the tiller, and agriculture will receive a new incentive in the State. Another step towards the same end is the elimination of intermediaries by the abolition of various types of vatans and inams. As a result of the efforts of the mobile staff appointed by the Government for distributing Government waste lands, about 2 lakh acres of land has been

distributed during the last few months, of which a good portion has gone to people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Government have decided that in the case of these, as well as the other poor applicants, the occupancy price upto Rs. 200 may be waived and that in the case of displaced tenents, lands may be granted free of cost upto a limited extent.

Cooperation

The co-operative movement in Mysore State has not only gained great momentum but also has been able to successfully implement several schemes for the benefit of the people. There are now over 13,000 Co-operative Societies of different types in the State of which nearly 8,000 societies are agricultural credit Co-operatives. By the end of the third year of the Second Plan, Village co-operatives had covered more than 78 per cent of the villages in the State. There were, in 1959-60, 186 Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies in the State, which handled agricultural produce worth Rs. 4 crores as against Rs. 89 lakhs at the beginning of the Second Plan. About 500 large-sized and 1,720 small-sized societies were re-organised during the first 3 years of the Second Plan. A sum of Rs. 13.58 crores was issued as short and medium term loans in 1959-60, while the long-term loans disbursed stood at Rs. 80 lakhs.

Over 2,500 Service Co-operatives were organised and/or re-organised during the period and it is proposed to organise 1,055 more during 1960-61. In consultation with the Planning Commission, the State Government have approved 23 schemes of co-operative development in the programme for 1960-61 at a total cost of Rs. 73.44 lakhs. All the District Co-operative Banks (19 in number) in the State as well as the State Co-operative Apex Bank have been reorganised. Besides, 97 primary land mortgage banks and 131 primary marketing societies have also been re-organised, and each one of the primary marketing societies have been sanctioned a godown at a cost of Rs. 20,000 each. So far 225 small-sized, 86 medium-sized and one large-sized godowns have been sanctioned, of which the large-sized godown and 126 other godowns have been completed and the rest are under various stages of progress. Under the scheme of Co-operative Training, over 2,250 persons have so far been trained in the Co-operative Training Institutions in the State.

Irrigation

Mysore has been one of the pioneering States in India in the field of irrigation and electricity. Naturally, it has a number of major and medium irrigation schemes, the Tungabhadra Project being the largest of them. Other major Projects include the Bhadra

Reservoir Project, the Ghataprabha Project etc. all of which are under various stages of progress. After full development and completion, these major projects alone would irrigate over 10 lakh acres in the various parts of the State. In all, about 1,93,000 acres were brought under irrigation during the first three years of the Second Plan, i.e. 1956-59, while the irrigation potential created during that period was of the order of 3,40,000 acres. Government have recently sanctioned a comprehensive scheme for the construction of ayacut roads in the Tungabhadra Project area and a similar scheme for the Ghataprabha Project is under active consideration. The second stage works of the Ghataprabha Project and the extension of its left bank canal have been taken up. The work on the Tungabhadra High Level Canal on the right bank has also been started. Other big multi-purpose projects such as Upper Krishna, Bhima, Ghataprabha (third stage), Malaprabha and Hemavathi are under investigation.

The maximum limit of loan assistance for construction of irrigation wells which was fixed at Rs. 750|- per well, has been raised to Rs. 3,000|- per well in certain difficult terrains of the State so that more and more ryots might come forward to take up well-irrigation. It is estimated that an additional area of 1,02,000 acres was benefitted from the Minor Irrigation works during the first three years of the Second Plan.

Power

The three important Hydro-Electric Projects undertaken are: (1) the Sharavathy Hydro-Electric Project, (2) the Bhadra Hydro-Electric Project, and (3) the Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project. The expenditure under this head during the first four years of the Plan on Sharavati, the biggest of the Hydro-Electric Projects in India, amounted to Rs. 10.03 crores and an outlay of Rs. 7.11 crores is proposed for 1960-61. It is expected that the first stage of the Sharavathi Project will be commissioned by December, 1962. Besides, investigation of new power projects, viz., Tungabhadra Canals, Upper Krishna Project, Kalinadi and Barapole Projects is in progress.

The electrification of the rural areas has been taken up on an intensive scale by the State Electricity Board. As against the target of electrifying an additional number of 700 towns and villages during the Second Plan, as many as 580 towns and villages have been electrified by the end of 1959-60.

Industrial Development

Pioneer in the field of industries too, the State has been making good progress both in regard to the expansion of the existing State

industries and in encouraging the establishment of new ones. The Mysore Iron & Steel Works, Bhadravathi, has been formed into an autonomous Corporation under the Indian Companies Act, and the Works are being expanded and run on more efficient lines. It has been decided to form the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings also into an autonomous Corporation. The working of these Mines has been satisfactory during the period under review and one of the important schemes, viz., the rehabilitation of its Biddick Shaft, has been completed in record time providing access to about 2.77 lakh tons of ore, which had been rendered inaccessible as a result of an accident.

The production of transformers at the Government Electric Factory has improved from 60,000 KVA in 1956 to 1,20,000 KVA in 1959-60. An agreement has been concluded with Messrs. A. E. G. of West Germany for the expansion of this Factory. The Government Porcelain Factory has implemented an expansion scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 84 lakhs in technical collaboration with Messrs. N.G.K. Ltd., of Japan, for stepping up the production of insulators to 2,500 tons per annum. The Government Soap factory has completed an expansion scheme and has reached the target production of 125 tons per month. The mechanisation of the Mysore Implements Factory at Hassan has been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 14 lakhs. An agreement has been reached between Messrs. Toshiba of Japan for the expansion of the Radio and Electricals Manufacturing Co., Bangalore. A paper mill, known as the West Coast Paper Mills, has been started at Dandeli in North Kanara District in the private sector. One more paper mill, viz., the Mandya National Paper Mills, is coming up at Belagola for the manufacture of paper from Bagasse from the Mandya sugar factory. A cement company is coming up in Tumkur district for the manufacture of cement. Two of the three Sugar Factories organised on co-operative lines, one at Kampli and the other at Pandavapura, have gone into production. Work on the third one at Sankeswar is in progress. Several other small-scale and cottage industries are being developed throughout the State.

With a view to giving greater fillip and guidance to the industrial expansion in the State, the Government have constituted an Industrial Development Council, besides setting up a separate Corporation for the development of small-scale and cottage industries.

Education

It is expected that by the end of the Second Plan period, there will be primary schools in all the villages in the State having a population of 300 and above. With the opening of 6 new High

Schools this year, there is not a single Taluk in the State without a High School now. An important decision of Government, which deserves special mention is the decision to make secondary education free, from the current academic year, to the children of those whose annual income is below Rs. 1,200. In the field of University Education, the re-organised pattern of education, viz., the three-year degree course, has been introduced in both the Mysore and Karnataka Universities in the State. Apart from opening an Engineering College at Manipal, another Regional Engineering College is being started at Suratkal in South Kanara District. The admission capacity of the existing Engineering College and Polytechnics is being increased. Four new Polytechnics are being started shortly in the State, two of them sponsored by the Government of India and two sponsored by the State Government. These measures have resulted in raising the admission potential in technical institutions from 1,370 at the Diploma level and 410 at the Degree level at the end of the First Plan, to 2,910 at the Diploma level and 930 at the Degree level by the end of 1959-60.

Among other major developments, in the field of education, mention may be made of the starting of a College of Physical Education at Bangalore and the appointment of special staff for Hindi education and for the education of the physically handicapped in the State. The pay scales of all teachers, primary and secondary, have been revised at enormous cost and their service conditions have been improved.

Medical Services and Public Health

The State Government have taken up a survey of medical and health facilities in the State with a view to providing one medical institution for every 15,000 of the population. So far, 66 dispensaries and four Cottage Hospitals have been opened under the Second Plan, making a total of 885 hospitals and dispensaries in the State. A large number of construction works for the expansion of the Medical Colleges, the Teaching Hospitals of the Medical Colleges, and the construction of other ancilliary buildings, have been taken up and are under various stages of progress. In the field of medical education, the condensed M.B.B.S. course has been started at the Mysore Medical College from January, 1960. With a view to meeting the dearth of nursing personnel, ten training centres have been opened. Besides, there are 14 centres for training midwives. A Blood Bank has been started at the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore. The Anti-Tuberculosis measures undertaken include, among other things, the opening of seven T.B. Clinics in mofussil areas and the starting of two centres for Domicilliary T.B. treatment. Seven Ayur-

vedic Dispensaries were opened during 1959-60 bringing the total number of Ayurvedic Hospitals and dispensaries to 532.

Under Public Health, as many as 316 Health Units have been started so far, as against 226 units at the end of the Second Plan. There are now 19 National Malaria Eradiction Programme Units covering the entire population of the State. Under the B.C.G. campaign, 28 lakhs of people have been tested and 11 lakhs have been vaccinated during the last four years. Eight Leprosy Control Centres have been opened in places where this problem is acute. Mysore State has the distinction of being the first Government to set up a Family Planning Clinic as early as 1930, and now there are 10 urban and 30 rural centres besides 3 centres attached to the medical colleges.

Transport and Communications

The Government have decided to take over for State management and maintenance, roads constructed under relief measures, *Shramdan*, N.E.S. and C.D. Programmes in the State, as also the construction of rural roads covering a total length of about 17,000 miles. As many as 34 works estimated to cost about Rs. 80 lakhs were sanctioned under the Central Road Fund Programme and are under execution. Schemes for the improvement of roads leading from mining areas to ports at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.48 crores, as also for the development of roads of inter-regional and administrative importance at a cost of another Rs. 2 crores are in progress. The National Highways in the State of an aggregate length of 558 miles and the 120-mile long west coast road are being improved with the assistance of the Government of India.

Local Self-Government

The Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, provides for the all-round development of the rural areas through the agency of Village Panchayats. It is expected that there will be 9,000 Panchayats and 168 Taluk Boards in the State. The Panchayats are being entrusted with wide powers under all developmental activities, particularly under agriculture and village industries, while the Taluk Boards will be entrusted with the administration of Development Blocks, which would cover all development activities in the Blocks.

Labour and Employment

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme has been extended to Hubli during the period under review. As against the target of opening 14 Employment Exchanges (in addition to the existing ones) during the Second Plan period, 8 Exchanges have been opened

so far and the remaining 6 will be opened during the current year. Employment Market Information and Youth Employment Service and Employment Counselling Services are being extended. The Craftsmen Training Scheme is being paid special attention and at present there are 13 Institutes|Centres with a capacity of 1,732 seats in the State. The various labour legislations are being duly administered by the Labour Department of the State. Five Labour Welfare Centres have been opened so far under the Scond Plan and two more will be started during the current year.

Social Welfare

Greater emphasis is being laid on the education of the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Forty-six hostels have been started in the State for the benefit of Scheduled Caste students. Some more hostels will be started during the current year. Measures have been taken to train the people belonging to these classes in suitable crafts and also they are encouraged to take up improved methods of agriculture and cottage industries. A sum of Rs. 231.68 lakhs and 16.08 lakhs will have been spent by the end of the Second Plan for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. Welfare work of the Denotified Tribes, Nomadic and semi-Nomadic Tribes, is also receiving special attention. There are 11 Remand Homes, 5 Certified Schools and 17 Fit Persons' Institutions functioning under the Children's Act. Five more Remand Homes and one more Certified School are being started during the current year. Steps are being taken to establish 5 State Homes and 14 District Units during the current year in addition to the existing State Homes and District Units.

Prohibition has been introduced in two more Districts during 1959-60. Now, out of the State's 19 Districts, fourteen are dry.

* * *

Governor : H. H. JAYACHAMARAJA WADIYAR

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Shri B. D. Jatti, *Chief Minister.*	Chief Secretariat. Planning and Development Department, exclusive of Amelioration of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes and Ex-Criminal Tribes. Social Welfare Board. Certified Schools. After-care Associations, Juvenile Delinquency,

Ministers	*Portfolios*
	Probation of Offenders, etc. Home Department. Commerce & Industries Department, exclusive of Cottage and Rural Industries.
Shri Kadidal Manjappa.	Revenue Department. All matters pertaining to Land, Land Tenure, Land Revenue, Land Records and Miscellaneous Revenue, Muzrai including Endowments, Grants to and Supervision of Religious Institutions and the Charity Commissioner, Inams, Jagirs. Atiyat. Inam Settlement. Acquisition or Requisitioning of Property, House Rent Control, Famine, Fire, Flood and other Emergency Relief. Stamp and Registration. Evacuee Property and Displaced persons.
Shri T. Subramanya.	Law Department. Under Local Governments, Municipal Corporations, Municipalities. Local and Sanitary Boards, Trust Boards and Village Panchayats, Housing including Low Income Group, Rural Water Supply, Welfare of Labour including conditions of Labour. Provident Funds and Amenities for Labour; Workmen's Compensation, Employers' Liability, Invalidity and Old Age Pension. Industrial and Labour Disputes, Conciliation and Arbitration; Registration & Trade Unions; Factories & Boilers; Shops & Commercial Establishments and all other matters relating to conditions of Employment; Ports

Shri T. Mariappa.	Finance Department. Sales-tax, Agricultural Income-tax Sugarcane Cess, Betting-tax and Race-course Licensing, Tobacco-tax and Entertainment-tax, Prize Competition; Sericulture & Silk Industries owned by the Government.
Shri H. M. Channabasappa.	Public Works and Electricity Deptts.
Shri K. F. Patil.	Food Production, Veterinary Hospitals, Prevention of Animal Diseases and Forests, Game Preserves, Conservation and Control of Wild Animals and Birds. Food Supplies. Road Transport and Geology & Mines.
Shri Mali Mariyappa.	Co-operation, Marketing, Warehouses, Weights and Measures, Rural Indebtedness. Moneylenders and Money-lending. All matters pertaining to Cottage and Rural Industries, inclusive of work pertaining to Central and State Boards for development of Khadi, Handloom, handicrafts etc.
Dr. K. K. Hegde	Medical, including Hospitals, Dispensaries etc. and Indigenous Medicine, Public Health, Sanitation, Prevention of Adulteration of Foodstuffs and other articles.
Shri Annarao Ganamukhi	The Education Department.
Shri N. Rachiah.	Amelioration of Scheduled Castes & Tribes and Backward Classes; Agriculture, Social Welfare Board; Certified Schools, Aftercare Associations; Juvenile Delinquency, Probation of Offenders etc

Ministers	*Portfolios*
	Excise and Prohibition. Government Gardens. Animal Husbandry & Fisheries.
• *Deputy Ministers*	
Smt. Grace Tucker	Education.
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy	Planning & Development.
Shri M. N. Naghnoor	Public Works & Electricity.
Smt. Leelavati V. Magadi	Rural Industries.
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CHAPTER XXXVII

ORISSA

Capital :	Bhubaneshwar.
Area :	60,162 sq. miles.
Population :	1,46,45,946
Main language :	Oriya.

SATISFACTORY progress was recorded during the year in all fields of development in Orissa. The entire resources of the State were harnessed to achieve the targets laid down in the Second Five-Year Plan. The economic condition of the people has markedly improved. There was more provision for education, health, transport and communication. Agriculture improved, facilities for irrigation and power were extended, more housing was provided and a programme for the welfare of the tribal and the backward sections of the people was given deserving priority.

Financial Position

The budget estimates for 1960-61 under Revenue Receipts show Rs. 36,67.29 lakhs while the expenditure on Revenue Account shows Rs. 40,17.59 lakhs leaving a deficit of Rs. 3,50.30. The position according to revised estimates for 1959-60 showed a small surplus of Rs. 1.04 lakhs. Expenditure on education has been increased in the budget for 1960-61 over the estimates of 1959-60 as also under Medical, Co-operation etc.

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget estimates, for 1959-60.	Revised estimates, 1959-60.	Budget estimates, 1960-61.
Revenue Receipts	30,64.69	39,03.26	36,67.29
Revenue Expenditure	36,58.39	30,02.22	40,17.59
Some Items of expenditure:			
Police	1,80.80	1,79.87	2,14.10
Education	3,98.86	4,12.51	4,77.07
Medical	1,20.11	1,26.72	1,70.10
Public Health	82.83	81.56	88.63
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	3,09.16	3,24.58	8,13.54

Agriculture and Community Development

The extension programme in agriculture is mainly executed through the National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks. The target of agricultural production by the end of 1960-61 and approximate achievement by 1959-60 are noted below:—

	Base level output	Target by the end of 1960-61	Achievement by 1959-60
Food grains	25.001 lakh tons	32.86 lakh tons	30.92 lakh tons
Cotton	2.02 lakh bales	0.30 lakh bales	0.10 lakh bales
Jute	2.45 lakh bales	3.00 lakh bales	3.00 lakh bales
Sugarcane (Gur)	0.92 lakh tons	1.30 lakh tons	1.40 lakh tons
Oilseeds	0.68 lakh tons	0.90 lakh tons	0.90 lakh tons

The devastating floods in Cuttack, Puri and Balasore districts were responsible for a loss of roughly 2 lakh tons of food-grains, especially rice and khariff pulses.

Out of 100 units of farms proposed to be established for production of nucleus seeds 68 units have so far been started. A jute seed production farm is maintained for production of improved seeds for cultivators. Green manuring practices have already been extensively followed. About 1,300 acres of land in the Chilka lake basin have been rendered suitable for cultivation and will be leased out shortly by the Revenue Department to the cultivators. Soil conservation measures have been adopted in a total area of 30,609 acres of agricultural land. Besides, an area of 10,500 acres was afforested and about 39 miles planted with Agave.

As a result of the marketing development work undertaken in the State, Agriculture Produce Markets Act, 1956 was enacted with a view to regulating, buying and selling of agricultural produce in the important Mandi centres of the State of Orissa. As per decision of the Government of India to standardise weights and measures in the country on the basis of metric system, the new system was introduced in the municipal areas of Cuttack, Berhampur and Sambalpur municipalities in respect of weights only in the first instance.

Research work on different agricultural matters—Agronomy Botany, Mycology, Entomology, Chemistry and Horiticultural sections of the State Research Stations, Bhubaneshwar—is continuing.

A botanical garden is proposed to be established at Barang between Cuttack and Bhubaneshwar.

Research on special problems of development relating to a number of commercial crops is continuing with the financial assistance from the various commodity committees of India.

Number of seats in the first and the second year classes in the Utkal Krushi Mahavidyalaya has been increased this year to 128 from 64. Proposals for opening post graduate classes on Agronomy, Agricultural Botany and Agricultural Economics from 1960-61 are under consideration.

Cooperation

There are 25 weak Central Co-operative Banks. In the process of re-organisation, they have been reduced to 17 in number and Rs. 12.75 lakhs has been contributed to the share-capital of these Central Banks as Government share with the concurrence of the Reserve Bank of India. These Central Banks were given subsidy to the extent of Rs. 1.20 lakhs for employing extra supervising staff. This was found inadequate and provision has been made in the additional plan to afford subsidy to these Banks for entertaining 90 additional Supervisors.

According to the recommendation of the Rural Credit Survey Committee only 350 large-sized Cooperative Societies could be organised as against the Second Plan provision for 500 of such societies. Each of them got from Government a share contribution of Rs. 10,000|- and staff subsidy of Rs. 1,000|- spread over three years. 230 of these societies were provided with godown facilities at a cost of Rs. 10,000|- each, but actually 140 godowns were sanctioned.

The total number of Co-operative Societies in the State has increased from 9,948 to 10,364 and their membership from 9.06 lakhs to 10.26 lakhs. The total credit pushed through this organisation comes to Rs. 311 lakhs in the shape of short, medium and long term loans. The long term investment of the Land Mortgage Bank is now of the order of Rs. 47 lakhs and it has floated debentures of Rs. 47.50 lakhs. The additional plan proposes to set up 5 Primary Land Mortgage Banks, this year.

An Apex Fishery Co-operative Society has been set up at Balugaon to coordinate the activities of Primary Cooperative Societies composed of fishermen inhabiting round about the Chilka Lake. Although at the outset, it has to face numerous difficulties and handicaps from the interested persons, already in the line, yet it has made a good beginning.

In the field of Co-operative Housing, the Orissa State Co-operative Housing Corporation has arranged loan to the extent of Rs. 26.21 lakhs from Government. 756 houses have been taken up for construction out of which 454 have been completed. Besides, the Corporation raised a debenture loan of Rs. 25.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 1.33 lakhs has been utilised.

Veterinary

Four District Live-Stock Breeding Farms at different centres of the State will continue during the next year in order to obtain superior progeny and for supply of milk.

The Milk Supply Scheme, Kapuria will be concerted into the State Livestock Breeding Farm and continue during the next year. This farm produces 700 lbs. of milk per day on an average to meet the needs of Medical College Hospital, Maternity Centres, School and College hostels and partly the citizens of Cuttack.

Artificial Insemination has gained good popularity in our State now-a-days. So far 8 main and 123 sub-centres for artificial insemination have been opened and ten new sub-centres are proposed to be opened during the next year to achieve the Plan target at a total cost of Rs. 1.468 lakhs.

Nine Key Village Blocks with 54 Key Village units opened so far will continue during the next year. Provision of Rs. 1.646 lakhs has been proposed for continuing the 10 Key Village Blocks during the next year to achieve the Plan target.

Under the scheme of All India Poultry Development Centre, seven centres have been opened so far and two centres will be opened during the next yearat a cost of Rs. 0.363 lakh. Provision of Rs. 1.600 lakhs has been proposed to open the rest three centres during the next year to achieve the Plan target so that all the districts will have one All India Poultry Development Centre in each.

The Veterinary College which was situated formerly at Cuttack has now been shifted to its permanent buildings at Bhubaneswar where a few more essential blocks are yet to be put up. The College has now been a full fledged one and this was formally inaugurated on the 2nd January, 1960 by Shri Morarji Desai, the Union Finance Minister. 17 Students have graduated from the College during this year under the Utkal University. 83 students were admitted during this year including the students of other States.

The permanent building of the Serum Institute has already been completed at Bhubaneshwar and after electric, sanitary and gas fittings, the institute will be shifted from Cuttack.

There has been a steady increase in revenue from the forests during the recent years. A mere revenue of Rs. 17.70 lakhs in 1946-47 has gone upto Rs. 281.89 lakhs 1958-1959 which is a marvellous achievement.

The revenue from timber, firewood and bamboos is on the increase as will be seen from the statement below :

	Timber	Bamboo
1956—57	Rs. 95.00 lakhs	Rs. 7.63 lakhs
1957—58	Rs. 130.86 lakhs	Rs. 13.9 lakhs
1958—59	Rs. 163.61 lakhs	Rs. 17.78 lakhs

With a view to meeting the day to day requirement of timber and firewood in the coastal areas of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore, the State Government have launched an ambitious programme of afforestation, and during 1959-60, another area of more than 4,500 acres was planted.

Fisheries

Continued stress was given to production of fish seed as rural pisciculture has extended in the State considerably. Fish seed production increased to 1.50 crores as against 90 lakhs in the previous year. In the current year no new centres are proposed to be established as the target for the number of 40 centres during the Second Plan has been fully achieved in 1959-60.

Out of 5 fish farms allotted during the Second Plan, three have been completed and one is nearing completion. The 5th one is to be established in Bolangir district in 1960-61.

Minor Irrigation

For the Second Five-Year Plan a sum of Rs. 131.25 lakhs has been provided with a target of 2,00,000 acres for execution of Minor Irrigation works. Out of this a sum of Rs. 71,09,686 was spent during the first three years of the Plan. The total target achieved during the first two years of the Plan was 62,000 acres.

The achievement for the year 1958-59 has not yet been assessed. For the current year a sum of Rs. 49.50 lakhs has been allotted to the Revenue Divisional Commissioners and Chief Engineer for Irrigation to complete the incomplete Projects of the preceding years of the Second Five-Year Plan and to take up about 492 new Minor Irrigation Projects.

With the object of finding out the actual area brought under irrigation by the Minor Irrigation Projects and for assessment of water rate etc., a survey of ayacut is also in progress.

During the Second Plan 13 Medium Irrigation Projects were included for execution at a total cost of 12,63.21 lakhs.

Irrigation Facilities

The total additional area that will be provided with irrigation facilities in the current Plan period is placed at 7.20 lakh acres (Major Irrigation, Hirakud Stage I—4.60 lakh acres + Delta 2.50 lakh acres, + Medium Irrigation under Salki Project = 0.10 lakh acres). Minor Irrigation Projects will irrigate 2 lakh additional acres during the period.

Industries

Heavy Industries :—The Rourkella Steel Plant has gone into production of steel.

M/s Kalinga Industries Ltd., has started production from August 1959 of pig iron and ferro alloys from its low shaft furnace at Barbil in Keonjhar district.

M/s. Kalinga Tubes Ltd., has got a licence for manufacture of steel billets in its existing industrial undertaking at Choudwar.

Titagarh Paper Mills Ltd., Choudwar with an annual capacity of 12,000 tons of all grades of paper are likely to go into production by March 1960.

The Orissa Cement Ltd., at Rajgangpur continue to maintain their daily production of cement at the rate of 1,100 tons. The Ferro-manganese plant at Joda with an annual licenced capacity of 30,000 tons continues to maintain satisfactory progress. Its present daily production is about 90 tons.

Messrs. Jeypore Sugar Ltd., have got a licence for effecting substantial expansion to their existing industrial undertaking at Rayagada for manufacture of Ferro-manganese. After the expansion is effected they shall have an installed capacity of 24,000 tons per annum.

Messrs. Aluminium Industries, Ltd., Kerala who have put up a factory at Hirakud with a capacity of 3,600 tons of rods and 3,600 tons of cables have started production.

Messrs. Indian Aluminium Company Ltd., have recently got a licence to expand the installed capacity of their factory at Hirakud at 20,000 tons of alluminium ingots from the present capacity of 10,000 tons per annum.

Messrs Orissa Cement Company Ltd., continue to produce about 3,250 tons of refractories and about 300 tons of mortar per month in their refractory plant at Rajgangpur.

Messrs Tata Iron Steel Company Ltd., who obtained licence for installation of a refractory plant at Belpahar have already started production.

Messrs Orissa Industries, Barang, continue to maintain their production of refractories in their plant at Barang. They are also taking steps to establish refractory plant at Lapanga in Sambalpur district for which they have obtained licence.

Messrs Orissa Fire Bricks and Potteries Ltd., who have obtained a licence for manufacture of fire-bricks and potteries at Jharsaguda have already purchased land for the building. They have also received 50 per cent of the total capital equipments.

Shri A. R. Choudhury of Calcutta has recently got licence for establishment of a new Industrial undertaking at Dhenkanal for manganese dioxide with an installed capacity of 12,00 tons

Heavy Engineering Project—Messrs Larsen and Turbo Ltd., Bombay have got a licence for establishment of an industrial undertaking at Hirakud for manufacture of several items of industrial machineries.

The Government of India have granted a licence for installation of a Co-operative Spinning Mill at Bargarh with a capacity of 12,000 spindles.

The Rayagada Sugar Factory has got licence to expand its production to 24,000 tons per annum. The Aska Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd., which have got licence for installation of a Sugar Mill have made satisfactory progress.

The Orissa State Financial Corporation has been sanctioning loans to the Industrial entrepreneurs for the development of medium-scale and small-scale industries. The Corporation has, till the end of December, 1957, sanctioned loan to the extent of Rs. 23,45,000|- out of which an amount of Rs. 12,29,000|- has been disbursed. The business of the Corporation is gradually increasing.

Under the State Aid to Industries Act, loans are given to small-scale Industries at low rates of interest, i.e. 3 per cent for individual Co-operatives.

Small Scale Industries and Industrial Estates

With a view to stimulating the growth of small scale industries, establishment of 5 industrial estates at Cuttack, Jharsuguda, Rourkella, Berhampur and Kendrapara has been taken up during the Second Five-Year Plan period. There will also be an annexe of the Cuttack Industrial Estate at Jagatpur. These estates will provide built up factory buildings with water, electric power, roads and other facilities to small-scale industries on reasonable rent. The State Government are implementing special schemes for establishment of Pilot Projects in the field of small scale industries in partnership with private enterpreneurs.

The State Government invested Rs. 11.55 lakhs in the shape of shares in the year 1957-58 and Rs. 16.75 lakhs in the year 1958-59. During these two years 30 Private Limited Companies were set up under this scheme, out of which 10 have gone into production.

During the current financial year there is a provision of Rs. 14 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 11.73 lakhs has so far been sanctioned by Government.

With a view to giving the industrial artisans working facilities on modern equipments as well as better knowledge of their trades, it has been decided to set up workshops in altogether 6 trades, viz. blacksmithy, carpentry, tailoring, horn-work, wire drawing and filigree and leather works in suitable localities, i.e. where there is a maximum concentration of artisans. So far 10 Common Service Centres in blacksmithy, carpentry, horn-work, wire drawing, tailoring and leather have been sanctioned. Nine centres have started functioning. A sum of Rs. 59,544|- has been sanctioned during the current year for these centres. There is Budget provisions of Rs. 51,360|- for continuance of the scheme in 1960-61.

One Ceramic Industries Centre has been established at Cuttack. The pottery development centre at Jharsuguda is being expanded by addition of a tile-making centre. Steps are being taken to set up 3 tile-manufacturing units one each at Kendrapara, Jaipur and Balasore. The Centres will go into production during the next financial year. The two State-owned tanneries at Boudh and Titilagarh—both transferred from ex-Durbar administration, are now working on a profit. The demonstration show factory at Cuttack continues to produce quality shoes and to train artisans in shoe-manufacture.

Handloom, the largest cottage industry in the State, is being developed through co-operative organisations. Eight cottage dye-

ing units have been established by the State Government. The Apex Weavers' Co-operative Society organised for marketing handloom fabrics of the Weavers' Co-operative Societies is making satisfactory progress.

The scheme for introduction of powerlooms in the Handloom sector has been sanctioned by the Government of India and is being implemented. During 1957-58, 255 power looms with preparatory machineries were purchased and funds for purchase of another 178 powerlooms are being sanctioned during the current year. By the end of the Second Five-Year Plan it is expected that 8 powerloom units with 100 looms per unit will be installed in the State.

Sericulture : Attempts are being made for development of this industry with financial assistance from the Central Silk Board. The Tassar seeds station at Bangiriposi and the Eri seeds station at Khurda have already started functioning in order to supply healthy disease free seeds to the rearers. Improved appliances for spinning and reeling are also being supplied free of cost.

Handicrafts : A programme for development of different handicrafts of the State through the financial help received from the Government of India on the recommendation of the All-India handicrafts such as weaving of Durries, Stone carving, Horn and Ivory, Filigree, Cane and Bamboo, Essence and Perfumery, Toy-making etc. have been taken up.

Khadi and Village Industries : Khadi and Village Industries Programme in the State is being executed by a statutory board called the Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Board. The State Board received funds direct from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. For the year 1960-61 the Board has furnished schemes costing approximately Rs. 9,20,000 for sanction of the Khadi Commission. The State Government are giving a grant of Rs. 5 lakhs, approximately, to this Board for its administrative expenses and contributions required under various schemes of the Commission.

Coir : Under coir development programme, aid is given to 5 co-operative societies in Puri, Cuttack and Ganjam districts by way of loan and grant. These Societies have taken up manufacture of coir products in two Training Cum-Production Centres, one at Sakhigopal of Puri district and the other at Bhograi of Balasore district to be started shortly. These Centres will take up manufacture of high grade coir fibres and coir goods.

Technical Training

3 Engineering schools at Cuttack, Berhampur and Jharsaguda are now under Government management. The annual admission capacity of each institution is 180 which will continue next year. Industrial Training Institutes at Cuttack, Hirakud, Berhampur, Rourkella and Balasore besides the Vocational Training Centre at Cuttack will continue next year. The physical target of 800 seats nas already been achieved. Steps are being taken to increase the intake capacity of the Industrial Training Institutes of the State by 400 more seats next year. A new Industrial Training Institute at Junagarh of Kalahandi district with 104 seats is being started and the seats of the two existing institutions at Cuttack and Rourkella are being increased.

Mining and Geology

The collection of royalty during 1958-59 was Rs. 37.37 lakhs against the previous year's collection of Rs. 28.92 lakhs. The current year's collection upto the end of November, 1959 was Rs. 22.20 lakhs.

The Orissa Mining Areas Development Fund Act having been challenged before the Supreme Court, disbursement from this fund has been held up.

Under the directorate of Mines, 6 prospecting survey parties are operating in the State. It is proposed to create another party during 1960-61. During the current year, investigation to prove occurrence of coal in Barang near Naraj is being carried out.

Transport

The Road Transport Service of Orissa had a vehicle strength of 296 at the end of 1958-59 with an operational mileage of 6221320 in 1958-59.

The State Government are considering to implement water transport service in the Hirakud Reservoir with effect from 1960-61 and Rs. 3 lakhs have been provided in the Budget for this purpose.

Pradip Port

Pradip was declared a minor port in January, 1958. About 24,000 tons of iron-ore were exported last year to Japan in 5 ships. The State Trading Corporation of the Government of India have given the State Government a contract for export of 56,000 tons of iron-ore to Japan in the current working season, out of which 20,533 tons have already moved in 3 ships. During 1960-61 a provision of Rs. 18,70,800|- has been made for development of the Pradip Port

and another Rs. 50,61,150|- has been provided in the State's Budget for expenses on iron-ore trading.

Education

Primary Education : During each of the first four years of the Second Plan period, 1,000 primary school teachers were appointed under the regular State Sector Scheme for expansion of primary education. From the year 1958-59, the Government of India are giving 100% assistance for opening of new primary schools under the scheme of "Relief to Educated Unemployment and Expansion of Primary Education." In 1958-59 and 1959-60, 1000 and 2000 teachers were appointed respectively under the Scheme. Provision has been made in the Budget Estimates of 1960-61 for appointment of 2000 more teachers in single-teacher primary schools in school-less villages. Under the State Scheme of "Primary Education" it is proposed to appoint 500 teachers for upgrading lower-primary schools. Universal primary education has been introduced in 4 N.E.S. Blocks during 1959-60. There is a provision of Re. 1 lakh in the Budget Estimates of 1960-61 for mid-day meals etc.

During the first 4 years of the Plan period, 39 new Elementary Training Schools were opened and it is proposed to open 11 more during 1960-61.

Provision has been proposed in the Budget Estimates of 1960-61 for construction of 120 sets of quarters for primary school teachers. The improved scales of pay sanctioned for primary teachers in 1957-58 will continue to be paid during 1960-61.

Basic Education : Craft teaching is being progressively introduced in M.E. and High Schools. During 1960-61, 2 Junior Basic Schools and 2 Senior Basic Schools will be upgraded and Senior Basic Schools and Basic Training Schools will be supplied with furniture. A Government Post-Basic School has been opened at Raj-Sunakhala with effect from the current financial year, with full Central assistance. A private Post-Basic school has been opened at Tudigadia.

Social Education : Each district in the State has now one District Social Education Organiser to supervise social education work in Block areas. Village Libraries will continue to receive grants in 1960-61. So far 32 books for Neo-literates have been produced for distribution in Blocks.

Secondary Education : 15 M.E. Schools for girls were opened during 1959-60. It is proposed to open 15 more M.E. Schools for girls in 1960-61. The Plan was to open 30 such schools during the

Plan period, but it was proposed to exceed the target and open 45 such schools. During the first 4 years of the Plan period 144 newly recognised M.E. Schools for boys were paid grants and in 1960-61, 72 such M.E. Schools will be paid grant-in-aid. 9 M. V. Schools have been converted into M.E. Schools and 43 more will be converted in 1960-61. During 1959-60, 6 girls' High Schools were opened and it is proposed to open 2 new ones under Government management and 4 under private management in 1960-61. A Secondary Training School in the district of Sundergarh was started in 1958-59 and another, exclusively for women, was started at Cuttack.

University Education: Post-graduate departments in Philosophy, Sanskrit, Psychology, Statistics, Anthropology and Political Science and a diploma course in Statistics were opened during 1959-60.

Pre-University classes were started in place of intermediate classes in most of the colleges in 1959-60 and all the remaining Colleges will change over to this pattern in July, 1960. The 3-year degree course will be introduced in all Colleges during 1960-61.

During 1960-61 it is proposed to open a Government Science College in the district of Phulbani, B.Sc., classes at Baripada, B.A. classes at Bhubaneshwar and B.Com. classes at the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.

Miscellaneous Schemes

Provision has been proposed for payment of grant to the Management of the Stewart School, Cuttack to open a branch of the school in New Capital, Bhubaneshwar and to the State Council for Child Welfare for providing education facilities to handicapped children during the current financial year. An Officers' Training unit for the N.C.C. has been started since 1959-60 with a strength of 7 Cadets. During 1960-61 the strength of this unit will be raised to 14. The total strength of the N.C.C. has been increased from 9000 to 10,800 during the current financial year and 1000 more cadets will be taken during the year 1960-61.

Health

The per capita expenditure on Health Services in the State was Re. 0-9-9 in 1949 and it was raised to Re. 1-4-6 in 1959. In order to provide larger health facilities, Primary Health Centres are being opened, one in each stage I Block. So far 72 P.H. Centres have been opened and by the end of 1960-61, 106 more will be established.

To control the growth of population, 28 urban and 59 rural family Planning Centres are functioning in different hospitals, P.H.

Centres and Maternity and Child Health Centres. One more rural centre will be opened next year.

One Regional P.H. Laboratory with the assistance of the UNICEF has been opened at Sambalpur and 2 more regional Laboratories will be opened at Berhampur and Baripada in 1960-61.

45 additional beds will be provided in the Capital Hospital (Bhubaneswar) during 1960-61. The 200 bedded Women's Block and a 40 bedded Cholera ward in the compound of the S.C.B. Medical College Hospital have been opened.

12 new Ayurvedic Dispensaries and one Homoeopathic Dispensary have been established during the Second Plan period upto 1959-60 and 3 more Ayurvedic Dispensaries will be opened during 1960-61.

In order to meet the deficit of trained personnel, several training and other programmes have been taken up. The annual admission to the S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack has been raised from 50 in 1956-57 to 100 in 1958-59 with 50 annual admissions as an extension to the S.C.B. Medical College.

Grama Panchayat

Except for about 4 lakh population of the re-settled Hirakud and Duduma submerged areas and the inaccessible hilly areas, the entire State has been covered with 2347 Panchayats out of which 1383 are located in the Block areas.

The Panchayat coverage of 5000 to 7000 (population) has been revised and henceforward, Panchayats would be formed with a population from 1500 to 3000 with a margin of 20% in Tribal and backward areas. The passing of the Zilla Parishad Act by the Assembly has ushered in an era of Panchayati-Raj.

Community Development & National Extension Service Blocks

The entire State has been delimited into 307 Blocks out of which there are at present 178 Blocks (114 Stage I, 17 C.D. 23 Stage II and 24 Pre-extension Blocks), besides 4 Special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks. These cover, in all about 63% of population, 48% of area, 60% of villages and 59% of total number of G.P. of the State. In 1960-61, 32 Pre-extension Blocks will be opened and 24 Pre-extension Blocks will be converted into Stage I. A sum of Rs. 244 lakhs was the target of expenditure in 1959-60 and provision for 1960-61 is Rs. 300 lakhs. During 1959-60, peoples' contribution was Rs. 14.55 lakhs and works of public utility done by the people themselves without any financial assistance was valued at about Rs. 37.50 lakhs.

Public Relations

The publicity branch of the Home Department created originally in 1941 for the purpose of war publicity, took up later carrying the message of the Government to the doors of the people through various media of Publicity, which include Press-Notes and news items, display advertisements, Community Radios and broadcasts through the All India Radio, informative literatures, meetings and group-talks, exhibitions, display of films and cinema slides, Reading Rooms and Information Centres, Song and Drama and through posters, charts, etc.

Tribal and Rural Welfare

The Scheduled Tribes, the Scheduled Castes and other backward classes constitute 2|3 of the total population of the State. For improving the condition of these backward classes, the State Government are trying to do their best in face of various limitations.

To improve the educational standard of the tribal people, 61 Ashram Schools including 7 for girls, one Ashram School in Ganjam district for scheduled castes only, 1115 Sevashrams and 200 mid-day meal centres have been opened so far.

The Budget for 1960-61 provides for training facilities of 15 candidates as compounders and 6 as Health Inspectors. 5 Mobile Health Units have been organised so far and one more will be organised during 1960-61. So far 8 Allopathic and 8 Ayurvedic dispensaries and 126-bedded hospitals have been started. 2 Allopathic and 2 Ayurvedic dispensaries and 8 additional bedded Hospitals will be opened during 1960-61.

For welfare of the Vimukta Jatis, 8 Adult Education Centres and 6 Basic Schools have been opened, 18 colonies with 370 families have been set up and other amenities have been provided. It is proposed to open one Basic School and one Colony during 1960-61.

Labour and Housing

During the 2nd Plan period 946 tenements were to be constructed in the labour-concentrated areas. Construction of 214 tenements has already been completed. It has been decided to take up construction of 46 tenements at Nayabazar, Choudwar, and Rourkella during the current financial year. It is proposed to take up construction of 382 tenements under the Schemes in 1960-61 at a cost of Rs. 14.42 lakhs to be received from the Government of India.

Under the Private Employers' Project Scheme it is expected that the private employers will put up about 1700 industrial tenements during 1960-61.

Under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme 529 houses have been completed through the agency of Collectors, State Housing Corporation and by the State Government. The Village Housing Project Scheme will be implemented during the year 1960-61 in 200 villages and there is provision for Rs. 20 lakhs for this.

In order to cater to the needs of the employment seekers so far 10 Employment Exchanges have been opened at Cuttack, Sambalpur, Rourkela, Joda, Rairangpur, Rayagada, Berhampur, Balasore, Bhawanipatna and Puri. Steps have been taken to open 3 more Exchanges at Dhenkanal, Phulbani and Bolangir.

Hirakud Multipurpose Project

The Rs. 100 crore Hirakud Scheme is divided into three component parts:

	(Rupees in Crores) *Estimated Cost*
1. Stage including Delta Irrigation - -	70.78
2. Delta Irrigation Scheme - - - -	14.92
3. Chipilima Power House Scheme (Stage II)	14.32
TOTAL - - -	100.02

Stage I comprises (a) a 3-mile long main dam and 13 miles of dykes, (b) a Hydro-power house at the main Dam, (c) the Sambalpur Canal System. On completion of this Stage, 123000 K.W. of power is being generated and 5.98 lakh acres of land are irrigated annually.

The Chipilima Power House Scheme will add another 1,47,000 K.W. of power. The Delta-irrigation Scheme will bring another 1.8 million acres under irrigation annually on completion.

In 1959 an area of 32,947.053 acres has been actually irrigated on account of the Hirakud Canal System and an amount of Rs. 314.80 lakhs was spent on this Scheme in 1958-59.

Power Projects

The Power Projects under execution during the Plan period are indicated below :

1. Machhkund Hydro-Electric Scheme.
2. Duduma Transmission Scheme.
3. Hirakud Power Utilisation Scheme.
   Rural Electrification Scheme.
5. Investigation of new Schemes

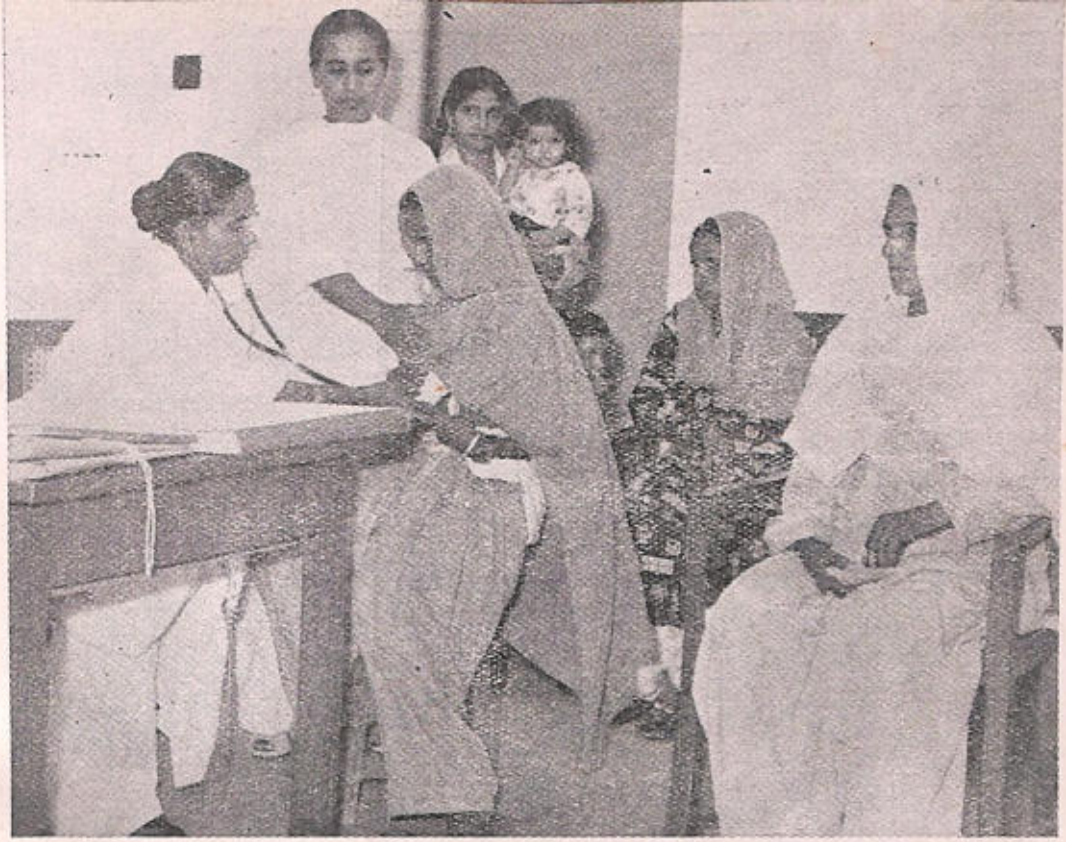
Under the Machhkund Hydro-Electric Scheme, 3 generating sets of 17,000 K.W. each have already been installed and a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1960-61.

* * *

Governor : SHRI Y. N. SUKTHANKAR

*Ministers**	*Portfolios*
Shri Harekrushna Mehtab, *Chief Minister*	Political, Services, Home, Education, Planning and Co-ordination.
Shri Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo	Finance, Industries, Mining and Geology, Planning (excluding matters relating to Rourkela Steel Plant) and Law.
Shri Radhanath Rath	Development.
Shri Satyapriya Mohanty	Revenue, Excise and Administration of new Capital.
Shri Sailendra Narayan Bhanj Deo	Works.
Shri Nilamani Routry	Supply and Commerce.
Shri Udip Pratap Sekhar Deo	Administrative, Tribunal, Vigilance, River Valley, Development and matters relating to Rourkela Steel Plant.
Shri Brindaban Naik	Transport and Works (Roads and Buildings).
Shri Ram Prasad Misra	Health, Relief and Rehabilitation.
Shri Laxmi Prasad Misra	Community Development, N.E.S. and Gram Panchayats.
Shri Rajballabh Misra	Tribal and Rural Welfare and Labour.

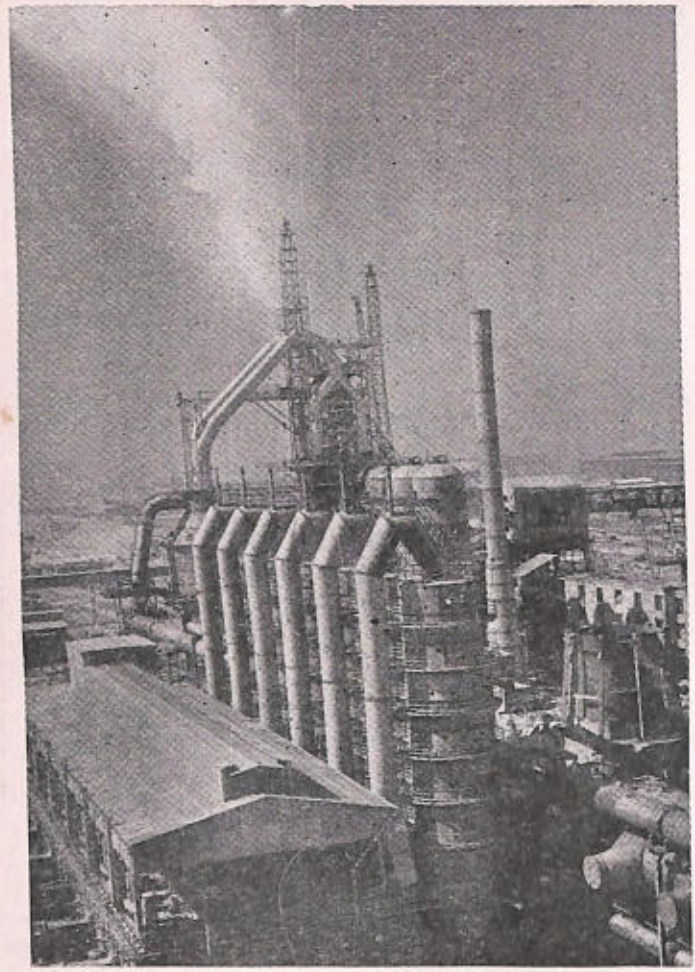
* The Ministry continues to be a coalition of Congress and Ganatantra Parishad.



Medical facilities extended to Rural Areas (Punjab).

Ancestral Art revived : Wood Carvings on modern lines (Punjab).



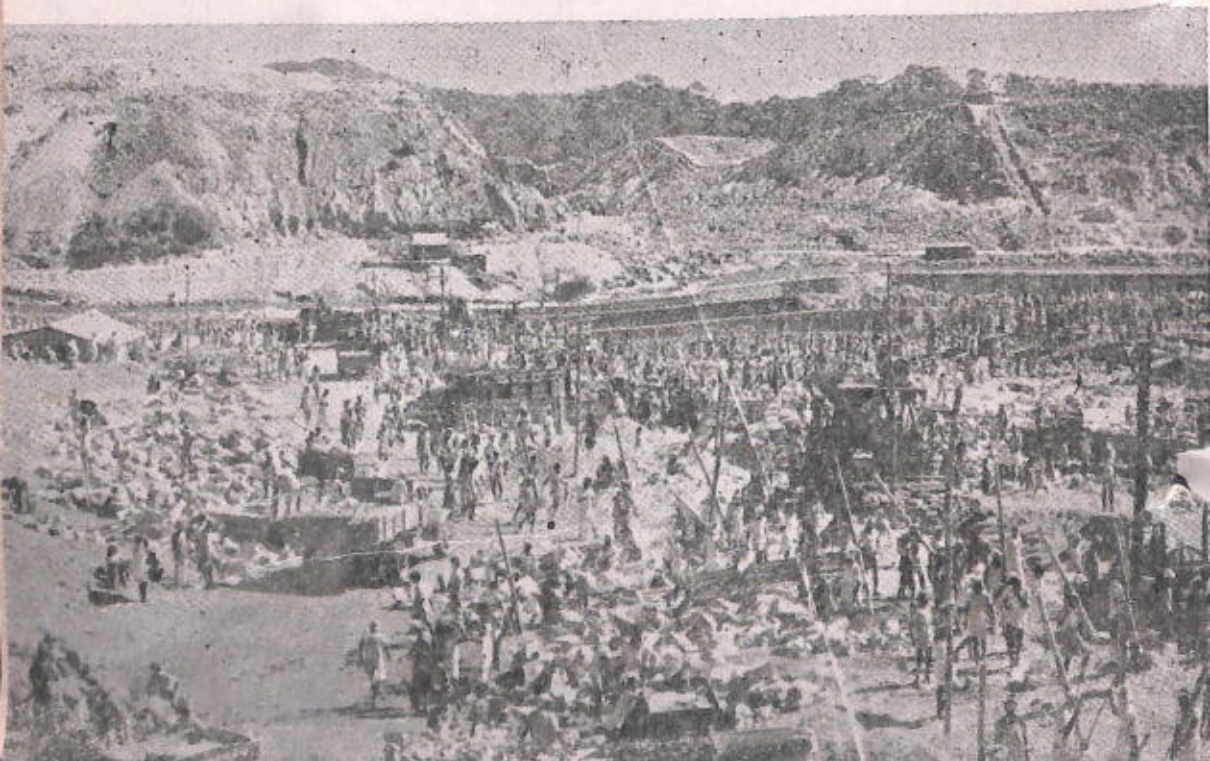


Rourkela

Blast Furnace

(Orissa).

Work on the Sharavathi Hydro-Electric Project in Mysore State, the biggest of Hydro-Electric Projects in India, is in brisk progress.



CHAPTER XXXVIII

PUNJAB

Capital :	Chandigarh
Area :	47,062 Sq. Miles.
Population :	1,61,34,890
Main Languages :	Punjabi & Hindi

PUNJAB has made an all-round progress during the year. Various development schemes, including the Bhakra Nangal Project, indicated a steady and substantial march, thus contributing towards rising the living standards of the people of the State. In spite of the serious mishap occurring to the hoist Chamber of the Bhakra Dam in August, 1959, its schedule of construction did not suffer.

In the field of Agricultural production the targets of foodgrains (59,41,000 tons) and oil seeds (1,85,000 tons) planned to be achieved by the end of the Second Plan period have already been exceeded by producing 69,76,000 tons of foodgrains and 2,22,000 tons of oilseed during 1958-59. In a bid to increase farm out-put under the Community Development programme, as much as 18,32,000 maunds of improved agricultural seeds, 6,11,000 maunds of chemical fertilizers and 1,17,000 improved implements were supplied to the farmers during 1959-60. In the matter of consolidation of agricultural holdings out of the total area of 219.50 lakh acres, an area of 117.32 lakhs acres stands consolidated upto the end of 1959-60.

As against a target of 1,442 miles envisaged in the Plan, about 1,200 miles of roads have since been metalled upto March, 1960. With this the total mileage of metalled roads maintained by the State Public Works Department comes to 4337.

In the implementation of Directive Principles of Constitution, Punjab once again took the lead by making education free in one more class during the year. The education is now free upto 8th Class in all the Government institutions in the State and upto Matric standard in the flood-affected areas of Gurdaspur, Ferozepore and Kapurthala districts.

The Punjab Government has gone one step further in the development of backward areas by announcing the formation of Lahaul and Spiti as a separate district from 1.4.1960.

Financial Position

The budget estimates for the year 1960-61 indicated receipts at Rs. 5942 lakhs and expenditure at Rs. 5773 lakhs resulting in a surplus of 169 lakhs as against a deficit of Rs. 32 lakhs in 1959-60.

The receipts and expenditure for the year 1960-61 reveal a considerable increase as compared to the revised estimates of last year. While the improvement in receipts amounts to Rs. 253 lakhs, there has been an increase of Rs. 656 lakhs on the expenditure side. The major items responsible for increase in expenditure are Beneficent Departments.

The provision for Capital Expenditure in the State Budget for the year 1960-61 amounts to Rs. 3,009 lakhs as against Rs. 2,029 lakhs shown in the revised estimates for yast year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 980 lakhs against the Capital Expenditure for the year 1959-60.

The total Plan outlay for the State's Second Five-Year Plan is Rs. 162.68 crores. Expenditure of Rs. 116.07 crores was incurred upto the end of 1959-60. It is anticipated that against the total outlay of Rs. 162.68 crores the expenditure upto the end of 1960-61 will be 152.41 crores.

Food and Agriculture

The Punjab State holds the tradition of being the granary of India. Although the partition of the country was a great set-back to Punjab so far as agriculture is concerned, yet the considerable stress laid on schemes relating to the improvement of agriculture through better education, research and extension facilities during the I and II Five-Year Plans, has made it an area of surplus from a deficit of 35,000 tons of foodgrains on the eve of partition. In terms of overall production, the State has to reach the targets of 59.41 lakhs tons of foodgrains, 10.50 lakh bales of cotton, 7.80 lakh tons of sugarcane and 1.85 lakh tons of oilseed by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan i.e. 1960-61. In the case of foodgrains and oil seeds the targets have already been exceeded by the production of 60,76,000 tons of foodgrains and 2,22,000 tons of oilseeds during 1958-59. It is hoped that the targets of cotton and sugarcane will also be achieved by 1960-61.

To meet the requirement of trained Agricultural personnel the intake capacity of the Government Agricultural College, Ludhiana, has been steadily raised from 40 in 1955-56 to 100 in 1959-60 and as many as 250 admissions were made in March, 1960. Preparatory work for establishing an Agricultural University at Ludhiana in the Third Plan has also been started.

Consolidation of Holdings

Consolidation of agricultural holdings is the foundation of dynamic rural economic development and opens new vistas of prosperity. In Punjab which is leading in consolidation operations in India, consolidation did more good than was anticipated as it has not only transformed dwarf uneconomic holdings into compact blocks but also brought under cultivation about 5 lac acres of uncultivated *Banjar* land, thus contributing substantially to schemes for turning this deficit State into a surplus one in foodgrains.

Out of a total area of 219.50 lac ares to be consolidated, an area of 117.32 lac acres has already been consolidated upto the end of March, 1960. The work of consolidation has been completed in 20 tehsils and it is in progress in 39 tehsils. The entire work is planned to be completed by September, 1964.

Irrigation and Power

During the Second Five-Year Plan period, there is a provision of Rs. 42.88 crores in the State Plan for implementing a number of various irrigation works, including the world famous Bhakra Nangal Project. This will bring an additional area of 32 lac acres under irrigation.

The work on the Bhakra Dam site has been progressing satisfactorily during the year under review inspite of the fact that it was marred by the failure of the Hoist Chamber floor on 21-8-1959 :

During the year 1959-60 the height of the dam was raised by 70 feet and with this the average height of the Dam above the deepest foundation has now reached 500 feet. It is hoped that the Dam will be completed according to schedule in August, 1961.

Storage water released from the Bhakra Reservoir due to premature release on account of the mishap at Bhakra was utilized for Rabi sowings through a special sowing drive by allowing temporary outlets and running the channels with 10% excess upto November, 1959. The irrigation figures for *Rabi* 1959-60 on Bhakra canals upto the end of December, 1959 show an increase of nearly

68,000 acres over last year's figures. Additional irrigation from the project and other irrigation schemes such as Gurgaon Canal Scheme, Madhopur-Beas Link, Sirhind Feeder, Dadri Irrigation Scheme, etc., and tube well schemes, is estimated to be of the order of 22.85 lakh acres during the year.

The minor irrigation programme which is mainly intended to provide irrigation facilities to those areas where it is not possible to carry irrigation channels, has also been progressing satisfactorily. Out of an additional area of 3.74 lakh acres proposed to be brought under irrigation under this programme, an area of 2.50 lakh acres has already been brought under irrigation upto the end of 1959-60.

As a result of all these schemes the cultivable area under canal irrigation has increased to 84 lakh acres by March, 1960, recording a cent per cent increase since 1947.

Power : During the later winter months of year 1959-60 the State had to face a temporary phase of shortage of power due to the mishap to Hoist Chamber of the Bhakra Dam which necessitated regulation and control of the diminished supply from the Gobind Sagar. The cut in the upply was, however, soon restored and the situation became normal again.

The construction of Power House at Bhakra is progressing according to schedule and by the end of 1960-61 five generating sets of 90.000 Kws each will stand installed at the left bank Power House. During the year under report two more generating sets of 24,000 K.W. each were also added to the existing four at Ganguwal and Kotla Power House. The total installed capacity in the State will be 6.62 lakh KWs by 1960-61.

Out of 2,626 towns and villages proposed to be electrified during the Plan period, requiring 3720 miles 11 G.V. lines, 3345 miles of distribution lines and 3541 distribution stations, more than 1950 towns and villages have been electrified upto the end of March, 1960.

Community Development

In pursuance of the policy to cover the entire State under the Community Development Programme by the end of 1963, fourteen new pre-extension Blocks were started during the year 1959-60 which covered a population of 8.5 lakhs in about 1267 villages. These Blocks have raised the total number of Development Blocks

to 153 covering 19772 villages and a population of 103.5 lakhs i.e. 79% of the rural population of the State.

The money value of the people's participation alone new amounts to Rs. 1028 lakhs in the form of cash, kind and labour as against the total Government expenditure, of Rs. 1000.5 lakhs since the inception of the programme.

Forests

Fifteen Forestry and 19 Soil Conservation Schemes at a total cost of Rs. 36,02,220 were included in the programe for the year 1959-60. Rs. 34,70,000 have spent during the year by achieving various works under these schemes.

These schemes are: sowing and planting along Railway P.W.D., roadsides and canal banks; sowing and planting; afforestation of hills and village 'charands,' formation and maintenance of nurseries; simal plantation; check damaging and gully plugging; contour trenching and building; terracing; wat wandi and embanking of cultivated fields, cho training etc.,

Co-operatives and Panchayats

Ever since the inception of the Second Five-Year Plan the building up of cooperative sector has been a central objective of the national policy. The cooperative movement made a steady progress during the year 1959-60. The cooperative institutions of all kinds which were 10562 in 1947-48 and 27401 at the end of June, 1959 have increased to 29153. 82% of villages and 50% of rural population are covered with cooperatives of one kind or the other. By the end of the Second Five-Year Plan it is envisaged that 85% of the villages and 60% of rural families will be beneficiaries of cooperative societies and the number of cooperatives will exceed 3,00,00 as against 15504 in 1950-51 and 21,108 in 1955-56.

During the year Rs. 8.05 lakhs was spent on small sized societies and 1082 villages were brought within the co-operative fold upto 29-2-1960.

Against the target of Rs. 750 lakhs and Rs. 500 lakhs for advance as short term and medium term loans during 1959-60, Rs. 573.32 lakhs and Rs. 128.30 lakhs as short term and medium term loans respectively, were advanced upto the end of December, 1959. The target of enrolment of 1,31,000 new members during the year has been exceeded by enrolling 1,31,553 members upto the end of December, 1959.

A Land Mortgage Bank was established during the year 1956-57 which advanced an amount of Rs. 26.15 lakhs as long term loans upto the end of February, 1960. In view of increasing demand of agriculturists, the Punjab State Land Mortgage Bank has decided to attract more finance by floating 'Rural Debentures'.

21 Marketting Societies and 66 Development Cooperative Joint Farmings were organised. Total area under the Management of Cooperative Joint Farming Societies was 1,23,394 acres on 29.2.1960

Village Panchayats

During the Second Plan period an outlay of Rs. one crore was provided under this head. Upto the end of 1958-59 there were 11,407 *Panchayats* with a total membership of 66,355 Panches and Sarpanches in the State.

Land Reforms

During the year 1958, the Punjab Security of Tenure Act, 1953 and the PEPSU Tenancy of Agricultural Land Act, 1955 which are in force in the areas of erstwhile Punjab and PEPSU respectively, have been implemented by amending them, thus giving further security to the tenants.

A ceiling has been imposed in the erstwhile Punjab on further acquisition of land by inheritance or bequest or gift, there being already a similar provision in the PEPSU Act. The work of assessment of surplus area is in progress in every district. As and when surplus area is determined in a village it will be utilised for settling the tenants who are eligible for it. Every effort is being made to settle tenants in their own village or in a village nearest to that, keeping in view the provisions of Rule 19 of the Punjab Security of Land Tenures Rules, 1956. The Government will also give financial assistance to them. Part of the scheme would be completed during the Second Plan period and the remaining in the first two years of the Third Plan. In furtherance of its democratic policy the State Government have enforced the Punjab Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1957, which provides for taking over jagirs and muafis in the State on payment of suitable compensation, except military jagirs and jagirs and muafis granted in favour of religious and charitable institutions.

Industries and Labour

A number of large scale industries developed recently. They are the textile industry (6 mills), the sugar industry (7 mills) the

cement industry (2 factories), the paper industry (1 mill which has raised its capacity from 50 tons to 120 tons recently) and the light engineering industries.

As many as 31 licenses were also granted by the Government of India for the establishment of new medium and large scale industries in the State. With a view to further encourage the pace of progress in this field of large industry, the State Government have recently decided to grant certain special facilities in the matter of acquisition of lands, State's participation in share capitals, assistance by way of investment in debenture shares, private generation of electricity, exemption from the levy of purchase tax etc. etc.

In order to determine the scope of industrial development in a scientific manner, the State Government has entered into an agreement with the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, for a Techno Economic Survey of the State, in order to determine the feasible lines of industrial and related economic development.

The development of small scale industries in the Punjab too has been both wide-spread and intensive. The following figures of out-put and employment in some of the more important small scale industries of the State would indicate the importance of this sector:

The small scale power-loom industry, which consists of about 680 units, located chiefly at Amritsar and Ludhiana, turned out cotton, art silk, and woollen goods valued at approximately Rs. 10 crores, and provided employment to about 24,000 workers during the year 1959-60.

The hosiery industry, with about 900 small scale units, concentrated largely at Ludhiana, produced goods worth about Rs. 3.5 crores and provided seasonal employment to about 25,000 workers.

The bicycle and bicycle parts industry (small scale) consisting of about 480 units, offered employment to about 4,500 workers and produced goods worth about Rs. 3 crores.

The sewing machine and parts industry yielded an output of about Rs. 1 crore.

The machine tools and agricultural implements industry (based on foundries) gave employment to about 7,500 workers and was responsible for an output valued at about Rs. 3.5 crores.

The non-ferrous utensils and allied industries were responsible for Rs. 3.5 crores.

The non-ferrous water pipe fittings industry produced goods worth about Rs. 1.25 crores.

The scientific instruments industry had to its credit an output of about Rs. 35 lacs.

The State Government has taken special measures to assist the small scale industries in the matter of procurement of raw materials, finance and technical assistance. During 1959-60 the position regarding pig iron improved substantially in the country as a whole and the control and distribution was, therefore, relaxed substantially. The position regarding supply of steel also improved and the State was allotted 1,08,000 tons as against 57,000 tons during the previous year and in view of this Government decided to relax the conditions of eligibility for enlistment of new factories for the grant of steel quotas. As a result of this relaxation, about 700 new factory units have been enlisted. During 1959-60 the allocation of copper was raised to about 2400 tons against 1900 tons received during 1958-59 and the allotment of zinc was also raised from 600 tons in 1958-59 to over 1500 tons in 1959-60.

In accordance with the policy to provide cheap and easy credit for industrial development, a sum of Rs. 42 lakhs was provided in the budget and disbursed under the Block Loans Scheme as against Rs. 38 lakhs in the previous year. To provide adequate industrial accommodation, the State Government undertook a scheme for the construction of Industrial Estates and in this connection Ludhiana, Batala, Malerkotla, Sonepat and Nilokheri had been chosen for the construction of the first five Industrial Estates in the Punjab. The first phase of construction of the Ludhiana Industrial Estate was completed and 46 workshops were allotted to private industrial undertakings in the year.

Special efforts have also been made to organise industrial production on co-operative lines and for this, a joint organisation of the Industries and Co-operative Departments functioned.

As a result, the total number of primary industrial co-operatives rose from 2594 to 3075 during 1959-60. Out of the 481 new societies formed, 238 concerned khadi and village industries and they received financial assistance from the State Khadi and Village Industries Board directly. 154 societies pertained to a variety of small scale industries. The Co-operative Department have set up 12 marketing depots for the provision of raw materials and marketing facilities

During the year minimum wages were fixed for the first time, to workers in Textile Mills, Cinema Industry, Contractors' Establishments of Forest Department, Shawl Weaving Establishment on Power Loom and Ayurvedic and Unani Pharmacies. Minimum wages in the employment of Public Motor Transport, Agriculture etc. were also revised during the year. As a result the wages of the lowest category of unskilled workers now stand fixed at Rs. 60|- P.M. as compared to Rs. 45|- P.M. in 1950-51. To provide instructive entertainment to industrial workers four new Labour Welfare Centres, one each at Pathankot, Jagadhri, Hissar and Rohtak, were also opened during the year.

Another important feature of the year has been the extension of the Punjab Shops and Commercial Establishment Act, 1958 to 10 more towns. With this the Act now in force in 160 towns in the State it covers more than 76,000 persons.

Transport

Nationalised Road Transport continues to show commendable results. During the year 1959, a tripartite corporation, called the Mandi Kulu Road Transport Corporation, with the Railway, the Himachal Pradesh Government and the Punjab Government as partners, came into being to operate in the Mandi Kulu area. This would provide better facilities to the travelling public in this area. A scheme embodying settlement between the State Transport Services and private operators on a 50:50 basis has also been settled and with its implementation, the daily operated mileage of Punjab Roadways will increase from 46,000 miles to 96,000 miles per day.

Another important event of the year under this head has been the introduction of an Air Service from Delhi to Kulu via Chandigarh. The State Government has guaranteed to bear the loss on the service upto Rs. 1.54 lakhs annually. The service will operate during April to October every year.

Health

In the field of social services, health occupies an important place. During the Second Plan, a provision of Rs. 910 lakhs was made for the improvement of public health facilities. The targets laid down for the various schemes are being steadily achieved. Rs. 376 lakhs were spent upto the end of 1959-60 and it is estimated that another sum of Rs. 235 lakhs will be spent during the current year.

In accordance with the policy of integration of curative and health sides, 145 primary Health Centres have been established in

the State and 14 more are proposed to be established during 1960-61. Each centre serves a population of about 60,000. The concession of medical care to the families of the persons insured under the Employees State Insurance Scheme has been extended to Khasa and Dhariwal, and areas of Gobindgarh, Faridabad, Sonepat, Phagwara, Kapurthala and Hissar are expected to be covered during the last year of the Second Plan. With the further expansion of nationalization of dispensaries, the expansion of tuberculosis clinics and B.C.G. campaign, it is estimated that at the end of the Second Plan medical relief will be available for every village within a five-mile radius. The number of beds in various hospitals is also expected to increase to 9,996.

To provide dental health service facilities, dental clinics are being opened at the District Headquarters hospitals. Seven clinics have been opened, one each at Ferozepore, Hoshiarpur, Karnal, Rohtak, Dharamsala, Ambala and Ludhiana.

A dental college for training 12 candidates in B.D.S. course has been established at Patiala and the Dental College, Amritsar, has been expanded to admit 30 students instead of 14. A new building for the college at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.5 lakhs has recently been completed.

To provide technical personnel, a Post-Graduate Medical and Research Institute is being established at Chandigarh, the nucleus of which has already started functioning. In order to provide additional facilities for medical education, a new Medical College will be established at Rohtak during the last year of the Second Plan period. Medical Colleges at Amritsar and Patiala have been expanded and the number of admissions raised to 100 and 80 from 80 and 50 respectively.

During the first four years of the Second Plan an expenditure of Rs. 196 lakhs has been incurred on the various sanitation schemes and of Rs. 83 lakhs on the Rural Schemes. In the rural areas water supply schemes have been completed in 30 villages and are in progress in another 130.

Prior to the implementation of the First Plan there were only 51 Ayurvedic|Unani Dispensaries functioning in the State. The number was increased to 128 during the First Plan and to 200 during the first four years of Second Plan, against the target of 250.

Education

Punjab has made a remarkable progress in education since 1947. During the year 610 Primary Schools were set up and the same number of single teacher schools was converted into double

teacher schools. 100 schools were given the necessary equipment for introduction of basic education crafts. A sum of Rs. 90,880|- has been given to ten middle schools for the introduction of crafts. All the Teachers' Training Schools in the State have been switched over to the training of Basic Education teachers.

In order to give facilities for the age group 11-14 and 14-17, 15 Government Boys Middle Schools and 14 Government Girls Middle Schools were upgraded to the High Standard. 31 Lower Middle and 13 Primary Schools were also raised upto the Middle Standard. During the year 1959-60, the concession of free education was extended to students in Government institutions throughout the State from the 6th to 7th class. This concession has, however, been extended upto 8th class with effect from 1960-61, in all Government institutions in the State and upto the Matriculation Standard in Government institutions in the flood-affected areas in Narot Jaimal Singh (Gurdaspur), Zira (Ferozepur) and Kapurthala Districts.

The Secondary Education Commission appointed by the Government of India has recommended the reorganisation of higher secondary courses and advocated the setting up of higher secondary multipurpose schools. The number of such schools went up to 168 during 1959-60 against 136 in 1958-59. Besides Rs. 25,000 have been allocated for science equipment and furniture for 62 high schools. The logical corollary of the three-year higher secondary course is the three-year Degree course. The university has decided to convert all the Degree Colleges into three-year pattern from 1961, and the University Grants Commission has given to the University Rs.12,92,000 for conversion into the new pattern.

Two new Government Girls Colleges have been set up in Gurgaon and Rohtak. During the year a special grant of Rs. 10 lakhs was given to Kurukshetra University to enable it to construct its buildings. The University is launching a new experiment in the training of teachers. This University has planned to start a four-year course for matriculates and this been duly approved by the State Government.

Scholarships to 83 poor brilliant students have been given in the year. Besides 33 scholarships were given to students belonging to Kulu Sub-Division. A scholarship of the value of Rs. 200 per mensum has also been awarded to a student belonging to this State for conducting his research for Doctorate at the Indian School of International Studies, Delhi.

Regional Languages

The State Language Department which came into being in November, 1956 as a result of integration of the Punjabi Department of erstwhile PEPSU and Language Department of the former Punjab State, looks after the development of Regional Languages in the State and its two main functions are, firstly, to effect introduction of Hindi and Punjabi in the administrative sphere and secondly to harmonise literary activities of the State through all the writers, literary organisations and institutions, with a view to create a literary and congenial atmosphere in the State.

The fourth departmental examination was conducted in August, 1959 for which 2,249 and 3,405 Government servants got themselves qualified in Hindi and Punjabi respectively, bringing the total number of employees qualified so far in Hindi and Punjabi to 5,767 and 8,567 respectively.

The Department organised Hindi|Punjabi literary contests, debates, dramas and poetic symposiums at the District, Divisional and State levels, with a view to promoting the use and spread of these languages in the masses. Prizes worth Rs. 7,500|- were awarded in this respect to the best speakers|actors|poets, participating in these contests. Likewise representative *Kavi Sammelans* were also held at Chandigarh, Patiala, Ludhiana, Jullundur and Ambala so as to encourage literary pursuits among the public.

Eradication of Corruption

In order to purge the governmental machinery of corrupt elements, a Vigilance Department was started some time back. During the year 1959-60 the Department received 2219 complaints out of which 1307 were investigated and the rest were either filed being baseless or were forwarded to the departments concerned for necessary action. The enquiries involved 116 Gazetted and 749 non-Gazetted Government servants. As a result of departmental enquiries, 180 officials were punished, out of whom 82 were dismissed and the services of 22 terminated. The two squads headed by the Deputy Collectors, specially created for looking into cases of leakage of revenue and allied corrupt practices, also dug out and reported cases of concealment of irregularities or misconduct etc. against 89 officials. As a result of enquiries into current and past cases punishments were awarded to 90 officials.

Jail Reforms

The expansion of Jails has been in progress from the inception of the new State and the Department is now fully self-sufficient in matters of beddings, clothing and most of the other necessary equip-



Democracy in action—Village Panchayat meeting (Punjab).

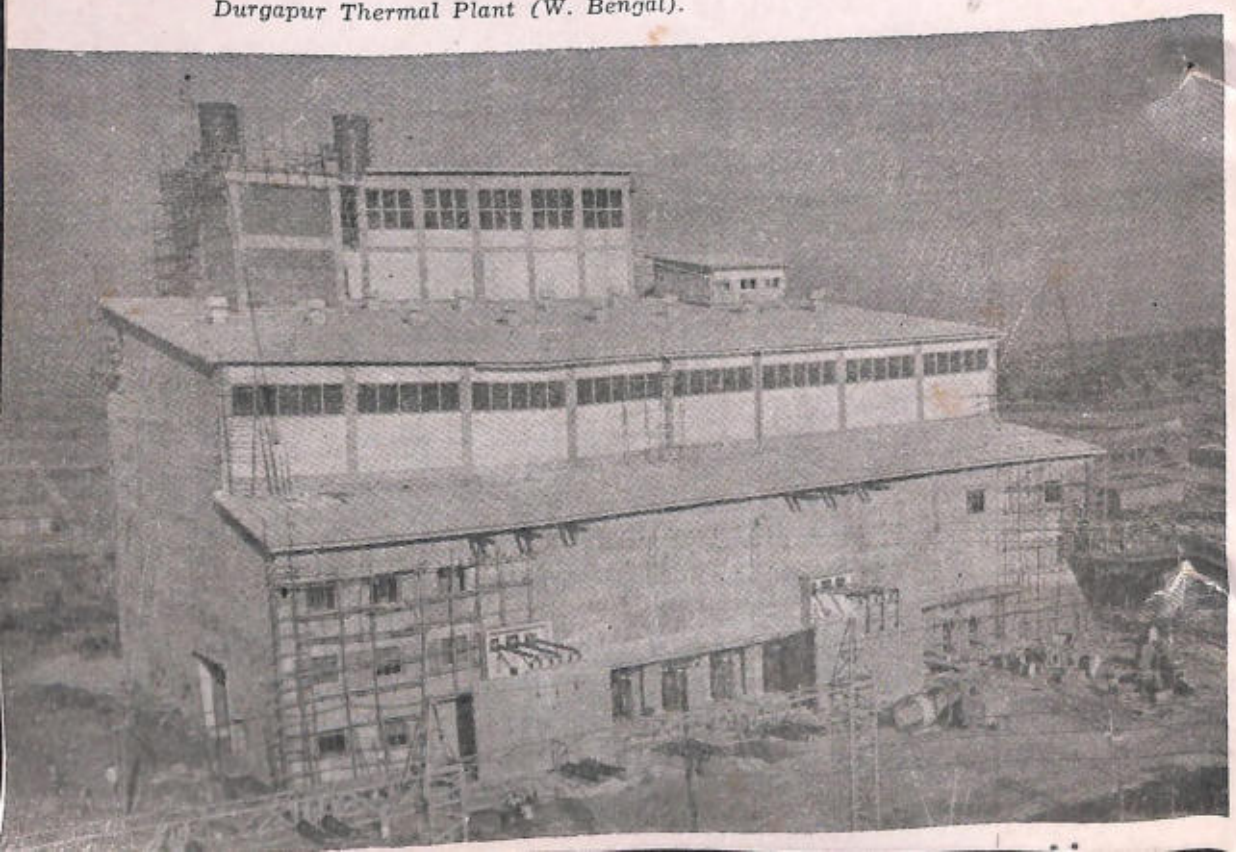
Towards self-sufficiency in food by Co-operative Farming (Punjab).





Deep Tube-well, Mukasipara Block (W. Bengal).

Durgapur Thermal Plant (W. Bengal).



ment. The Jails' total factory output has increased from Rs. 2,05,968 to Rs. 8,53,634 during the last ten years.

Education in the 3 R's has been made compulsory for prisoners and is conducted by paid as well as by convicted teachers. About 11500 prisoners were given educational instruction, out of which about 1100 obtained literary certificates. Prisoners are also allowed exercise and morning prayer etc.

Backward Classes

In order to promote the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes inhabiting the Scheduled areas of Lahaul and Spitti, the State Government have recently declared it a separate district with headquarters at Keylong. For the social uplift of the Scheduled Tribes, a number of schemes for development in communications, agriculture, irrigation, forests, industry, education, panchayats, health and water supply have been entrusted to the various Departments of the State Government.

The Government is giving special inducements to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. A sum of Rs. 25,29,008 was disbursed among the private institutions as grant-in-aid in lieu of freeships granted to Harijan students. 49,290 students benefited. Rs. 12,50,000 was given to 12,920 students in educational institutions as stipends to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. A sum of Rs. 37,670|- has been given to 924 students belonging *Vimukt Jatis*.

During 1959-60 three traditional type primary schools have been converted into basic type, one primary school upgraded to middle standard and seven new primary schools set up in the area of Lahaul and Spiti. Two boaring Houses—one at Keylong and the other at Lot—are nearing completion.

Each student in the primary classes is given books free and free midday meals have been provided for students in all classes of Lahaul and Spiti area. Besides, all school-going children in these areas get stipends of Rs. 2|- monthly (primary) and Rs. 4|- monthly (middle) and Rs. 10|- monthly (High).

* * *

Governor : SHRI N. V. GADGIL

Minister	*Portfolios*
Pratap Singh Kairon, *Chief Minister.*	General Administration, including Publicity, Elections, Integra-

MADHYA PRADESH IS PLAYING ITS ROLE IN REBUILDING INDIA

——: (O) :——

Madhya Pradesh is making strides in the implementation of her Rs. 190 crore Second Plan and other Central Projects designed to harness her vast industrial and agricultural potentialities :

By Now

- At Bhilai marketable steel was produced on 24th December with the commissioning of the Billet Mill.
- The Heavy Electricals Ltd., is Poised for production of electrical goods from June, 1960.
- In the Chambal Multi-purpose Project, impounding of water in Gandhi Sagar Reservoir has started and power irrigation will be available before the end of 1960.
- On the Tawa Multi-purpose Project, preliminary work is in progress.
- 69 minor irrigation schemes costing Rs. 2 crores completed.
- Over 1 lakh K.W. of additional power generated.
- 262 Development Blocks opened.
- 2786 mile long roads constructed.
- 36 Degree Colleges opened.
- 1133 Medical Institutions opened.
- In 1958-59 the State fulfilled 102% of the financial targets of the year's Plan.

The State is poised for the harnessing of its untapped stores of mineral wealth and great river systems, husbanding its rich forests and improving the agricultural yields in its well-known granaries opening a new era of development and prosperity.

M. P. Bids to be the State of the future.

Issued by the Directorate of Information & Publicity, Madhya Pradesh Government.

CHAPTER XXXIX

RAJASTHAN

Capital :	Jaipur
Area :	1,32,150 Sq. miles
Population :	1,59,70,774
Main languages:	Rajasthani & Hindi

DURING the year under review the State continued to make progress in all spheres. There was a marked increase in the tempo of development. Some of the important landmarks in the onward march of the State during the year are the completion of the process of land reforms and increase in agriclutural production ; expansion of educational facilities ; accentuation of the pace of industrial activity, including mineral development, and introduction of the scheme of *Panchayat Raj* throughout the State.

Financial Position

The Revised Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1959-60 show Rs. 3998.19 lakhs and Rs. 4137.55 lakhs respectively showing a revenue deficit of Rs. 139.36 lakhs. The programme of Capital Expenditure outside Revenue Account has been placed at Rs. 2190.61 lakhs in the Revised Estimates which figure includes Rs. 1786.31 lakhs relating to Plan. A Public Loan of Rs. 350 lakhs was floated during the year which was subscribed within an hour of its opening.

The Budget Estimates for the year 1960-61 reveal a deficit of Rs. 74.26 lakhs in the Revenue Account, the estimates for Revenue Receipts and Expenditure on Revenue Account being Rs. 4514.96 lakhs and Rs. 4589.22 lakhs respectively. This gap is expected to be covered by the additional resources raised by new taxation and economies in administrative expenditure. The economy measures recommended by the Economy Committee will, it is estimated, result in a saving of Rs. 25 lakhs during the year 1960-61. It is estimated to raise Rs. 65 lakhs more by new taxation viz. Rs. 10 lakhs from surcharge on land revenue which replaces the Agricultural Income Tax, Rs. 7 lakhs from State Excise duties, Rs. 3 lakhs under Stamps & Court Fees and Rs. 45 lakhs under Sales Tax. Replacement of the Agricultural Income Tax by a surcharge on Land Revenue is an important financial measure taken by the State.

The following statement summarises the Revenue Account of the State for the years 1958-59 to 1960-61:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Budget Estimates.	Revised Estimates	Budget Estimates	Actuals.
	1960-61	1959-60	1959-60	1958-59
1. Revenue	4514.96	3998.19	3927.08	3397.30
2. Expenditure chargeable to Revenue	4589.22	4137.55	3914.22	3594.78
3. Surplus or deficit	74.26	139.36	12.86	197.48

The estimated expenditure on Capital Account during 1960-61 is estimated at Rs. 2722.46 lakhs which includes Rs. 2222.76 lakhs on Plan schemes.

Progress of the Plan

During the First Plan period actual expenditure was 83.94 per cent of the total allotment. Although there was a short-fall of 16.06 per cent in the expenditure, the physical achievements were encouraging. The Second Plan provides for an outlay of Rs 105.27 crores. Against this the total expenditure till the end of 1959-60 was Rs. 72.30 crores.

It is proposed to spend an amount of Rs. 28.20 crores during the year 1960-61, the last year of the Plan. Assuming that the full provision for the year will be spent, the total expenditure during the Second Plan would come to Rs. 100.58, that is, about 95.5 per cent of the total Plan outlay. With these financial achievements the physical targets achieved are also substantial.

The working groups set up for different sectors e.g. agriculture, cooperation, industrial development, mineral development etc. have submitted their reports. The Third Plan frame has already been published by the State Planning Department. Findings of the different working groups will now be incorporated in the State Plan. It has been decided by the Government to make known to the Panchayat Samitis the financial allocation during the Third Plan and to ask them to frame their own Plans. These Plans will be integrated into District Plans which in turn will be developed into the State Plan. There would thus be planning from below in the real sense.

Land Reforms

In respect of the implementation of the programme of land reforms in accordance with the objective enunciated by the Planning Commission there has been remarkable achievement. The last and final stage in the process of elimination of intermediaries and bringing the tiller of the soil into direct contact with the State has been reached with the coming into force of the Rajasthan Zamindari and Biswedari Abolition Act, 1959 which received the assent of the President on 5th February, 1960. Upto July, 1959, 2,45,464 jagirs have been resumed in Rajasthan. The total estimated amount of compensation payable comes to about Rs. 40 crores. The State Government have already paid compensation of the order of about Rs. 7 crores.

Legislation for ceilings on holdings has already been passed by the Assembly. The Tenancy and Revenue laws of the State ensure the fixity of tenure and the fairness of rent.

The work of consolidation of holdings is making progressive strides in the State. 6.78 lakh acres of land has already been consolidated till the end of October, 1959 as against the target of 10 lakh acres.

Agriculture

In the Second Five-Year Plan a target to increase food production by 8.12 lakh tons was fixed over the assumed production of 36 lakh tons in 1955-56. Against the target of 8.12 lakh tons of additional foodgrains, in the year 1958-59, the actual production had increased by 14.7 lakh tons as compared to the base year production of 36 lakh tons, and it is estimated to be 52 lakh tons in 1959-60.

The Plan target of 1.76 lakh bales of cotton will also be exceeded. The target of establishing 41 seed Multiplication Farms of 100 acres each has been fulfilled during 1959-60. The consumption of fertilizers has gone up from 300 tons in 1952-53 to about 10,000 tons in 1959-60. Improved implements are becoming popular rapidly. A workshop for manufacturing improved implements is being established at Jaipur at a capital cost of Rs. 12.00 lakhs. A Hybrid Maize Breeding Station has been established at Ajmer to evolve suitable hybrid strains which would give higher yield than the local ones. Laboratories for agricultural research at Udaipur, Jobner and Durgapur (Jaipur) have been established and these will be completely equipped during 1960-61. 25 new strains of wheat have been found resistant to rust to a considerable extent

and work on the selection of a suitable variety out of these is in progress.

Animal Husbandry

A Government Cattle Breeding Farm for the Gir Breed has been established in Ajmer District. Cattle breeding and dairying activities have been started in 22 Gaushalas under the Gaushala Development Scheme. 242 private Cattle Breeding Farms have been established with a unit of 20 cows and a pedigreed bull each. Foundations of an All India Buffalo Breeding Farm (in 1200 acres of the irrigated land) have been laid. Three Government Poultry Farms, 2 Government Pig Breeding Farms (at Bassi and Bikaner), three Ghee Greeding Centres, 51 Sheep Shearing Centres, 113 Sheep Extension Centres, 34 Artificial Insemination Centres have been set up. A modern dairy with a capacity of 500 mds. of milk per day has been established at Jaipur. A Fish Research Laboratory at Udaipur, an All India Camel Breeding Farm at Bikaner and All India Sheep Research Station (Bikaner) have also been established. 85 Veterinary hospitals, 153 veterinary dispensaries and 19 mobile veterinary dispensaries are functioning in the State.

Cooperation

For the Second Five-Year Plan period, a target coverage of 15% of the rural population and 30% of the villages was fixed. Against this 16.1% of the rural population and 26% of the villages have been covered till 31st of January, 1960. Thus the original target in respect of coverage of rural population has already been exceeded. In pursuance of the National Development Council Resolution the revised targets are to cover 27% of the rural population and 40% of the villages by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan. It is hoped that the revised targets will also be achieved during the remaining period of the Plan.

For the Second Five-Year Plan a target was fixed for extending credit facilities of the order of Rs. 7 crores as below:

Short term credit	Rs. 4 crores.
Medium-term credit	Rs. 2 ,,
Long term credit	Rs. 1 ,,

The original target of Rs. 7 crores of credit will be exceeded by Rs. 4 to 5 crores.

For the development of Co-operative Marketing a target of organising 55 Co-operative Marketing Societies was originally fixed for the Second Five-Year Plan. Against this 65 Co-operative

Marketing Societies have already been organised. The original targets had to be revised in view of the National Development Council's Resolution and the revised targets for the organisation of 103 Co-operative Marketing Societies have been fixed, with the achievement of which all the important Mandies of the State will be covered by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan.

A target of organising 16 Central Co-operative Banks was fixed for the Second Five-Year Plan period. This target was fixed with a view to provide each District with a Co-operative Bank. All the Districts now have the Central Co-operative Banks, except Jaisalmer, Jalore, Churu and Jhunphunu. Churu and Jalore Districts will have a Central Co-operative Bank by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period.

C.D. and N.E.S.

At the close of 1958-59, 122 Blocks were functioning in the State. These included 12 pre-extension Blocks, 59 First Stage Blocks, 20 Second Stage Blocks and 31 Community Development Blocks. A target of opening 12 First Stage Blocks and 16 Pre-extension Blocks was fixed for 1959-60, which has since been fulfilled and all the Blocks have been started. Besides, one Stage II Block has been bifurcated out of the Desuri Stage II Block with effect from April, 1959. Besides these 10 pre-extension blocks have been opened on 1st April, 1960, and thus the total number of blocks in the State is now 149. It has been decided to introduce the programme of Urban Community Development during the year 1960-61.

Democratic Decentralisation

The most important land-mark in the history of the State has been the introduction of the scheme of Democratic Decentralisation or *Panchayat Raj* throughout the State on 2nd October 1959 whereby local representative institutions viz. *Panchayat Samitis* and *Zila Parishads* have been established at the Block and District levels. With this the State has the three tier system of democratic bodies functioning in rural areas, that is to say, *Panchayats* at the village level, *Panchayat Samitis* at the Block level and *Zila Parishads* at the District level. The step marks devolution of authority and initiative from the top to the roots. The formulation and execution of plans at these local decentralised levels has firmly established the roots of democracy in the economy of rural society.

A comprehensive training was imparted to the elected representatives and the officers in the ideology and functioning of *Panchayat Raj* before the introduction of the scheme. Five *Panchayat Samiti Adhyayan Kendra* have been set up at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Udaipur and Bikaner for a regular training of the members of *Panchayat Samitis.*

The scheme of *Panchayat Raj* has been functioning in the State now for over eight months and the experience has been very heartening. These local institutions are exhibiting an increasing awareness to their rights and responsibilities in the matter of local development. The scheme is on the whole running smoothly.

The Scheme of *Panchayat Raj* covers the entire State, thus initiating the process of development in all the areas whether or not they have been covered by Community Development Programme.

Panchayats have been further strengthened by Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1959. A recent amendment to the Rajasthan Panchayat Act aims at reorganisation of the village *Panchayats* and institution of *Nyay Panchayats* in the State. *The Panchayats* and *Panchayat Samitis* are showing initiative in matters of local administration, development activities and raising of resources.

Irrigation

Water for Irrigation is a paramount necessity for the thirsty soils of Rajasthan and, therefore, programmes of constructing minor, medium and major projects have been undertaken.

There are two Multipurpose projects in Rajasthan, namely Bhakra and Chambal. Works in Rajasthan relating to Bhakra Nangal Project comprised of distribution channels and connected masonry works i.e. project buildings etc. Almost all the work except construction of *pucca* outlets, a few minor road-bridges and some buildings, is likely to be completed during the year 1959-60 and the remaining work, except construction of *pucca* outlets, is proposed to be completed in 1960-61.

The works in progress in Rajasthan under Chambal Project are the Kota Barrage, Right Main Canal, Left Main Canal, and their distribution system. Most of the work on Kota Barrage, Right Main Canal and Left Main Canal has been completed. All the remaining work will be completed in the year 1960-61. The construction of the Mahi Irrigation Project, which will benefit the

comparatively backward areas of the State in District Banswara, has been inaugurated in May, 1960.

Partial irrigation from Chambal Project is expected to commence after June, 1960, on completion of Kota Barrage and it is expected that an area of about 60,000 acres will be irrigated in Rajasthan with the canals and the distribution system that will be ready by then. Progress on other medium and minor projects is equally satisfactory and with the completion of these projects, the area irrigated by canals and tanks will go up from 11 lakh acres in 1950-51 to 22.22 lakh acres in 1959-60.

Programme of colonisation in the Chambal Project, Bhakra Project and Rajasthan Canal area is proceeding ahead. Integrated plans have been drawn up for the development of roads and railways and Mandies in the colonisation area. The Rajasthan Canal area offers the possibilities of setting up of more mechanised farms of the Suratgarh type in the public sector. These would serve not only as the biggest sources of supply of improved seeds but also as centres of demonstrations of all the improved techinques and technological advances. The Rajasthan Canal Board, in consultation with the Planning Department of the State, is preparing the Master Plan for the development of the Rajasthan Canal area.

Power

The target of additional power supply during the Second Plan period will be nearly achieved by the end of the Second Plan. At the end of the First Plan the installed capacity in Rajasthan was 34,900 K.W. The additional installed capacity during the Second Plan period is expected to be about 90,382 K.W. The Multipurpose Projects of Chambal and Bhakra are progressing and the water and power which will be available to Rajasthan from these projects will completely transform the economy. Power from Bhakra has been received and the Ganganagar Sub-Station and Rajgarh Sub-Station have been commissioned. The work on Rana Pratap Sagar of Chambal Project has started.

Under the Rural and Urban electrification scheme, diesel sets of 2391 K.W. capacity were planned to be installed at 11 different places in Rajasthan. By the end of 1959-60 a capacity of 979 K.W. would have been installed and 937 KW will be installed during the year 1960-61. The work on these stations is in progress. A 3000 K.W. Turbo Set has already been commissioned at Jaipur in 1959-60.

Under the Development of Thermal Power Schemes, Steam sets of an aggregate capacity of 19000 K.W. were to be installed at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Alwar, Bharatpur and Kota. The Set at Kota has already been commissioned while work on other Sets is in progress.

Rajasthan presents a suitable site for the establishment of a nuclear power station and by the end of the Third Plan this project may become a reality.

Industries

In the long run, the rate of progress of this State will be influenced in a very marked measure by the extent of industrialisation and the benefits derived from technological advances. Rajasthan has already taken progressive strides on the way to industrialisation. A fertiliser factory at Hanumangarh will soon be set up, possibly in the public sector. The cement factories in Rajasthan are expanding and the production is continuously going up. A wagon factory has been established at Bharatpur and the preliminaries for setting up a diesel locomotive factory at Sawai Madhopur, a Nylon Factory at Kota and a Sodium Sulphate plant at Deedwana have been completed. Existing capacity of production has been practically doubled in case of cement and sugar. Production of Ball and Roller Bearings has also increased from 17 lakhs gross to 29 lakh gross. For developing small-scale industries, Government has distributed loans of about Rs. 63 lakhs upto the end of December, 1959, to 1437 parties. The Government has also distributed Rs. 19 lakhs as loans to the weavers of Rajasthan. The number of new small-scale industries registered till the end of 1959 is 905 units and the process of registration is not yet complete. The Government has trained 1160 artisans.

The occupational structure, particularly of the rural areas, will be changed over a period of years by firmly establishing small-scale cottage and village industries. One of the devices to help this process is the establishment of Industrial Estates. As against the original target of two Industrial Estates, it is expected that 8 Industrial Estates would be established by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan.

The Government have announced their Industrial Policy and given liberal concessions in the matter of allotment of land, supply of cheap power, exemptions or concessions in levy of octroi or sales tax to the prospective industries. It is expected that the new Industrial Policy would give a great fillip to the industrial movement in this State.

Equally important have been the steps taken in the sphere of mining. Rajasthan is rich in minerals. The establishment of a zinc smelter at Udaipur is an important land-mark. The copper smelter near Khetri is within sight and may come up during the Third Plan period. With the release of foreign exchange for importing prospecting equipment for mining, the huge lignite deposits at Palana would be completely explored to make open-cast mining feasible in this area. The proposal to establish a Mining Corporation with a capital of Rs. 5 crores is under the consideration of the State Government.

Roads and Transport

Rajasthan was very backward in the matter of communications. A high priority was, therefore, given to the construction and improvement of roads in this State. 2,603 miles of roads have been constructed and improved so far. At the end of the Second Plan period it is expected that Rajasthan will be having 441 miles of National Highways, 2582 miles of State Highways, 2,800 miles of major district roads and 5,500 miles of minor district roads. The Nationalised Transport will be run as a departmental undertaking for which steps have already been taken during the Second Plan. This process will be completed during the Third Plan period. Besides providing additional amenities to the public and welfare amentities to the employees, it will also result in contributing to the general revenues of the State.

Education

At the beginning of the Second Plan the actual number of children going to school in the primary stage represented 24% of the total population of such children. As against the target of increasing this proportion to 50% it is expected that during 1960-61 Government will have afforded opportunities to 59% of the children in the age group 6 to 11 to be at the school. Similarly, as against the target of converting 144 middle schools to High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools Government will have converted about 210 such schools by the end of the Second Plan period. Against the original target of opening 5000 primary Schools, 4585 primary schools have already been opened during the first four years of the Second Plan. Similarly during the same period, 3140 additional teachers for primary schools have been provided. 11 Basic S.T.C. Schools have been started in 1959-60 and it is proposed to start 21 such institutions during 1960-61. As against the target of three, six women's Intermediate Colleges have been up-graded into Degree Institutions.

The Government have introduced the scheme of merit scholarships to be awarded to all first divisioners whose parents have an income of less than Rs. 250 p.m. Mention must also be made of the institution of the Rajasthan Educational Service under which the pay scales of the lecturers have been brought on a par with the pay scales applicable to the Rajasthan Administrative Services. The State is providing free education to girls, and special measures are being taken to encourage female education.

The Rajasthan University has got an ambitious plan of expansion of research and teaching facilities. It is proposed to invite scholars of international repute to the University. Government have recently taken a decision to institute research fellowships in the University to encourage research in various subjects.

Technical Education has been given due attention and the State has two Engineering Colleges and five polytechnics. It is proposed to start two Junior Technical Schools during 1960-61. There is a separate Directorate of Technical Education.

The State has three Agricultural Colleges, two Medical Colleges and a Veterinary College. Steps have been taken to encourage and develop Sanskrit education.

Adequate attention is being paid to the development of sports and games in the Schools and Colleges. Steps have been taken for the institution of coaching schemes, organisation of coaching camps, provision of equipment and development of play-grounds.

The State Department of Archives and the Department of Archaeology and Museum have launched an integrated scheme of preservation of the ancient treasures of historical records, documents and paintings.

Cultural activities are receiving due attention in the State. The three Akadamis i.e. The Rajasthan Sangeet Natak Akadami at Jodhpur, Rajasthan Sahitya Akadami at Udaipur and the Rajasthan Lalit Kala Akadami at Jaipur are engaged in the task of advancement of art and literature. Their activities include putting up of exhibitions, organisation of cultural shows, prizes and stipends to scholars and extending financial aid to institutions and individuals.

Medical and Health

The position per million of population in respect of hospitals and dispensaries and beds in the year 1955-56 was as follows:

	India	Rajasthan
Hospitals/Dispensaries	26	25
Beds	325	350

It was estimated that in 1960-61, the All India average per million of population would be as follows:—

Hospitals/Dispensaries	29
Beds	360

In the year 1959 the figures for Rajasthan were as follows :

Hospitals/Dispensaries	34
Beds	406

The physical targets under most of the schemes will be achieved by the end of the Second Plan.

160 Beds have been added so far against the Plan target of 200 Beds under the Scheme. Isolation of advanced cases of T.B., 73 Family Planning Centres (18 Urban and 55 Rural) and one Child Guidance Clinc have been opened. 16 Malaria Eradication Units and 6 new T.B. Clinics have been started while two T.B. Clinics have been up-graded. 10 Dental Clinics, 10 Public Health Laboratories and 133 Primary Health Centres will have been opened by the end of 1959-60. The construction work of the State T.B. Sanatorium is nearing completion. The Second Medical College at Bikaner has been started in 1959-60 with an intake capacity of 50 candidates and steps have been taken to provide research facilities at S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur. The intake capacity of S.M.S. Medical College has been raised from 100 to 120 during 1959-60 against the original target of 100.

The Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine have also progressed satisfactorily. The total number of Ayurvedic Dispensaries were 235 at the end of the 4th year of the Plan while it is proposed to open 50 more such dispensaries during 1960-61. Naturopathy and Homeopathy are also being given encouragement.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons

Disabled persons, unattached women and their dependents numbering 666 were taking refuge in the Refugee Homes, infirmaries and widow homes on 31-3-60. 375 aged and infirm displaced persons have been granted cash doles of Rs. 15|- each per month. During the year under review, out-door T.B. patients were granted assistance amounting to Rs. 25,000 and an amount of Rs. 1,56,000 was kept at the disposal of authorities of 3 T.B. Sanatoria functioning in the State for indoor T.B. patients.

19 families of East Bengal refugees arrived and were settled in the State during the year, thus bringing the total number of such families settled to 266.

Four Training-cum-Production Centres are functioning in the State at Alwar, Jodhpur, Jaipur and Udaipur for displaced persons where each trainee is given a stipend Rs. 30 P.M.

Other activities for the rehabilitation of displaced persons include loans and grants, construction of schools for displaced families, construction of houses and grant of loans and scholarships to College students.

Social Welfare

Activities of the State in the sphere of social welfare are progressively expanding. Activities of the Social Welfare Department include schemes for social welfare in general and for welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and backward classes and Development of Scheduled areas. The Rajasthan State Social Welfare Advisory Board and the State Directorate of Social Welfare are the agencies for carrying out the programme of social welfare.

During the year 1959-60, 38 social education centres, 11 hostels, 10 aided hostels, 6 nursery schools, 6 boys' ashram schools, 10 *Sanskar Kendras* and seven training-cum-production institutes have been opened under "Welfare of Backward Classes" sector. Besides maintaining the institutions started so far, it is envisaged to open 7 training-cum-production centres and construct 3 hostel and dispensary buildings during the year 1960-61.

Upto 1959-60, 3 Protective Homes, 15 District Shelters, 1 Beggar Home, 1 Certified School and 1 Remand Home have been opened. It is proposed to open 1 Beggar Home, 1 Protective Home, 1 After-care Home, 5 District Shelters and 4 Boys Clubs during the year 1960-61.

Other facilities which have been extended to the socially handicapped classes include provision of loans and grants for rehabilitation, housing, setting up of cottage industries, scholarships on a liberal scale, medical aid and free legal aid.

Water Supply

The problem of supplying clean drinking water to the villagers in the desert and semi-desert areas of Rajasthan was very acute. The Government had appointed a Committee to suggest permanent solution for this problem. The Committee has submitted

its Report which is under the consideration of the Government. It is proposed that by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan the Government will be able to ensure at least one sanitary well for a unit of 400 persons in the rural areas. Under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Plan, 14 Schemes were sanctioned and it is expected that during the Second Plan period all these Schemes will be completed at a cost of about Rs. 300 lakhs. Under the Rajasthan Urban Water Supply Plan, 8 Schemes were carried over from the First Plan to the Second Plan Period. These 8 Schemes will also be completed during the Second Plan period at a cost of Rs. 75 lakhs. 29 Schemes were further sanctioned by the Rajasthan Government at the estimated cost of about Rs. 238 lakhs. These Schemes will be completed during the Third Plan period. During the Second Plan period Urban Water Supply Schemes will be operative in 25 towns covering a total population of 10,25,000. Schemes are under contemplation to cover all towns having a population of 10,000 and above, by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan.

Administration

The State has successfully tackled the problems arising out of integration of about two dozen princely States having little in common in respect of administrative organisation and policies. A uniform system of administration has been evolved. Administrative reforms have been introduced aiming at expediting administrative action and simplification of administrative procedures. The Organisation and Methods Section of the Cabinet Secretariat is permanently engaged in examining the administrative machinery and suggesting improvements. The main emphasis is on elimination of procedural delays and hold-ups.

A significant feature of this year was the holding of Cabinet meetings at the District Headquarters in order to make an on-the-spot assessment of the problems of the each district and take speedy decisions. 23 such meetings have been held so far in 23 out of the 26 districts of the State. These meetings have proved successful in expeditious disposal of pending matters and in chalking out integrated policies for the districts for future. It has been decided to make this a regular feature and to hold one such meeting in every district in a year.

Arrangements have been made for the training and refresher courses for the officers of the State. The All-purpose Revenue Training School at Tonk provides training to revenue officials upto the Tehsildar level. The Officers' Training School at Jodhpur is

meant for the training of State Services officers, and the Police Training Centre at Kishangarh for the State Police Officers. Training programmes at these institutions have been reoriented to lay special stress on the development activities, different aspects of planning and the role of public servants in the present set up of the State, especially after the introduction of the scheme of *Panchayat Raj*. It has been decided to start refresher course for State Service Officers at the School.

Finding it essential for the Government to have an honest and impartial assessment of progress made in various sectors, a permanent Evaluation Organisation has been established in the State.

The Government have set up a Directorate of Economic and Industrial Surveys which is engaged in the task of preparing economic reports of various divisions and also surveying the industrial potentialities of this State. This Department has, in collaboration with the National Council of Applied Economic Research, undertaken a Techno Economic Survey of the State which should prove extremely useful for advancing economic planning. Besides, there is the permanent Directorate of Economics and Statistics which maintains economic and statistical intelligence for the State.

* * *

Governor : SHRI GURUMUKH NIHAL SINGH

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Shri Mohanlal Sukhadia, *Chief Minister*	General Administration Department, Political, Appointments, Planning and Development, Education, Mines & Mineral based industries.
Shri Haribhau Upadhyaya ..	Finance, Community Development, Village Industries, Panchayats
Shri Ram Kishore Vyas. ..	Home, Law Department & Legal Remembrancer's office, Judicial Departments, Transport.
Shri Damodar Lal Vyas. ..	Revenue including Jagir Resumption, Devasthan Department, Relief and Rehabilitation, Famine Relief.
Shri Badri Prasad Gupta. ..	Medical & Public Health, Stationary and Printing Presses, Legislative Assembly and Elections, Labour.

Ministers		*Portfolios*
Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha	..	Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation and Food.
Shri Sampat Ram	..	L. S. G. (Except Panchayats) Forests.
Shri Rikhab Chand Dhariwal	..	Industries (Except Mineral based Industries) Civil Supplies, Social Welfare Department.
Shri Bheekha Bhai	..	Irrigation (Except Rajasthan Canal & Bhakra) Ayurved.
Maharaj Rana Shri Harish Chandra Bahadur.	..	Buildings & Roads, Power.
Shri Ramachandra Singh	..	Excise and Taxation, Bhakra & Rajasthan Canal Project.
Deputy Ministers		
Shri Poonam Chand Vishnoi	..	Education, Finance
Shri Raulat Ram Saran		Agriculture, Irrigation.
Shri Daulat Ram Saran		Planning (C-ordination), Power, State Enterprises, Technical Education.

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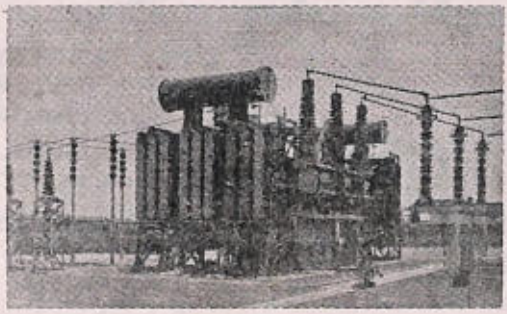
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CHAPTER XXXX

UTTAR PRADESH

Capital : Lucknow
Area : 1,13,452 sq. miles
Population : 6,32,15,742
Main language : Hindi.

THE State recorded considerable progress during the year. Social Welfare Schemes have been pursued with vigour. Adequate care was taken about welfare of labour. In the sphere of public health and medical aid there has been commendable activity. The law and order situation improved and the village defence committees have helped in curbing the activities of dacoits. In the matter of education, in all stages, there has been steady progress. Food production has been stepped up. Irrigation facilities have been extended. Rapid strides were made in the matter of land reforms. A review of the State's progress during the year given here, will show what measures have been taken to make the life of the people brighter and better.

Financial Position

The financial position of the State has been satisfactory, though there is shown a deficit of Rs. 233.55 lakhs in the Budget Estimates for 1960-61. The Receipts under the Estimates show Rs. 13,089.68 lakhs and the expenditure at Rs. 13,323.23. The Budget Estimates for 1959-60 showed Revenue Receipts at Rs. 11,960.77 lakhs and the Revised Estimates for 1959-60 at Rs. 12,233.63 lakhs. The Budget showed an increase in estimates for 1960-61, under some items, such as Co-operation, Agriculture, Industries, Electricity Schemes etc. The increases under certain items are indicated :

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1959-60	Revised Estimates 1959-60	Budget Estimates 1960-61
Revenue Receipts (Total) -	11,960.77	12,233.63	13,089.68
Revenue Expenditure (Total) - - - -	12,147.34	12,250.57	13,323.23
Co-operation - - -	154.38	152.39	204.46
Agriculture - - -	358.68	378.02	409.88
Industries - - -	536.01	502.61	582.47
Electricity - - -	101.75	105.10	135.25
Education - - -	1,623.82	1,632.12	1,727.28

Education

An impressive and steady progress was made in the sphere of primary, secondary, higher and technical education during the year. Many new schemes were launched to arrest the falling standard of education and re-vitalising it.

The number of primary schools rose to 38,000 as compared to 36,000 of the previous year. About 36 lakhs students receive free education in these schools, now called junior basic schools.

As many as 42 new normal schools for boys and six for girls were started in order to provide, as far as possible, a trained teacher to every class room. These schools will produce 4,800 trained teachers in two years, raising the number of primary school teachers in the State to 84,000.

Ten new junior high schools for girls were opened. The three-year junior secondary schooling was re-oriented by the introduction of agricultural and other crafts. Science as a subject was introduced in 300 senior basic schools and the process continues.

In order to improve the standard of schooling, 890 senior basic schools were provided with libraries.

The most important decision of the Government, in the field of education, was the enforcement of the Intermediate Education Amendment Act, this year. It revised the pay scales of aided school teachers including the headmasters of high schools and principals of Intermediate colleges.

There were only five Universities and twelve Degree Colleges in U.P. in 1946 but today it boasts of eight Universities and 102 degree colleges, while a new agricultural university is in the offing at Rudrapur and the demand for a University at Meerut and Kanpur is under consideration.

Another important feature in the sphere of higher education was the revision of grades of teachers of affiliated degree colleges.

To arrest the falling standard of education in the State and revitalise it, many new schemes were launched. The English language teaching institute of Allahabad has so far trained 350 teachers of junior higher secondary schools and re-oriented about 100 inspecting officers in the modern method of teaching English as a foreign language.

Military training under the P.E.C. scheme is being imparted to 63,000 cadets in 235 colleges. Over 5,00,000 pupils and adults of

both sexes are getting physical education under various programmes which have been given social bias. A new school for military training was started at Sarojini Nagar (Lucknow) for boys between the ages of 10 and 13 years.

Agriculture

The progress in the field of agriculture was remarkable. The State's food target in 1955-56 was 116.06 lakh tons and the Planning Commission had directed the State Government to push the target to 140.06 lakh tons by the end of Second Plan. In order to attain the desired increase of 24 lakh tons of foodgrains, various improved agricultural methods were adopted.

There was no addition to the existing irrigation projects. The Agriculture Department, therefore, concentrated its activities mainly on the fertility side of its campaign. It was able to encourage the use of 0.894 lakh tons of fertilisers against the target of 2.685 lakh tons. As much as 500 thousand tons of compost was made and distributed among the cultivators against the target of 540 thousand tons. In addition 7354 maunds of manure prepared from the remains of dead animals was also distributed, while the target was fixed at 8421 maunds. In order to add more fertility to the soil an additional quantity of 10.238 lakh tons of compost made from plants was made available in villages throughout the State.

Japanese method of paddy cultivation was applied on 10.609 lakh acres of land and line-sowing method was applied for producing early paddy, maize, millet, bajra and arahar on 7.364 lakhs; 8.088 lakh; 3.240 lakh; 1.66 lakh and 2.03 lakh acres of land, respectively. U.P. method of wheat cultivation was also successfully demonstrated on 15.628 lakh acres of land.

Potato development scheme in Kumaon, supplementary crops scheme in eastern districts, grow more pine-apple scheme, and long-term loans scheme for popularising gardening in East U.P. achieved tremendous success.

Measures for protection of crops on an area of 20,870 acres and of seedlings on an area of 475 acres and also 70,702 trees and 5,536 nurselings of flower-plants were adopted.

The overall result of these efforts was very encouraging. It was possible to raise the food production to 128.3 lakh tons against the target of 137.24 lakh tons and had there not been natural calamities the target would have been exceeded.

Arrangements were finalised for starting the new Agricultural University at Rudrapur from July this year.

The District of Aligarh was approved of by the Government of India for launching the 'Package Scheme', relating to wheat production, in collaboration with the Ford Foundation.

The Cane Department also made determined and sustained efforts to increase the yield of sugarcane. Accordingly, 780 small tubewells and 3,332 masonry wells were bored, 1,952 wells were equipped with persian wheels and 175 with pumping sets.

Forests

The U.P. Forest Department took rapid strides in planting trees of industrial and commercial importance in the various forest belts of the State. Efforts were continued to combat soil erosion and rehabilitate *Sal* forests depleted during the last war and affected by draught.

A new foresters' training division was opened at Kalso to meet the requirements of trained personnel for implementing the current and the next Plans.

For the development of forest communications, 178 miles of new motor roads and 10 bridges were constructed and 278 miles of telephone lines erected.

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Co-operation

The co-operative movement made rapid strides in all directions —banking, loaning, marketing, farming, warehousing, processing and training.

Over 10,000 service co-operatives were organised in a record time of three or four months. This number is more than that of all the other States combined. Over 8,50,000 new members were enrolled and Rs. 160 lakhs share capital was subscribed.

15,700 villages were covered by village co-operatives.

The large-sized societies, covering 19,291 villages, advanced loans over Rs. 7.50 crores. State contribution of Rs. 73 lakhs was made in the shares of these societies, at Rs. 10,000 per society. Besides, 31 godowns were constructed by the large-sized societies and 88 were under construction of which 44 are nearing completion.

Specific procedure and rules for the distribution of credit were prescribed. Production loans advanced by large-sized societies and service co-operatives are generally recovered from sale of in-debted members' produce disposed of through marketing society to which these credit societies are affiliated. This system benefits not only the society which is assured of recovery of its loans, but also the member who gets a fair price for his produce in his deal through the marketing society.

General Administration

With a view to developing the northern borders of Uttar Pradesh with a greater speed than hithertofore, three new districts of Pithoragarh, Chamoli and Uttara Kashi were created on February 24, last, increasing the number of districts in the State from 51 to 54. These new districts have been grouped into a separate division named "Uttara Khand". This has increased the number of divisions also from 10 to 11.

The Chief Secretary has been appointed as the Commissioner of the newly created Uttara Khand division and has been vested with the authority to assume powers of all departments including Finance, for conducting the affairs of the Division.

To avoid red-tapism and facilitate the execution of various deveolpment schemes, District Officers of the new districts have been vested with greater powers than their counter-parts in other districts.

Community Development

The year was marked with the intensification of community development programme to ameliorate the condition of the rural masses by creating enthusiasm, self-confidence and self-reliance among them. The year also witnessed the beginning of a new phase of transferring the responsibility of the programme to non-officials through the basic and associate institutions, namely, the *panchayats*, the co-operatives and the village schools. In each *panchayat*, two functional sub-committees were formed—one to look after the production programmes and the other to look after the welfare programmes. Similarly, at the block level two functional sub-committees of the Block Development Committee were set-up, viz., "Krishi-Evam-Utpadan Up-Samiti" and "Kalyan Up-Samiti". In order to strengthen the village *panchayats* and enable them to accept greater responsibilities such funds as were available in the schematic budget of a Block, in any of the three stages—viz., Stage I, Stage II or I.D. for grants-in-aid under the heads "health and rural

sanitation" and "communication", were pooled together and placed at the disposal of the *gaon sabhas* in the Block. Within the allocated funds the *panchayats* will be free to prepare their own plan of work and execute it.

The community development programme has been in operation for over seven years and covered about 62 thousand villages and 284 lakh rural population in 1959-60. The coverage works out to 52 per cent of the total rural population. During the year, 34 pre-extension Blocks were opened with effect from 1st of April, 1959 and another set of 37 were opened with effect from 1st of October, 1959 scheduled to enter into Stage I phase on March 1, 1960 and October 1, 1960, respectively; 56 Blocks entered into Stage I phase, 28 Blocks entered into Stage II phase and 54 Blocks were in I.D. Stage. The total number of Blocks on March 31, 1960, last was 497.

Increased reliance was placed on progressive farmers and *gram sahayaks* for extension of improved method of cultivation and for execution of the Agricultural Production Programme. In order to make *Gram Sahayaks* more effective, training courses were arranged for them at camps held in villages.

As many as 8,674 adult classes were established which were attended by 1,42,080 adults, out of which 1,38,408 were made literate. In addition, 4163 new libraries and reading-rooms were started.

Similarly, 2,997 community centres were started in addition to 1965 Community centres opened in schools during the year. Over 4,000 youth clubs were organised. Under women welfare programmes, 31, 841 women were made literate and *mahila mangal dals* were formed.

A programme of constructional works was undertaken and funds were provided to the districts to the extent of Rs. 71.25 lakhs out of Government of India Local Development Works grant and to the extent of Rs. 19.51 lakhs from State's self-help grant. Emphasis was laid on giving priority to the construction of wells in Harijan *bastis*.

A very important programme, which was initiated during the year, was that of the training of the members of Block Development Committees in non-official *ashrams* and institutions. The aim of this training in the philosophy and concept of community development and scope of extension programme is to make them able to serve their role effectively in the movement and also to induce the non-officials to play their part with clarity of purpose and devotion to the cause. Over 5,900 members received this training.

As in the previous years, *shramdan* drive for a week in January, 1960 was organised and was given a permanent shape. The *antarim zila parishads* were authorised to award cash prizes to the best *gram sabhas* for the work done through voluntary labour throughout the year.

Power

The total installed capacity of the power stations under the Hydel Unit of U.P. State Electricity Board till December, 1959 stood at 1,89,270 K.W. while the total effective capacity during the period was 1,37,859 K.W.

Beside the electrification of six towns, the U.P. State Electricity Board took a decision to electrify as many as thirty-two towns as *bastis* with a view to opening up employment opportunities by stimulating the growth of small-scale rural industries.

An expenditure of Rs. 164.21 lakhs was incurred during the period April, 1959 to March, 1960 on the power portion of the Rihand Project. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 4,605.13 lakhs.

The pending demands of bulk supply consumers among whom are included the Defence Department of the Government of India, Water Supply and Sewage Works and other heavy industries, aggregate to 70,000 K.W. To meet this and other demands which may be placed on the Kanpur system in the near future, proposals were formulated for the installation of additional 2,30,000 K.W. generating sets.

A diesel power station of 300 K.W.s capacity was erected and commissioned at Hapur.

Detailed survey and investigation work on Yamuna Stage II was completed.

Eighty-two tube wells were electrified during the period under review.

There was appreciable increase in the generation and distribution of electricity in the private sector during the last few years. The installed capacity was increased from 75,186 K.W. in 1950 to 84,145 K.W. in 1959, and the number of consumers from 1,29,420 to 2,07,468, in the respective years.

In order to give a fillip to the industries in the State, the U.P. Electricity Duty Act, 1952, was amended so as to exempt all industries engaged in the manufacture, production, processing or repair of goods from the payment of Electricity Duty.

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Irrigation

An all-time record was set up for *Kharif* with an increase of over 4.72 lakh acres in irrigated land making the total of over 40 lakh acres as against 35.27 lakh acres in preceding year. During *rabi* also an area of over 50 lakh acres was irrigated against the maximum of 46.95 lakh acres attained in 1957-58.

A su mof Rs. 328.55 lakhs was spent on the major and medium irrigation schemes and a sum of Rs. 115.42 lakhs was spent on the minor irrigation schemes. The amount spent on flood scheme during the period was Rs. 17.11 lakhs. The mileage of channels increased to 25,400 miles and the number of tubewells to 6,400 by the end of the period.

The irrigation potential from the schemes of the First and Second Plans rose to 39.39 lakhs acres at the end of the period.

Work on the Jirgo Dam, Upper Khajuri Dam and Balmiki Sagar was completed and the channels were opened for irrigation. Water from the Dohrighat pumped canal reached Ballia District.

Under minor irrigation schemes, 630 tubewells were energised and brought into operation under the 1500 tubewells project of the Second Five-Year Plan.

Under Central assistance a number of minor irrigation schemes were taken up for execution in the hill districts, Eastern districts, Mirzapur and Bundelkhand. A number of drainage schemes were taken up in the Western districts. The total cost of all these schemes was Rs. 280.6 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 38.56 lakhs was spent on these schemes by March, 1960. Work on these is likely to be completed by March, 1962.

Food

During the year 1959-60, the shrinkage of arrivals of *rabi* foodgrains, particularly wheat, and damage to *kharif* crops due to drought in certain parts of the State were some of the disturbing factors on the food front, but the continuance of the various regulatory measures adopted earlier and the release of large quantities of foodgrains and wheat products through a net-work of fair price shops considerably helped hold the price line. The prices ruled easy even during the lean period from January to March, 1960, and they have since registered the seasonal decline. The market rates of *rabi* foodgrains this year have generally been lower than those in the corresponding period last year.

In pursuance of the policy of maintaining buffer stocks of foodgrains to meet the requirements of deficit pockets and also the emer-

gent needs in the event of natural calamities, the purchases of wheat and rice through the levy system are being continued under the U.P. Wheat Procurement (Levy) Order, 1959 and U.P. Rice Procurement (Levy) Order, 1959.

The scheme for distribution of foodgrains through fair price shops continues to remain in force. The number of fair price shops functioning on May 21, 1960, was 4865. In all 4,20,790 tons of foodgrains were released to them for sale during 1959-60.

Stocks of 2,03,485 tons of foodgrains were available with the State Government at the end of May, 1960.

The use of metric weights is scheduled to be made obligatory with effect from October 1, 1960, in the municipal areas of Meerut, Agra, Jhansi, Kapur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Bareilly and Moradabad. In the rest of the State, also, the use of metric weights has been permitted from April 1, 1960, but the use of the existing weights has also been allowed for a period of two years from the aforesaid date.

Civil Supplies

The supplies of coal till October, 1959, had been so satisfactory that the shortfalls in November and December, 1959 did not show any effect and the pinch was felt only after January, 1960. The position became very acute in March, 1960, when the matter was taken up by Chief Minister with the Union Ministers for Steel and Mines and for Railways. There was slight improvement thereafter for some time but the position remains acute.

The supply position of iron and steel, particularly those of bars, rods and sheets remained tight.

Of late, shortage of cement was marked in several districts. The shortage was caused by a partial mechanical breakdown in the works at Lakheri and Satna, and a shortfall in the normal production of Dalmia Factory at Dadri. But, as a result of the efforts made by the State Government, it is expected that it would be normal before long.

The quota of soft coke, which had previously been fixed at 15,000 wagons per annum was raised to 16,200 wagons per annum with effect from January 1, 1960.

Uttar Pradesh is allotted a monthly quota of 25,000 tons of sugar by the Government of India. Since August, 1959, district-wise allotments are being made every month according to requirements of each district.

Panchayats

U.P.'s village republics displayed unusual enthusiasm in a number of developmental activities, particularly in the direction of agricultural production and realisation of arrears of taxes. With a view to supplying pure drinking water to the village people, the *panchayats* constructed 10,643 wells and installed 10,345 handpumps during the period under review. They also constructed 499 miles of new drains and repaired 284 miles of old ones. The *panchayats* constructed 284 miles of 'Pucca' roads and 2,788 miles of *'Kachcha'* roads.

Gaon Panchayats started a number of new literacy centres. They established 2,136 libraries as against 999 libraries established in the previous year. They purchased 797 radio-sets, established 738 primary schools and constructed their buildings.

The *panchayats* played a very important role in *Rabi* and *Kharif* campaigns.

Efforts were made for the prompt realisation of taxes and a sum of Rs. 1,29,81,400 was realised on this account.

The *nyaya panchayats* disposed of 1,56,972 cases during the year. The cases disposed of by compromise worked out to 52 per cent of the total number of cases decided.

Land Policy

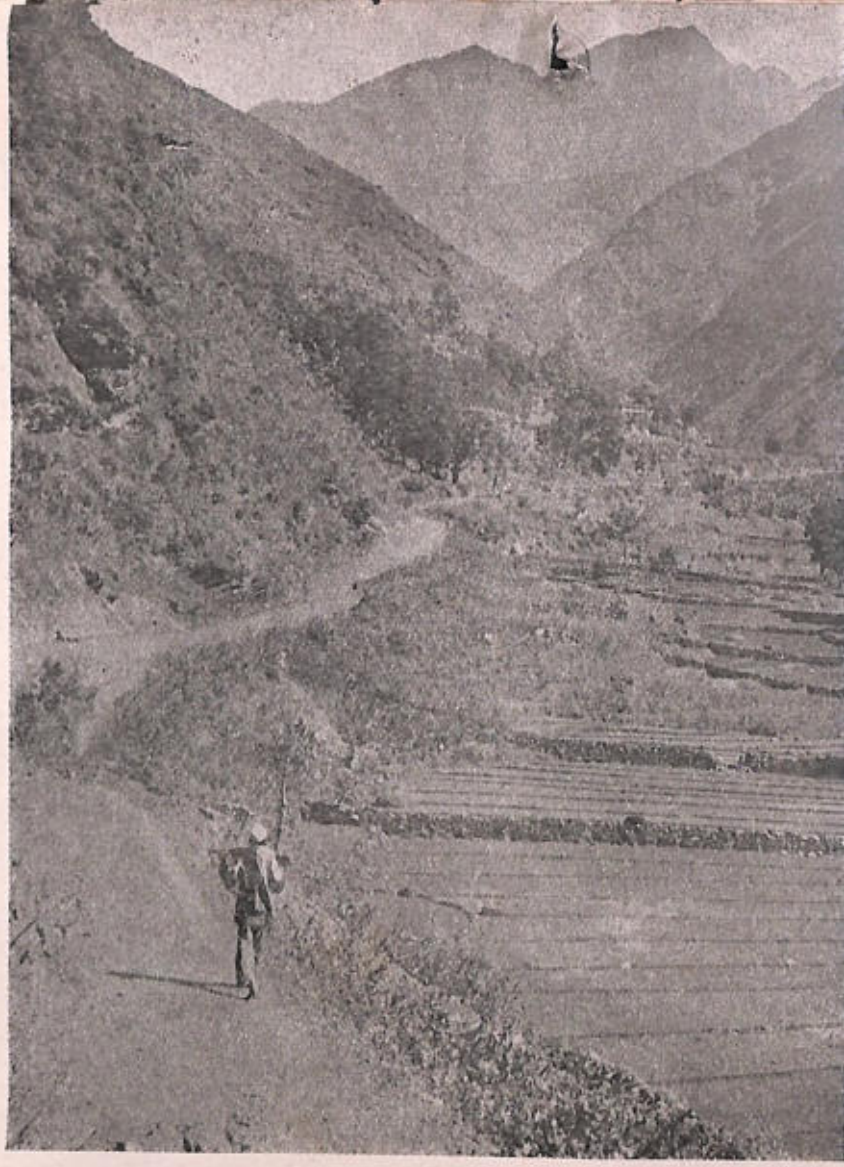
During the year under review rapid strides were taken towards completing the process of land reforms which had begun in the State with the enforcement of the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 on July 1, 1952. Steps were also taken for imposing ceiling on existing land holdings by introducing a Bill in the State Legislature. The year also witnessed the extension of the consolidation of holdings scheme in many new districts and tahsils. During the year, the U.P. Recovery of Government Dues (Acquired Estates and Determined Cases) Act, 1960, was also brought on the Statute Book.

During the year under review the Kumaun Zamindari Abolition Bill was passed by the Assembly. It is now awaiting passage through the Council.

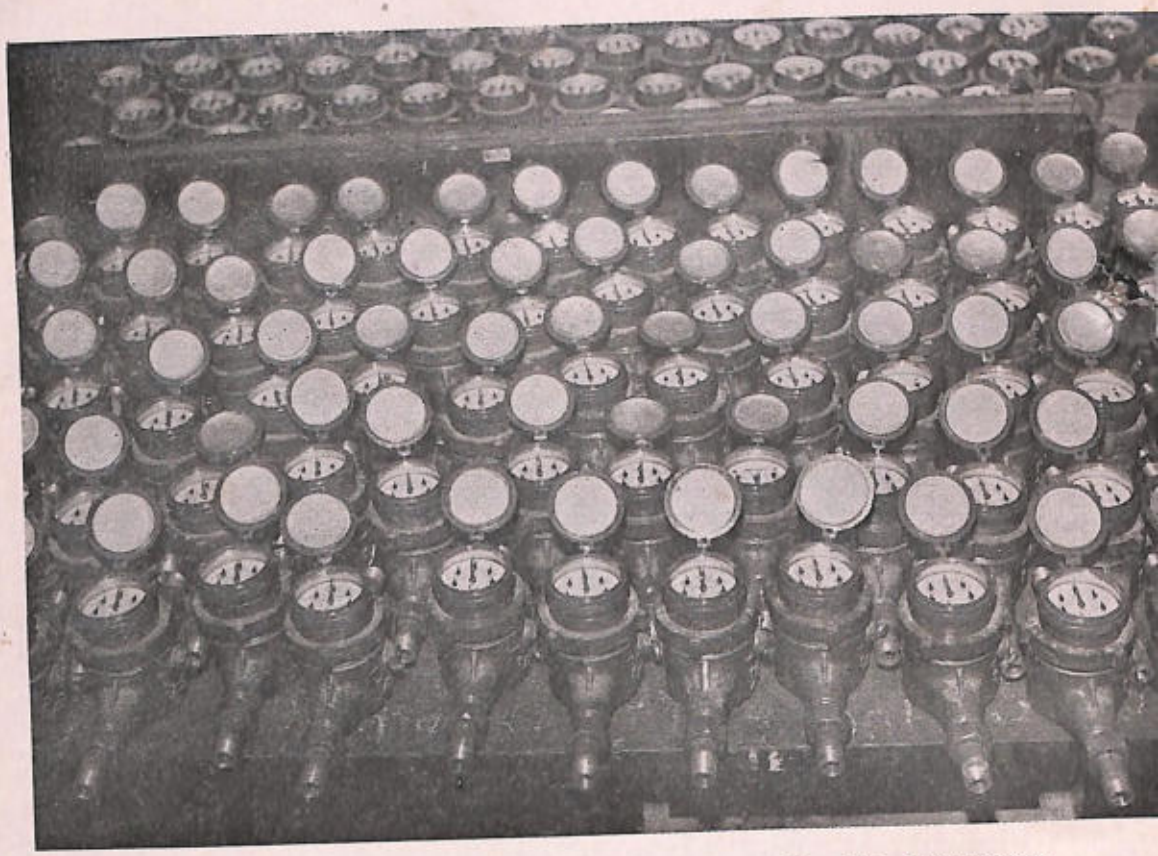
The State Government introduced on August 20, last the U.P. Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Bill, 1959, in the Legislature which referred it to a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses. The Committee reported the Bill back to the Legislature on March 25, this year.



Silos at the Government Cement Factory at Churk in Mirzapur district (Uttar Pradesh).

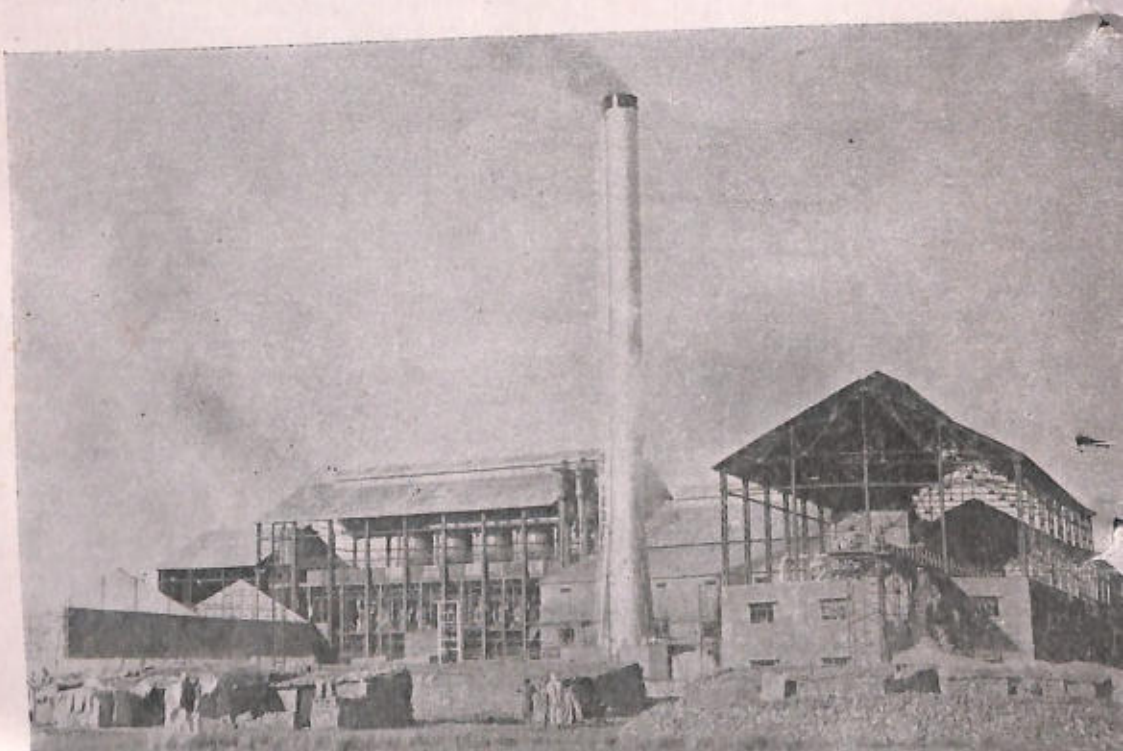


Recently constructed Pithoragarh-Dharchula motor Road in the boarder areas (Uttar Pradesh)



Water meters manufactured by the Government Precision Instruments Factory at Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)

The first Co-operative Sugar Factory set up recently at Bazpur in Nainital District.



The Bill seeks to impose a ceiling of 40 standard acres per family of not more than five persons in case of fair quality land which has been defined as land the hereditry rate whereof is over Rs. 6 per annum.

In case of a family of more than five members, another eight acres of fair quality land for everyadditional member subject to a maximum of 24 such acres, has been provided.

During the year, consolidation of hildings scheme was introduced in 8 new districts and in seven new tahsils of the districts where it had been completed in the tahsil brought under it previously. The scheme has so far covered 20,161 villages in 51 tahsils of 34 districts. Till the end of April last transfer of possession had been effected in 10,094 villages having a cultivated areas of 38,36,184 acres.

Industrialisation

The year under review was marked by animated discussions on the shape of the Third Five-Year Plan for industrial development of the State. A heavy industries plan committee and a main working group for village and small-scale industries drew up tentative programme envisaging total outlays of Rs. 451 crores and Rs. 22.39 crores, respectively.

The Industrial economy of the State developed fast during the year. As many as 407 new factories were registered under the Indian Factories Act, 1948 during the last three years. Licenses were issued to 244 new industrial units during the same period, of which 74 were issued in the year under review.

According to a statistical survey made during the year, the production in the organised sector of small-scale industries registered a 26 per cent rise in the year 1959 over 1957, whereas in the sphere of employment, the increase had been as high as 35 per cent during the same period.

In the public sector, the expansion work of the Government Cement Factory, Churk, in the Mirzapur district, was in full swing. The expanded unit is expected to go into production by the year 196[illegible], increasing the output of cement to 1400 tons per day. A fire-brick plant was commissioned as a subsidiary unit of the cement factory during the year. The Government Precision Instruments Factory at Lucknow took up new lines of production by manufacturing medical and surgical instruments. Since its inception to the end of the period under review, the factory produced 1,50,046 water meters and 1,101 microscopes, stethoscopes and ENT diagnostic sets.

In the private sector, decision was taken by the Government of India to set up a synthetic rubber plant at Bareilly at a cost of Rs. 12 crores. Arrangements were finalised for the installation of a 20,000-ton alluminium factory in the Rihand area. Licences were granted for the manufacture of super-phosphates at a number of places in the State. The Soda-Ash Fctory at Varanasi and the Rs. 3.50 crore—J. K. Rayon factory at Kanpur with its auxiliary plants went into commission. A factory for the manufacture of transformers and switchgears was set up at Naini and a textile-machine-parts factory was nearing completion at Kanpur. Out of the five pharmceutical plants proposed to be set up in the country with Russian aid, one anti-biotics plant was allotted to this State and it will be located at Rishikesh in Dehra Dun district. The Government of India announced their decision to establish a nitrogenous fertiliser factory at a cost of Rs. 27 crores in the State.

To meet the requirement of technical personnel, substantial expansion was made in the admission capacity of the existing Government technical institutes at Lucknow and Gorakhpur. The Board of Technical Education, constituted for bringing uniformity in the curriculum of the various diploma institutions in the State, started functioning. Arrangements were completed for starting classes in the proposed Northern Regional Higher Technological Institute at Kanpur.

The U.P. financial corporation disbursed loans, amounting to Rs. 12,29,374, under the Liberalised Loans Scheme and another sum of Rs. 21,95,000 under Corporation Loans.

Local Self-Government

Establishment of municipal corporations on February 1, 1960, in the cities of Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Agra and Lucknow opened a new chapter in the history of local self-government in Uttar Pradesh. Municipal boards of these towns had been in suspension and functioning under official administrators for over a decade. For the first time, they are now being administered in accordance with the provisions of the U.P. Nagar Mahapalika Adhiniyam, 1959, by elected corporators.

During the year, two notified areas were raised to the status of municipalities and one notified area of Shivpur was merged into the Varanasi corporation. Three municipal boards were suspended during the year and placed under official administrators.

During the year under review 15 new water supply schemes were undertaken in the urban areas and work was also continued on the 17 water supply and drainage schemes which had been taken

up in the previous years. One water works at Sultanpur was completed and brought into commission while work on other schemes continued. Most of these are scheduled to be completed by the end of the current financial year. It is expected that the State will have piped water supply in 98 towns and scientific drainage system in 27 towns by the end of March next.

Under the Subsidised Industrial Housing scheme, construction of new tenements and quarters for Industrial workers at Varanasi, Govindpuri (Meerut) and Naini (Allahabad) was taken up and at Kanpur continued. As many as 132 tenements were completed at Govindpuri and 440 at Kanpur during the year.

Under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme an amount of Rs. 81.17 lakhs was released to individuals for construction of houses through the U.P. Co-operative Bank Ltd. and the local bodies. Loans amounting to Rs. 1,59,552 were sanctioned to the educational institutions and of Rs. 1,11,398 to the Eye Hospitals, Kanpur, Allahabad and Aligarh for the purpose. An amount of Rs. 4,29,803 was also sanctioned to the Government servants for construction of houses.

Under the Slum Clearance Scheme, Rs. 30 lakhs as loans and Rs. 33 lakhs as subsidy were given to the Nagar Mahapalikas of Kanpur, Allahabad and Varanasi, Agra and Lucknow for slum clearance projects. During the period under review 2,328 houses were completed at Kanpur, 120 at Allahabad, 24 at Varanasi, 51 at Agra and 96 at Lucknow.

During the year Rs. 14.60 lakhs were disbursed to individuals under the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme and Rs. 19.40 lakhs were released to the Municipal Board, Faizabad and Nagar Mahapalikas of Varanasi and Lucknow for construction of houses for the purpose of letting them out to the persons eligible under it.

Under the Village Housing Scheme launched in the State last year, a little over Rs. 22 lakhs were disbursed for the construction of houses to individuals in selected villages. Till the end of March last, 398 villages had been selected against a target of 500 in the Plan period. Layout after survey had been drawn up in 254 villages and actual implementation of the scheme had commenced in 157 villages. 99 houses had been completed and 1,149 were under construction.

Animal Husbandry

Due emphasis was given to the development of cattle wealth. The whole State was divided into nine zones with a view to carrying out scientific breeding of cattle.

The Key Village Scheme, launched earlier to overcome the shortage of breeding bulls, made commendable progress. The response to artificial insemination was good. Where there are no artificial insemination centres, Cattle Breeding Extension Centres were sanctioned.

Instead of a Fodder Development Scheme strictly on the lines of that of the Government of India, a modest scheme for fodder development was adopted. Six pasture demonstration plots of 10 acres each were located in a number of Blocks.

During the year 5,326 cattle were sent to *Go-sadans* including 5 State *Go-sadans*, 6 private *Go-sadans* and 14 district *Go-sadans*. Thirty-five *Go-shalas* were subsidised.

Subsidy of Rs. 20,000 was placed at the disposal of 15 educational institutions of the State for establishing small dairy units in order to provide facility to students undergoing training in dairying.

Two veterinary hospitals were provincialised, 22 new veterinary hospitals were established and eleven local boards were subsidised with Rs. 10,000 each for improving veterinary hospitals maintained by them.

Co-operative societies were organised for implementation of the programme of training people in the art of flaying and curing hides with improved methods. A sum of Rs. 6,000 was given to each society for the construction of building and purchase of bone digester etc., and other flaying equipment.

Social Welfare

An important work of the year was placing the probation scheme under the administrative control of the Social Welfare Department.

Vigilance on immoral traffic and widow homes and orphanages was increased with the enforcement of Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act in six cities and extension of Children and Women's Institution Control Act in three more cities of the State.

The department maintained a protection home at Dehra Dun for providing rehabilitative training to girls weaned away from the immoral profession, following raids on brothels and red areas. Twelve district-shelters-cum reception centres were converted into protection homes for training purposes.

Care continued to be bestowed upon over 300 persons maintained in the five State Homes after their release from jails, orphan-

ages, and widow homes. These persons are trained for the life of respectable citizens.

About 200 crippled and old beggars got State protection in two beggar homes at Hardwar and Varanasi and received training in gainful crafts.

Physically handicapped children, such as blind, deaf and dumb, got free general and vocational education in four State Schools at Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Bareilly and Agra. Besides, the State Government also sanctioned financial assistance of the order of about one lakh rupees to private social agencies running schools for the blind and deaf and dumb. About Rs. 4 lakhs were granted in aid to several private institutions of women and children.

The Samaj Kalyan Samiti Scheme recorded satisfactory progress in infusing a spirit of self-help and mutual co-operation among the urban people for solving their individual as well as community problems. As many as 51 Samaj Kalyan Samitis functioned at the headquarters of the districts and succeeded in raising a 30,000-strong team of voluntary social workers.

The women welfare work of the department through its 325 women welfare centres in 33 districts made good progress.

An Evaluation Committee was also set up during the year for the detailed examination of the working of various schemes and results achieved.

Fruit Utilisation Programme

The Directorate of Fruit Utilisation achieved notable results, during the period under review, in the development of horticulture produce throughout the State. The production of fruit plants in the hill districts was further raised and the nurseries alone produced 7.4 lakhs of fruit plants and 2,084 lbs. of vegetable seeds in the hill districts of Kumaon. Three more nurseries were established at Ramnagar, Godapur, Sitarganj in Nainital district to raise tropical and sub-tropical fruit plants. The horticulture multi-purpose farms of Hawalbagh and Jeoli Kote, besides growing fruit plants, conducted experiments on crops and vegetables.

Indo-Tibetan Border Area alone produced more than one lakh fruit plants, 528 lbs. of vegetable seeds, 268 mds. of potato seeds and 145 lbs. of honey this year. The farms of Joshimath and Munsyari have planted 140 useful plants, 650 fruit plants and rejuvenated about 399 acres of old orchards.

The fruit processing factories retrieved the wastage of fruit plants and prepared fruit products of more than three lakh lbs.

Transport

Roadways services were extended to operate exclusively on 36 more routes, besides a number of routes on which Roadways buses were being plied along with private operators. A fleet of 2,914 Roadways buses operated on 608 routes, covered 7,735 road miles and carried 1,126 lakh passengers, besides 162 trucks and 50 taxis. The net profit for the year was about Rs. 2 crores. It was decided to extend Roadways services to 24 more routes during the current financial year. By the end of the Second Plan period, it is expected, the Roadways would be operating on about 8,000 road miles against the target of 6,964 miles.

Efforts were made to effect economy in the expenditure by improving performance of batteries, engines and consumption of fuel oil All these measures effected reduction in the cost of operation. The fall in the cost of operation in the first six months of 1959-60 led to a saving of Rs. 8,08,900.

Research in Planning

The Planning Research and Action Institute, a unique institution of its kind in the country, completed its sixth year of birth. The Institute further invigorated pilot experimentation in rural industries, rural health, co-operatives, soil conservation, women's programme and youth work.

In order to evolve a suitable programme of soil conservation for hill areas, experimental work was carried on in the districts of Dehra Dun and Naini Tal. In Dehra Dun, projects were taken up at altitudes of 5,000 feet, 3,000 feet, and 2,000 feet, respectively. In Naini Tal, a project was taken up at Bhimtal at an altitude of about 5,000 feet.

An area of about 50 acres of *'udar'* land in village Raghunathpur of Etawah was distributed by *gram samaj* to landless labourers who formed a co-operative society and broke this land for cultivation purposes.

The Institute carried out, during the year, the following three important agro-economic studies entrusted to it by the ECAFE: (1) The role of community development programmes in the economic development with particular reference to agriculture. (2) The contribution of community development programmes to national economic development. (3) Capital formation in agriculture under community development.

Harijan Welfare

Greater emphasis was laid on the socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes, denotified tribes and other backward classes. As many as 24 development schemes were enforced to achieve the desired aim.

In the sphere of education, over a crore of rupees were spent in the shape of freeships, stipends, examination fees, books-aid and reimbursement of losses sustained by educational institutions due to the exemption of fee by Scheduled Castes. Over seven lakh students of these communities were benefited by these measures.

The technical training centres of Gorakhpur, Naini Tal and Bakshi-ka-Talab imparted training to motor-mechanics, electricians, carpenters, tailors, moulders, black-smiths, calico printers, turners and tube-well operators.

Liberal grants were given for providing drinking water facilities. Financial help was given for the construction and improvement of houses. Particular attention was paid to the Dudhi and Robertsgang Tahsils of Mirzapur District.

Two Ashram-type schools, one at Kakori and the other at Allahabad, were started for the children of denotified tribes.

Sainik School

The opening of the U.P. Sainik School at Sarojini Nagar, eight miles from Lucknow, was a notable event.

The school, which is exclusively a State Government enterprise, has been opened to coach the youth in the State for getting into commissioned ranks of the armed forces of the country.

The aim of the institution is to develop the body and the character of young boys receiving training in it and to instil in them a spirit of loyalty, service and patriotism and a sense of leadership for their eventual entry into the armed forces.

The school which will be residential, will be run on the model of public schools. The duration of the course will be five years, the first year being on par with the VI standard and the fifth year with the X. Normally boys in the age group of 12 to 15 years will be admitted. The total number of students in the school, has been fixed at 250, though in the first year the number on the roll will be 50.

The School is scheduled to start functioning from July 15, 1960.

Labour

A striking feature of the year was the move for the evualation of work done under various pioneering schemes in the sphere of labour welfare during the last twelve years of Independence. Of the two evaluation committees set up for the purpose, one was to assess the welfare activities done through the Labour Welfare Centres, and the other to examine the working of conciliation machinery including Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals. A Committee undertook the survey of health of industrial workers and the other completed survey of the working of old age pension scheme.

The schemes of labour welfare, housing and that of strengthening of trade unions made satisfactory progress and to their credit were the opening of nine more labour welfare centres (total 62) construction of 1,360 new houses (total 21,270), registration of 113 new trade unions (total 1,095), and organisation of two training-cum-education camps and workers' study tour to important industrial places in the country.

A new scheme for building trade union halls for promoting healthy community feeling among the workers was introduced.

Conciliation as well as adjudicating machinery contributed to better industrial relations in the State. Tripartite committees also played significant role in this direction.

Minimum rates of wages during the period were fixed in the woollen carpet industry and also for the employees in the services of Improvement Trusts and Development Board of Kanpur.

Manpower mobilisation agency of the State, for studying the need of employment market, supplying the right man to the right job and also for training that type of skilled personnel for whom there were vacancies, intensified its varied activities. During the period six more employment exchanges were opened, and the work of collection of employment market information was extended to 7 more cities in the private sector and to the whole of the public sector in the State. Four more vocational guidance units were established to help young men choose careers. With the opening of two new industrial training institutes at Srinagar (Garhwal) and Ballia, there were fifteen institutes providing training facilities to about 6,000 young boys and girls in 27 engineering and 12 non-engineering trades.

Medical and Public Health

The year saw further expansion of medical and health facilities both in rural and urban areas of the State.

The overall achievement of the various medical and health programmes is reflected by the fact that per capita cost of health services in the State rose during the year to Rs. 1.39 as compared to Rs. 1.14 of the previous year and 41 naya Paisa of 1947.

In the field of medical education further improvements were effected in the three medical colleges of Lucknow, Agra and Kanpur both in respect of teaching facilities and equipment. To impart training to students of Kanpur Medical College in Paediatrics, land was acquired for constructing a Children's Hospital. The building is estimated to cost Rs. 2.17 lakhs. To Agra Medical College a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was provided for equipment and the buildings for the T.B. Training and Demonstration Centre were nearing completion. A paediatric unit with 50 beds and 150 additional beds was sanctioned to Agra Medical College during the year bringing the number of teaching beds from 426 to 576 and the number of intake of students in the college was raised from 75 to 100. In the Lucknow Medical College the Departments of Pharmacology, Pathology and Bacteriology were upgraded.

To promote education in the indigenous systems of medicine a new course of Ayurvedacharya was introduced in the State Ayurvedic College, Lucknow.

Construction of buildings for medical and public health institutions was undertaken at an expenditure to the tune of Rs. 73,58,900.

The Malaria Eradication Scheme made further progress. During the year 27 hypo-endemic units were established making a total of 67 National Malaria Eradication Programme units covering the entire population of the State. Filaria control measures were also stepped up by establishing two control units at Bahraich and Jaunpur.

Two more Leprosy Control Subsidiary centres were established, one at Barabanki and the other at Azamgarh, bringing such centres functioning in the State to 8, excluding the study and treatment centre of Dehra Dun and the two mobile leprosy units operating in Jhansi and Hamirpur districts.

A 20-bed police ward was set up at the Bhowali Sanatorium, 50 beds for the isolation of advanced T.B. cases at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Hardwar, a 20-bed ex-servicemen ward at Gethia T.B. Sanatorium and additional 20 beds at Kasturba T.B. Clinic and Hospital, Lucknow. These raised the total number of T.B. beds to 1,313. Moreover five more T.B. clinics of Central Government's pattern were opened in the State during the year, bringing the total of such clinics to 14.

Several important steps were taken during the year to accelerate programme of family planning in the State. Thirty rural and five urban additional family planning clinics were opened, bringing the total number of such clinics to 90 rural and 12 urban.

The Planning Department opened 168 primary health units in the Stage I Blocks. This raised the total number of primary health units in the State to 387.

Law and Order

The law and order as well as the crime situation was generally satisfactory.

The Village Defence Societies, numbering 87,000 played an important part in combating dacoity. In Bulandshahr district, the villagers' exemplary behaviour resulted in contributions of large sums of money to equip the Village Defence Societies with fire-arms, etc. The Government issued liberally fire-arms to these Societies.

The criminal branch of the criminal Investigation Department, the Police Dog Squad, the State Crime Information Bureau, the Finger Print Bureau and Scientific Section, the Government Railway Police and other branches of the Police conducted their business with responsibility and continued to render useful service to the people.

The organisation set up by the State Government in 1956 with the primary object of promptly looking into the complaints of corruption, extortion, etc., against non-gazetted employees of the police and other departments, received as many as 6,275 complaints. Out of them 4,958 complaints were against police. On investigation, 1,072 were found correct.

Under the monetary assistance scheme, 570 fighters of freedom were granted pensions and 260 were sanctioned lumpsum grants.

New experiments were made in the field of penal reforms by setting up an agricultural-cum-industrial camp for prisoners at Sitarganj, (Naini Tal).

Relief and Rehabilitation

Inspite of the fact of not being a dispersal zone for displaced persons from East Pakistan, the State Government agreed to take in 3,000 families for settlement on land during the year under review, in addition to a thousand families who had been accepted for rehabilitation on land earlier.

All measures of assistance to displaced persons from West Pakistan were stopped, as the work of their rehabilitation was over. The compensation work, however, is nearing completion.

* * *

Governor : SHRI V. V. GIRI (Upto July 1, 1960).
SHRI B. RAMAKRISHNA RAO (From July 1, 1960).

Ministers.	*Portfolios.*
Shri Sampurnanand *Chief Minister*	General Administration, Planning, Industries and Labour.
Shri Hukum Singh Visen	Revenue, Health, Relief & Rehabilitation and Justice.
Shri Girdhari Lal	Public Works, Irrigation & Power.
Shri Syed Ali Zaheer	Finance and Forests.
Shri Kamalapathi Tripathi	Home, Education, Harijan Welfare and Information.
Shri Vichitra Narain Sharma	Local Self-Government.
Shri Mohan Lal Gautam	Cooperation & Agriculture.
Ministers of State	
Shri Sita Ram	Excise and Transport.
Shri Jagmohan Singh Negi	Food and Civil Supplies.
Shri Lakshmi Raman Acharya	Social Security and Social Welfare.
Deputy Ministers	
Shri Sultan Alam Khan	Planning.
Shri Baldeo Singh Arya	Health, Relief & Rehabilitation.
Shri Ram Swaroop Yadav	Home.
Shri H. N. Bahuguna	Labour, Heavy and Small-scale Industries.
Shri Mahabir Singh	Public Works.
Shri Virendra Varma	Cooperation.
Shri Jai Ram Verma	Local Self-Government.
Shri Mahabir Prasad Shukla	Revenue.
Shri Din Dayal Shastry	Education.
Shri Kali Charan Agarwal	Agriculture.
Shri Narendra Singh Bisht	Parliamentary Affairs.

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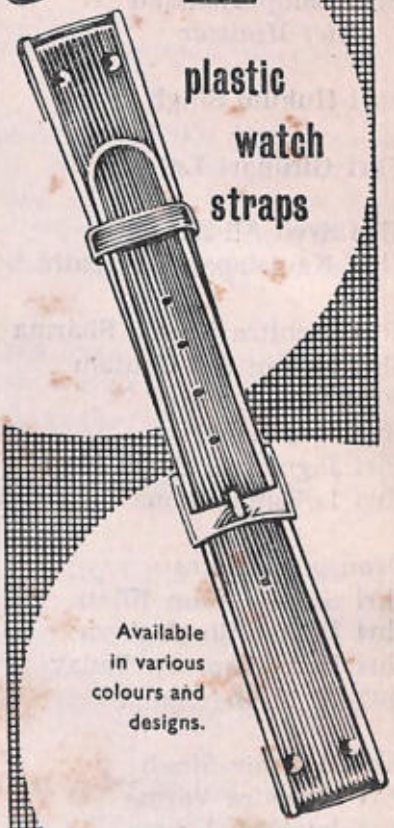
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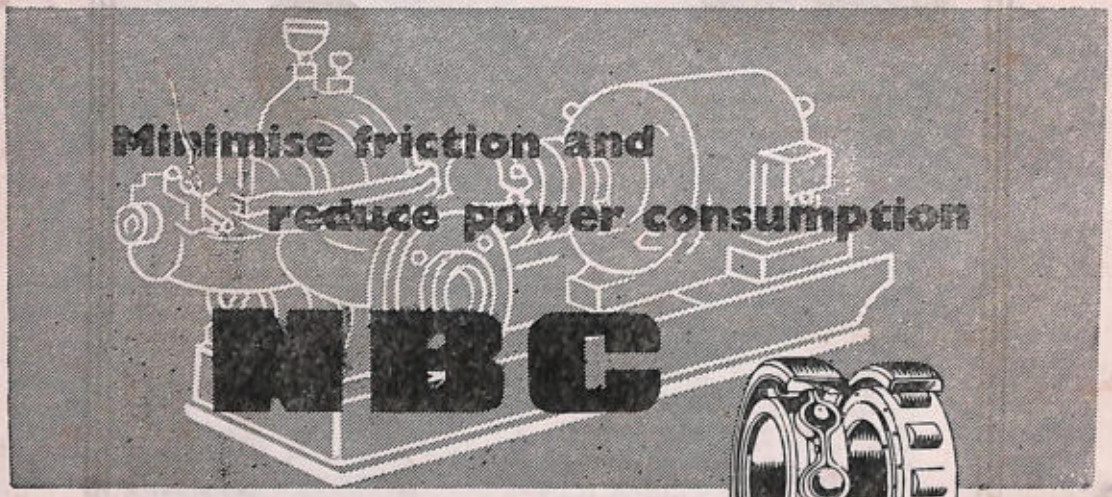
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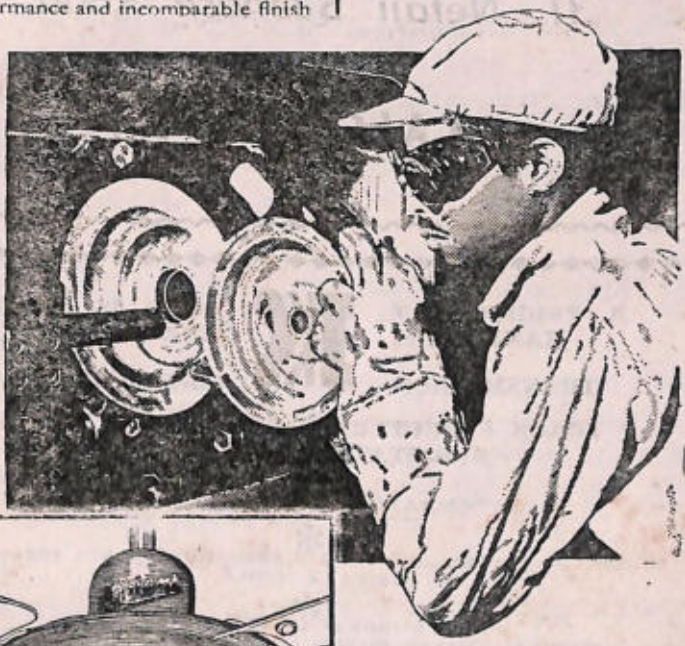
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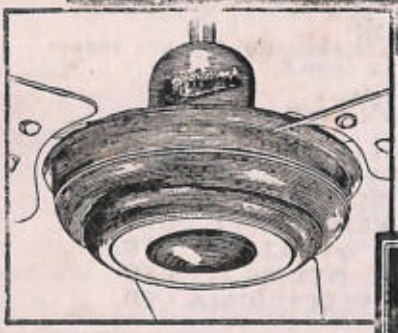
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CHAPTER XXXXI

WEST BENGAL

Capital :	Calcutta
Area :	33,928 sq. miles
Population :	2,63,02,386
Main language :	Bengali.

INSPITE of devastating floods which affected eleven out of the fifteen districts of West Bengal the State's efforts for development continued unabated. The miseries caused by the natural calamity engaged the maximum attention of the Government. During the period of distress the entire machinery of the Government was geared to relief work.

In the industrial sphere the completion of the West Bengal Government's Thermal Power Plant at Durgapur was an achievement. The Coke Oven Plant run by the West Bengal Government went into production last year.

In every sphere of activity—agriculture, industry, health and education—considerable progress was recorded during the year.

Financial Position

The Budget Estimates of West Bengal for 1960-61 reveal a revenue deficit of Rs. 1.05 crore, the revenue receipts and expenditure being Rs. 88.17 crores and Rs. 88.22 crores respectively. There is a deficit of Rs. 1.59 crore outside the Revenue Account bringing the net deficit to Rs. 2.64 crores.

Food Situation

The West Bengal Rice and Paddy Control Order which had been promulgated on January 1, 1959, was withdrawn on June 24, 1959 by the State Government with the concurrence of the Centre, as it was found that the enforcement of price control in respect of an article like rice or paddy produced and consumed almost throughout the State was not an easy job. The 25 per cent levy on rice mills was also suspended from the 24th June to improve supply in the open market.

Withdrawal of the control order on rice and paddy improved the market availability of the foodgrains. Prices, however, fell after an initial rise in the first few weeks, after the withdrawal.

In 1959 distribution of cereals through Modified Rationing Shops reached a total of 12,75,000 tons—an all-time record. On an average one crore of persons throughout the year received supplies from the M.R. (Modified Rationing) Shops out of a total population of 3 crores. The peak was reached in October, 1959, when over 1½ crore persons were given rice and wheat.

Distribution of 13 lakh tons of foodgrains helped market prices to remain at lower levels during September-October, 1959 than during the corresponding period of the previous year.

During January to March, 1960, 50,000 tons of rice and 1,74,000 tons of wheat were distributed by Government. Orders were issued towards the end of March, 1960 with Government of India's approval, for supply of rice under modified rationing to low income groups in all urban areas in the State from April, 1960.

In December, 1959, the Central Government formed a new zone, called the Eastern Rice Zone, comprising West Bengal and Orissa in order to improve the supply position of rice in West Bengal with the help of supplies from Orissa. From 1st January to 31st March a total quantity of 1,09,000 tons of rice and 57,000 tons of paddy arrived in West Bengal from Orissa.

On the basis of the tentative cereal production estimate of 42.57 lakh tons, a deduction of 15 per cent for seed, wastage, safety margin etc., an estimated population of 318 lakhs and a per capita cereal consumption rate of 16.5 ounces per day, the cereal deficit in West Bengal in 1960 will be over 1½ million tons. A part of this deficit will be met by supplies of rice and paddy from Orissa and the balance is proposed to be met by rice and wheat supplies from the Central Government.

Following the revision of India Government's sugar policy, West Bengal Government has also taken measures for controlled distribution of sugar in the State, which has kept the prices of the commodity steady.

Supply Position

The Government of India's prime steel allotments to West Bengal increased further in 1959-60, though it was still short of the State's demand.

The supply position of coke and coal for domestic and industrial purposes and also of kerosene continued to be easy during 1959-60.

The market situation in respect of both cloth and yarn continued to be satisfactory during 1959-60 except for a rise in prices for two months from about the middle of November, 1959.

During the major part of the year the supply position of cement was generally satisfactory.

Relief Operations

The year 1959-60 was marked by the State's great efforts to combat the distress of the rural people, especialy the poorer section, on account of natural calamities. Floods of varying intensity occurred in several districts. Eleven out of the fifteen districts of the State were affected. Roughly 10,983 square miles or 41 per cent of the total geographical area of the affected districts were inundated for a protracted period causing distress to 54,03,000 people. One hundred and seven human lives and 8,473 heads of cattle were lost.

Apart from the damage to crops of the approximate value of Rs. 31,59,00,000 there was severe disruption and damage to communications. Damage of nearly 5,04,468 dwelling houses and public buildings of the estimated value of Rs. 7,22,00,000 was also reported.

During the emergency, foodgrains, fodder, tents, tarpaulins, clothings and blankets were rushed to the areas of distress. The Defence forces airdropped victuals and foodgrains in the marooned pockets and rescued people from such areas in army boats. Nearly 32 lakhs of people were given dole in the emergency period. A sum of Rs. 1,38,46,385 was advanced for distribution as agricultural loans. The handicapped population and those unable to work or those who could not be provided with doles were given in cash and kind to the extent of Rs. 2,57,83,332.

Relief works in the shape of repair of old and new roads, embankments, especially for the cultivation of boro paddy, reexcavation and renovation of canals and tanks, paddy-husking, Khadi production and spinning etc. were provided.

Agriculture

During 1959-60, agricultural production in the State suffered a setback owing to unprecedented rain and floods in September-October, 1959. In the second forecast of winter rice, the area under crop excluding the area in winter crop which was completely destroyed had been estimated at 93.40 lakhs acres. The final estimates of production, based on the results of crop cutting, has been 36.69 lakh tons. The total production of autumn rice, harvested before the floods and rain has been estimated at 4.60 lakh tons as against 3.30 lakh tons in 1958-59.

The total production of rice in 1959-60 was 41.72 lakh tons as against the previous year's final estimate of 40.59 lakh tons.

During the year, production of jute was estimated at 25.96 lakh bales. The production of Mesta stood at 8.61 lakh bales during the period.

So far, 100 thana farms have been set up in the State in addition to 25 agricultural farms. From these farms, 7,000 maunds of improved seeds will be available annually.

Under the Seed Saturation Scheme, 38,000 maunds of nucleus paddy seeds were distributed to cultivators.

In the drought affected areas, besides the normal distribution, 7,000 maunds of paddy seeds were distributed. About 2 lakh and 9 thousands maunds of Rabi and Boro paddy seeds were distributed free of cost as an emergency relief.

Under the fertiliser distribution scheme, 45 thousand maunds of town compost are distributed annually.

Under the minor irrigation scheme, as many as 235 schemes were executed benefitting an area of 73,324 acres of crop lands.

In 1958-59 one lakh and 78 thousand acres of land were under Japanese method of paddy cultivation.

Fisheries

During the year 1959-60 efforts were continued for development of Inland Fisheries as well as the improvement of technique applied in the capture of fish.

Inland Fisheries : About 210 acres of small culturable and 146 acres of semi-derelict water areas were brought under pisciculture.

Twelve demonstration centres were started for educating fish farmers in the improved method of pisciculture.

In the fresh water experimental station near Kanchrapara, 15 experimental tanks had been excavated.

Coastal Fishing : In coastal areas meterisation of suitable type of fishing boats, introduction of modern gears and training of indigenous fishermen was taken up.

Deep Sea Fishing : Trawlers performed 26 exploratory trips and brought 6,457 maunds of fish.

Community Development

The Community Development programme which aims at an all-round improvement of rural areas started with 8 Blocks on October 2, 1952. In October, 1959 the number of Blocks in the State grew to 158, covering 47.8 per cent of the population. Besides, 30 other areas are now in pre-extension stage as Shadow Blocks, which are expected to be converted into full-fledged development Blocks in the course of the next few months.

Since 1957 over 24,000 villagers or *Gram Sahayaks* have been trained primarily in agricultural practices.

The Panchayat administration of the State has been completely integrated with the Community Development organisation at the Block level. During 1959-60 over 400 *Anchal Panchayats* and more than 3,000 *Gram Panchayats* have been constituted in the different Block areas.

Industrial Housing

In the public sector, besides the construction of 2,416 tenements completed by the end of 1958-59 of which 660 tenements were constructed by the Calcutta Improvement Trust under the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, another 2,250 tenements have now been completed.

Work was in progress on (146+1,128) more tenements in the industrial areas of Belghoria, Belur, Gourhati, Lilooah and Banipur, near Calcutta and Howrah, while the project at Botanical Garden lane, Shibpore, Howrah involving a construction of 136 tenements has been sanctioned. Work on another 2,068 tenements, including 412 at Kalyani and 200 at Durgapore will be taken up shortly.

The overall expenditure incurred on these projects to the end of 1958-59 stood at Rs. 128.17 lakhs out of which expenditure to the extent of Rs. 14.83 lakhs was debitable to Central assistance drawn under the Scheme during the First Plan period. Expenditure in 1959-60 is expected to be Rs. 78.45 lakhs. Budget provision for 1960-61 stands at Rs. 108.00 lakhs.

In the private employers' sector, 950 tenements were completed upto the end of 1959-60 and another 728 were in progress.

Irrigation

Damodar Valley Project : Work on the Barrage and Irrigation Project proceeded according to schedule, during 1959-60, and is nearing completion. Disastrous floods of 1959 have, however, caused considerable damage to the new canal system, and it would take at least a year to complete the necessary repairs.

Approximately, 2.90 lakh acres of land were brought under irrigation under this project upto the Kharif season of 1959 against the DVC's forecast of Kharif irrigation for 6 lakh acres of new areas in 1959-60. The former figure excludes 2.20 lakh acres of the old Damodar and Eden Canals, which were actually irrigated with DVC water during 1959 Kharif season.

Mayurakshi Reservoir Project: This project as drawn up originally has been completed. But some extension and improvement works have to be carried out in order to ensure full utilisation of the irrigation potential created. Approximately 3.62 lakh acres were brought under irrigation upto the Kharif season of 1958. Another 76,000 acres were added to the irrigable command in 1959, raising the total irrigated area to 4.38 lakh acres, approximately, during 1959 Kharif season.

Kangsabati Reservoir Project: About Rs. 335 lakhs including Rs. 124 lakhs in 1959-60 have been spent on this Project upto the end of 1959-60, leaving approximately Rs. 140 lakhs for 1960-61 out of the current Plan allocation of Rs. 475 lakhs.

The left bank main canal and the barrage across the Silabati are almost ready, but distributaries have yet to be excavated.

Karatowa-Talma Irrigation Scheme: Work on the scheme estimated to cost Rs. 46.38 lakhs was suspended in 1957-58 in deference to the wishes of the Planning Commission pending inspection of the project site by the Adviser, Programme Administration of the said Commission. The work was, however, resumed in 1959. The scheme will begin to yield results after a couple of years.

Medium Drainage Schemes: Four medium drainage schemes, viz., Amta Drainage Project in Howrah District, Etaboria Kalaberia Khal re-excavation scheme in Midnapore District, Sonarpur Arapanch Drainage Scheme Part II and Bagjola-Ghuni Jatragachi Drainage Scheme in 24-Parganas District, are almost completed.

Minor Irrigation & Drainage Schemes: 39 drainage schemes and 3 irrigation schemes have so far been taken up by the Irrigation and Waterways Department under this programme during the current Plan period. Eight of them were completed upto the end of 1958-59, and 10 more have been completed by March, 1960 and the remaining 24 schemes will be completed by the end of 1960-61. Three more drainage schemes and one irrigation scheme will be taken up in 1960-61 and are likely to be completed by the end of that year. All these local schemes will benefit more or less 1.80 lakh acres of land in different districts of the State. About 70,000

acres have so far been benefited out of the Plan target of 1.8 lakh acres.

The Irrigation and Waterways Department has also undertaken to execute from February, 1959, several minor irrigation and land development (drainage) Schemes. A sum of Rs. 11.99 lakhs approximately has been spent upto the end of 1959-60. The total area to be benefited by the schemes already undertaken is 1,18,000 acres, out of which 4,160 derived benefit during 1959-60 and 90,278 acres will derive benefit during 1960-61.

Northern Salt-Lake Reclamation Project : Global tenders were invited in respect of the first phase of the Northern Salt Lake Reclamation Scheme which envisages raising the ground level of 3.75 sq. miles of the Northern Salt Lake for extension of the city of Calcutta. The tenders received are under scrutiny.

Flood Control Works : The disastrous floods of September-October, 1959 caused severe damage to crops, homestead lands and other properties in Central, Western and Southern districts of West Bengal, the total area affected being approximately 10,980 sq. miles.

A Committee of experts with Sardar Man Singh, ISE (Retd.) as Chairman has been set up in order to enquire into and determine the cause of last year's floods.

Work on three flood control schemes taken up previously was continued during 1959 and 5 more schemes were taken up during the early part of 1959-60.

Medical Relief

Rural Health Services : The State Government have taken over from the District Boards rural public health services from the early part of 1959 as a step towards introducing one single, unified and and homogeneous public health organisation covering the whole State.

The construction of a central combined Laboratory at Calcutta combining six different laboratories is under way.

For rendering medical aid to inhabitants of inaccessible areas of Sunderbans three power-driven boats with mobile medical units and equipment have been put into commission.

Rural Training : A Rural Training Centre has been set up at Burdwan to impart training to the Medical Officers and Auxiliary Health personnel of the State like Sanitary Inspectors, Health Assistants etc.

Increasing Hospital Beds : The policy of the Government to expand the facilities of medical treatment by increasing the number of beds in the existing State Hospitals and by opening new hospitals and primary and subsidiary Health Centres to extend medical facilities to the people of distant rural areas, was vigorously pursued.

Sanction of Government has been accorded during 1959-60 to the construction of four 131-bed hospitals and one 68-bed hospital. A new district hospital at Suri (Birbhum) and a Sub-dinvisional hospital at Vishnupur have begun to function.

Government have also sanctioned the construction of a 360-bed ward in the compound of the Sir Nilratan Sircar Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, the opening of 200 beds at R. G. Kar Hospital Calcutta, 100 beds at M.R. Bangur Hospital, Tollygung and 320 general beds at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Beliaghata, Calcutta. The construction of a 500-bed hospital at Kalyani has also been sanctioned. 472 Health Centres with 4,050 beds have been functioning in the State. During 1959-60, 16 Health Centres were opened.

T.B. : In order to provide 115 additional T.B. beds in the M.R. Bangur Sanatorium, Digri, Government have sanctioned the construction of additional quarters for accommodating the staff. The construction of the 1,000 bed T.B. Hospital at Dhubulia is nearing completion; 250 beds have been already thrown open for admission of Tuberculosis cases.

Infectious Diseases : In addition to 280 permanent beds at the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Beliaghata, Calcutta, Government have sanctioned accommodation for overflow Cholera and Smallpox cases for peak epidemic period. The number of such beds sanctioned so far is 540.

Cholera and Smallpox : Incidence and mortality from both Cholera and Smallpox were kept low in 1959 as compared with those in the preceding year.

As a permanent measure for eradication of cholera from the Greater Calcutta area, which has been found to be the endemic home of the disease, a scheme has been formulated for establishing a Metropolitan Water and Sewage Board to serve the area.

Another scheme for State-wide vaccination programme for eradication of Smallpox from the whole of the State has been prepared.

Malaria : Twenty three Malaria control units have been taken under the purview of the Malaria Eradication programme formulat-

ed by the Government of India from 1958-59. Besides, three additional Malaria units have started functioning from 1959-60 to cover the hypo-endemic area.

In addition to the Malaria Eradication programme, a Malaria-cum-Filaria Control and Research Centre has started functioning in the Contai Sub-division of the Midnapore district as an experimental measure from the financial year 1958-59.

Dental Training : The premises of the Dental College have been acquired and new buildings in the compound of the College are being constructed.

Tribal Welfare

The Tribal Welfare Department is responsible for the execution of schemes for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes under the State as well as under the Central sector of the Second Plan.

The year 1959-60 was marked by an increased tempo of developmental activities of this Department and corresponding increase in expenditure in this regard. The scheme for award of Government of India scholarships to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Class students of post-secondary stage was decentralised during this year.

The following comparative figures of expenditure indicate the extent of increase in the Development work:

(Rupees in lakhs)

PROGRAMME	EXPENDITURE 1958-59 Actuals	1959-60 Net Grant
1. State Plan - - - -	23.64	31.25
2. Centrally sponsored Schemes -	13.38	52.37
3. Maintenance of schemes started during the First Plan period -	2.09	2.03
	39.11	85.65

Cottage and Small Scale Industries

The development of Cottage and Small-scale Industries, especially because of their labour-intensive character, is receiving increasing attention from the State Government every year. Whereas the total outlay of this State during the First Five-Year Plan on all

types of Cottage Industries was only a little over Rs. 36 lakhs, during the 2nd Five-Year Plan, the tempo of expenditure has been much greater. During the current year the total estimated expenditure is Rs. 198.29 lakhs, including sericulture and industrial estates.

Handloom : The production of handloom cloth has increased from one hundred million yards in 1955 to 190 million yards in 1959.

Licence for 750 powerlooms was received in 1958-59 from the Government of India. About 50 co-operative societies have been formed. Installation of 300 powerlooms has been completed so far.

Silk : In the field of sericulture and silk industry, 4.75 lakhs lbs. of raw-silk were produced in 1959 against the production of 3.00 lakh lbs. in 1955. International standard 'B' Grade raw-silk is now being produced in this State by using F.I. Cocoons in the improved reeling machines.

Lac : With the addition of Purulia, West Bengal now grows more than a quarter of India's lac and exports more than half of the processed and semi-processed lac through Calcutta. A Lac Board has been set up to advise the State Government on the entire work in this connection.

The growth of cottage industries as ancillaries to big industries is making fair progress in the Howrah area and elsewhere.

Out of the five Industrial Estates to be set up during the 2nd Five-Year Plan, the Industrial Estate at Baruipur with 20 sheds has been completed.

The Cottage and Small-scale Industries Department are running a large number of developmental schemes with the object of training unemployed young men as master artisans by using modern tools and equipment. To encourage the growth of co-operatives, various central agencies are rendering financial assistance to co-operative societies of craftsmen.

During the past three years (1957-58 to 1959-60) 6,300 Ambar Charkas have been manufactured. Another 3 thousand Charkas are likely to be manufactured during 1960-61.

The Fruit Processing Co-operative Society at Malda is making good progress.

Heavy and Medium Industries : In the sphere of heavy and medium industries mention may be made of West Bengal Government's efforts to set up a 50,000 spindle spinning mills at Kalyani.

The construction of its sheds and other buildings has made considerable progress and some machinery has already been erected.

Labour

Industrial relations in West Bengal during 1959, showed considerable improvement. In 1959 only one million and a half man-days were lost in 318 stoppages of work as against 242 of the previous year.

In the Jute Textile Industry in 1959, the number of man-days lost was only 4.04 per cent, while it was 7.19 in the previous year and 25.68 per cent in 1957. A Committee appointed by the State Government to collect relevant data, having a bearing on the question of setting up of Wage Board for the Jute Industry, have finalised their enquiry and submitted their report to the State Government.

The Cotton Textile Industry in the State employs nearly 46,000 workers. In 1959, there were 13 cases of stoppage in this industry involving 10,788 men and a loss of 2,20,578 man-days.

The Engineering Industry in West Bengal employs more than a lakh of workers. In 1959, there were 72 stoppages in the Engineering Industry, involving 14,421 men and a loss of 3,63,354 man-days.

The condition of nearly two lakh workers in 280 tea estates in West Bengal gradually improved within a short space of time. In 1959, there were 28 cases of stoppages in ten plantations, involving 16,976 men and a loss of 30,286 man-days. The number of man-days lost to the tea plantations due to stoppages was the lowest in 1959. The threat of a general strike in tea plantations was averted in 1959 by the timely intervention of Government.

During the year under review, 288 trade unions with a membership of 31,221 were registered in West Bengal under the Indian Trade Union Act, 1926. Registration of 496 trade unions with a membership of 1,01,250 was cancelled during 1959 owing mainly to non-submission of returns. At the end of the year, 2,040 trade unions remained on the register maintained by the Registrar of Trade Union, West Bengal.

There were 613 Works Committees functioning in the State at the end of 1959.

During the year under review, 31 Labour Welfare Centres functioned in different districts of West Bengal. These Centres provided various amenities to workers.

During the first half of 1959, the average employment per day in registered factories in West Bengal was 6,67,300.

During 1959, four Industrial Tribunals worked throughout the year and one worked from July 18, to December 31, 1959. Moreover, two Labour Courts functioned throughout the year.

During 1959, the Employment Exchanges in West Bengal received 22,656 vacancy notices and provided jobs to 14,734.

In 1959, Rs. 20,358.25 was deposited under the Payment of Wages Act, and Rs. 19,218.53 was paid as against Rs. 13,471 deposited and Rs. 12,219 paid in 1958.

Besides the 2,108 tenements constructed in nine different districts, the structural works in respect of 1,898 tenements in the districts of 24-Parganas and Hooghly were also completed during the quarter ending December, 1959.

Education

In 1959-60 in West Bengal 27.75 lakh students were enrolled in the primary classes as against 11.05 lakhs in 1946-47. In the same year there were 77,954 primary teachers and 26,716 institutions—more than double the number existing in 1946-47. At present the area served by each primary school unit is about one square mile as a result of increase in the number of schools in the unschooled areas under the expansion scheme. The present target is to establish one school within easy walking distance from the home of every child, as far as possible. Tuition has been made free in all primary schools in rural areas. In the urban areas tuition is free in most of the municipality-managed schools.

There are in 1960 in West Bengal 2,193 junior high schools, each school serving an area of 4 to 5 sq. miles. To promote the quality and up-to-date secondary education, 522 schools have been upgraded into eleven-year schools till the current year (1960-61), of which 404 are multi-purpose schools i.e. in which more than one course have been sanctioned.

Tuition fees of girls reading in the lower secondary stage up to Class VIII in rural areas have been exempted. About 25,000 girls reading in classes V to VIII are to derive benefit.

Two more universities are to be established in the State, one at Burdwan and the other at Kalyani. The Burdwan University has already been inaugurated.

Facilities for technical education have increased and the number of engineering institutions as well their intake has been many

times more than they were in 1950-51. Post-graduate education is available now at the Bengal Engineering College and at the Jadavpur Engineering College.

Four new polytechnics and three junior technical schools will be set up this year and the Durgapur Engineering College is going to be established with Central assistance.

* * *

Governor : SMT. PADMAJA NAIDU

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Dr. B. C. Roy, *Chief Minister*	Home Department (excluding Police and Defence Branches), Finance, Development, Cooperation and Cottage and Small-scale Industries Departments.
Shri Prafulla Chandra Sen	Food, Relief and Supplies and Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation.
Shri Ajoy Kumar Mukherjee	Irrigation and Waterways.
Shri Harendra Nath Chaudhuri	Education.
Dr. Rafiuddin Ahmed	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Service; Community Development and Extension Service Department.
Shri Abdus Sattar	Labour.
Shri Kalipada Mukherjee	Home (Police & Defence).
Shri Bhupati Mazumdar	Commerce & Industries & Tribal Welfare.
Shri Khagendra Nath Das Gupta	Works, Buildings & Housing.
Shri Ishwar Das Jalan	Local Self-Government, Law and Panchayats.
Shri Hem Chandra Naskar	Forests and Fisheries.
Shri Shyama Prasad Burman	Excise.
Shri Bimal Chandra Sinha	Land & Land Revenue.
Shri Tarun Kanti Ghosh	Agriculture and Food Production.
Ministers of State	
Smt. Purabi Mukhopadhyay	Refugee, Relief & Rehabilitation Department and Home (Jails).
Dr. Anath Bandhu Roy	Health.

Deputy Ministers	*Portfolios*
Shri Tenzing Wangdi	Tribal Welfare.
Shri Narbahadur Gurung	Labour.
Shri Chittaranjan Roy	Co-operation.
Shri Smarajit Bandopadhyaya	Community Development, Forests.
Smt. Maya Bannerjee	Refugee Relief & Rehabilitation.
Shri Charu Chandra Mahanti	Food.
Shri Rajanikanta Pramanik	Relief & Supplies.
Shri Ardhendu Sekhar Naskar	Police Branch of Home.
Shri Ziaul Haque	Health.
Syed Kazam Ali Meerza	Cottage & Small-scale Industries.
Shri Jagannath Kolay	Publicity.
Shri Sourindra Mohan Misra	Education.
Shri Ashutosh Ghose	Food, Relief and Supplies.
Shri Satish Chandra Sinha Roy	Transport Branch of Home Department.



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CHAPTER XXXXII

UNION TERRITORIES

THE Parliament administers the Union Territories—Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands—directly through the Union Home Minister, who has an advisory committee in each territory to assist him in matters of general policy, legislation and budget.

The people in the territories (except in Delhi) share the same difficult conditions and backward economy. Their requirements are many but their incomes are limited. Therefore the Centre has brought them under its own control and protection.

The total outlay sanctioned under the second Plan for the six Union Territories is Rs. 5387 lakhs—Rs. 1697.35 lakhs for Delhi, Rs. 1472.53 lakhs for Himachal, Rs. 925.77 lakhs for Tripura, Rs. 625.11 lakhs for Manipur, Rs. 592.50 lakhs for Andamands & Nicobar Islands and Rs. 73.85 for Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi.

The expenditure during 1959-60 is anticipated at Rs. 1305.87 lakhs. The actual expenditure in the first three years of the Plan was: 1956-57—Rs. 647.75 lakhs; 1957-58—Rc. 854.09 lakhs; 1958-59—888.37 lakhs. Thus there has been progressive increase in the expenditure every year.

Delhi

Land Reforms : Considerable progress was made in 1959-60 in the implementation of the Delhi Land Reforms Act. Out of 306 villages, to which this Act applies, work was practically completed in 190 villages and in the remaining villages it was to have been completed within the next few months. Land-owners numbering 23,641 were declared *bhoomidars* and 22,597 tenants were given bhoomidari rights. The right of *Assami* was conferred on 314 tenants.

Seed Distribution : Improved seeds to the tune of 3249 maunds were distributed as against the target of 5000 maunds. The land protected against pests and disease was 24,450 acres. Two seed multiplication farms covering an area of 87 acres of land are being established. About 12,000 tons of sludge and manure was supplied; besides, 1062 tons of chemical fertilisers were made available to the cultivators during the year.

An area of 230 acres was brought under new orchards against a target of 230 acres. In addition, 64 acres of old orchards were renovated and a sum of Rs. 10,000 was advanced to cultivators.

Cooperation : The number of cooperative societies increased from 1636 in 1958-59 to 1871 in 1959-60. The working capital of these societies amounted to Rs. 700 lakhs. In the rural areas also the number of agricultural credit cooperatives increased from 371 to 380. Loans over Rs. 45 lakhs were provided by the State Co-operative Bank to the Co-operatives.

Ambar Charka : About 250 persons were trained in Ambar spinning at ten spinning centres and 94 trainees were provided with Ambar charkha sets on hire-purchase basis. An Ambar weaving training-cum-production centre was set up at Alipur, where 12 persons were receiving training.

Education : Under the Second Five-Year Plan 16 new higher secondary schools were opened and about 100 new sections were added in the existing schools enabling about 25,000 new admissions as against about 18,000 in the preceding year. Thirtythree high schools were converted into higher secondary schools and four middle-class schools were raised to higher secondary standard. A scheme to provide education and vocational guidance was introduced in two high schools and 10 primary schools were converted into basic schools.

Harijan Welfare : About Rs. 72,000 were paid to the Harijans as housing subsidy under the rural housing scheme. Industrial loans to the tune of Rs. 42,000 were to be disbursed to the Harijans during the year.

Home Guards : The Home Guards Organisation was officially started in September 1959. Training of members of this organisation in rescue, fire-fighting, first-aid, etc., has commenced.

Social Welfare : A Directorate of Social Welfare was established to coordinate and guide activities of social welfare institutions.

Himachal Pradesh

By November 1959 the work of consolidation of holdings in Himachal Pradesh was completed in 2612 acres of land while it was in progress in an area covering about 23,000 acres.

Japanese Cultivation : The target of bringing 6000 acres of land under the Japanese method of cultivation was exceeded and a total area of 6291 acres was brought under the new method by November, 1959.

Plant Protection : Improved seeds were supplied to cultivators. Plan protection measures were carried on in an area of 3663 acres, while 40,000 acres of land and 1000 godowns were treated against rats.

The Gopalpur orchard, Kotgarh, was adjudged to be the best apple-orchard in the country and its owner was awarded the title of *"Udyan Pandit"* in apple-growing.

Community Development : Two pre-extension development blocks were opened bringing the total number of community blocks to 28. Till the end of September, 1959 the people contributed over Rs. 2 lakhs in the shape of voluntary labour and donations in cash and kind.

Roads : Up to September, 1959, 115 miles of roads of various widths were completed. Vehicular traffic was declared open on three roads. An aerial ropeway over river Giri at Guma is under construction besides the suspension bridge on river Pabar.

Education : Two degree colleges and a State library were opened and 44 schools were upgraded.

Manipur

Agriculture : An area totalling 479 acres of land was brought under the Japanese method of cultivation and improved seeds, fertilizers and agricultural implements were distributed to the agriculturists.

Roads : Ninetyseven miles of kutcha roads were constructed and an equal number of miles of existing roads were made. Also 24 culverts and four wooden bridges were constructed.

Education : About 3000 villagers were provided training at Gram Sahayak Training Camps. Education has been made free up to middle standard.

Two hundred and ninety stipends were awarded to Scheduled Tribe students for prosecuting their studies. Besides, financial grants to 40 tribal institutions were sanctioned.

Tripura

The target of 190 acres for establishing new orchards were fully achieved. Some new schemes were introduced for production of bone-meal, local compost, and improved seeds.

Small Scale Industries : A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was sanctioned for assistance to small scale industries. Fifty two persons were getting training in handicrafts.

Industrial Training : The tribal people were encouraged to undertake training at the industrial institutes in spinning, weaving, basket work as also in blacksmithy, carpentry, leather work, etc.

Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Forests : Unproductive forest land to the extent of 542 acres will have been cleared and a nursery for rasing 26000 coconut seedlings set up by the end of 1959-60. Twenty five acres of land have been brought under Citrus cultivation and arecanut nursery has also been set up.

Colonisation : Three hundred and fifty one families from Bengal, Bihar and Madras were settled in 1959 in north Andaman and Bartang Islands.

Ninety acres of matchwood and 370 acres of teakwood plantations had been raised up to the end of 1959. A training-cum-production centre in wood-work and toy-making was established at Port Blair.

Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands

Agriculture consists mainly of coconut cultivations. The administration is maintaining coconut nurseries and is supplying fertilisers, seedlings and insecticides.

A model poultry unit has been established in the islands.

Coir : Eight training-cum-production centres for coir have been started. Two training centres in Wardha Ghani are in operation.

Education : Schools for girls have been started at four places. An instructor has been appointed to impart training in handicrafts, and 42 students were awarded scholarships for study in schools and colleges on the mainland.

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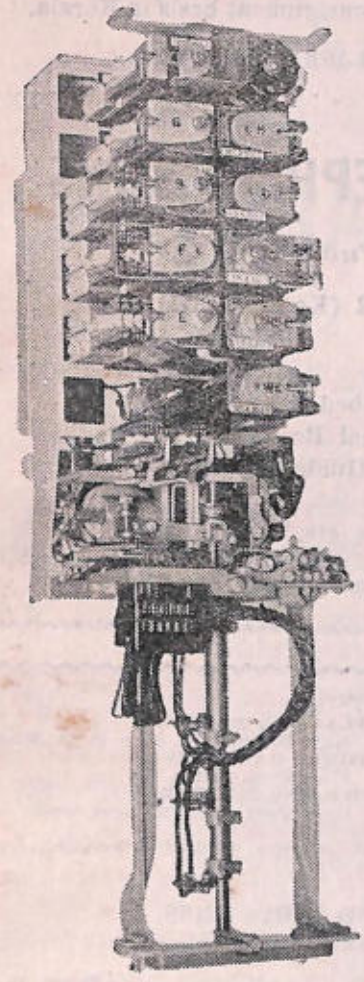
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Chettinad Branch :	12,480

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Deposits	over Rs. 365 lakhs
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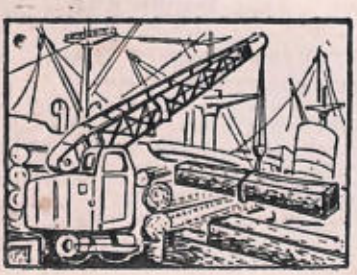




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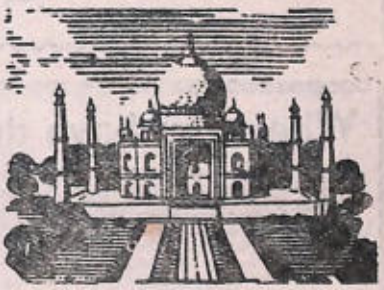
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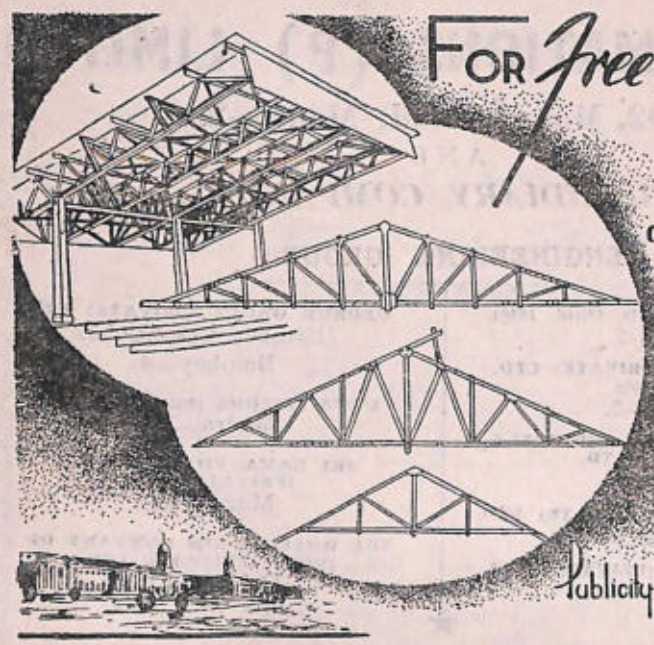
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Salaries & Benefits paid annually	Over Rs. 1,50,00,000.
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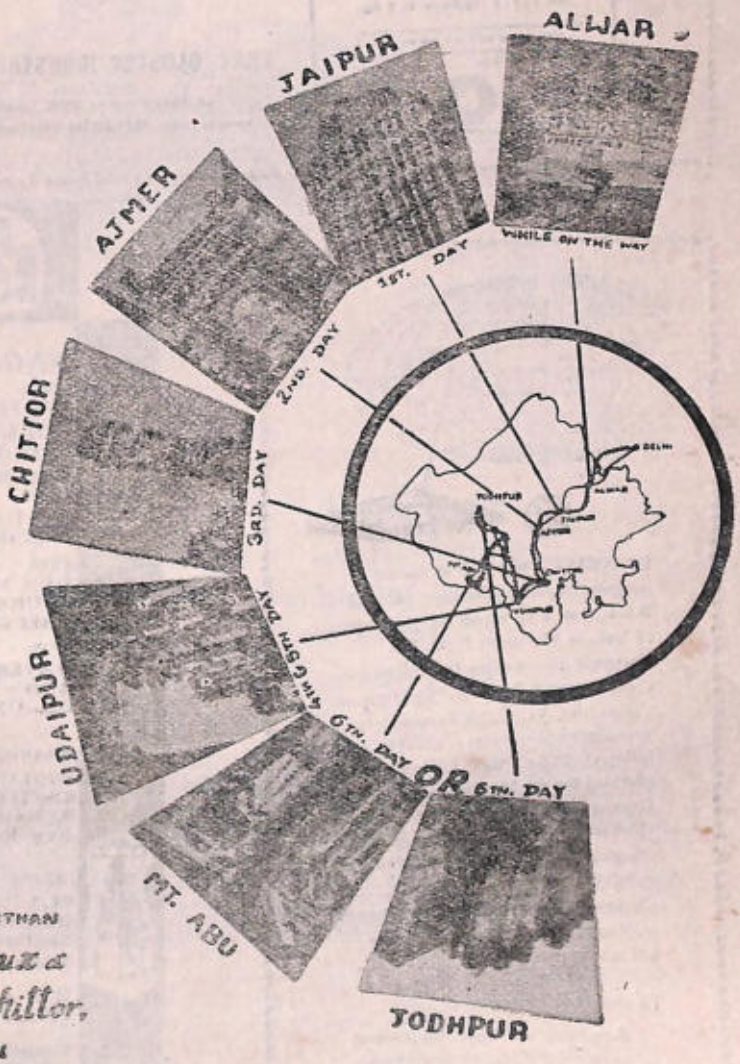
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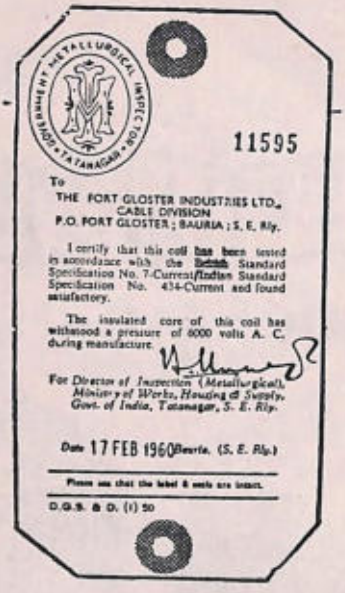
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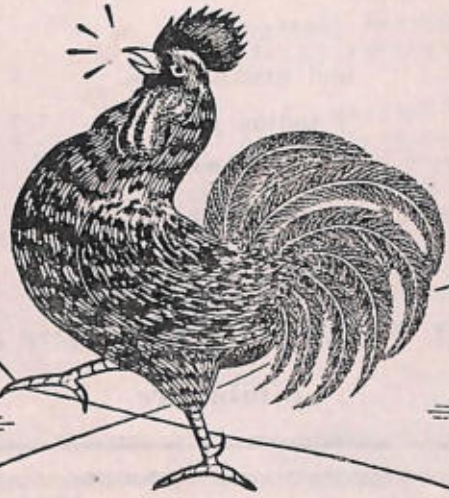


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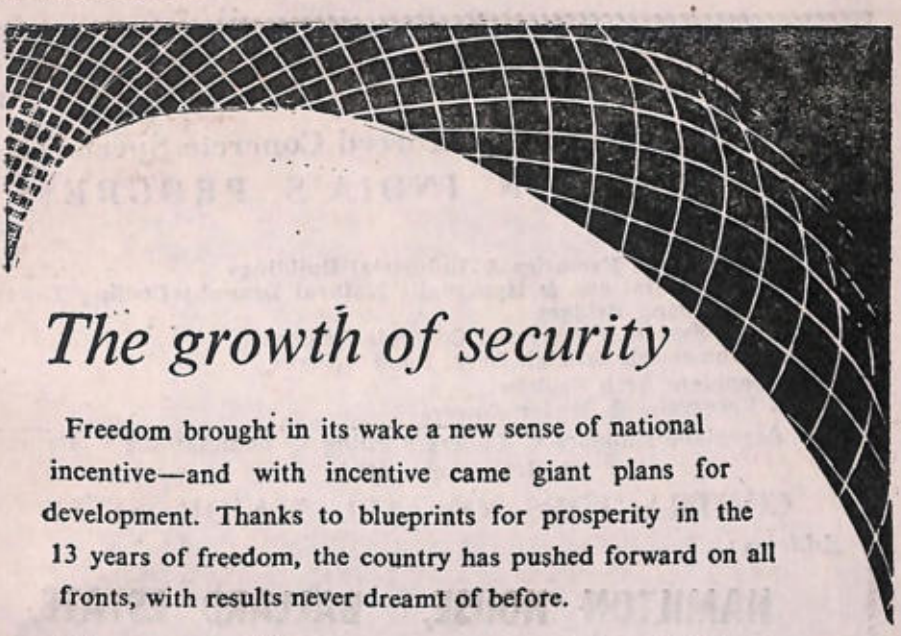
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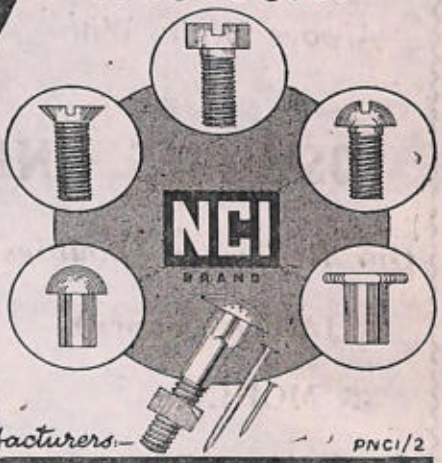
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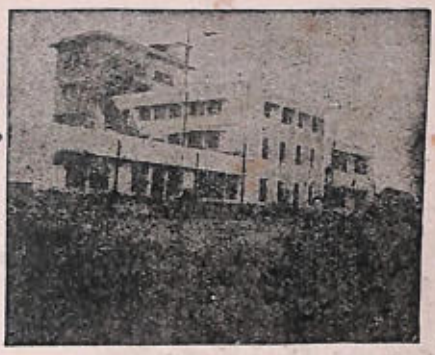
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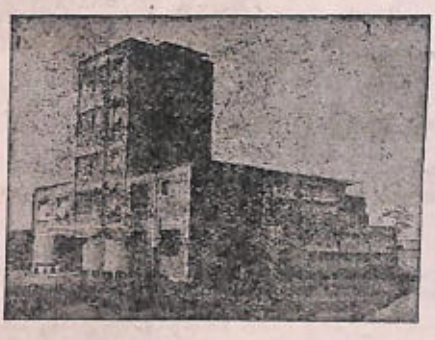
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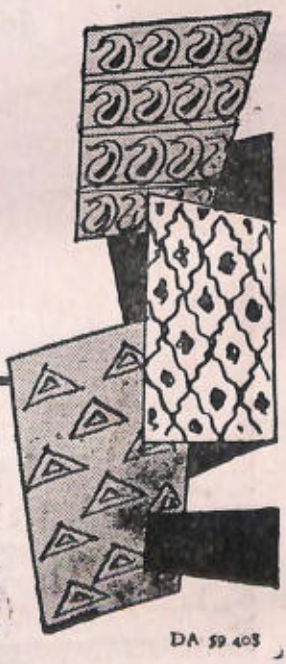
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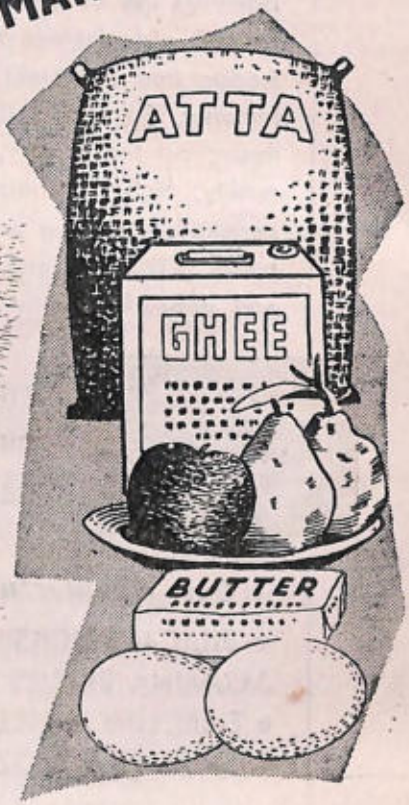
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KALPANA KT 17

"ā bhāre nathi—ā māro bhāi chhe!"

"He's not heavy, he is my brother!" says the five-year-old Champa to the farmer. He stands bemused at this strange logic. His eyes follow this little girl carrying her impatient two-year-old brother to the AMUL Free Milk Distribution Centre of the village. He thinks of this new generation—bold and independent. He thinks of the 16,000 other children, between the ages of one and six, who get six ounces of milk *free* every day. These children do not know, but he *knows* that this scheme is the result of an agreement between the UNICEF, the Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Ltd., Anand, the Government of Bombay and the Government of India.

His chest swells with pride as he walks on the pucca road he has helped build. Once it was a narrow pathway one stumbled along even in broad daylight! Now his village is no more a slumbering hamlet. Today, it has a school, a library and a dispensary. He recollects the day when electricity came to his hut... how afraid his wife was to touch the switch! And that water-tap in their hut... Yes, going, going are the days when she had to walk miles to fetch a pail of water, and when they had to retire at sunset. And he thinks of his own contribution. Of the 40,000 farmer members of the 138 Village Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies affiliated to the Union. Of their joint effort which is fostering a spirit of resurgence in the countryside. Of Champa, the symbol of the rising generation of Kaira, and of the day when she will lightly bear the responsibility of her community—the brotherhood of Kaira.

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—prosperity through co-operation



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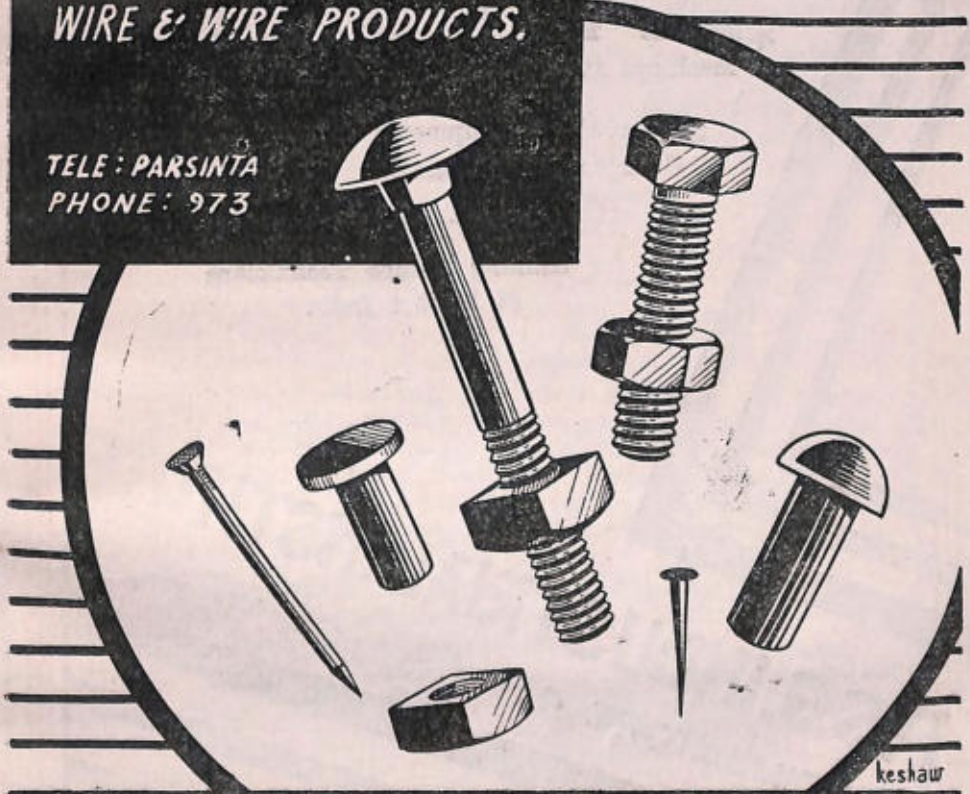
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30.92 lakh tons of food grains, 0.10 lakh bales of cotton, 3.00 lakh bales of jute, 1.40 lakh tons of sugarcane (Gur) and 0.90 lakh tons of oilseeds were produced.

Afforestation programme covered another 4,500 acres of land.

10,364 co-operative societies with a membership of 10.26 lakhs were functioning in the State.

Irrigation facilities through Minor Irrigation were provided to 62.000 acres of land, an area of 4.22 lakh acres was to be irrigated by 13 Medium Irrigation Projects, and 7.20 lakh acres more would be irrigated by Major Irrigation Projects.

Heavy, Small-scale and Cottage Industries are making rapid progress.

Per-capita expenditure on health has been raised to Rs. 1-4-6.

Universal Primary Education was introduced as a Pilot Project in 4 Block areas. For expansion of primary education 3,000 teachers were appointed. Craft teaching continued to be progressively introduced in M. E. and High Schools. 15 M. E. Schools for girls were opened. There was rapid increase in facilities for University education.

2,347 Gram Panchayats are working all over the State.

178 N. E. S. and Community Development blocks were opened.

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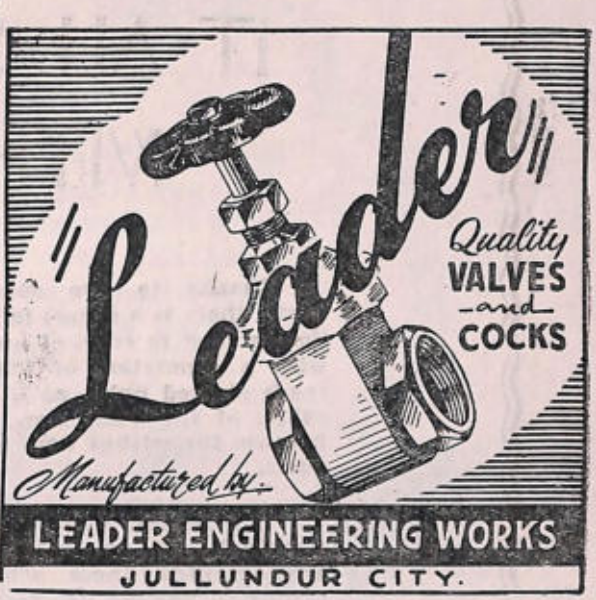
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MAWANA (District Meerut)

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The Second Plan target is being exceeded by nearly Rs. 30 crores in Madras because the people who wanted these schools and roads, were also willing to pay Rs. 21 crores more than the target, by way of taxes and loans.

Hereafter the Plan will also tackle the specific needs of an individual farmer: All the villages have been covered with co-operatives and last year co-operative credit for agricultural operations came to Rs. 21 crores. In order to see that these loans reach every agriculturist, from this year, these loans will be given even to those who cannot offer security.

The Plan is not just a blue print, but a pulsating movement which reflects the wishes of the people for a better life.

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Authorised Capital : **Rs. 10,00,00,000**
Issued And Paid-up Capital : **Rs. 5,00,00,000**
Total Loans Outstanding (As on 31.3.'60) **Rs. 36,87,32,803**

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(a) Granting of medium and long-term loans to, and subscribing to debentures of, existing industrial concerns (public limited companies or registered cooperative societies) engaged in, or new ones proposing to engage in, the manufacture or processing of goods, or the generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power, or mining, or shipping or hotel industry;
(b) Guaranteeing of loans raised by aforesaid industrial concerns which are floated in the public market and are repayable within a period not exceeding twenty five years;
(c) Underwriting the issue of stocks, shares, bonds or debentures by aforesaid industrial concerns;
(d) Guaranteeing deferred payments in respect of import of capital goods by aforesaid industrial concerns;

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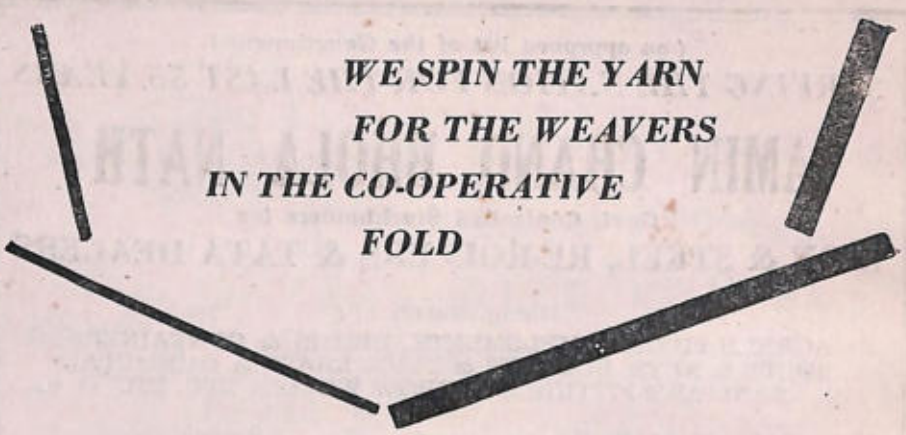
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