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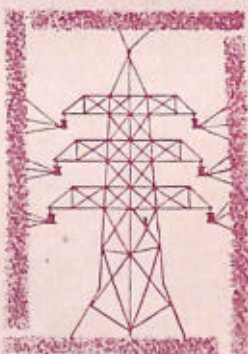
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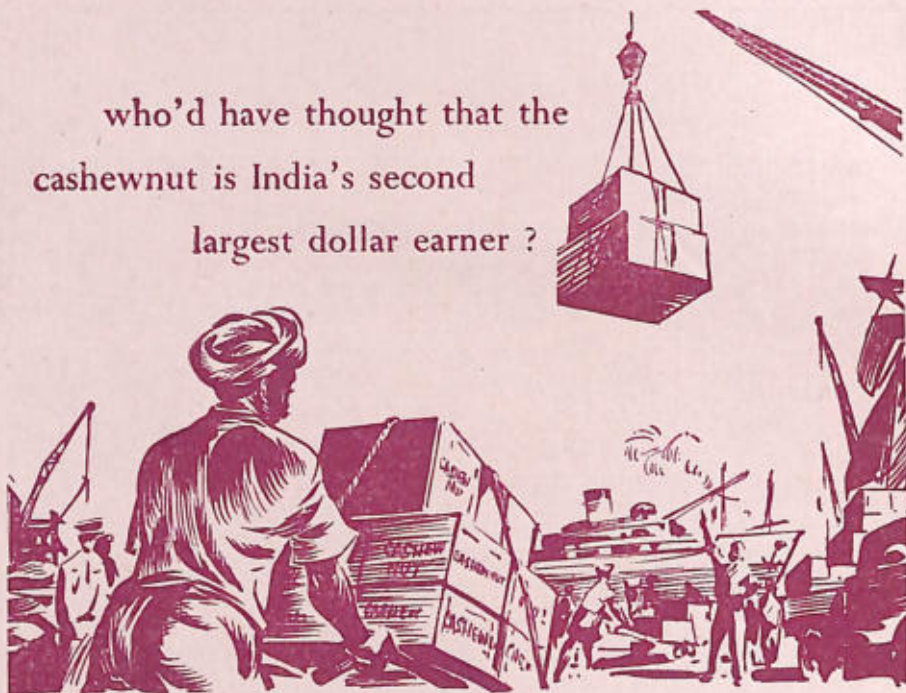


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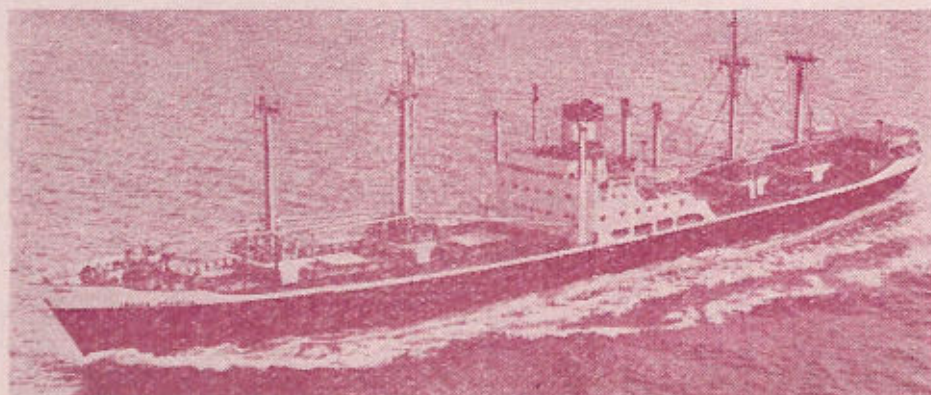
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THE TWELFTH YEAR
OF
FREEDOM

1928-29

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FOREWORD

YET another year has passed in the life of the Nation. It has been a year of mounting difficulties, of economic strain and political tension. The chasm between feudalism and democratic socialism, between deep-rooted superstition and modern scientific thought is vast. The nation is in ferment. New ideas are knocking against the old, new desires and demands are being aroused and loudly voiced. The vision of a bright future is beckoning the people and they are attracted by it, but, fearing the risks on the way, they tend to cling to the seeming safety of the past and its methods.

This publication brings to you the story of India during these eventful twelve months of struggle and failure, matched with achievement and progress. There has been increased production in a wide range of industries as well as in agricultural output. But food prices and unemployment give cause for discontent. The Government and the Congress organization are giving much thought to the shaping of the Third Plan which should be a significant step forward.

We do not deny that there have been mistakes and shortfalls, nor that our steps have faltered and stumbled where they could have been firm, but we are plotting a course where none has sailed before, where the changing currents defy definition and the high winds of controversy beat about our heads. As Lincoln has said, "the dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate for the stormy present".

We must, therefore, pursue our aims and work for peace and progress with courage and determination.

Indira Gandhi

INTRODUCTION

WE are placing in the hands of the public a record of the progress India has achieved during her twelfth year of freedom. The record is in some respects fuller and more systematic than it had been possible for us to present in the earlier volumes dealing with successive years of freedom. One cannot go through the factual record without being impressed by our achievements in various fields of activity. There have been some failures and disappointments and there is a tendency in some circles to concentrate on them. We hear so much about them that the solid achievements or, at any rate, the foundations we are laying down for solid achievements tend to be greatly minimised, even forgotten. Among the achievements some are spectacular like the steel plants and river valley projects but their impact on the life of the nation and the evolution of the new order is by no means inconsiderable. Small steps have been taken in numerous directions which might not attract attention now or produce impressive results but their importance for that reason is by no means small. Agriculture, land, irrigation and power, scientific research, education, community development, public health, commerce and industry, transport and communications are all fields in which much innovation has taken place and is taking place and should continue to take place for an indefinite stretch of time. We are all so much preoccupied with policies that a great deal of this change, innovation and improvement goes unnoticed. Also there is so much to be done in every sphere of life that we are apt to dwell more on the vast gaps that remain to be filled than on the actual and concrete accomplishments.

It is good for our people to know what is being accomplished from year to year in the various constructive and nation-building fields. The knowledge would have a stimulating effect on them and promote a healthy and constructive approach to the difficult and complicated problems that face us. Where thought is free and the right to organise criticism and opposition has unhampered scope for exercise in a democracy like ours, the need for a balanced view is obvious.

The book also contains a chapter on Foreign Affairs. Our policy of friendship with all and non-alignment with power-blocs and judging each issue on its merits continued unaffected by any developments inside or outside the country. The foundations of our policy are not open to easy change or modification based as they are on values which should govern all international relations if peace and fellowship are our aims and not national aggrandisement.

The Twelfth Year of Freedom like its predecessors will, we feel sure, be of great value to all students of the India of today which is seeking to establish a new democratic and socialist society.

—SADIQ ALI

CHAPTER I

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

INDIA has been consistently and successfully following the principles of *Panchsheela* in her relations with foreign countries. Despite some provocations from some countries, adopting an intractable attitude, we have been able to keep up our attitude of peaceful negotiations to settle differences wherever they existed without bitterness and with great forbearance. Specially in regard to Pakistan, there have been incidents which threatened to cause friction, but fortunately owing to our Government's policy, nothing had happened to lead to any serious undesirable results. In regard to Goa, the situation continues to cause anxiety. It is hoped that soon the Portuguese authorities would see the wisdom of abandoning this colonial pocket.

Happenings in Tibet caused grave concern in the country. They finally led to the Dalai Lama and his companions and over 10,000 Tibetans to seek asylum in India. The policy of the Government of India in regard to all the distressing events in Tibet was governed by three factors, namely, (1) the security of India, (2) the legitimate claims of Tibet, and (3) the desire of India to continue friendly relations with China.

The AICC, in May 1959, in a resolution on Tibet said: "Recent events in Tibet have caused much concern and sympathy among large numbers of people in India..... Any happening there which leads to the suffering of the people of Tibet is, therefore, a matter of sorrow for people in India." The Committee accorded their full support to the policy of the Government of India as enunciated by the Prime Minister's statements in Parliament. "They approve of the grant of asylum to the Dalai Lama who is greatly respected in India, as also to a large number of refugees from Tibet. On humanitarian grounds, this was desirable and justified by the principles of international law."

Affirming the basic policy of India "which is one of friendly relations with all countries and non-alignment with any military grouping" and "no interference in the internal affairs of other countries which is one of the five principles of *Panchsheela*," the Committee expressed its anxiety "that there should be friendly relations with China" and earnestly hoped "that peaceful conditions will soon be established in Tibet."

In his statement in the Parliament, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, referred to happenings in Tibet and said that between India and Tibet, there had been a long tradition of cultural and religious ties and that the Dalai Lama was held in high veneration by the people of India. He said that a certain amount of restraint should be exercised in this matter which was exciting all sorts of extreme reactions. While we should have friendly relations with Tibetans and "want them to progress in freedom

and all that", "at the same time, it is important to have friendly relations with this great country of China." He added that it did not mean that they should submit to any kind of dictation from any country however great or big it may be." He defined the policy of the Government in regard to Tibet and its refugees, when, referring to them, he said: "You (Tibetans) are welcome to come here, but we cannot allow Indian soil to be used for subversive activities or even aggressively propagandist activities against friendly Governments."

India continued to contribute to the maintenance of world peace by its attitude of non-alignment and wise and firm policy in its attitude to problems pertaining to international relations in the UNO forum. Specially in the matter of disarmament and the cessation of manufacture of nuclear weapons and the continuance of thermo-nuclear weapons tests, India never wavered in its determined view that these would lead to strains and tensions. India continued to play its prominent role in the UNO as a partner in the growing community of peace-lovers and peace-promoters.

Special Treaty States

Bhutan: The Prime Minister's visit to Bhutan was a land-mark in the history of Indo-Bhutanese relations. This visit has immeasurably strengthened the friendship between the two countries. Initial steps have now been taken to construct approach roads from West Bengal and Assam upto the border of Bhutan. For the purpose of internal road development in Bhutan, the Government of India have agreed to make available a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 to the Government of Bhutan.

Sikkim: The Seven-Year Development plan of Sikkim has made considerable headway during the current year. The important Gangtok-Nathula road which connects Gangtok with Sikkim-Tibet border was completed and opened by the Prime Minister in September, 1958 on his way to Bhutan. The Government of India is helping in the establishment of a Research Institute of Tibetology in Sikkim.

Foreign Enclaves

Goa: The Government of India repeatedly made it clear that they would not use force for liberation of people in Portuguese enclaves in India. The Goan political parties are continuing, in peaceful and non-violent ways, their efforts to free themselves from colonial rule. There were six Indian nationals in jails or in detention in Goa on 1st February, 1958. Out of them two were released in March-April, 1958. At present there are four Indian *satyagrahis*, including Shrimati Sudha Joshi, in Goa jails. It is hoped that they will be released shortly.

In the 'Right of Passage' case before the International Court of Justice, the Government of India submitted its Counter-Memorial to the Court on 25th March, 1958. The Portuguese Government submitted their reply on 25th July, 1958. The Court fixed 26th January, 1959 for the submission of India's rejoinder.

Except for certain categories of persons, no Indian or person of Indian origin in the Portuguese enclaves in India is at present required to possess

any permit for travel between India and these enclaves by the approved route.

Portuguese police violated Indian territory on more than 15 occasions during the period under report. No loss of property or casualties have been reported on our side. India protested recently to the Portuguese Government through the Embassy of the UAR in New Delhi in respect of two such incidents. Their reply is awaited.

Telegraphic communications between Goa and Belgaum and between Diu and Delvada have been restored.

There have been a number of cases of desertion of Portuguese soldiers/Goan recruits to India.

Pondicherry: The Treaty of Cession of the French Establishments of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Yanam and Mahe, signed at New Delhi on 28th May, 1956, has not yet been ratified by the French Government.

A sum of Rs. 52.8 lakhs has been budgeted for 1959-60 for Development Works, the total Budget provision for Pondicherry being estimated at Rs. 2.75 crores.

India's Neighbours

Afghanistan: During the year under review relations between India and Afghanistan continued to be friendly and cordial.

Sardar Mohammad Daud, Prime Minister of Afghanistan, visited India from February 5 to February 8, 1959. During his stay in Delhi, the Afghan Prime Minister had talks with Prime Minister Nehru on various subjects of mutual interest. On the conclusion of the talks, a press Communiqué was issued by the Ministry of External Affairs on February 8, 1959.

An Indian Trade Delegation visited Kabul in July, 1958 and negotiated a fresh Trade Agreement with Afghanistan.

At the request of the Afghan Government the services of a technical expert were made available to them to advise them on the utilisation of magnesium dioxide and magnesite for making tiles and slabs for flooring. He stayed in Afghanistan for about two weeks.

India participated in the Afghan Jashan celebrations in August 1958. A contingent of 37 members comprising two sports teams (one of football and the other of hockey) and a troupe of musicians were sent to participate in the Jashan celebrations. India also participated in the Exhibition held at Kabul.

On the invitation of the Government of India an Afghan hockey team visited India in February, 1958 for about ten days.

Facilities were made available to Afghan nationals for training in different fields in India under the United Nations Fellowships Schemes.

Burma: India's relations with Burma continued to be close and cordial. Shrimati Lakshmi Menon, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, paid two-day visit to Rangoon on her way back to India after completion of her tour of Australia, New Zealand and Malaya. On 9th February, 1959 she attended the unveiling ceremony of the Commonwealth Land Forces Memorial at Taukkan and later called on the Burmese Foreign

Minister.

A Burmese Economic Delegation led by U Reschid, Burmese Minister of Mines, came to Delhi to hold discussions with the representatives of the Government of India to explore the possibilities of increasing trade between the two countries in non-traditional items. A draft Protocol to the 1956 Trade Agreement between India and Burma, setting out the measures to be taken up by the two Governments, was drawn up. The Protocol was signed in Rangoon in September, 1958. The Protocol will be valid during the currency of the Trade Agreement which is due to expire in September, 1961.

A further loan of Rs. 5 crores was made to the Government of Burma under the terms of the Indo-Burma Financial Agreement of March, 1957. In terms of this Agreement the Government of Burma are entitled to draw upto Rs. 20 crores, in such multiples of Rs. 50 lakhs as may be required by them from time to time. The total drawal under the Agreement stood at Rs. 15 crores at the end of the year 1958.

Ceylon: India's relations with Ceylon continued to be friendly and cordial and were strengthened by the President's visit to that country.

A Ceylonese delegation, headed by their Minister for Transport and Works, Mr. Maithripala Senanayake, came to Delhi for discussions with the Government of India on traffic rights at Bombay to be exercised by Air Ceylon. On the understanding that Air Ceylon would shortly purchase an aircraft to operate their Colombo-Amsterdam service which was at that time being run with the help of an aircraft chartered from a foreign firm, it was agreed to extend traffic rights to Air Ceylon at Bombay in terms of the bilateral Air Agreement between India and Ceylon.

Another delegation, representing the coconut oil interests of Ceylon, came to Delhi for discussions regarding import of coconut oil from Ceylon to India. As a result of the discussions between the delegation and the Government of India, it was decided to import limited quantities of coconut oil from Ceylon.

On the invitation of the Government of India, Mr. R.G. Senanayake, Trade and Commerce Minister for Ceylon, visited Delhi towards the end of the year to see the "India 1958" Exhibition. During his visit he also met our Minister for Commerce and Industry and discussed matters of mutual interest with him.

The language controversy between the Tamil and Sinhalese speaking people of Ceylon came to a head with the outbreak of communal riots between these two communities in May, 1958. Indian nationals, as such, were not involved in these riots. Unfortunately, however, a number of Indian shops were looted and 3 Indians were killed. Our High Commissioner in Colombo took energetic action, secured Ceylon Government's assistance to protect the life and property of Indian nationals residing in Ceylon, organised relief camps for a number of Indians rendered destitute as a result of these disturbances, and took measures to repatriate those who wanted to return home, at the cost of the Government of India.

A gift of 1,000 tons of sugar and 2,000 tons of cement was made in 1958 to the Government of Ceylon to assist them in the rehabilitation of those stricken by the heavy floods of 1957. The total cost of the gift made in 1958 was Rs. 10 lakhs.

Nepal: Relations with Nepal continued to remain close and friendly. The Prime Minister's visit brought the two countries even closer to each other. As in previous years, exchange of delegations added to the fund of goodwill and mutual understanding between the two countries. Poets and troupes of musicians and dancers from India visited Kathmandu for the celebration of the Republic Day, Independence Day and Gandhi Jayanti. From Nepal, a students' delegation was invited to visit the Inter-University Youth Festival.

An agreement between the Governments of India and Nepal was signed at Kathmandu on 20th November, 1958 for the construction of the Trisuli Hydro-electric Project in Nepal. The cost of construction estimated at Rs. 3.5 crores will be met out of the Rs. 10 crores Indian aid programme to Nepal. In June, 1958, a tripartite Tele-Communications Agreement between the Government of Nepal, the United States of America and India was signed at Kathmandu.

In connection with Nepal's general elections held in February, 1959, the Government of India lent the Government of Nepal 15 wireless sets along with personnel to man them for a period of six months and some documentary films on general elections in India.

Pakistan

The year began with serious deterioration in Indo-Pakistan relations, caused by the irresponsible and aggressive attitude of Pakistan local authorities in border areas and the occurrence of a large number of border incidents, particularly on the eastern border. A serious incident occurred on the western border at Fazilka on 3rd June, 1958 involving the shooting down in cold blood of seven members of the Punjab Armed Police by the Pakistan border authorities while the Punjab Armed Police were holding discussions with their Pakistani counterparts under a white flag meeting. The frequency and the intensity of the incidents was at its highest during June and July, 1958 and, despite a temporary improvement consequent on the meeting of the Secretaries of the Governments of India and Pakistan and the meeting of the two Prime Ministers in September, border incidents involving aggressive and irresponsible firing by the Pakistani border authorities continued, particularly on the eastern border, throughout the rest of the year.

On 7th October, 1958, the Constitution of Pakistan was abrogated and General Iskander Mirza assumed complete powers based on Martial Law. About three weeks later, on 27th October, General Mirza resigned and General Ayub Khan assumed the office of President of Pakistan. Constitutional and parliamentary government ceased to exist and Governmental authority in Pakistan was concentrated in the President who rules on the basis of Martial Law regulations.

(a) *Indo-Pakistan Conferences*: The tension caused by the intensity and frequency of border incidents between April and July, 1958 was temporarily eased by the meeting between the Prime Minister of India and the Prime Minister of Pakistan in Delhi in September, 1958 to discuss settlement of boundary disputes. The meeting of the Prime Ministers was preceded by a meeting towards the end of August, 1958 between the Secretaries of the two Governments at Karachi. As a result of the Prime Minister's meeting several minor disputes were settled; an agreement was reached for exchange of the old Cooch-Bihar enclaves in East Pakistan with Pakistani enclaves in India and the Prime Minister also agreed to keep in touch with each other and consider the settlement of the other major disputes.

Despite the change of regime in Pakistan in October, 1958 and further deterioration in the border situation due to the recurrence of incidents, Government of India continues their efforts to maintain peaceful conditions on the border. The Indian border authorities continued to behave with calmness and restraint and dealt with the aggressive and irresponsible behaviour of the Pakistan border authorities according to the needs of the situations, resorting to firing when necessary in self-defence.

Dr. Graham submitted his report to the Security Council on 28th March, 1958.

There have been no further developments on the settlement of the Kashmir question.

(b) *Canal Waters*: Mr. W.A.B. Iliff, Vice-President of the World Bank, paid a visit to India and Pakistan in January, 1958 and held discussions with the representatives of the two Governments with a view to exploring the possibility of the settlement of the India-Pakistan Canal Water Dispute.

On the invitation of Mr. W.A.B. Iliff further talks were held in Rome with effect from 24th April, 1958. It was decided at the Rome talks that Pakistan should be asked to submit a plan of works with supporting hydrological studies, schedule of construction, schedule of yearly cost and schedule of additional Indian withdrawals, at the next meeting to be held in London.

At the meeting in London which was held in July, 1958 the Pakistan plan was given to the Indian representative by Mr. Iliff. The comments on the Pakistan plan together with the proposals formulated by the Government of India have been handed over to the World Bank representative at the talks resumed in Washington in the beginning of December, 1958.

(c) *Evacuee Property*: No progress was made in respect of the implementation of the various measures discussed at the meetings held in the course of the previous year, due to lack of cooperation from the Government of Pakistan. On 8th September, 1958, the Government of Pakistan passed an amending Act imposing a ban on declaration of Evacuee Property as Non-Evacuee Property in future and providing for a review of doubtful cases by the High Court. This is a retrograde step and is likely to prejudice the interests of the minority community in Pakistan.

(d) *Financial Matters*: As a result of the correspondence carried on

between the Governments of the two countries during the course of the year, settlement was reached on the following financial issues.

- (1) The last date for registration of claims for transfer of Postal Savings Bank Accounts from Pakistan to India and vice versa was extended to 14th November, 1958.
- (2) Agreement was reached for transfer to India of Postal Certificates pledged as security to pledges in Pakistan. The last date for registration of claims in this regard was six months from the date of release of securities, or 1st August, 1958, whichever was later.
- (3) Arrangements have also been made for the remittance of maturity proceeds of Postal Life Insurance Policies.

(c) *Trade*: The Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement 1957-60 provides for six-monthly review of the working of the Agreement. The first meeting was held at Karachi in December, 1957.

Since then, there has been serious deterioration in the working of the Agreement. Towards the end of 1957, 'Operation Close Door' was launched by the Government of Pakistan ostensibly to prevent smuggling. As a result of the restrictive and repressive measures adopted by the Military Authorities entrusted with the job, the border trade suffered a great setback. Sealing of the Martial Law dealt a further severe blow bringing the the border trade to a complete stand-still. The whole issue is proposed to be discussed at the next conference to be held for a review of the Trade Agreement.

A request for supply of 10,000 maunds of Madras Short Erect Variety of groundnut seeds to the Government of East Pakistan was received from the High Commissioner for Pakistan in India in the last week of August, almost the end of the season. Though the export of groundnut seed out of India is prohibited and the internal supply position was difficult, the Government of India agreed, as a special friendly gesture, to supply 6,000 maunds of groundnut seeds to Pakistan to assist the Pakistan cultivators. An export permit valid upto 31st December, 1958 was issued.

(f) *Steering Committees*: In spite of India's efforts to hold a meeting of the Steering Committee, no final date could be fixed. Efforts to hold a meeting at an early date are being continued. However, some progress has been made to setting items of dispute allotted to the Ministries concerned for settlement by direct negotiations.

(g) *Minorities in East Pakistan*: During the year 1958, 4,898 Hindus migrated from East Pakistan to India as against 10,920 in 1957.

A number of cases of crimes against harassment of members of the minority community in East Pakistan came to the notice of the Government of India. Several cases of harassment of migrants and passengers from East Pakistan by the Customs authorities and seizure of gold ornaments and other personal effects, in contravention of the Indo-Pakistan Baggage Rules, were also reported. These cases were taken up with the Government of Pakistan in accordance with the Prime Ministers' Agreement of April, 1950.

(h) *Shrines and Holy Places*: The Indo-Pakistan Joint Committee on Shrines set up in pursuance of the Pant-Mirza Agreement of May, 1955 to work out details of implementation of the 1953 Agreement of Shrines met at Karachi on 24th and 25th January, 1958. The following decisions were reached at the meeting:—

- (1) The number of important shrines, the preservation and maintenance of which should be made the special responsibility of the Government, should be limited to 200 in each country. The number is subject to revision at the time of finalisation of the lists of shrines.
- (2) Each country will be responsible for the preparation of the final list of shrines in the other country, which would be placed under the special care of the Government of that country. Each country would, however, furnish the other country with a list of important shrines in its own territory for purposes of checking and comparison.

South-East Asia

Relations between India and the countries in the South East Asia region continued to be cordial and friendly.

Indo-China: International Commission:—The International Commissions for Supervision and Control in Vietnam and Cambodia continued their activities during the year. The stalemate in Vietnam continues. No progress has been made towards consultations between the competent representative authorities of the two zones on the subject of unification on the basis of general elections.

After the supplementary elections in Laos had been completed, the International Commission in Laos adjourned *sine die* on 19th July, 1958 with a provision that it may be reconvened in accordance with normal procedure. The offices of this Commission in Laos have closed and India's Alternate Delegate on the International Commission in Saigon has been appointed as India's representative on the Laos Commission. There has been deterioration in the Laotian situation. India has, therefore, been exploring the possibility of reviving the Laotian Commission.

Indo-China States: India's relations with the States in Indo-China continue to be cordial. To strengthen our cultural relations with these countries, we have proposals to invite a scholar each from Laos, Cambodia, North Vietnam and South Vietnam for a study tour of India. Arrangements are being made to present books worth Rs. 1,000 to the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam) and agricultural implements worth Rs. 5,000 to Cambodia. It has also been decided to make a gift of cattle (8 bulls and 50 cows) to Cambodia.

Relations between Cambodia and Thailand took a turn for the worse when diplomatic relations between those two countries were suspended from 1st December, 1958. At the request of the Government of Cambodia, the Government of India have agreed to look after Cambodia's interest in Thailand.

Two Indian Naval Ships "Tir" and "Cauvery" visited Saigon (South Vietnam) from 25th July to 29th July, 1958, and the Indian Flag-ship "Mysore" paid a visit to Haiphong (North Vietnam) from 18th August to 21st August, 1958. These visits were greatly appreciated and warmly welcomed by the host countries.

His Royal Highness Prince Nordom Sihanouk, Prime Minister of Cambodia visited India from 10th August to 13th August, 1958.

On the invitation of the President of Indonesia, the President of India, paid a State visit to Indonesia for 12 days from 8th to 19th December, 1958.

A large number of Indonesian personnel arrived in India during this period for training in various fields.

Malaya: The President of India paid a State visit to Malaya from 6th to 8th December, 1958, on the invitation of the Paramount Ruler of the Federation of Malaya. The President's visit contributed in a substantial manner towards the development of further cooperation and understanding between India and Malaya.

In June, 1958, 150,000 doses of anti-cholera vaccine costing about Rs. 11,000 were supplied to the Government of the Federation of Malaya as gift from the Government of India.

The Ministry of External Affairs continued to extend its good offices in meeting various requests from the Government of Malaya regarding educational facilities for Malayan students and training facilities in various spheres.

Singapore: Relations between India and Singapore continued to be friendly. The decision taken earlier by the two Governments to extend reciprocal facilities for the acquisition of India and Singapore citizenship to the citizens of Singapore and India respectively on the basis of two-year period of residence was given practical effect by necessary legislation in both countries.

Philippines: Relations between India and the Philippines have been cordial.

The President of the Philippines had invited our President to visit the Philippines on his way back from Japan. But it was not found possible to accept this invitation as the President's schedule did not allow any modification.

The Philippines abolished the annual immigration quota of 50 persons from India. Negotiations are now under way to arrive at an understanding as to the rights of entry to be enjoyed by the nationals of one country in the other.

Thailand: India and Thailand have maintained friendly relations. 100,000 doses of anti-cholera vaccine costing about Rs. 7,000 were sent to the Embassy of India, Bangkok for presentation to the Thai Government as gift from the Government of India to help combat an epidemic of cholera.

Australia

Relations between India and Australia continued to be friendly.

Smt. Lakshmi N. Menon Deputy Minister for External Affairs, went on a good-will tour of Australia and New Zealand in January-February 1958. It was decided in return to invite a prominent lady from Australia to visit India during December, 1958, as guest of the All India Women's Conference. Accordingly, an invitation was extended to Senator Nancy E. Buttfield, Member of the Upper House of the Federal Parliament of Australia. Senator Buttfield accepted the invitation and visited India in December 1958.

New Zealand

On the invitation of the Government of India, the Right Hon'ble Walter Nash, Prime Minister of New Zealand visited India from 17th to 21st March, 1958. During his brief visit the Prime Minister saw some of the projects for which New Zealand had provided sizeable assistance under the Colombo Plan.

The Office of the New Zealand High Commissioner in India was opened in November, 1958.

Fiji

A visit by Swami Ranganathananda of the Ramakrishna Mission to Fiji was arranged as part of the cultural activities of the Government of India.

China

At the 13th session of the U.N., India's Representative reaffirmed India's support for China's claim to its rightful place in the World Organisation. India also supported China's stand vis-a-vis the off-shore Islands and advocated a peaceful solution of the Taiwan and off-shore Islands dispute.

At the invitation of the Chinese Government, Dr. Punjab Rao Deshmukh, Central Minister for Co-operation and Shri V.P. Naik, Bombay Minister for Agriculture, paid a visit to China to study the measures employed in China for the improvement of her agriculture. On the occasion of the opening ceremony of China's first atomic reactor, Shri Jagdish Shankar attended the function on behalf of India. Besides these official delegations, several non-official visitors visited China.

Japan

The President paid a State visit to Japan during the months of September and October, 1958. It was the first occasion that the President left the shore of India to pay a State visit to another country. The visit was greatly appreciated by the Emperor, the Government and the people of Japan.

The year marked a substantial increase of cooperation and understanding with Japan in economic as well as cultural fields.

Agreement was reached with Japan on the question of the release of Japanese assets held in India by the Custodian of Enemy Property.

Under our cultural programme a dance and music troupe consisting of eminent artists like Ravi Shankar, Kamla Laxman and Damayanti Joshi was sent to Japan in April, 1959. This greatly stimulated interest in

Indian dancing and music.

Mongolia

The three horses presented to the President, Vice-President and the Prime Minister of India during our Vice-President's visit to Mongolia in 1957 arrived in India in the month of November, 1958.

A two-man Trade Delegation from Mongolia visited India during December to explore the possibilities of establishing closer trade connections between the two countries.

Korea

The Government of India continued their efforts at the United Nations to promote peaceful solution of the problem of unification of the two Koreas.

Despite all efforts, eleven ex-Korean Prisoners of War were not accepted by any neutral nation.

West Asia

India's relations with the countries of West Asia continued to be cordial. Steps were taken to further the bonds of friendship and good-will already existing and to promote better understanding between them and India.

Although this year again the provision for cultural activities had to be curtailed due to the difficult foreign exchange position, under the Cultural Activities Programme several measures were adopted to foster better cultural understanding between the peoples of these countries and the people of India. Grants in-aid were given to the Indo-Iranian and Indo-Turkish Cultural Associations at Tehran and Ankara respectively, the India Union, Cairo, and the Indo-Arab Society, Bombay. All these bodies are engaged in promoting cultural relations between India and the Arab countries. Books have been sent for presentation to some of the institutes and libraries in these countries. Scholarships have been provided for West Asian and North African students to study in India. Facilities have also been extended to private students who have come either for working in Universities in India or undertaking study tours to various Agricultural and Scientific centres.

Iran

At the request of the Iranian Consul General at Bombay, the Bombay State Government recognised the Iranian Cultural institute at Bombay and afforded requisite facilities to it.

The Government of India continued to look after the Iranian interests in China through Indian Missions in that country.

The Instruments of Ratification of the Indo-Iranian Cultural Agreement were exchanged at Tehran on 3rd November, 1958.

Negotiations for an Air Agreement between the Government of India and Iran have been concluded. Arrangements are in hand for the signing of the formal Agreement.

At the request of the Iranian Embassy in India, a five months tour of India was arranged for an Iranian Engineer, Abbas Oroumchian, for a study of dam construction in India. At the invitation of the National

Iranian Oil Company, Tehran, Shri M.B. Ramchandra Rao of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission visited Iran to attend the half-centenary celebrations of the Iranian Oil Industry.

Under the Indo-Iranian Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, which came into force in May, 1957, the Government of Iran has granted the "most-favoured-nation treatment" to the Indian exports to Iran, from August, 1959.

The Government of Iran, in collaboration with the UNESCO held a symposium at Tehran (Iran) in October, 1958 on Salinity problems in the Arid Zones. Two officers of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, one officer from Bombay Government and Dr. L.A. Ramdas, Assistant Director, National Physical Laboratory, attended the symposium.

Dr. Zoriassatein, Director General of Medical and Public Health Laboratories in Iran, visited important Public Health Organisations, Public Health Laboratories and Food and Drugs Control Organisations in this country.

Professor Indu Shekhar continues to work as Professor of Sanskrit and Indology at the University of Tehran.

Iraq

India recognized the Republic of Iraq which was established in July, 1958. At the request of the new Government for the services of two highly qualified irrigation engineers for a few weeks to advise them on their irrigation and power projects, the Chairman of the Central Water and Power Commission and a Director of the Bhakra Dam Designs Directorate, visited Iraq. The Iraqi Government expressed great appreciation of their services.

An Iraqi Trade Delegation visited India and a new Trade Agreement was concluded.

Lebanon

India agreed to serve on the U.N. Observation Group in the Lebanon. She provided one of the three members of the Group and also sent a team of military officers to act as observers. The services of the Indian representative and the Indian contingent of observers were greatly appreciated by all concerned including the U.N.

Saudi-Arabia

A Saudi-Arabian Trade Delegation visited India in March, 1958 to promote trade between India and Saudi-Arabia and held discussions with the Ministers of External Affairs and Commerce and Industry.

Turkey

Dr. Manilal Patel, an Indian Professor of Sanskrit and Indology continues at the University of Istanbul (Turkey). Negotiations are being made for securing the services of a Turkish Professor for Aligarh University.

Sudan

The new Government of the Sudan established in November, 1958, was recognised by India. Cultural exchanges continued and a number of Sudanese students came to India, while Indian teachers were welcomed in the Sudan.

Morocco And Tunisia

The decision to establish diplomatic relations with Morocco and Tunisia was implemented during the course of the year.

United Arab Republic

On the merger of the former States of Syria and Egypt into the United Arab Republic, India recognised the new Union.

The Government of India continued to look after the interests of the United Arab Republic in the United Kingdom and France and their territories.

A cultural agreement with the new Government was signed on 25th September, 1958. It provides, *inter alia*, for the exchange of teachers, award of scholarships and training of each other's nationals in scientific, technical and industrial institutions.

A mobile dispensary van has been presented to the Government of the United Arab Republic on behalf of the Prime Minister and the people of India. The van was purchased out of the funds received by the Prime Minister from time to time for relief work in Port Said.

The Indian contingent continued to participate in the UN Emergency Force in Egypt.

Ghana

The Prime Minister of Ghana, the Hon'ble Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, visited India from 22nd December, 1958 to 8th January, 1959 at the invitation of the Government of India. This has helped to further strengthen the close and friendly relations that exist between India and Ghana.

Early in 1958, the Government of Ghana approached the Government of India to assist in securing the services of Engineers, Architects, Works Superintendents, Doctors, Geologists, Agricultural Scientists, Surveyors and Science Teachers for service under the Ghana Government. The Government of India agreed to assist and requisitions since received for particular technicians are being processed in consultation with the Ghana High Commissioner in Delhi.

Guinea

In the French Referendum of September, 1958, the former West African Territory of French Guinea was the only one to return a negative vote to general De Gaulle's proposals for membership of the French Community. Immediately thereafter, the President of the Territorial Assembly proclaimed the new Republic of Guinea and, among others, approached the Prime Minister of India for recognition of the new State. The State has been recognised by the Government of India and Guinea had also been admitted as the 82nd Member of the United Nations.

South Africa

The South African Government continued to pursue its policy of *apartheid* and issued proclamations under the Group Areas Act, establishing separate group areas for the different racial communities inhabiting the Union of South Africa. Proclamations were issued in respect of several towns and cities in the provinces of Natal, Transvaal and the Cape of Good

Hope, including Durban, Pretoria, Klerksdorp, Ermelo, White River, Ventersdorp, Alexandria and Moorreesburg, which will affect the life and property of several thousands of people of Indian origin, African and other population of that country. These developments were again brought to the notice of the United Nations General Assembly, which expressed its disapproval of such discriminatory racial policies by an overwhelming majority.

Ethiopia

Relations with Ethiopia continued to be friendly. The Haile Selassie Ist Military Academy for the establishment and running of which Indian Military and Civilian officers had been seconded for service under the Ethiopian Government, was inaugurated in October, 1958, by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia. The Government of India was represented on the occasion by its Ambassador and by a Major-General of the Indian Army. A silver Ashoka Pillar was presented to the Academy on this occasion on behalf of the Armed Forces of India.

Training facilities for Ethiopian Military Officers and Naval cadets who were in India continued to be given at the Defence Services Staff College, Wellington and the National Defence Academy, Khadakvasala, respectively. Two additional Military Officers and two Naval cadets from Ethiopia arrived in India during the year to receive training at these institutions.

Austria

In response to an invitation extended by the Government last year, His Excellency Dr. Leopold Figl, Foreign Minister of Austria, came to India on a State visit from 4th to 10th March, 1958. India has now appointed a resident Ambassador in Vienna.

Belgium

A six-member delegation of the Belgo-Indian Chamber of Commerce visited India during February, 1958. A donation by the Governor of the Province of Limburg for the relief of sufferers in the Asansol mine disaster was gratefully received.

Czechoslovakia

The Vice-President of India visited Czechoslovakia on his way to Paris. Two Indian artists participated in the International Radio Competition organised by Czechoslovakia Radio. The Czechoslovak Government offered scholarships for Indian students for practical training and research work. Books were also exchanged between various institutions of both countries.

France

An Economic and Technical Co-operation Agreement was signed between France and India early this year. An invitation from the Government to send a cultured delegation to India early in 1958 has been accepted by the Government of France.

The Vice-President of India was a State guest in France and had talks with General de Gaulle during his stay in Paris. M. Andre Malarux,

Minister Delegate and Special Envoy of General de Gaulle visited India from 26th November to 7th December, 1958.

Federal Republic of Germany

The close co-operation between the two countries in the fields of trade and industry continued. The visit of Dr. Ludwing Erhard, Vice-Chancellor and Minister for Economic Affairs of the Federal German Government, to India led to further understanding of each other's problems. The agreements for Deferred Payments, for the establishment of a direct Radio-telegraph and for the release of German assets vested in the custody of Enemy Property in India, deserve mention.

At the invitation of President Heuss of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Vice-President paid a visit to that country in November, 1958.

The Holy See

Mourning was observed on the passing away of Pope Piux XII. The Ambassador of India to the Vatican attended as our Special Representative the coronation of Pope John XXIII.

Hungary

Dr. Ravaz Illes, Hony, Legal Adviser to our Legation in Budapest, visited India to study Indian Legal System. We supplied groundnut seeds and mineral samples to some Hungarian institutions.

Italy

The Government of India propose to enter into negotiations with the Government of Italy for a satisfactory disposal of the Italian assets in India confiscated during World War II. It was also decided to establish a direct Radio-telegraph link between the two countries.

The Netherlands

An Indian trade delegation visited the Netherlands in August, 1958 in response to an invitation from the Netherlands Government. A delegation from the Netherlands visited India to conclude an Agreement for technical co-operation in a Hides and Skins Project in Uttar Pradesh under the auspices of the FAO.

Poland

The Cultural Agreement between India and Poland was ratified during 1958. A protocol of trade-exchange for 1959 was also signed during the current year. The Polish Deputy Minister for Foreign trade visited India in September, 1958. The Government of India presented books to the Warsaw University and decided to give financial aid to the Indo-Polish Cultural Association, Warsaw. The Law Minister also visited Poland at the invitation of the Polish Government.

Rumania

On the 20th October, 1958, an Agreement on Rumanian assistance for the Assam Oil Refinery was signed in Bucharest.

Scandinavian Countries

Mr. Einar Gerhardson, Prime Minister of Norway, accompanied by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Halvard Lange paid a State visit to India from 27th November to 11th December, 1958.

Lt. Gen. Axel Ljungdahl, C-in-C of the Royal Swedish Air Force, came to India in November, 1958 on a nine-day visit as a guest of the Indian Air Force.

Of the different schemes of economic co-operation proposed between India and the Scandinavian countries, the proposals to conclude an Air Transport Agreement, for the conclusion of Avoidance of Double Taxation Agreements, and for the establishment of direct Radio-telegraph links with Sweden and Norway, are noteworthy.

A Danish delegation visited India in October/November, 1958 for negotiations on double taxation.

Spain

A separate Mission under the charge of Counsellor/Charge d'Affairs was opened in Madrid this year. The High Commissioner of India in London has been concurrently accredited to Spain as the Ambassador of India.

Switzerland

It has been decided to open a direct Radio-telegraph link with Switzerland ; co-operation in various other fields continued throughout the year.

United Kingdom

A Commonwealth Conference of Nuclear Scientists was held in the United Kingdom from 15th to 20th September, 1958. India was represented at the Conference by a six-member delegation led by Dr. H.J. Bhabha, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission. The Conference was of an informal nature designed to show the Commonwealth delegates the work being done at the UK atomic energy establishments and also to provide an opportunity for informal discussion of their particular requirements with reference to recent developments in atomic energy fields.

The Earl and Countess of Home paid a brief visit to Delhi during February, 1959.

U.S.S.R.

A Trade Delegation of representatives of the tea, jute and coir industries visited USSR, Poland and East Germany for investigating the possibilities of increased export. Recently five Soviet tea-specialists visited India.

The Soviet Union and India concluded a new Five-Year Trade Agreement on 16th November, 1958 by which both countries undertook "to increase the volume of trade with each other to a maximum level on the basis of equality and mutual advantage."

An Air Transport Agreement and an Agreement on exchange of parcels was also signed during the current year ; a bi-weekly air-service has been established between Delhi and Moscow.

The Soviet Government continued its co-operation with India in establishing industrial enterprises. The USSR agreed to extend assistance to the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, and also in the fields of education and agriculture.

A five-men official delegation of the Soviet Union led by Mr. A.A. Andreyev, a member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR paid

a visit to India from Feb. 24 to March 19, 1959. The delegation held a series of talks in New Delhi with the Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and other Indian leaders. At the conclusion of the delegation's visit a joint Communique was issued on March 19, 1959.

Various non-official delegations, including a Lawyers' Delegation, visited the Soviet Union during the year. Four prominent Indologists visited USSR in October and Professor C.V. Raman was awarded the Lenin Peace Prize of 1956 at Moscow on 13th June, 1958.

Yugoslavia

Nawab Ali Yavar Jung was appointed India's Ambassador in Yugoslavia. Marshal Tito, accompanied by Madame Jevanka Broz, paid a brief visit to India in January, 1959.

Canada

At the invitation of our Prime Minister the Rt. Hon'ble John G. Diefenbaker, accompanied by Mrs. Diefenbaker, visited India in November, 1958. He had talks with the Prime Minister and the Members of the Planning Commission and delivered an address to the Members of Parliament.

An Agreement was signed in October, 1958 between Canada and India, under which Canada will lend to India just over 8.8 million dollars for the purchase of Canadian wheat or flour.

A delegation of 16 members from the National Defence College Canada, came to India.

Dr. (Miss) Rosette Renshaw, a music critic of Canada arrived in India in November, 1958 to make a comparative study of Western and Indian Music in India for a period of one year.

The Canada Council for the Encouragement of the Arts, Humanities and the Social Sciences awarded two fellowships, tenable in Canada, to two Indian students during the academic year 1958-59.

On the 31st March, the Canadian High Commissioner formally presented a pair of Beavers to the Prime Minister from the people of Granby, Quebec, in token of their appreciation of the Prime Minister's gift to them of a baby elephant in 1955.

Shri C.S. Venkatachar presented his credentials as India's High Commissioner to the acting Governor of Canada on 12th September, 1958.

U.S.A.

At the invitation of the Government of the United States, the Vice-President, Dr. Radhakrishnan paid a good-will visit to the USA in April, 1958. Besides meeting several distinguished Americans including the President, the Vice-President and the Secretary of State, the Vice-President delivered lectures at the Universities of Standord, California (Berkeley), Columbia, Princeton, Harvard and Fisk.

In July, President Eisenhower wrote to the Prime Minister explaining the basis of the United States' action to send the United States Marines to Lebanon, pledging the readiness of the U.S. Government to withdraw their forces from Lebanon as soon as the United Nations could act. In his reply the Prime Minister expressed his distress at the recent develop-

ments in West Asia and appealed to President Eisenhower to withdraw the United States Forces from Lebanon and allow the United Nations to deal with the situation.

In September, 1958, the Finance Minister visited the U.S.A. During his stay in Washington and New York, the Finance Minister met leading members of the Administration including the Secretary of State, as well as representatives of business, finance and the Press. The private and public discussion showed confidence in India's economic future and a growing understanding of her foreign policy in the U.S.A. He also visited Canada and attended the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference held in Ottawa.

At the invitation of the Chief of the Army Staff, U.S.A., and the Government of Canada, General K.S. Thimayya, Chief of the Army Staff, India, paid a visit to the U.S.A. and Canada in September, 1958.

The following Agreements were entered into between the U.S.A. and India :

(1) An Agreement with the U.S. Department of State for the transfer of \$ 28 million of cotton in the P.L. 480 to wheat ; (2) an Agreement under which the U.S. Export Import Bank will extend a credit of \$ 150 million to finance the acquisition of United States capital equipment and the Department Loan Fund will advance \$ 75 million ; (3) An Agreement with the Export Import Bank for Loan of \$ 20 million from the Asian Economic Development Fund for Orissa Iron Ore Project, and (4) an Agreement with the U.S.A. to finance the sale to India of \$ 238.8 million worth of United States surplus agricultural commodities.

Costa Rica

The President of India sent a message of greetings to the new President of Costa Rica, Mr. Mario Echandi Jumenez, and the Indian Ambassador in Buenos Aires attended the Presidential inauguration held on 8th May, 1958.

Mexico

The President of India sent a message of greetings to the new President of Mexico, H.E. Licenciado Don Adolfo Lopez Mateos, and the Indian Ambassador in Washington attended, as a Special Envoy, the Presidential inauguration held on 1st December, 1958.

The Indian Red Cross sent a sum of Rs. 5,000 to be used as relief of the distressed in the serious floods which occurred in Mexico.

Argentina

The President of India sent a message of greetings to the newly elected President of Argentina, Dr. Arturo Frondizi, and a Special Mission headed by the Indian Ambassador in Buenos Aires attended the Presidential inauguration held on 1st May, 1958.

Bolivia

The Government of India and Bolivia have decided to establish diplomatic relations at Embassy level. Shri R.S. Mani, India's Ambassador to Chile, has been concurrently accredited as Ambassador of India to

Bolivia.

Brazil

Dr. Lucas Lopes, President of the Brazilian National Bank for Economic Development, accompanied by five persons, visited India.

A replica of the Asoka Pillar and Plants of Lotus and ixora will be presented to the "Garden of Peace" in the city of La Plata (Brazil).

Chile

The President of India sent a message of congratulations to the new President of Chile, H.E. Mr. Jorge Alessandri on the occasion of his assumption of office of President of Chile on the 4th November, 1958.

Paraguay and Uruguay

Shri N. Raghavan, Ambassador of India, Buenos Aires has been authorized to pay short good-will visits to Paraguay and Uruguay.

West Indies

The first Parliament of the Federation of the West Indies was inaugurated on 21st April, 1958. The Prime Minister and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha sent messages of good wishes and congratulations to the Prime Minister and the Speaker of the Federation of the West Indies.

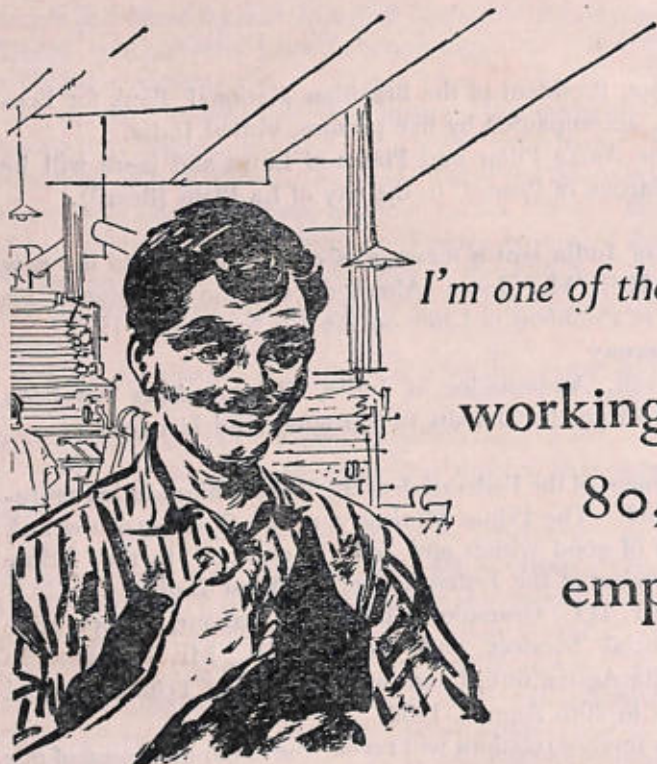
The Hon'ble Mr. D.C. Granado, Minister for Labour, Co-operative Development and Social Services and the Hon'ble Mr. Kamaluddin Mohamed, Minister for Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries of Trinidad visited India from 2nd July to 20th August, 1958.

A review of our foreign relations will reveal the expanding area of our cordial contacts with all the countries and the Governments in the various continents. Whether in the matter of political relations or trade or cultural contacts, we have been having a friendly and cooperative and reciprocal approach. The visits of foreign Government representatives or representatives of commercial or cultural bodies to our country and the visits of our own representatives, specially our President and Vice-President to other countries, established more firmly friendly mutual relations between our country and other countries of the world. The pursuit of the five principles of *Panchsheela* in our relations with other countries, has enhanced the prestige of our country as a fervent promotor of world peace.

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CHAPTER II

FINANCIAL POSITION

DURING the last few years economic trends in India have been governed mainly by the requirements and progress of development plans and the eleventh or the twelfth year of freedom has been no exception. The economy has, however, been under considerable strain since the commencement of the Second Plan. The sharp decline in agricultural production in 1957-58 and a slowing down of the rate of growth of industrial production, mainly because of important restrictions, exercised an upward pressure on prices. The index of wholesale prices (1952-53=100) moved up from 98 in March, 1956 to 112 in August, 1957, and then declined to 105 in March, 1958. Between March and September, 1958 the wholesale price index rose by about 10 per cent, principally on account of the rise in the prices of food articles by some 18 per cent. There was some decline in prices towards the end of the year. Since then the index of wholesale prices has been relatively stable around 113-114. Secondly, there has been a sharp decline in foreign exchange reserves since April, 1956. The sterling balances held by the Reserve Bank of India fell by Rs. 219·3 crores in 1956-57; by Rs. 259·8 crores in 1957-58 and by further Rs. 53·9 crores to the end of March, 1959. Since the end of July, 1958, however, there has been some improvement and between November, 1958, and March 1959 there was an addition of Rs. 34·6 crores to the foreign assets. This trend was reversed again in April and May, 1959 when foreign assets declined by about Rs. 14 crores.

While in the first two years of the Plan, there was a growing imbalance in the economy arising mainly out of larger investment activity which was not fully matched by increase in resources, in the later part of 1958 there were signs of lessening of this imbalance. The step-up in aggregate investment during the year was relatively small and a larger proportion of it than before was financed by external resources. Imports having been severely restricted, the demand of industry and trade to finance imports was very much less. Consequently there was a glut of funds. This in turn, resulted in considerable improvement in the loan receipts of the Central and State Governments. Some of the investments in the public and in the private sector undertaken over the previous three or four years were beginning to bear fruit; several others are expected to contribute to the production of goods in the course of the coming year. The various corrective measures taken by Government in the fiscal, monetary and foreign exchange fields also contributed to the relative improvement in the economic situation. On the whole, the economic situation at the end of 1958-59 was somewhat better than at the beginning of the year, although it must be borne in mind that the basic problem of inadequacy of resources relating to the needs of development will remain

with us for some years to come.

The Budget

It was in this background that the Union Budget for 1959-60 was presented. The following table shows the budgetary position for 1958-59 (Budget estimates and revised estimates) and 1959-60:

Items	In crores of rupees		
	1958—59 (BE)	1958—59 (RE)	1959—60 (BE)
<i>Revenue</i>			
Receipts	767·99*	728·20	780·11*
Expenditure	796·01	788·15	839·18
Deficit(—)	—28·02	—59·95	—59·07
<i>Capital</i>			
Receipts	630·00	681·95	912·00
Expenditure	802·00	877·00	1075·00
Deficit(—)	—172·00	—195·05	—163·00
<i>Overall Deficit(—)</i>			
Revenue	— 28·02	— 59·95	— 59·07
Capital	—172·00	—195·05	163·00
Total	—200·02	—255·00	—222·07

* Including Budget proposals as adopted.

The increase of Rs. 31·9 crores in the revenue deficit in 1958-59 as compared to the budget estimate is due mainly to a fall in the revenue from customs. Customs duties, according to the revised estimates, show a drop of Rs. 34 crores partly on account of the restrictions on imports and partly because of adjustments made in export duties for promotion of exports since the budget was prepared. On the expenditure side the reduction of nearly Rs. 8 crores was entirely due to the decrease of Rs. 11·2 crores in defence expenditure. The overall budgetary deficit in 1958-59 was estimated at Rs. 255 crores as compared to Rs. 200 crores assumed in the budget.

The budgetary provisions for 1959-60 estimate a total revenue of Rs. 757·5 crores and an expenditure of Rs. 839·2 crores leaving a deficit of Rs. 81·7 crores. This deficit plus the Rs. 163 crores of deficit on capital account brought the total deficit (before new tax proposals) to the level of Rs. 245 crores. The following table summarises the ways and means position of the Central Government for the year 1959-60.

Receipts		Outgoings	
	(Rs. crores)		(Rs. crores)
Repayment of loans to Government ..	111	Revenue Deficit ..	82
Public borrowing in India ..	240	Capital Expenditure ..	420
Small savings ..	85	Loans to State Governments ..	525
Foreign assistance ..	337	Debt repayments ..	130
Issue of Special Securities for meeting the payment to the IMF (additional subscription)	95		
Miscellaneous receipts ..	44		
Deficit ..	245		
Total ..	1157	Total ..	1157

A deficit of this order could not be left wholly uncovered. The budget, therefore, proposed additional taxation of the order of Rs. 23·35 crores (exclusive of the share accruing to the States) so as to cover about one-fourth of the anticipated revenue deficit.

Direct Taxation

In the field of direct taxation the following important changes have been introduced.

- (i) Wealth tax payable by individuals and Hindu undivided families has been increased by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on each slab with effect from 1959-60. The new rates of wealth tax on individuals has been increased to one per cent on wealth in excess of Rs. 2 lakhs upto Rs. 12 lakhs, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the excess between Rs. 12 lakhs and Rs. 22 lakhs and 2 per cent on any excess above that; and for Hindu undivided families also, similar State-wise changes have been made. The extra revenue on this account is estimated at Rs. 2·5 crores.
- (ii) Although no changes have been made in regard to income tax, the system of taxation of company profits and dividends has been simplified. The income and super tax rates on companies are to be so adjusted as to secure about the same revenue from taxes on income, excess dividend and wealth.

Consequently, the excess dividend tax and the wealth tax on companies have been abolished.

- (iii) Bonus issues made out of a share premium account will also be brought within the orbit of taxation with effect from 1960-61.
- (iv) The concession under which income earned abroad but not remitted to India were exempted from Indian income tax (upto a limit of Rs. 4500) has been withdrawn.

Indirect Taxation

The following modifications have been made in the system of indirect taxation :

- (i) The duty on refined diesel oil and vapourising oil has been raised from 40 nP. per imperial gallon to 80 nP. with consequential adjustments in the rate of duties on low speed diesel oil from Rs. 40 per ton to Rs. 50 per ton. The total yield from these changes has been estimated to be Rs. 7.85 crores per year.
- (ii) The duties on art silk fabrics and rayon yarn and staple fibre have been increased and the yield from this source is estimated at Rs. 1.70 crores per year.*
- (iii) The duty on motor vehicle tyres has been raised from 30 per cent ad valorem to 40 per cent ad valorem. The estimated additional yield is Rs. 1.75 crores.
- (iv) The excise duty on vegetable products has been raised from Rs. 7 per cwt. to 8.75 per cwt.
- (v) The concessions granted to medium and small scale producers of vegetable non-essential oils have been revised. The first 75 tons of produce was free of duty and there was a lower rate of duty on production between 75 tons and 125 tons. The exemption from duty has been withdrawn from all power driven units and a concessional levy is now applicable only to the first 75 tons of production. These changes, it may be mentioned, will not affect the village *ghanis* in any way and are expected to yield Rs. 4.4 crores.†
- (vi) Originally, the budget proposal was to levy the basic duty of Rs. 5.60 per cwt. on *khandsari* sugar (as compared to Rs. 11.25 per cwt. on crystal sugar) with an additional duty of 70 nP. per cwt. in replacement of the sales tax. After discussions in Parliament the rates were modified to Rs. 5.04 per cwt. on *khandsari* sugar produced with the aid of sulphitation plant and Rs. 3.92 per cwt. on *khandsari* sugar produced without such aid. The corresponding additional excise duty in

*As a result of subsequent concessions extended, the revenue expected has been revised to Rs. 1.33 crores.

†As a result of certain procedural changes introduced after the discussion in Parliament on the budget proposals, the revenue is now estimated to be Rs. 11 lakhs less than the original budget estimate.

- lieu of sales tax has also been revised to Rs. 0.63 per cwt. on the former and Rs. 0.49 per cwt. on the later variety. The total yield is expected to be Rs. 1.46 crores during 1959-60.
- (vii) Duties on various kinds of cigarettes have been adjusted involving an increase of about 16 per cent in the level of duties for cigarettes taken as a whole. The expected yield is Rs. 1.5 crores.

The incidence of excise and export duties on tea has been adjusted by raising the rate of excise duties on teas grown in certain areas of the country and by reducing at the same time the effective rate of export duties from 24 nP. per lb to 26 nP. per lb. These changes are expected to bring in additional revenue of Rs. 58 lakhs under Union Excise and a reduction of 93 lakhs in the yield from export duty, thus benefiting the industry to the tune of Rs. 35 lakhs.

The net effect of all these revenue proposals mentioned above, will be to bring in Rs. 19.71 crores. As, however, 25 per cent of the net additional revenue from the basic duties on tobacco, vegetable productions, tea, sugar and vegetable non-essential oils would be shared with the States in accordance with the award of the last Finance Commission, the net yield from excise duties to the Centre will be Rs. 17.33 crores.

There have been no major changes in regard to customs duties. Since excise duties were increased on some commodities, duties on these imports also had to be increased so as not to put the indigenous producers at a disadvantage. These increased import duties are expected to fetch an additional revenue of Rs. 3.65 crores. However, a small increase in the duty on unexposed cinematograph films has been effected to yield Rs. 5 lakhs a year for the benefit of the Film Finance Corporation which is being set up. The net additional yield from customs (after allowing for the reduction of export duties on tea) is estimated at Rs. 2.77 crores. Thus, in all, the yield from additional taxation is estimated to bring Rs. 22.60 crores during the year, reducing the revenue deficit to Rs. 59.07 crores.

Expenditure

There will be an increase of about Rs. 75 crores in civil expenditure in 1959-60, mainly on account of larger provision for development. An increase of about Rs. 22 crores is envisaged under heads covering Development and Social Services, which include substantial provisions of Plan outlay; Rs. 6.2 crores under Community Development and Rs. 5½ crores by way of grants to States for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and areas and Backward Classes. Expenditure on administrative services, such as general administration, audit, justice, jails, police, etc., is expected to go up by about Rs. 2½ crores, while there will be an increase of Rs. 15.8 crores on account of servicing of debts.

The net expenditure on Defence Services in 1959-60 will be Rs. 24.19 crores less than in the previous year. This improvement is mainly the result of a reduction in the air force estimates due to reduced provision for purchase of aircrafts etc. It needs to be remembered that

substantial payments for such purchases had to be made in 1958-59, thanks to the aggressive tone and hectic military preparations in our neighbouring State.

An important administrative development during 1958-59 was the revision in the arrangement for budgeting and financial control in regard to civil expenditure, which were brought into force with effect from August, 20, 1958. The essence of the new arrangement is that the major scrutiny of the Finance Ministry in respect of any proposed expenditure will be exercised before the budget is framed. Subject to the observance of any general or special directives issued by Government from time to time in regard to standards of expenditure etc. and subject to the existence of a budget provision, administrative ministries will be free to issue sanctions to expenditure except in regard to schemes which involve a total outlay exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs. In such cases, prior concurrence of the Finance Ministry will be required. As a part of the revised arrangements Ministries have also been delegated wider financial powers. To assist them in exercising these powers they have been provided with internal financial advisers with the necessary supporting officers and staff who will form the finance branches of the administrative ministries and who will have an appropriate *ex-officio* secretariat status in the Ministry to which they have been posted. These arrangements are now applicable to most of the larger ministries and establishments. The major exceptions are the Ministry of Railways, the Department of Atomic Energy, the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and the Ministry of Defence in relation to expenditure debitable to defence estimates.

Borrowing

With the improvement in the money market the borrowing programme both at the Centre and in the States secured much better response than in the previous year. The Central Government borrowings during 1958-59 amounted to Rs. 181 crores (net). The State Governments raised loans totalling Rs. 46 crores. In the aggregate, the market loans raised by the Centre and the States in 1958-59 amounted to Rs. 227 crores as compared to Rs. 71 crores in 1957-58 and Rs. 141 crores in 1956-57. In addition, some of the State financial corporations, the Industrial Finance Corporation as well as other semi-government institutions raised sizeable amounts of loans in the market. It was also possible for the Government of India to resume towards the end of July, 1958 the weekly auction of 91 day treasury bills. This auctioning lay in suspension for nearly 27 months. Despite the larger volume of borrowings the gilt-edged markets remained firm throughout the year.

Small Savings

The total net collections through small savings during the last seven years have been as follows:

Years		Rs. Crores
1952—53	..	39.79
1953—54	.. ..	39.66

1954—55	..	..	55·52
1955—56	..	..	67·91
1956—57	..	..	61·54
1957—58	..	..	69·56
1958—59	..	..	78·07 (Provisional)

The more important developments in the field of Small Saving were as follows :

- (1) The facility of bi-weekly withdrawals from Post Office Savings Banks which was first introduced on an experimental basis in selected Post Offices was extended to all Post Offices doing savings bank work with effect from April 1, 1958. Similarly the facility for allowing withdrawals by cheques which was tried in the Central Post Office, Bombay, first, has been gradually extended to nearly a thousand selected Post Offices.
- (2) The maximum limit of investment by charitable institutions in the 12-year national plan savings certificates was raised from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 1 lakh; and by banks, incorporated companies and registered firms from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 25,000.
- (3) A new scheme called Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme was introduced with effect from January 2, 1959 which provides for monthly deposits in all Post Offices doing savings bank work for a five-year or ten-year period. The deposits are repayable at the end of this period with compound interest yielding a return of about 3·3 per cent per annum in the five-year account and 3·8 per cent per annum in the 10-year account. Certain maximum limits for individuals for monthly deposits have also been prescribed.
- (4) To provide greater incentives to the States, the Centre decided to give them a more liberal share of the receipts from small savings. The States can now retain their entire market savings and, in addition, receive two-thirds of the net collections from small savings in their respective areas ten-year period carrying interest at 4 per cent.

Plan Outlay & External Assistance

The Budget for 1959-60 includes a provision of Rs. 843 crores for implementing the Plan, Rs. 150 crores in the revenue budget and Rs. 693 crores in the capital budget. In addition, the railways will be spending Rs. 39 crores from their own resources and the States Rs. 239 crores. Thus the total Plan outlay, including interest on loans on the river valley projects which are added to capital during the period of construction, and short-term loans, will amount to Rs. 1121 crores. The estimated expenditure in the first three years of the Plan was about Rs. 2450 crores as compared to the revised five-year outlay of Rs. 4500 crores. This left a balance of a little over Rs. 2000 crores to be incurred in 1959-60 and 1960-61.

During the year, the continuing drawals on the limited foreign exchange reserve and large payments falling due in the course of the year

lent urgency to the need for securing adequate external assistance. At a conference held in August, 1958 under the auspices of the International Bank, assistance of the order of Rs. 172 crores was offered by the participating countries and the IBRD. In addition, further assistance for the import of foodgrains from the United States under PL 480 was also authorised. As a result, the immediate needs of the economy were met; but it will still be imperative in the coming years to secure further assistance to complete the investment programmes in the Plan. In order to organise consultations with friendly Governments and international agencies and to mobilise additional foreign resources for the country's developmental activities, a post of Commissioner General for Economic Affairs with headquarter at Washington was created in August, 1958; the Minister (Economic) in London functions similarly as Commissioner-General with respect to countries in Europe.

In summing up, it may be said that the overall budget deficit for 1959-60 will be smaller than in the previous year and very much smaller than in 1957-58, although it is still sizeable. But the deficit to a large extent reflects the outlay on the Plan which could not be cut down except at excessive social cost.

The main objective of economic and financial policy during the last few years has been to ensure, to the utmost extent possible, that the investment programmes envisaged in the Plan are implemented according to schedule. The mobilisation of resources both internal and external has been a continuing feature of this policy. There has been some improvement recently in the economic situation and outlook, particularly in the context of satisfactory agricultural production during 1958-59. Nevertheless, the basic problem, viz. of sustaining a high and rising rate of investment in the economy without generating inflationary pressure and without causing an excessive strain on the balance of payments will demand continuing attention for many years to come.

HINDUSTHAN MERCANTILE BANK LIMITED.

Head Office: 10, Clive Row, CALCUTTA-1.

Chairman: SHRI M. L. JALAN.

CAPITAL

AUTHORISED	..	..	..	Rs. 2 Crores.
ISSUED & SUBSCRIBED	..	..	..	Rs. 1 Crores.
PAID-UP	..	..	..	Rs. 50 Lakhs.

Interest allowed on Savings Bank Account at 3 per cent.

All types of Banking business transacted; Branches and Agencies throughout India.
Loans granted on approved securities. Terms on application.

CHAPTER III

FOOD

FOOD has continued to cause worry to the Government which is anxious to tackle it not only on the basis of self-sufficiency but on the basis of surplus production to meet the growing needs of the people, specially in the context of growing population and rising standards of living. While the latter has got to be encouraged, the former has got to be discouraged which is being done by preaching Family Planning. The alarming phenomenon of the present is higher production which is what we have been striving at and, in juxtaposition, the existence of scarcity and high prices. The paradox of larger production and conditions of scarcity and high prices, has been causing anxiety. State Trade in foodgrains has been necessitated by such obviously inexplicable phenomena. This paradox has not produced despair in the Government which is making serious efforts to reconcile the contradiction and bring about a state of affairs where increased production does not find its way to the hoarders' stock and to the blackmarket.

The food position during 1958 was seriously affected by the severe shortfall in the production of foodgrains during 1957-58 due to unprecedented adverse weather conditions. The shortfall exceeded 6 million tons which was the heaviest decline recorded in any year in the recent past. Prices which had been declining from the second half of 1957 upto February, 1958 began to rise thereafter. This called for a more vigilant effort on the part of the Government, who tried to improve the situation by supplies from their own stocks and by further tightening up the various regulatory and anti-speculative measures that were in force during 1957. Zonal arrangement and other restrictions on movement of foodgrains were applied to more areas. The purchase operations and the Government distribution programmes were enlarged. Maximum controlled prices of rice and paddy were fixed in some of the States. Sub-Section (3A) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, was applied to different commodities in various States from time to time which empowered the Government to requisition stock at the average of prices in the 3 months prevailing before the issue of notification in respect of a particular commodity in a particular area. Wholesale dealers in foodgrains and millers were brought under the licensing system in all the important States. The ban on purchase of wheat in the open market was extended to flour mills throughout the country, the requirements of these mills being met by supplies from Government stocks. After the harvesting of the new wheat crop, this restriction on the purchase of wheat from the open market has been withdrawn so far as the mills in Punjab, U.P., Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh are concerned. Forward trading in foodgrains was prohibited. The restrictions on bank

advances against the stocks of foodgrains were also tightened up further. Various State Governments restricted the number of persons including hosts, that could be served foodstuffs at a time at parties, entertainments or other functions.

The situation improved after September, 1958 with the harvest of the 1958-59 kharif crops which have been among the best in recent years, particularly in the case of rice. The position regarding rabi cereals like wheat and gram, however, continued to be difficult till the end of January, 1959 after which the market began to ease with the expectation of good rabi crops.

State Trading in Foodgrains

In pursuance of the decision of the National Development Council, at its meeting held on the 8th and 9th November, 58, that the State should take over the wholesale trade of foodgrains, a Working Group was constituted with representatives of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the Planning Commission and the Reserve Bank of India and the State Bank of India, to work out a scheme of State Trading in foodgrains. After detailed consideration of the scheme for State trading prepared by the Working Group and the comments of the State Governments thereon, the scheme as finally accepted by the Government of India falls into two parts: (i) the ultimate pattern and (ii) the interim scheme to be worked out till the establishment of full scale State Trading.

The ultimate pattern of State Trading in foodgrains will consist of a system which provides for the collection of farm surpluses through service co-operatives at the village level and the channeling of the surpluses through marketing co-operatives and the apex marketing co-operatives for distribution through retailers and through consumers' co-operatives. While efforts will be directed towards the speedy realisation of the ultimate objective, during the interim period more and more the wholesale trade in foodgrains will be taken over by the co-operatives as they are progressively organised and developed.

During the interim period, the wholesale traders will be licensed and will be allowed to make purchases of foodgrains, but the Government will have the right to acquire the whole or a portion of the stocks purchased by the licensed dealers at controlled prices. The traders will be at liberty to sell the remaining stocks to the retailers at prices not exceeding the controlled prices. The Government will attempt to control the market by progressively acquiring larger proportions of marketed surplus. Fair price shops will continue to function and, where necessary, their scope will be enlarged with a view to influencing the retail market to ensure that the consumer gets the foodgrains at reasonable prices.

To begin with State trading will be confined to the principal grains viz. rice and wheat. If, however, any State Government wants to purchase some quantity of other foodgrains which are of local importance, they may do so.

At present, rice is being purchased on the Central Government's

account in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Punjab. In other States such as Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, U.P., Madras, Mysore and Kerala, rice and/or paddy are also being purchased by the State Governments on their own account. In Madhya Pradesh and Orissa the State Governments are also making purchases of rice and/or paddy for themselves in addition to the purchases which are being made for the Government of India. Maximum controlled prices for rice and/or paddy have been notified for the States of Assam, West Bengal, U.P., Madhya Pradesh Andhra, Madras, Mysore, Kerala and Punjab. In Bihar also, maximum controlled price for milled rice had been fixed but it was withdrawn from 3rd June, 1959.

The State Governments of the four principal wheat-producing States of Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and U.P. are arranging to make purchases of wheat. The Government purchase prices of Rs. 13 to Rs. 16 per maund for different varieties of wheat have been fixed. In U.P. maximum controlled prices have been declared and the State Government is purchasing wheat by a levy on the licensed dealers.

Production of Foodgrains

The production of foodgrains during 1957-58 was about 9% lower than that in the previous year, the grainwise details being as under :—

<i>Grains</i>	<i>Production of Foodgrains. (In Million tons)</i>	
	1956—57	1957—58*
Rice	28.3	24.9
Wheat	9.3	7.7
Other Cereals	19.6	20.04
Total Cereals	57.2	53.0
Pulses (including gram)	11.5	9.5
Total foodgrains	68.7	62.5

*Partially revised estimates.

During 1958-59, the production of foodgrains has touched an all-time record level of about 73 million tons. New records have been established in the production of rice and wheat, the two major cereals and gram. For 1958-59, the production of rice, wheat and gram is estimated at 29.7, 9.7 and 6.8 million tons respectively as against the partially revised estimates of 24.9, 7.7 and 5.0 million tons respectively for 1957-58. The production of jowar, bajra and ragi has also recorded considerable increases over the previous year. Among all the foodgrains only maize has recorded some decline in production over the last year.

Market Prices

The prices of foodgrains in 1958 passed through three or four phases. In the early part of the year, up to February, 1958, the prices showed

a fall in continuation of the declining trend that was in evidence from September, 1957. Thus the indices of wholesale prices of cereals and pulses which stood respectively at 106 and 87 in August, 1957 declined to 95 and 76 in February, 1958. After February, 1958 the prices of foodgrains began to rise and the uptrend was accelerated after May when it became known that the production of rabi crops had added to the deficit of the foodgrains. Upto May, 1958 the price indices of most of the foodgrains stood lower than those in the same months of the previous year, but after that the price indices of many foodgrains rose above their respective indices in the corresponding period of 1957. The price index of cereals group rose to 115 in September, 1958 from 95 in February, 1958 and that of pulses during this period went up to 105 from the level of 76. After September the position eased with the harvest of the new kharif crops and the price index for cereals group dropped from 115 in September, 1958 to 105 in February, 1959. This fall was, however, confined generally to prices of kharif cereals. The prices of rabi cereals continued to rise and the price indices of wheat and gram touched the peak of 130 and 134 in the 1st week of February, 1959 after which they began to decline and came down to 118 and 114 in the last week of February, 1959 with the expectation of a good rabi crop. The price index of cereals further declined to 97.5 in the first week of May, 1959 and those of wheat and gram came down to 90.9 and 72.9 respectively.

Imports

Imports of foodgrains during 1958 amounted to 31.73 lakh tons consisting of 26.74 lakh tons of wheat, 3.90 lakh tons of rice and 1.09 lakh tons of other grains. During 1959 (Upto 15th May, 1959) the imports amounted to 17.22 lakh tons consisting of about 16.92 lakh tons of wheat, 0.19 lakh tons of rice and 0.11 lakh tons of other grains, and a quantity of about 1.29 lakh tons of wheat was expected to be imported during the remaining part of May, 1959. Imports of wheat are generally made from U.S.A. under P.L. 480 Agreements (two Agreements had been signed during 1958) and from Canada under the two deferred payments Agreements concluded during 1958 and under the Colombo Plan. Some quantity was also received from Australia on a commercial basis. Imports of rice were mainly from Burma under the 5-year Indo-Burmese Agreement. The coarse grains were received from the U.S.A. under the P.L. 480 Agreement.

Internal Purchases

The Central Government which purchased rice in 1957 in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Orissa, extended its operations to Madhya Pradesh also in 1958. Small quantities of gram were purchased in Rajasthan. Besides purchases by the Centre, a number of State Governments such as West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and U.P. also undertook purchase operations. Total purchases of foodgrains in 1958 amounted to 574,000 tons as against a quantity of 298,000 tons in 1957. During the period from January, 1959 to April, 1959, a quantity of about 4.91 lakh tons of rice (including paddy in terms of rice) was purchased on Central Government account, 3.75 lakh tons of rice

(including paddy in terms of rice) was also purchased during the same period by the State Governments on their own accounts.

Internal Distribution

During 1958, about 29.0 lakh tons of wheat, 7.11 lakh tons of rice and 0.81 lakh tons coarse grains were issued from Central Government stocks; either direct to the retailers or to the State Governments, for distribution under their own arrangements. During the period from January, 1959 to April, 1959, a quantity of about 12.49 lakh tons of wheat, 2.29 lakh tons of rice and 0.31 lakh tons of coarse grains were issued from Central stocks for distribution. The number of fair price shops or informal ration shops which at the beginning of 1958 was about 34,000 increased to about 48,600 at the end of the year and came down to 45,000 at the end of April, 1959. The issue price of wheat continued to be Rs. 14/- per maund while those of rice ranged from Rs. 16/- per maund for coarse varieties to Rs. 30/- per maund for fine varieties. Milo and Maize imported from U.S.A. were supplied by Government at Rs. 11/- per maund. During the period from 1st June, 1958 to the end of April, 1959, the Central Inspection staff detected about 4,250 cases of malpractices by Fair Price Shops and the State Governments had passed final orders in about 2,860 of these cases.

Outlook for 1959

The stocks of foodgrains held by the Central and State Governments at the beginning of May, 1959 were about 14.69 lakh tons as against 9.14 lakh tons in the beginning of 1959 and 11.92 lakh tons in the beginning of 1958. In view of the bumper rice crop in 1958-59, Government purchases are expected to be considerably larger in volume than in the previous year while the need for distribution is likely to be less. Certain quantities of rabi grains are also expected to be purchased during 1959. On the whole, the supply and price position may be expected to remain satisfactory during the year 1959.

Subsidiary Foods

A Working Group on Subsidiary Foods was set up in the Department of Food for the purpose of assessing the long term potentialities of these foods and for formulating proposals for the Third Five-Year Plan. Acceptability trials for "composite atta" (prepared from wheat, tapioca and groundnut) gave satisfactory results and large-scale consumer trials have been planned and are under execution. With a view to popularising synthetic rice, macaroni products and Bulgar Wheat, suitable recipes were got prepared and distributed among the State Governments. A project for the setting up of a plant with 20 ton capacity for the manufacture of synthetic rice and macaroni products is under consideration. The Department of Food also set up an Inter-Departmental Technical Working Group for investigating various aspects of protein-rich foods. A proposal is being initiated for the large-scale manufacture of Indian Multi-Purpose Food. A grant of Rs. 1 lakh was given to the Meals for the Millions Association of India for popularising Multi-Purpose food.

Storage and Inspection

During 1958-59 there was an addition of 1·12 lakh tons to the Storage capacity of godowns owned by the Central Government, bringing the total capacity of such storage godowns to nearly 3·71 lakh tons. Construction of godowns of a capacity of 3·5 lakh tons has also been sanctioned and at certain centres work has already started. To meet the increasing requirements for storage accommodation, details have been finalized for construction of additional five lakh tons capacity and efforts are being made to complete construction as early as possible. The total storage accommodation (owned and hired) under the control of the Government is at present about 14·5 lakh tons.

During the year 1958, the equivalent of about 82 lakh tons of foodgrains received protection treatment as against 48 lakh tons in 1957. The Control Treatment was given to about 9·8 lakh tons as against 4·5 lakh tons last year. The grain analysing laboratories analysed about 42,935 samples from imported and internally purchased foodgrains. A new feature in the analysis of rice procured internally was the introduction of specific limits for moisture. A Central Training Centre was started at Hapur to train personnel in storage and inspection. About 200 persons were trained at this Centre during January and February, 1959. A Storage Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of the Director General (Food) was constituted during the year, to coordinate the work done by various agencies and suggest ways and means to improve private storage.

Movement

The Central Movement Organisation continued to coordinate 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 1st June, 1958 to 15th May, 1959 about 39 lakh tons of imported and indigenous foodgrains were transported by rail on Central Government account. About 2·2 lakh tons were expected to be moved during the second half of May, 1959, thus aggregating 41·2 lakh tons during the period from 1st June, 1958 to 31st May, 1959.

The Movement Directorate also assisted in the movement of about 20 lakh tons of sugar from Sugar Factories, about 7·4 lakh tons of fertilisers, about 12 lakh packages of gift parcels and certain quantities of fruits and vegetables and heavy agricultural machinery.

Sugar

The production of sugar during the 1958-59 season (November-October) upto 15th of May, 1959 was 18·97 lakh tons compared to 19·47 lakh tons during the corresponding period last year and 19·78 lakh tons during the whole of the last season. The fall in production was due to the cane crop not turning to be as good as expected and also due to diversion of sugarcane to gur and Khandsari production on account of their high prices.

A quantity of 25,207 tons of sugar was exported during 1958-59 i.e. from November, 1958 to the end of March, 1959. To arrest the upward trend in sugar prices as a result of promulgation of the Export Promotion Ordinance towards the end of June, 1958, Government of India statutorily fixed minimum ex-factory price of Rs. 36·50 per maund in Punjab and Rs. 36/- per maund in U.P. and North Bihar with effect from 30th July, 1958 and introduced a system of allotment of sugar at fixed F.O.R. destination prices to Delhi, Kanpur, Calcutta and Bombay. Sale of 25% of the production of sugar by factories at controlled prices to individuals on tender basis was also started. A quantity of 64,000 tons had been allotted up to the end of October, 1958 and another 96,000 tons has been allotted upto 30th April, 1959 (during 1958-59 season).

Further steps to keep the prices of sugar at reasonable levels are under consideration. For the time being the Government have decided that wholesale dealers in sugar should be licensed and sugar should be released only to them. The State Governments have been requested to take necessary action in this connection. Sale through licensed dealers will facilitate check on sales by them to retailers. Equitable distribution of sugar during the rest of the year is ensured through controlled releases from sugar factories.

After consideration of all factors, Government of India has decided to continue the existing statutory minimum price of sugar cane to be paid by sugar factories at Rs. 1·44 per md. at gate and Rs. 1·31 for deliveries at rail centres. The cane growers will also be entitled to extra price according to a price linking formula, if the sugar factories earn more profits on their sugar.

The programme for expansion of sugar industry made considerable progress during the year 1957-58. Total installed capacity at the end of 1957-58 stood at 18·70 lakh tons as compared with 17·30 lakh tons at the end of the previous year. At present the installed capacity is 20·03 lakh tons.

The Government of India have decided to impose, with effect from 21st April, 1959, an excise duty of Rs. 5·04n.P. plus an additional excise duty of Re. 0·63 per cwt. for Khandsari sugar produced with the aid of sulphitation plants, and Rs. 3·92 nP. plus an additional excise duty of Re. 0·49 per cwt. on Khandsari sugar produced without such aid in order to reduce the margin which the Khandsari industry enjoyed compared to the sugar industry which has been paying an excise duty of Rs. 14·56 nP. per cwt. The additional excise duty is in lieu of sales tax.

In order to avoid unhealthy competition for sugarcane between the producers of khandsari and sugar in the sugar factory areas, the Government of Uttar Pradesh have issued an order called the Uttar Pradesh Khandsari Sugar Manufacturers Licensing Order providing for licensing of Khandsari units including sugar factory areas of 30 districts of U.P.

In order to curb the speculative tendency in the gur market which was pushing up prices of gur resulting in diversion of cane in factory areas to gur manufacture, Government of India issued an order on 11th February, 1959, providing for regulation of forward trading in gur under the pro-

vision of the Forward Markets (Regulation) Act, 1952.

Vanaspati

The production of Vanaspati in 1958 amounted to 2.95 lakh tons as against 3.01 lakh tons in 1957. The production during January to March 1959, was 84,399 tons.

Thus the Centre and the Governments in the States have been speeding up measures, consistent with the policy enunciated by the Congress from time to time calculated to push up food production. The tendency to corner foodgrains by speculators for getting higher prices to the detriment of the consumers, is being successfully curbed. The policy of the Government is to check anti-social elements and supply food-grains in sufficient quantity at fair prices.

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CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE

INDIA being essentially an agricultural country, the Congress Governments in the States as well as the Ministry of Agriculture at the Centre, have been taking special measures to improve the yields. Research in this direction at the Centre and in the States has been pursued with remarkable results. Land Reforms which include the abolition of intermediaries and providing security of tenants, consolidation of holdings, fixation of ceilings, have been effected in many of the States. With a view to increasing agricultural production the Indian National Congress at its last session at Nagpur gave an impetus to land reforms, in an effective manner by laying down the agrarian pattern in future which is calculated not only to increase agricultural production but to set a model of rural living based on co-operation.

Agricultural production during 1957-58 received a set-back due to extremely unfavourable weather conditions. For 1958-59, the position is quite bright. As a result of favourable weather conditions and the steps being taken under the Second Plan to increase agricultural production, the food production has touched a new record level of about 73 million tons during 1958-59. Production of jowar, bajra and ragi has also shown considerable improvement over the previous year. Of all the food-grains, the production of maize only shows a slight decline as compared to previous year. Production of groundnut, jute and mesta has also reached record levels of 48 lakh tons, 51.78 lakh bales and 15.81 lakh bales respectively during 1958-59, showing substantial increase over 1957-58. Production prospects of other important commercial crops like cotton, sugarcane etc., appear to be satisfactory.

Assistance for Increased Production

For 1958-59, the State Governments were intimated a ceiling of Rs. 26.1 crores as Central assistance under the head "Agriculture." An allotment of Rs. 11.96 crores has also been made for short term loans to State Governments for purchase and distribution of fertilizers, improved seeds and the Rabi Production Campaign. To accelerate the expansion of minor irrigation facilities, a special additional provision of Rs. 3.4 crores for minor irrigation works was also made during the year.

Irrigation Facilities

Particular stress was laid during the year on effective utilisation of irrigation potential already created through the construction of field channels, intensification of repairs of old tanks, proper maintenance of works already in existence and expeditious completion of new works which have already been taken in hand. Under the project for the construction of 3,000 tubewells, sponsored by the Government of India under the

Indo-American Technical Assistance Programme, 2993 tubewells had been drilled, 2980 completed with pump sets, 2976 energised and put into commission in the States of U.P., Bihar and Punjab upto March, 1959. The tubewell construction programmes undertaken with G.M.F. assistance and the Ground Water Exploration Project also made satisfactory progress.

The work also proceeded in the States on the new tubewell projects of the Second Plan. Against the total programme of U.P. for the construction of 1500 tubewells, work on which was started towards the end of 1956-57, 611 tubewells had been drilled, 525 completed and 478 energised upto March, 1959. Work was also started in Assam, which lies in the un-proven areas, on a scheme of 9 tubewells against the total programme of 45 tubewells under the Second Plan and by the end of March, 1959, 8 tubewells were drilled and 6 were completed and energised. In Bombay tubewells had been drilled.

Land Reclamation

The Central Tractor Organisation reclaimed 42,277 acres of Kans land and 3,575 acres of jungle land bringing the progressive total of area reclaimed by it since its inception to 16.74 lakh acres upto the end of March, 1959.

Fertilizers and Manures

The cultivators are increasingly becoming fertilizer conscious and the demand for fertilizers is in excess of the supply. In 1958, the actual consumption in terms of sulphate of ammonia is expected to have been about 9 lakh tons. For 1959-60, the demand for fertilizers in terms of sulphate of ammonia is expected to rise to about 18.8 lakhs tons but owing to difficult foreign exchange position, only about 50 per cent of this demand is likely to be met. The consumption of superphosphate during 1958-59 is estimated at 1.7 lakh tons as against 1.35 lakh tons during the previous year. The estimate of the demand for superphosphate during 1959-60 is 3.4 lakh tons.

A number of State Governments adopted measures to propagate green manuring practices by arranging distribution of green manuring seeds and organising special campaigns for the purpose. The scheme for larger and better utilisation of local manurial resources was sanctioned in 1,519 N.E.S. Blocks but the State Governments could approve and take up the scheme in 1,281 Blocks. The production of compost manure was sanctioned in 792 bigger Panchayats in different States though only 515 Panchayats could be persuaded to take up the Scheme. The quantity of compost manure produced during 1957-58 amounted to about 22.2 lakh tons.

Improved Seeds

The programme for the establishment of seed farms, after a slow start in the first year (1956-57), has gradually gathered momentum and the States are now going ahead with the establishment of Seed Farms. According to the present indications, 2401 seed farms have been established and 1976 seed farms have actually started production of improved seeds in

the country upto the end of 1958-59 from the beginning of the 2nd Five-Year Plan. In order to obviate the difficulty in the acquisition of land on account of its high cost in some of the States, the ceiling of Central assistance for the admissible cost of land has been raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,500 per acre. Apart from this, the States have been permitted to take land on lease wherever outright purchase of land was found difficult and also to divert funds from one non-recurring item to another.

Rabi Production Campaign, 1958-59

An intensive Rabi Production Campaign was launched in the Rabi Season of the year 1958-59 in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and Union Territory of Delhi for mobilising and co-ordinating all available resources and agencies in the regions concerned in the task of raising the production of four major food crops : wheat, barley, gram and rabi jower. Concerted efforts were made under the Campaign for timely supply to the cultivators of improved seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, improved agricultural implements, agricultural credit, etc. Supplies of about 9 lakh mds. of improved wheat and gram seeds were arranged from the surplus areas to the States where the supplies were short of needs.

Encouraged by the success of the Rabi Campaign, a Kharif Production Campaign is being launched for the Kharif season 1959-60 all over the country. Under this Campaign greater attention will be naturally given to rice crop which accounts for about half the production of foodgrains in the country. Other major crops to be included in the drive are jowar, maize, bajra and ragi. As before, the emphasis will be placed on non-official participation, training of farmers in training camps, creation of enthusiasm among the farmers and the mobilization of farmers' efforts.

Plant Protection

The fourteen Central Plant Protection Stations in various parts of the country, continue to help the States with technical advice, pesticides and equipment for controlling crop pests and diseases. Special mention may be made of the help rendered in controlling a serious outbreak of the *gundhy* bug pest of paddy crop in several States in north India and some pests of groundnut, jowar, paddy and cotton in Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Madras, Mysore, Orissa and the Punjab. Technical and material assistance was given to many States for intensification of pest control operation during the rabi food production campaign. Aerial pest control operations were also undertaken over an area of about 20,500 acres.

Expansion of Educational Activities

An Extension Wing has been organised in the Department of Agriculture to relate more effectively the scientific knowledge resulting from agricultural research to the production programmes. This Wing is giving particular attention to expansion of educational activities connected with agricultural development. It is also responsible for the production and distribution of extension type literature, co-ordination of special production drives such as the Rabi production Campaign, and orderly progress-

ing of implementation of development schemes in the States. For the training of Village Level Workers, Gramsevakas, two courses, namely, one year's course in Basic Agriculture and six months' course in Extension philosophy, Methods etc., have been combined into a single integrated course and the duration of the training has also been raised from 1½ years to 2 years. 59 Centres have already started functioning as integrated institutions. As against the total requirements of 40,000 Extension Workers by the end of the Second Plan period, 33,785 candidates had completed training and 5,339 were under training at the end of February, 1959. Further, 1,182 Gram Sevikas had completed their training and 514 were under training at the end of February, 1959. Also in 21 agricultural workshops 483 village artisans had been given training in repair, maintenance and manufacture of improved implements while 248 were under training. The institutional training is being supplemented by refresher courses for instructors and supervisory staff in their specific subjects. Such training has already been imparted to 282 persons in agriculture, 235 persons in animal husbandry and veterinary science and 23 persons in social education. For improving the quality of training in Extension Training techniques a series of 10 short work seminar courses in Extension Education are also being organised. (90 Principals of Integrated Extension Training Centres and 84 Instructors of Extension Training Institutions have already attended the seminars). A Farm Advisory Unit comprising of 11 senior specialists representing different fields of agricultural science, has been added to the Extension Wing. This unit aims at providing broad subject matter guidance and overall programme leadership to the State Departments of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in their efforts to develop and strengthen their agricultural Extension programmes.

Animal Husbandry

The development of animal husbandry is sought to be achieved through the schemes relating to Key-Villages, Gosadans, Goshalas and Dairying. Under the Key-village Scheme aimed at raising the production efficiency of the cattle, 47 new Artificial Insemination Centres were established, 6 existing Centres were expanded and 10 Key Village Extension Centres were established during 1958-59. Thus, by the end of March, 1959 there were 256 Key-Village blocks, 31 Urban Artificial Insemination Centres and 33 extension centres functioning in the country. In addition 91 Key-Village Centres of the First Plan were expanded to cover a larger area and rearing of about 12,000 calves has been subsidised in Key Village Blocks.

Under the Gosadan Scheme 7 more Gosadans were set up during 1958-59, thereby making up a total of 56 Gosadans by the end of March, 1959. Under the Goshala development scheme 161 Goshalas were selected for development upto the end of March, 1959 against the Second Plan target of 346 Goshalas.

Dairying

The Dairying and Milk Supply schemes at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras made further progress during the year. Under the Delhi

Milk Supply scheme, the construction of a dairy for the supply of about 7,000 maunds of milk daily and of rural milk collection and chilling centres is nearing completion. Under the Calcutta Milk Project about 5,000 milch animals have been removed from the Khatals and the supply of milk to the city has been increased to about 1,300 maunds including about 800 maunds of toned milk. A dairy for the processing of 6,000 maunds of milk is under construction in Calcutta. The scope of the Aarey Milk Colony has been extended and a site for the second dairy for Bombay for handling about 7,500 maunds of milk daily has also been acquired. Under the Madras Milk Project construction of cattle-housing units has started and a site for the location of 2,000 maunds dairy has been selected.

New dairies were set up and put into commission at Poona, Guntur, Kurnool, Kodaikanal and Kudige and Milk Supply Work on pilot scale was taken up at Bangalore and Nagpur.

Progress was also made with the implementation of milk supply schemes in a number of cities. Projects for milk treatment plants and creameries at a number of places were taken in hand.

Poultry and Piggery Development

Under the All India Poultry Development Scheme which envisages the establishment of 300 Poultry Extension-cum-development Centres, 119 were set up by the end of 1957-58 and steps were being taken to organise 41 more centres during 1958-59. For augmenting food production of high nutritive value at low cost, steps have been taken to initiate piggery development work also under an All India Piggery Development Scheme. During 1958-59, 5 piggery breeding units and 7 piggery development blocks have been set up in different States.

Fisheries

Research, extension and training activities in the sphere of fishery development were considerably expanded so as to accelerate the tempo of fisheries development in the country. The marine fish landed in 1957 was nearly 22% more than that in 1956. Under the Indo-Norwegian Project, 90 boats of improved types were built and a new 25-foot boat was designed. 140 local fishermen were trained in mechanised fishing.

Forest Development

Schemes relating to new plantation of trees, construction of forest roads and survey and demarcation of forests continued to progress during the year. A meeting of the Central Advisory Board on Forest Utilization, held in July, 1958 at Dehra Dun approved the research programme of Forest Research Institute and Colleges for the Quinquennium 1959-63. The fifth meeting of the Central Board of Forestry was held at Pachmari from 14th to 16th May, 1959. The Board considered various forestry matters of all-India importance such as the formulation of the Third Five-Year Plan for development of Forests, Education and Training in Forestry and establishment of Regional Forest Research Stations.

Soil Conservation

171 Schemes involving subsidies and loans from the Centre amounting

to Rs. 3.11 crores were approved by the Central Social Conservation Board for 1958-59. A proposal to expand the Desert Afforestation Research Station at Jodhpur into a Central Arid Zone Research Institute in collaboration with UNESCO in their Major Project on Scientific Research on Arid Lands, is under consideration. Under the integrated All India Soil and Land Use Survey Scheme, nearly 40 lakh acres including catchment of Machkund, Hiraakud, Bhakra Nangal and Chambal have been covered by Standard Soil Survey.

Agricultural Marketing

Quality Control in respect of a number of agricultural commodities for internal consumption on voluntary basis as well as compulsory grading of exports of certain other commodities like Sannhemp fibre, Tobacco leaf, Wool, Bristles and essential oils were continued. The number of regulated markets now functioning in the country is estimated at about 590. The training centres of 4 months' duration were also organised for the training of marketing officers.

Land Reforms

Main measures of land reforms adopted by different States relate to (a) abolition of intermediaries; (b) tenancy reforms designed (i) to provide security of tenure to tenants (ii) to reduce rents to 1/4th or 1/5th of the produce, and (iii) to confer ownership upon tenants; (c) fixation of ceilings on future acquisitions of land and upon existing holdings; and (d) consolidation of holdings and prevention of fragmentation of land. Abolition of intermediaries has been completed in most of the States. Security of tenure has also been provided to tenants and their rents reduced in most of the States and facilities for purchase of ownership rights have also been given in several States. There are, however, large variations in the measures adopted. Ceiling on future acquisition has been imposed in 3 States/Union Territories and in parts of 3 other States. Legislation for a ceiling on existing holdings has been enacted in 5 States/Union Territories and in parts of 3 other States. The law has been implemented in Jammu & Kashmir and in some areas of the former State of Hyderabad. In Assam, Bombay and West Bengal, the law is at different stages of implementation. Consolidation of holdings has made good progress in Punjab (including PEPSU), Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bombay. During 1958-59, an amount of Rs. 59.35 lakhs was approved as Central assistance to States where the consolidation work is being done. Measures for prevention of fragmentation of land have been taken in several States.

Agricultural Economics and Statistics

Efforts were continued to improve the quality and coverage of agricultural statistics needed for policy formulation. The scheme for improvement of market intelligence was expanded further and two new Regional Offices were established at Kanpur and Bhopal, in addition to the four offices established during 1957. The Integrated Scheme for Improvement of Market Intelligence has a two-fold objective: (a) improving the existing market news service and (b) carrying out long-term

improvements in market intelligence work as recommended by the Agricultural Prices Enquiry (Thapar) Committee and Foodgrains Enquiry (Ashoka Mehta) Committee. Already the number of markets and commodities for which market information is broadcast by the Regional Radio Stations have increased.

Preliminary steps have been taken for conducting the World Agricultural Census, 1960 sponsored by the F.A.O. Farm management studies continued in the States of Orissa, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh and were extended to Mysore State as well. Pilot Farm Planning Centres have also been initiated in a number of States. The Statistical Wing of the I.C.A.R. continued its activities on fundamental and applied research in statistical techniques, to impart postgraduate training in agricultural and animal husbandry statistics to the State nominees and private candidates and to render advice to the Central and State Governments as well as 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 programme of agricultural research continued to be progressively strengthened and expanded by the Ministry so as to help in raising the tempo of agricultural development in the country. A Rice Committee was constituted by the ICAR during the year for planning, coordinating and supervising research and development work on rice. Model agronomic experiments for determining the optimum manurial, irrigation and cultural requirements of various crops were continued and some useful results were achieved. Significant increases in yields of peas, potatoes, paddy and wheat were recorded at the IARI by suitable application of fertilizers and adoption of improved cultural practices. A scheme for fruit development both in terms of extended areas and increased output and another for stepping up the production of dollar earning crops like Cashew, Pepper, etc. have also been initiated. In the fields of animal husbandry, forestry, soil conservation and fisheries too there has been a strengthening of the research activities.

Agricultural Education and Information

Steps are being taken to provide higher agricultural education in the country. The Ministry has offered financial assistance to U.P. for the establishment of an Agricultural University at Rudrapur. The post-graduate School of Agricultural Studies at the IARI and the Post-Graduate College of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Sciences at the IVRI were started during the year. In addition, Regional Centres of post-graduate education are also being organised. For disseminating agricultural information ICAR continued to publish Journals and Bulletins in English and Hindi and some of the Bulletins were translated also in Tamil, Telugu and Punjabi.

International Relations and Technical Assistance

India continued to be an active member of the Food and Agriculture

Organisation of the United Nations and participated in all important meetings and conferences convened by this Organisation. In the field of technical assistance, the Government of India continued to cooperate with various foreign countries. Technical assistance in regard to projects for agricultural development was received under the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme of F.A.O., Indo-U.S. Technical Cooperation Agreement and the Colombo Plan. Besides being a beneficiary, India also rendered technical assistance to other countries by providing experts and training facilities in agricultural subjects in various agricultural colleges and institutes in the country.

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CHAPTER V

IRRIGATION AND POWER

THE importance of irrigation in a country which has predominantly an agricultural economy, cannot be over-emphasised. But the weaknesses in India's economic structure were never more strikingly evident than in the period immediately following the Second World War. The position was aggravated in no small measure by the Partition of the country. Amongst the numerous problems that had to be tackled by the National Government, none was more urgent than the problem of producing more food. Next came the expansion of electric power generating capacity, a pre-requisite for the expansion of industry.

India has vast water resources which have been provisionally computed at over 13,000 lakh acre-feet, about one third thereof being utilisable. Irrigation has been practised in India from time immemorial but the concept of an integrated and planned development of the country's water and power resources began to take shape only after the attainment of Independence. If 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 3rd year of the Second Plan, which coincides with the twelfth year of our freedom, the country has been able to maintain the high tempo of progress in the execution of River Valley Projects, the notable examples of which are the multi-purpose Damodar Valley, Hirakud, Kosi, Rihand, Bhakra Nangal, Chambal, Tungabhadra, Nagarjunasagar and Koyna projects. The year 1958 was also a silent witness to the commissioning of several Hydro-electric and Thermal stations.

As is well known, the reappraisal of resources for the Second Plan by the National Development Council in 1958, resulted in a reduction of the allocation of funds for the irrigation and power sector from Rs. 913 to Rs. 832 crores. This reduction will naturally affect the targets originally fixed. With the original provision of Rs. 381 crores for major and medium irrigation projects, the increase in irrigated area was expected to be 12 million acres. As a result of reappraisal, the provision for major and medium projects has been reduced to Rs. 332 crores with a corresponding reduction in the additional irrigation potential at the end of the Second Plan period from 12 to 10 million acres. On the Power side, the original plan target was 3.5 million kw of additional generating capacity. The impact of the shortage of foreign exchange on the target on the Power side is likely to be much more marked than on the Irrigation side. The reappraisal has led to the revision of the target from 3.5 million kw to 3

million kw of additional generating capacity.

Progress of Major Projects

Damodar Valley Projects :

The Panchet Dam, which is the largest of the dams in the Damodar Valley, is nearing completion. About 96.9% of the entire canal system and 98.3% of the drainage channels were completed by the end of March, 1959. The canals with all the structures are expected to be ready shortly.

At Maithon Hydro-electric station, the second and third units of 20,000 kw each were commissioned in May and December, 1958 respectively. The Bokaro Thermal Power Station is being extended by the addition of a 75,000 kw generating set. This generator is expected to go into operation in 1960. A new thermal station which will house two units of 75,000 kw is at present under construction at Durgapur. To overcome the acute power shortage in the region and to meet the demands of electrification of railway main line track and of the new industries that are being set up in the region, a new power station of 1,25,000 kw capacity at Chandrapura has recently been sanctioned.

In West Bengal, an area of 5,20,000 acres has been brought under irrigation. Schemes for providing *kharif* irrigation in Bihar from the Tilaiya Reservoir are at present under consideration.

A total area 638 sq. miles has so far been surveyed for soil conservation. To guide the cultivators in adopting farming practices which are conducive to soil conservation, demonstrations are being conducted in local villages. The soil Research Laboratory at Hazaribagh has been carrying out investigations on the properties of the soils of the Valley. An area of 4,400 acres within the catchment of Damodar Valley reservoirs has so far been afforested.

The Damodar Valley Corporation has set up a spun pipe factory to manufacture hume pipes and collars. These are not manufactured by factories in the private sector. The humes and collars required by the Damodar Valley Corporation for the construction of canal structures are supplied by this factory.

Bhakra Nangal Project : The first stage of the concreting work on the Bhakra Dam, which was commenced in November, 1955, has been completed raising the dam to a height of about 400 ft. from its deepest foundation. The second stage of concreting began in October, 1958 and by the end of March, 1959, nearly 66% of the concreting work has been completed on the Dam which is scheduled to be completed mainly in 1960.

Partial storage in the Bhakra reservoir started on the 3rd July, 1958. The maximum storage of water during the year 1958 was 4,71,000 acre-feet. The stored water was released to irrigate *rabi* crops. The Bhakra Canal system irrigated about 16.32 lakh acres in the Punjab and Rajasthan during 1958-59 as against 14.82 lakh acres in previous years.

Work on the Left Bank Power House, which will have 5 units of 90,000 kw each, is progressing. The first unit is expected to be commissioned in August, 1960.

Plans to enhance the generating capacity of the Power Houses at Ganguwal and Kotla by the installation of additional units of 29,000 kw each are in hand. Equipment necessary for this purpose has already been ordered and erection, which is due to commence this year is expected to be completed by the middle of 1960.

At present about 22,000 kw of electricity is being generated by the Ganguwal and Kotla Power Houses which is utilised in Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi.

Of the persons displaced by the submergence of villages in Bhakra Reservoir, some have been resettled in Hamachal Pradesh at a higher elevation while others are being rehabilitated in Hissar District (Punjab). The amount of compensation paid till July, 1958 for land and property acquired for the Reservoir was 1.72 crores. The existing Bilaspur town will be submerged by the Bhakra Reservoir. A new township is being constructed at a higher altitude, about 2 miles from the existing town.

The total expenditure incurred on the Project upto the end of March, 1959 was about Rs. 150 crores against the estimated cost of Rs. 170 crores.

Hirakund Dam Project: The first stage of this multipurpose project in Orissa had been completed and facilities for the irrigation of about 2.4 lakh acres were made available by the end of March, 1959. In the main power house, the fourth generating set of 37,500 kw was commissioned in May, 1958 bringing the total installed capacity of the station to 1,23,000 kw. Power is being supplied to the Rourkela Steel Plant, the Hirakud Aluminium Factory and to the towns of Cuttack, Puri, Sambalpur and Sundergarh. An expenditure of Rs. 61.49 crores was incurred on this project till the end of March, 1959.

Works on the Chiplima Power House Project and Mahanadi Delta Irrigation Scheme are progressing according to schedule. Excavation of the foundation for the Chiplima Power House has been completed.

Mandira Project: The Mandira Dam envisages the construction of a dam across the Sankh river for augmenting the water supply to the Rourkela Steel Plant. The dam and the appurtenant works have been substantially completed and water from the monsoon flow of 1958 has been stored for utilisation by the Rourkela Steel Plant in the summer of 1959.

Tungabhadra Project: In the Hampi Power House, one generating unit of 9,000 kw. was commissioned in Feb., 1958 and a second unit of the same capacity in March, 1958. The excavation of the distribution system and field channels has been making steady progress both in Andhra and Mysore States. In fact, on the Andhra side, they have been completed, and on the Mysore side, more than 93% of the distribution system and 60% of the field channel have been completed. A total area of a little less than 1.5 lakh acres was brought under irrigation on both sides of the river Tungabhadra by March, 1959.

Kosi Project: The work on the Kosi Project was started in

January, 1955. The construction of the entire length of 152 miles of embankments which involved 76 crores c.ft. of each work has been completed. Nearly 42% of the work was done through public co-operation which is no mean achievement. Preliminary works connected with the Hanumanagar Barrage, such as the construction of the access road, office and residential buildings, railway lines to the quarries and procurement of the machinery, have been completed. Concrete work on the barrage has begun and is proceeding apace. Similarly, the excavation of the canals is also progressing satisfactorily. The expenditure incurred on the project till the end of March, 1959 was about Rs. 15.07 crores.

Chambal Project: Steady progress has been maintained in the construction of the first stage of the project. Over 67% of stone masonry and concreting in the body of the Dam has been completed. The project is expected to be finished in 1959-60. Much headway has also been made in the construction of the Kotah Barrage, Gandhi Sagar Power House and the transmission lines. Consistent with economy and achievement of the target, local labour and labour co-operatives have, with the help of public workers and the Bharat Sewak Samaj, been encouraged to undertake work on this project, whenever possible.

The expenditure incurred on the project till the end of March, 1959 was about Rs. 27.87 crores.

Nagarjunasagar Project: The year 1958 marked the third year of the construction of Nagarjunasagar Project. The progress of work on the Dam is ahead of schedule in respect of all the important items. Over $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total work on the left earth dam has been completed. Considerable progress has also been made in the investigations for the canals and the block-levelling of the anicut on both sides of the river. The Railway line of $11\frac{3}{4}$ miles of which 7 miles had been laid during the eleventh year of freedom, has now been completed. Besides 1,355 residential buildings, a hostel with 34 rooms, a Central Hospital and labour colonies have also been provided at the project site with amenities such as hospitals, fair price shops etc. with a Labour Welfare Officer to look after the welfare of the labourers. The Bharat Sewak Samaj has been organising labour co-operatives for the execution of excavation work.

An expenditure of Rs. 20.57 crores against the estimated cost of Rs. 86.33 crores was incurred till the end of March, 1959.

Koyna Project: Inaugurated in January, 1954, preliminary works in connection with this Project such as coffer-dams, river bridge and the diversion channel have been completed. Almost all the overburden in the dam foundation has been cleared. Excavation of the intake channel in the Emergency Valve Tunnel is on hand. The Head Race Tunnel, 12,300 ft. long and a Tail Race Tunnel 7,450 ft. long have also been completed.

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 from the International Bank to meet the foreign

exchange requirements of this project was finalised in April, 1959 at Washington (USA).

Rihand Dam Project: Although work on the construction of the main Dam and appurtenant works was begun only in March, 1955, by April, 1957 it reached a stage when concreting operation in the main Dam could start. These operations are still continuing. The work is expected to be completed in 1961. The total quantity of concreting to be done on this project is over 600 lakh ft. Only one-third of this has been completed. The power plant equipment for installation at this project has started arriving and two units of 50,000 kw each are expected to be commissioned by 1960-61.

The expenditure incurred upto the end of February, 1959 was about Rs. 16.17 crores, about a third of the total estimated cost of the project.

Rajasthan Canal Project: The Rajasthan Canal Project envisages the construction of a 415 mile long canal with a head 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 full development, the canal system which will extend practically upto the old historical town of Jaisalmer, will irrigate 26.20 lakh acres of land resulting in an increase of nearly 9.5 lakh tons of food-grains and other cash crops valued at approximately Rs. 29 crores per annum. The project estimate for the construction of the Rajasthan Feeder and Canal was sanctioned by the Government of India in July, 1957.

For the speedy implementation of the project, the Government of India have set up two organisations, namely, "The Committee of Direction" and "The Rajasthan Canal Board". The Committee of Direction which is a policy-making body consists of the Union Minister of Irrigation and Power as Chairman, and the Chief Ministers of the Punjab and Rajasthan as members. The Rajasthan Canal Board has been vested with responsibility of execution of the project and the development of the entire area.

The Second Five-Year Plan provides Rs. 18 crores for this project. An expenditure amounting to Rs. 50.05 lakhs was incurred up to the end of December, 1958.

Flood Control

The Central Government has been investigating a number of Hydro-Electric and Multi-purpose Projects for and on behalf of the State Governments. These investigations are being undertaken to assist the State Governments in getting schemes ready for new River Valley Projects. Such investigations have been completed in respect of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh. Basin-wise data volumes which would be useful in drawing up master plans for phased development of the river basins are being compiled. Collection of data has been

completed in respect of 50 rivers in the country. Taking advantage of this data, most of the State Governments have prepared master plans for the development of the river basins within their jurisdiction.

There are at present Flood Control Boards in all the States except Madras and Rajasthan. Besides, there are four River Commissions (Floods) for the Brahmaputra, the Ganga, the North-West Rivers and the Central India Rivers. The Central Flood Control Board, which met twice in 1958, accepted at its 7th meeting in May, 1958 the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Floods relating to the general assessment of the problems and the principles and policies that should form the basis of flood control work in the country. At its eighth meeting held in December, 1958, the Board reviewed the position of funds for flood control during the Second Plan period and recommended that every effort should be made to increase substantially the allocation of funds for flood control in the Second Plan.

The High Level Committee on Floods which submitted Volume I of its report towards the end of 1957, has now submitted Volume II of its report. In this the Committee has indicated the general lines on which future work should be done in specific rivers as also the manner in which some of the acute problems in some of the States should be tackled.

Fortunately for the country, the floods of 1958 were as severe as in some of the previous years. Due to the various flood control measures which have been executed since 1954, over 50 lakh acres of cultivated area, 46 towns, and 4200 villages have been afforded protection against floods.

The Government of India have sanctioned loans assistance to State Governments for flood control schemes, amounting to Rs. 703.9 lakhs during the year 1958-59, bringing the total loans sanctioned to the States for flood control schemes in the first three years of the Second Plan to Rs. 2355.9 lakhs,

National Projects Construction Corporation

To cope with the rapidly expanding industrial and economic programme, the need was felt for an organisation which could combine the advantages of departmental construction with the flexibility associated with the execution of work by private construction agencies. The administrative machinery in many of the States was obviously not strong enough to undertake the construction of gigantic multipurpose river valley projects, while the time taken to build up an organisation capable of handling large construction jobs was considerable. The number of private contractors adequately equipped and conversant with the intricate engineering operations of multipurpose irrigation and power projects, was also limited. As an answer to these difficulties and also to ensure the optimum utilisation of technical personnel, machinery and equipment of projects nearing completion, the Government of India have set up an organisation known as the National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd. It was incorporated under the Company's Act on the 9th January, 1957 with a nominal

capital of Rs. 2 crores. It has at present a paid-up capital of Rs. 89 lakhs contributed by the Central and State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir. The State Governments of Assam and Punjab have also agreed to participate in this scheme. As for the other States, the question of this participation is still under correspondence.

The Corporation which has at present a paid up capital of Rs. 89 lakhs contributed by the Central and some of the State Governments has completed more than half of the work it undertook on the Chambal Project Canal System. At the end of the first year, it declared a profit Rs. 3.29 lakhs and a dividend of 2½%. It is gratifying to note that the Corporation, during this short period of little over two years, has not only overcome its teething troubles but has also been able to expand its activities. It has now undertaken work on Badua Dam and Kosi Project in Bihar and Wazirabad Barrage in Delhi.

Central Board of Irrigation and Power

Keen interest was being evinced during the year in the matter of carrying on research on such important subjects as flood protection, river training works, designs of dams and weirs.

The Central Board of irrigation and power met in annual session once on 22nd June, 1958 and again in November, 1958. On both the occasions eminent engineers and research officers from all over the country and also representatives of international organisations attended and discussed subjects of importance like those mentioned above. The Board also arranged a symposium on the subject of interrelation between irrigation and drainage. These discussions have helped in solving some knotty problems.



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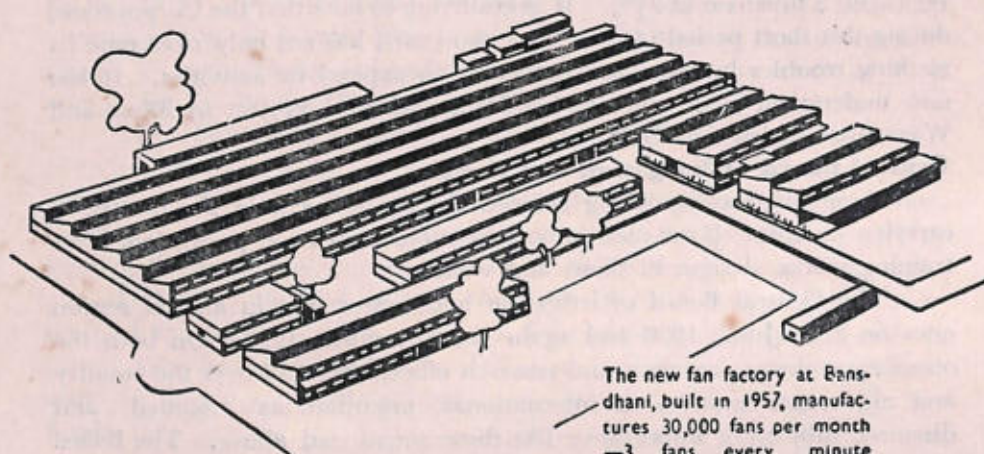
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CHAPTER VI

LAND POLICY

THE need for a definite land policy and its speedy implementation received added emphasis during the year in the context of the ideal of a Socialistic pattern of society. A concrete form to the land policy was given by a resolution on 'Agrarian Organisational Pattern' passed at the Nagpur Session of the Congress. This resolution was based on the Report of the Agricultural Production Sub-Committee of the All India Congress Committee. The two vital decisions contained in the resolution are those on Ceiling on Land Holdings and Joint Cooperative Farming. It recognised that while redistribution would not solve the question of adequate size of holdings on the basis of peasant farming, the measure of ceiling has sociological and psychological aspects which make it a very significant plank in any programme of agrarian reforms. At the same time, it has been made clear that the proposed ceiling would be a ceiling on land and not on incomes, that it would be a ceiling not on talent or efficiency but on the ownership of land. The resolution stressed that legislations relating to ceilings as well as abolition of intermediaries should be completed by the end of 1959. The Congress also recognised that it would be impossible to rehabilitate the millions of landless labourers and holders of uneconomic units on an individual basis. The obvious answer was some form of cooperative farming. The Congress felt that though cooperative pooling of resources did not increase the per capita availability, the working of resources in economic units would result in efficiency and both the community as well as the peasants forming the cooperative would derive distinct economic gains. This method of social change had the additional advantage of preserving such values as individual initiative and democratic procedures during and after the change. Hence the decision that the future agrarian pattern should be that of cooperative joint farming. By and large, this was the best solution, the only other alternatives being either maintenance of status quo with dwarf farms or herding all uneconomic farms into collective farms which involved questions of social values and attitudes. The Congress, however, emphasised that as a first step, prior to the institution of joint farming, service cooperatives should be organised throughout the country within the next three years. Thus the basic principles of the new policy consist in the imposition of ceilings on land holdings and the formation of service cooperatives, leading to the formation of joint cooperative farms. This policy is intended not only to step up production, but to transform the whole rural life through the infusion of a spirit of cooperation in every aspect of village activity.

In order to review the progress made in land reforms during the

Second Five-Year Plan and suggest further steps with regard to enforcement of land reforms, the Planning Commission also reconstituted its Panel on Land Reforms recently which will now include some Members of Parliament, economists and leading non-officials who have special knowledge of and interest in land problems.

Implementation of Land Policy

There was considerable activity in regard to implementation of the land policy outlined in the Second Five-Year Plan during the twelfth year of freedom, 1958-59.

Abolition of intermediaries had been implemented already in respect of most of the intermediary tenures throughout the country. In 1958-59, legislation was enacted for abolition of zamindari and biswedari tenures and cash Jagirs in Rajasthan, Jagirs and Inams in Kutch area and certain inferior watans in the former Bombay and Marathawada areas. Legislation has also been undertaken for abolition of Muafis and Inams in Madhya Bharat and Inams held by religious and charitable institutions in Assam. Implementation of legislation was in progress for resumption of Jagirs in Rajasthan and State Acquisition of Zamindaris in Assam.

Regarding tenancy reforms a comprehensive measure of land reform has been enacted for Vidarbha and Kutch areas of Bombay. Land Reform Bills have been introduced in Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Orissa legislatures. Proposals in this connection are afoot in Manipur and Tripura. In Andhra, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Vidarbha and Kutch areas of Bombay, Madras and Manipur, interim protection of tenants was continued pending enactment of comprehensive legislation.

Regarding legislation about ceiling on future acquisition, legislation has been undertaken in almost all States where provisions did not already exist. Ceiling on existing holdings is in the process of implementation in Assam, Pepsu and West Bengal. Legislations have been undertaken in Andhra, Kerala, Mysore, Orissa, and Rajasthan.

The principal developments during 1958-59 in the State are briefly described :

Andhra Pradesh

Tenancy Reforms: In Andhra area the tenants in possession of land at the commencement of the Andhra Tenancy Act of 1956 were given minimum term of 3 years, *i.e.*, upto June 1, 1959. Pending enactment of comprehensive tenancy legislation, the Act is being amended to extend the term by another one year, *i.e.*, up to June 1, 1960.

Ceiling on Holdings: The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958 is being considered by a Joint Select Committee of the State Legislature.

The main provisions of the Bill are :

- (a) Ceiling limit on existing holdings will be the extent of land yielding a net income of Rs. 5,400 per annum. Net income would be calculated as 50% of the gross produce.

- (b) Compensation will be paid on a graded slab basis ranging from 10 to 5 times the net income of the surplus land.
- (c) Ceiling on future acquisition will be 2/3rd of the ceiling on the existing holdings, *i.e.*, a net income of Rs. 3,600/-.

Assam

Abolition of Intermediaries: Legislation has been undertaken for abolition of Inams held by religious and charitable institutions of a public nature. Legislation for acquisition of permanently settled estates had been enacted earlier and is being implemented.

Ceiling on Holdings: Legislation for ceiling on future acquisition as well as existing holdings had been enacted in 1957. Rules have been framed for implementation of the Act. Returns have been obtained from holders of surplus lands which are now under scrutiny.

Bombay

Abolition of Intermediaries: Legislation has been enacted for abolition of Jagirs and Inams in the former Kutch area.

Tenancy Reforms: Comprehensive tenancy legislation has been enacted for Vidarbha and Kutch areas. Its main provisions are as follows:

(i) Tenants have been given fixity of tenure. A landlord is, however, permitted to resume land for personal cultivation if the income from land to be resumed is the main source of income for his maintenance. The tenant is to retain half the areas except when the owner holds one-third of a family holding or less, in which case he may resume the entire area. The limit of resumption is 3 family holdings including lands already under the personal cultivation of the landlord.

(ii) The maximum rent is not to exceed 1/6th of the gross produce or 3 to 4 times the assessment according to class of soil, whichever is less.

(iii) Tenants have been given a voluntary right of purchase of ownership upto 3 family holdings subject to the condition that the landlord is left with one family holding. A further provision has been made authorising the Government to transfer ownership to all tenants with effect from April 1, 1961. The purchase price varies between 6 to 12 times the fair rent and is payable in annual instalments not exceeding 12.

In respect of the former Bombay area, legislation has been amended for enabling tenants who had been unlawfully evicted from land before 1-4-1957, to purchase ownership.

Implementation of the Bombay Tenancy Act, as amended in 1956, is in progress. According to information available more than 13 lakh tenants acquired ownership in respect of nearly 24 lakh acres on Tillers' Day (April 1, 1957) in former Bombay area. Landlords resumed 94,400 acres from 16,888 tenants for personal cultivation.

Ceiling on Holdings: In Vidarbha and Kutch areas ceiling on future acquisition has been fixed at 3 family holdings. Provision has also been made enabling the State Government to assume management of or to acquire land held by a person in excess of 6 family holdings if the land is not held in a compact block or within the limits of the same village. A

family holding is left to be determined under the rules. In case of acquisition, the compensation is to be determined in the prescribed manner.

Kerala

Abolition of Intermediaries: Legislation has been enacted for the abolition of intermediary rights of Jenmis in Travancore area.

Tenancy reforms and Ceiling: The Kerala Agrarian Relations Bill has been reported upon by the Select Committee. Pending enactment of the Bill, the life of Stay of Eviction Act, 1957 has been extended upto April, 1960.

Madhya Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code Bill, 1958, aiming at introducing a uniform land reform law in the reorganised State of Madhya Pradesh, has been reported upon by a Select Committee of the State legislature. It provides for, besides abolition of Musafi and Inam tenures in the former Madhya Bharat area, tenancy reforms, ceiling on future acquisition, consolidation of holdings and land management. The main provisions are as follows:

(i) The maximum rent is not to exceed 4 times the land revenue for irrigated land and twice the land revenue for other lands. Provision has also been made for commutation of rents in kind into cash rents.

(ii) Every tenant has security of tenure in respect of a minimum area of 5 acres of irrigated land or 10 acres of unirrigated land. Lands held by tenants in excess of the minimum area can be resumed by the landholder subject to the condition that the land so resumed together with the land already held by him, shall not exceed 25 acres of unirrigated land or 12½ acres of irrigated land. Provision has also been made for restoration of tenants who may have been ejected or dispossessed of their land, wrongfully, during the past 3 years.

(iii) Ownership rights will be conferred on tenants in respect of the non-resumable lands. The compensation is 15 times the land revenue, payable in 5 annual instalments, the instalments being recoverable as an arrear of land revenue in case of default.

(iv) Leasing of land in future has been prohibited except by persons suffering from a disability.

(v) Provision has been made for ceiling on future acquisition. The limit is to be prescribed in the Rules.

(vi) Provision has also been included in the Bill for prevention of fragmentation below 5 acres of irrigated or 10 acres of unirrigated land.

Proposals for a ceiling on existing holdings are under the consideration of the State Government.

Madras

Pending enactment of comprehensive legislation, interim protection to tenants has been extended for another year, *i.e.*, up to September 26, 1959. Legislation has also been passed for regulation of rights of certain categories of crop sharers in the district Thiruchirapalli.

Mysore

Interim protection to tenants has been extended pending enactment of comprehensive legislation.

The Mysore Land Reforms Bill has been introduced. The Bill provides for :

(i) Security of tenure for tenants on the lines recommended in the Plan.

(ii) Fixation of maximum rent at 1/4th the gross produce in case of lands with assured irrigation facilities from tanks or river channels and 1/5th in other cases.

(iii) Transfer of ownership to tenants in respect of non-resumable area from a date to be notified on payment of compensation at 15 times the rent minus land revenue plus value of structure of a permanent nature and trees on land in 20 annual instalments.

(iv) Regulation of 'surrenders' on the lines recommended in the Plan.

(v) Imposition of ceiling on future acquisitions as well as on existing holdings. The ceiling for a family not exceeding 5 members is 3 family holdings. A family holding means an area of land yielding a net income of Rs. 1,200/-. In case of families exceeding 5 members, an allowance will be made for each additional member of the family subject to an outside limit of 6 family holdings (9 family holdings in case of Aliyasanthana families). The surplus will be acquired on payment of compensation equal to 15 times the net annual income plus the value of structure of a permanent nature and trees on land.

Orissa

The Orissa Tenants Relief Act, 1955 has been amended to continue interim protection to tenants up to 30th June, 1959 pending enactment of comprehensive legislation.

The Orissa Land Reforms Bill has been introduced in the State legislature. The main proposals are as follows :

(i) Recorded sub-tenants and under-raiyats get complete security and come in direct contact with the State on payment of prescribed compensation to landlords.

(ii) Other tenants including *Bhagchasis* (crop sharers) will have fixity of tenure subject to landlord's right to resume land on grounds of personal cultivation. The resumption limit is 33 standard acres (99 ordinary acres). A person who holds less than 7 standard acres under personal cultivation may resume land from tenants to make an area of 7 standard acres even if the tenant is left without any land. If a tenant is left with less than 7 standard acres as a result of resumption, he is entitled to receive compensation equal to 1/4th of what he would be liable to pay for acquisition of ownership. If he holds more than 7 standard acres under personal cultivation he can resume land provided the tenant is left with 7 standard acres.

(iii) A tenant who has been continuously cultivating land from

July 1, 1954 is given the right to acquire ownership of the non-resumable land on application to be made within a specified date. If this right is not exercised by the tenant he becomes liable to ejection from land. The compensation is 120 mds. of paddy per standard acre or $\frac{3}{4}$ th the market value of the land, whichever is less.

(iv) A ceiling on future acquisition is at 33 standard acres.

(v) A provision has been made for a ceiling on existing holdings. The limit will be 33 standard acres. The ceiling will apply to the aggregate area held by all the members of a family. The owner will be entitled to dispose of the excess land according to prescribed order or priority, at a price to be agreed upon between the parties. If he fails to dispose of the lands within a prescribed period the Revenue Officer may direct him to seal the land to persons selected by the Revenue Officer. The price will be fixed at market value of similar lands in the locality, payable in 5 equal instalments.

Punjab

Tenancy Reforms: Punjab and Pepsu laws have been amended to provide safeguards for tenants from devices adopted by landlords to evade the provisions of tenancy laws.

Ceiling on Holdings: A provision has been made for imposition of a ceiling on future acquisition at 30 standard acres or 60 ordinary acres (in case of displaced persons 50 standard acres or 100 ordinary acres) in the former Punjab area.

A provision had been made earlier authorising the Government to settle, on surplus lands under personal cultivation of owners above the permissible limit, tenants who were or may be ejected to provide lands for personal cultivation of owners.

Provision for a ceiling on future acquisition as well as existing holdings already exist in Pepsu area. Rules have been framed for implementing the ceiling provisions.

By subsequent amendment provision has been made for disregarding transfers of land made after 21st August, 1956. Transfers made upto 30th July, 1958 in favour of a landless person or a small landowner will not, however, be disregarded if such person is not a relation of the transferer.

Rajasthan

Abolition of Intermediaries: Legislation has been enacted for abolition of Zamindari and biswedari tenures as also for abolition of cash Jagirs. Resumption of land Jagirs is in progress.

Tenancy Reforms: The Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 has been amended to provide for transfer of ownership rights to sub-tenants and tenants of *Khudkasht*. The purchase price for acquisition of ownership has been fixed at 20 times the rent rate for irrigated land and 15 times for dry lands.

Ceilings on holdings: A Bill has been introduced in the State legislature for imposition of ceiling on future acquisition as well as existing

holdings. The ceiling area would be an extent of land yielding a net annual income of Rs. 2400/- exclusive of the labour of the cultivator and his family but inclusive of all subsidiary income from the land. In terms of acreage it ranges in different regions from 40 to 250 acres of unirrigated land (one acre of irrigated land will be deemed to be equal to 3 acres of unirrigated land). The Select Committee is reported to have recommended the level of ceiling at 30 standard acres (a standard acre being an area of land which would yield 10 mds. of wheat). An allowance will be made for larger families. Compensation for surplus lands will be 20 times the rent rate for irrigated land and 15 times for other lands.

Uttar Pradesh

Abolition of Intermediaries: Legislation has been enacted for abolition of the *Kedari* system of tenure in government estates. The Kumaon Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Bill has been reported upon by the Select Committee.

Ceiling on Holdings: The ceiling limit on future acquisition has been reduced to 12½ acres. The question of ceiling on existing holdings is under consideration.

West Bengal

Abolition of Intermediaries: Legislation has been enacted for expediting payment of interim compensation.

Ceiling on Holdings: Ceiling on existing holdings had been imposed earlier at 25 acres. About 67,000 acres became available for re-distribution.

Delhi

The Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1955 has been amended with a view to extending the provisions of the Act to the 15 Improvement Trust villages which were excluded from the purview of the Act by the amendment of 1956. Proposals for a ceiling on existing holdings are under consideration.

Himachal Pradesh

Implementation of the Land Reform Act was held up due to writ petitions. In October 1958, the Supreme Court declared invalid the proceedings of the Himachal Pradesh Assembly which had enacted the Land Reforms Act. An Act validating the proceedings was passed in December, 1958. The Supreme Court has again passed stay orders on writ petitions filed by landowners of Himachal Pradesh challenging (i) the validity of the Land Reforms Act on merit and (ii) the constitutional propriety of revalidation of the proceedings by the Act of Parliament.

Manipur

Comprehensive proposals for tenancy reform and ceiling on holdings have been formulated and are being published for eliciting public opinion. There are no intermediaries in this area.

Tripura

Comprehensive proposals for abolition of intermediaries, tenancy reform and ceiling on land holding have been formulated and approved by the Advisory Committee. The Bill is being vetted in the Ministry of law.

Pondicherry

Ejection of tenants has been stayed in Karikal and the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1949 has been extended to Mahe.

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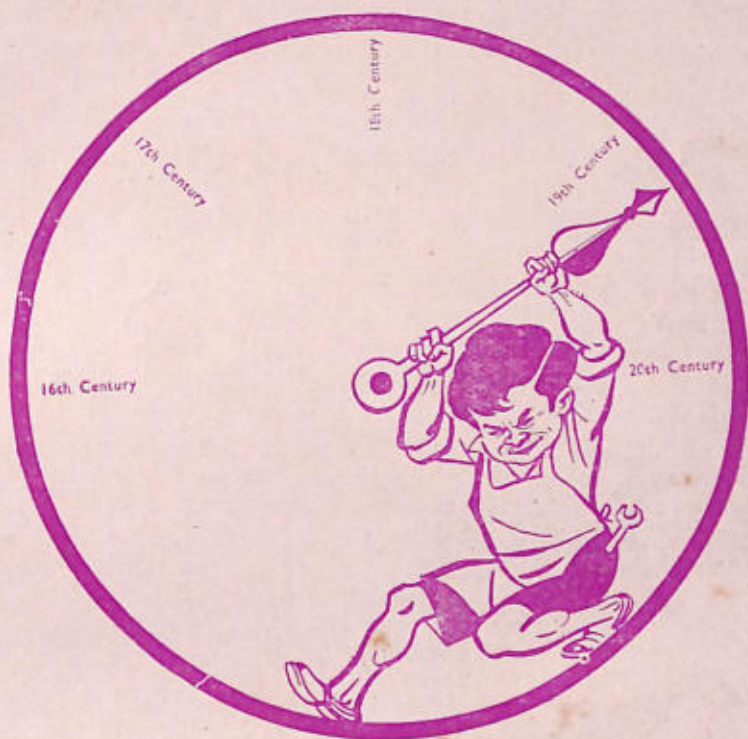
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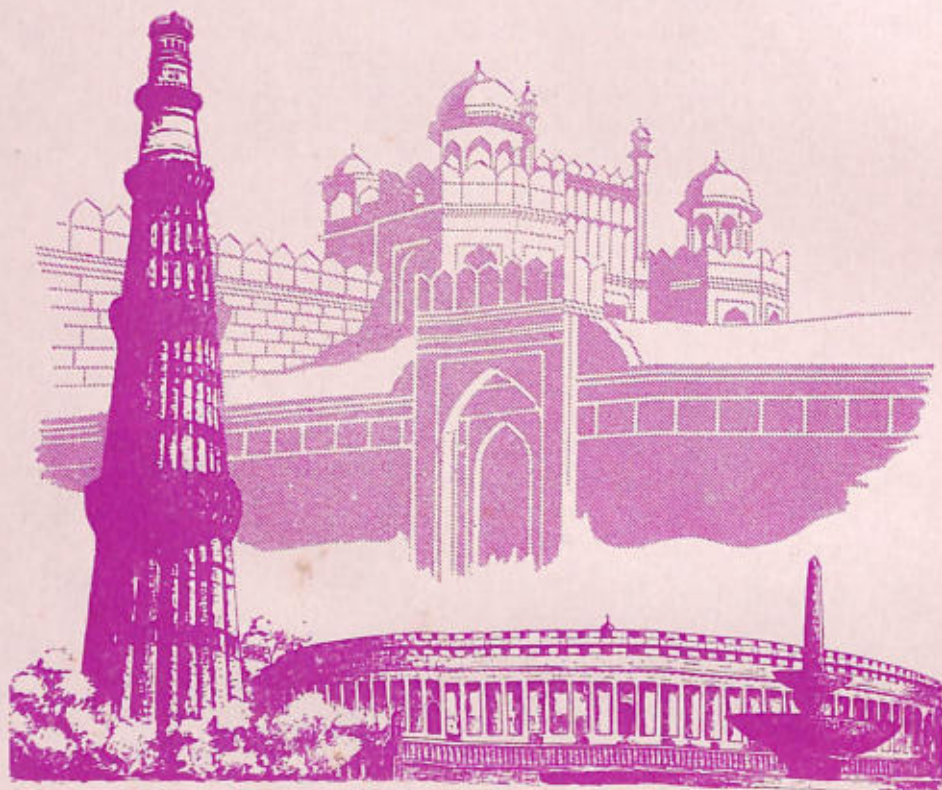
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CHAPTER VII

NATURAL RESOURCES

IN the industrial revolution that we are planning, the role of steel as an important element has come to be recognised. With the work of the new steel plants at Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur going on apace, we are inevitably progressing towards self-sufficiency in production of steel, enabling the industrial revolution to take place with speed.

The construction and management of the three steel plants in the public sector has been entrusted to the Hindustan Steel Limited which is owned entirely by the Government of India. The authorised capital of the company is 300 crores. The Government have so far purchased shares worth Rs. 295.6 crores and have advanced a loan of Rs. 20.50 crores and by the end of March, 1959, it purchased all the shares worth Rs. 300 crores.

In the Second Five-Year Plan the target of six million tons of ingot steel is to be attained. The Tatas would expand production from 0.9 to 2.0, the Indian Iron and Steel Works from 0.5 to 0.9 and Mysore Iron and Steel Works from 0.03 to 0.1 million tons. The 3 new steel plants in the public sector have a capacity for production of 1 million tons each. While the task has been stupendous and difficult, the progress has been generally satisfactory. The tempo of construction at the sites of the 3 steel plants in the public sector increased considerably during the year. The President of India inaugurated the first blast furnace of Rourkela on the 3rd February, 1959 and at Bhilai the next day, 4th February, 1959.

The Tata Iron and Steel Works have practically completed the modernisation and expansion programme. The full production of 2 million tons would be achieved by the end of 1959.

The Indian Iron and Steel Works have installed 2 blast furnaces. Their expansion scheme is scheduled for completion by December, 1959.

The Mysore Iron and Steel Works have completed the cast iron spun pipe plant with capacity of 17,000 tons per annum. Arrangements had also been finalised for installing a ferro-silicon plant of a capacity of 20,000 tons per annum.

Rourkela Steel Plant

Steady progress in construction was maintained during the year at Rourkela. By the end of 1958, one coke oven battery has been put into operation and about 10,000 tons of coke produced. A section of the by-product plant was also put into operation on the 3rd December, 1958 and by the end of that month 400 tons of crude tar had been recovered. The first blast furnace had been completed and production started on 3rd February, 1959. Other works are progressing satisfactorily. The Mandira Dam across the river Sankh which would supply unflinching

water supply has been practically completed. Power supply from Hirakud has been arranged for the first phase of operation.

Till the end of December, 1958, nearly 7,000 dwelling houses had been taken up for construction of which over 3000 were completed in all respects. Work on the roads, non-residential buildings like schools, health centres and shops in various sectors and general hospitals, made good progress. At the end of the year 1958, over 950 foreign personnel were employed at the Rourkela plant. The total number of persons employed in the project at the end of the year was nearly 60,000. When in full production 750,000 tons of ingots will be produced by the new L.D. process and 250,000 tons by the conventional open hearth process.

Bhilai Steel Plant

Construction has been going on throughout the year at a great pace. The first blast furnace, the first coke oven battery and all other ancillaries required for the blast furnace were completed and the production of iron was started on the 4th February, 1959. The erection of the steel melting shops and the rolling mills made satisfactory progress. Out of the 7500 residential houses to be built in the township, over 3000 houses are ready and another 2000 are nearing completion.

The total number of persons employed at the end of the year was 72,500. There were 700 Soviet experts working on the project.

When in full production, the plant will produce for sale 300,000 tons of pig iron, 200,000 tons of rails and sleeper bars, 160,000 tons of heavy structurals, 260,000 tons of medium structurals and 140,000 tons of billets.

Durgapur Steel Plant

Considerable progress has been made during the year, both in respect of the steel plant and the township. The work in all sections of the plant is in progress according to schedule. Durgapur will get water through a channel from Damodar now being constructed by the Damodar Valley Corporation. The Corporation is also putting up a 150,000 kilo watt thermal station from which Durgapur will get the bulk of its power supply.

In the Township 1600 houses have already been built and another 1400 are under construction. Two hostels have also been constructed and a marketing centre is completed.

At the end of 1958, about 200 British personnel were under employ in Durgapur. The total number of people working was about 27,000.

When the first stage is completed, the plant will produce for sale 350,000 tons of pig iron, 240,000 tons of merchant sections, 200,000 tons of light sections, 60,000 tons each of sleeper bars and forging billets, 30,000 tons of forging blooms, 10,000 tons of heavy forging blooms, 34,750 tons of wheels, 14,500 tons of axles, besides 150,000 tons of billets for sale.

For the three steel plants in the public sector, the estimated requirement of technical personnel is 2000 engineers and 19,000 operatives and skilled workers. Arrangements have been made for the training of about 1700 graduate engineers in steel works in the U.S.S.R., U.S.A., U.K., Australia, West Germany and Canada. By the end of 1958, 1040 engineers

and operators had been deputed to foreign countries for training. Nearly 700 have returned and joined their posts.

Coal Washery: The Hindusthan Steel Limited propose to establish 3 coal washeries to supply washed coals to the steel plants.

Rerolling Industry: Though there are adequate number of rerolling units in the country, one new rerolling unit each has been sanctioned in Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Kerala.

Ferro-Manganese Industry: The Ferro-Manganese Industry is primarily an export industry. Five plants with a capacity of 86,000 tons were in operation during the year. Three more with a capacity of 67,000 tons are under construction. Proposals to set up one more plant and to expand an existing plant, are under consideration.

Production, Export and Import of Steel

The production of finished steel during 1958 was 1.30 million tons against 1.35 million tons in the previous year. The production of pig iron in 1958 was 457,000 tons against 295,000 tons in the previous year.

Restrictions on import of steel had to be maintained owing to foreign exchange difficulties, the total import being 1.16 million tons as against 1.73 million tons in 1957. For the year 1959 prospects of importing larger quantities are not bright. The supply position in 1959 will improve owing to expansion in private sector and production in public sector.

The export policy has been liberalised in 1958 and certain varieties were included among licensable items. During the first 11 months of 1958, nearly 110,000 tons of scrap was exported at a value of Rs. 1.65 crores.

With the inauguration of the Government steel plants, it should be possible to export some pig iron during 1959.

Alloy and Tool Steel Plant: It is proposed to put up a plant for the manufacture of alloy and stainless steels. The plant would be designed to produce 40,000 tons of ingots per year with provision for expansion to 80,000 tons.

Prospects for 1959-60: Substantial quantities of steel will be available for sale from Rourkela and Bhilai and steel production will have commenced in Durgapur. In Durgapur the first blast furnances will go into production in November, 1959. The expansion of the Tata Iron and Steel Company at Burnpur will have been completed by the end of 1959.

As a result of these developments the availability of steel will progressively increase, though shortage will persist until all the plants go into full production.

Coal

The total raisings of coal during the year 1958 amounted to about 45.3 million tons and despatches to about 40.2 million tons.

Exports: The export of coal during 1958 was about 1.68 million tons as against 1.76 million tons in 1957.

The target of additional coal production in the public sector during the Second Plan period is 12 million tons. The production from the

Singareni Collieries in 1958 was 2.12 million tons showing an increase of about 40 per cent of the target. By the end of 1958, the target of 0.5 million tons of additional production, fixed for the 11 old State Collieries, had been reached and even surpassed. From the new mines already opened up by the National Coal Development Corporation in virgin areas, 0.2 million tons of coal were raised during 1958. The level of production already attained will improve substantially as soon as the railway sidings are completed, particularly in Kathara, Saunda, Bachra, Bhurkunda and Korba. Significant progress has been made individually in these new mines.

Production in the private sector in 1958 exceeded the production in 1955 by over 5 million tons. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Balwantray Mehta Committee, a Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Coal Controller to promote voluntary amalgamation of collieries. Steps are also being taken to promote suitable legislation to provide for compulsory amalgamation of collieries.

Coal Board: During the year 1958-59 the Coal Board continued to deal with the various aspects of conservation of the coal resources in the country. In view of the growing importance of large-scale stowing in collieries in the Jharia and the Raniganj fields in order to sustain coal production, the Coal Board appointed two expert Committees to draw up Central schemes of stowing in these two fields. The reports submitted by the two Committees are receiving the attention of the Government.

Coal Prices: The prices of coal and coke were increased by Rs. 0.75 and Re. 1 respectively per ton with effect from 17th May, 1958 in order to enable the industry to pay enhanced dearness allowance to colliery workers in accordance with the provisions of the Award of the Labour Appellate Tribunal, 1957. The Coal Price Revision Committee constituted by the Government on the 3rd May, 1957 to recommend a suitable price for coal and coke, submitted its main report in December, 1958. Its recommendations are under examination.

Third Plan: The Coal Council, at its meeting held in July, 1958, considered matters regarding manpower requirements and technical training. It also suggested a tentative target of 100 million tons of coal production for purposes of preparatory work in connection with the Third Plan. Preparatory steps have been taken and priorities for geological survey of coal bearing areas laid down.

Fuel Efficiency Committee: The Committee was set up in May, 1958 for evolving measures for achieving economy and efficiency in the use of fuel resources in the country.

Lignite

A total volume of about 6.61 million cubic yards of overburden was removed from the first mine cut area from 29th May, 1957 up to 14th February, 1959, using conventional mining machinery.

The detailed project report for the Neyveli Thermal Station, with an installed continuous rated capacity of 250,000 kw as prepared by the Soviet Organisation, Messrs. Techno-export, Moscow, has been accepted

by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation with certain modifications. Negotiations with the Soviet Organisation for concluding further contracts for the supply of working drawings and of plant and machinery are in progress.

A detailed project report for the briquetting and carbonising plant to be set up at Neyveli is being prepared by the Corporation on the basis of tests conducted on the Neyveli lignite with the help of the Pilot briquetting and carbonising plant obtained under T.C.M. Aid.

Out of the total of 26,750 acres of land to be acquired for the project, 10,754 acres have been acquired so far.

Mines

Geological Survey of India: Systematic geological mapping on the scale of 1"—1 mile was carried out in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Kerala, Madras, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

Coal: Geological investigation for coal with intensive drilling for assessment of reserves was continued in several blocks of the Karanpura coalfield proving reserves amounting to 488 million tons. In Raniganj coalfield, West Bengal, drilling has proved the extension of many of the wellknown Raniganj seams further to the East. Drilling in the Jangalgali coalfield of Jammu, has provided valuable information concerning the existence of a concealed lower coal horizon with six seams having a total thickness of 51'—9'. In the West Daranggiri coalfield of Assam, a total of 65 million tons of coal has been proved so far. Hydrological tests carried on in the borehole near Korba confirmed the view that underground water is not likely to be a major problem in mining these coal deposits.

Gold: Based on underground mapping of the Kolar goldfield in Mysore State, detailed recommendations for mining exploration for lodes in Mysore, Champion and Nandidroog mines were submitted.

Copper: Structural mapping is in progress in Khetri and Pratapgarh, (Rajasthan), Gani (Andhra Pradesh), Singhbhum (Bihar), Almora (Uttar Pradesh), Raisi (Jammu & Kashmir). Drilling has been taken up at Khetri.

Gypsum: Drilling operations at Nagpur in Rajasthan for gypsum are in progress. Fairly large reserves are expected.

Limestone: Nearly 17 million tons of cement grade limestone have been proved in Dharamkot area, Kangra district. The quantity is enough to feed a 350-tons-a-day plant for many years.

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. Apart from its statutory function in regard to conservation and development of minerals, the Bureau has been entrusted with a large programme of detailed prospecting, including, where necessary, intensive drilling, underground exploration etc. for a number of minerals. The important investigations included in the Second Five-Year Plan of the Bureau are, (1)

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exploration of Khetri and Daribo copper deposits in Rajasthan, (2) exploration of Panna diamond deposits, (3) exploration of Amjore pyrites. In addition to these investigations the Bureau has been entrusted with the detailed prospecting and drilling for coal and upto the end of the January, 1959 drilling to the extent of 146,600 metres had been done providing a total reserve of about 783.75 million tons against a target of about 800 million tons to be proved by October, 1959. The Bureau has also recently undertaken investigation of iron ore deposits in Kiriburu (Orissa).

Total Value of Mineral Production: Provisional estimates made by the Indian Bureau of Mines place the total value of mineral production (excluding petroleum and minerals prescribed under the Atomic Energy Act, 1948) in 1958 in the country at Rs. 1310 million compared with Rs. 1,273 million in 1957.

The overall position is indicated by the quantity index of mineral production which stood at 125.5 in 1958 (base 1951:100), compared with 123.6 in 1957.

Total foreign exchange earnings by the exports of ores and minerals during 1958 amounted to Rs. 460 million as against Rs. 641 million in the preceding year. The decline was mainly due to a steep fall in the exports of manganese ore, from 1742 thousand metric tons in 1957 to 976 thousand metric tons in 1958.

The total value of metals produced during the year was Rs. 1,117 million as compared to Rs. 1,094 million in the preceding year. Production of finished steel totalled to about 1.3 million metric tons.

The total value of imports of metals amounted to Rs. 1,328 million as against Rs. 1,911 million in 1957.

While the mineral market in 1958 was characterised by the falling prices of manganese ore arising from lack of adequate foreign demand, a significant feature of the metal market was the rise in the prices of non-ferrous metals.

Orissa Mining Corporation: The Orissa Mining Corporation was set up in May, 1956, for exploitation of mineral ores in the public sector. The Corporation worked two mines during the period 1st July, 1957 to 28th February, 1959. Till the end of February, 1959, 77,146.6 tons of iron ore were produced in both the mines.

National Mineral Development Corporation: The National Mineral Development Corporation was set up on the 15th November, 1958 with an authorised capital of Rs. 15 crores. This Corporation will undertake, as far as practicable, the exploitation of minerals in the public sector, excluding oil and natural gas and coal. An agreement was reached by the Government of India with the Government of Japan for the supply of iron ore to Japan Steel Mills on a long-term basis.

Petroleum

Oil and Natural Gas Commission: The Oil and Natural Gas Commission have intensified their search for oil. Drilling has been

continuing in the Jwalamukhi areas in the Punjab, some indications of gas having already been found. A test well has also been drilled in the Hoshiarpur area in the Punjab, and test drilling will also be started shortly in the Sibsagar area in Assam. Shallow drilling has been in progress in the Baroda area and has shown some indications of gas and oil.

Indo-Stanvac Petroleum Project: Under this Project, in which Government have 25% shares, the Standard Vacuum Oil Company are continuing their search for oil in the West Bengal basin.

Oil India Limited: As envisaged in the agreement concluded with the Burmah Oil Company/Assam Oil Company, a Rupee Company (known as the Oil India Limited) has been incorporated on the 18th February, 1959 in which Government have 33-1/3% shares. This Company will produce crude oil from the Nahorkatiya oil fields in Assam and transport the same by pipeline, to be built in two stages to the two refineries, one in Assam and one in Bihar that Government are going to set up. For the construction and operation of the said two refineries a wholly Government owned company (the India Refineries Limited) has been set up. An agreement has already been concluded with the Government of Rumania for the supply of equipment and technical assistance for the construction of first refinery to be located in Assam. Steps are being taken to obtain similar assistance from abroad for the second refinery, to be located at Barauni in Bihar.

Natural Gas: Along with oil, considerable reserves of natural gas have also been found in the Nahorkatiya oil fields in Assam. Examination is in progress to determine what industries should be set up to use the gas.

Prices: Consequent to an agreement reached with the oil distributing companies in May, 1958, an examination by the Chief Cost Accounts Officer of Government has been in progress, so that a new formula can be evolved to cover the prices of all petroleum products.

Supplies: Despite foreign exchange difficulties, the supplies of petroleum products were maintained. A marginal restriction was imposed in September, 1958 on the total sales of Kerosene, to conserve foreign exchange. As difficulties were reported from several parts of the country, in the first week of February, that restriction has been withdrawn.

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CHAPTER VIII

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

DURING the year under review, much headway has been made in scientific research. The Central Ministry which was formerly dealing with Education was also administering the department of Scientific Research. Consequent on the bifurcation of the erstwhile Ministry of Education and Scientific Research under the President's Order of 5th April, 1958, a new Ministry dealing with Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs started functioning from 10th April, 1958. It was placed in charge of activities formerly performed by the Department of Scientific Research and Technical Education, the Cultural Division, the External Relation Division, the Gazetteers' Unit, the Copyright Unit, the History of Freedom Movement Unit, and Units dealing with Scholarships pertaining to Scientific, Technical and Cultural subjects. In all directions there has been considerable progress and expansion during the year.

The Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute has succeeded in producing optical glass from indigenously available raw materials.

Nickel-free coinage alloy compositions based on indigenously available elements like chromium, manganese and copper have been developed at the National Metallurgical Laboratory.

Systematic investigation on coking and blending of coal carried out at the Central Fuel Research Institute has led to the development of suitable blends for obtaining metallurgical coke.

Production of tapioca macaroni on pilot plant scale was continued at the Central Food Technological Research Institute and 130 tons of product have been sold to the Government of Kerala. Wheat macaroni in various forms has been manufactured and sold to private agencies.

An electronically operated automatic traffic control device has been developed at the National Physical Laboratory.

A thermal comfort atlas for 120 places covering all the States of India, has been prepared. The atlas is expected to give precise climatic zoning of India and variations of comfort period during the year and prove of much use for designing buildings.

An electro-analytical technique, based on the application of 'Redoxokinetic Effect' has been evolved by the Central Electro-chemical Research Institute at Karaikudi for the precise determination of end points in volumetric titrations.

Prototypes of magnetrons comparable in performance to commercial imported models suitable for use in radar equipment have been fabricated at the Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute.

The Indian Institute for Biochemistry and Experimental Medicine has developed a serological test for the detection of Leprosy. The test is

expected to be of value for preventing the spread of leprosy through infected contacts.

Hykole 'X' (a new brand of activated carbon suitable for bleaching of pharmaceuticals, glycerine, etc.) is being produced on pilot plant scale at the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad.

A survey undertaken by the Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu, has shown that *Dioscorea deltoidea* tubers containing 6-8 per cent (highest recorded so far in the world) diosgenin grew wild in the area of Kangra, Kulu valleys, Himachal Pradesh and Bhadrava in Jammu & Kashmir. An economic process for the commercial manufacture of diosgenin from *dioscorea* tubers has been developed.

National Research Development Corporation of India

During 1958-59, 56 inventions have been received for commercial development.

Twentyfour licenses have been negotiated for commercial development. Some of the processes licensed have already gone into production.

Up to the end of 1958-59, 13 projects had been instituted by the Corporation. The approximate cost of these is 9.58 lakhs. The present position of some of the projects is as follows:—

1. Work on Pine Oil and Infant Food Projects has been successfully completed and licenses for commercial production have since been negotiated.

2. Refining of Cotton Seed Oil Project has been completed and pilot plant trials have also been successfully completed.

3. The designing and fabrication of the pilot plant for Phthalic Anhydride Project by Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research has been completed and the plant is now under erection at the Central Research Institute, Jealgora.

4. The Ion-Exchange column for the De-ionisation of Cane Juice has been fabricated and is being installed. Arrangements to install a self-contained separate unit of boiling curing plant have also reached an advanced stage.

During the year under review commercial production of Lissasorb and Mica Insulating Bricks commenced.

A major achievement of NRDC is that it has been able to arrange for collaborative assistance in the development of results of laboratory investigations of one research institution at either an industrial establishment or at another research laboratory.

The 46th Session of the Indian Science Congress was held at Delhi from 21st to 28th January, 1959. About 100 distinguished foreign scientists participated in the deliberations of the Congress.

A Summer School of Physics was started at Mussoorie from 22-5-59, About 50 distinguished Indian Physicists participated.

Scientific Policy Resolution

A Conference of Vice-Chancellors of Universities, leading scientists and eminent educationists etc. was held in July, 1958 to consider implementation of the Scientific Policy Resolution.

The terms and conditions of service of scientists working in the C.S.I.R., Defence Science Organisation and the Indian Agricultural Research Institute have been reviewed and rules have been framed to regulate merit promotions, grant of advance increments, etc.

A pool has been created for the temporary placement of well-qualified Indian scientists and technologists returning from abroad with 25 per cent of the vacancies on the pool available to persons with outstanding records in Indian Universities.

A committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. D.S. Kothari has been set up to consider the establishment of a Central Institute for Scientific and Technical Information.

Vijnan Mandirs

A scheme for the establishment of rural scientific centres—known as Vijnan Mandirs—was initiated by C.S.I.R. and was taken over by the Government of India since August, 1955. The object of the scheme is to emphasise the potentialities of the methods of science in the day-to-day life of the rural population.

Each centre is equipped with a laboratory for undertaking physical and chemical analysis of soil, water, food etc. Facilities exist for identification of common pests and insects, plant pathology and imparting of education on sanitation and public health. In some of the Vijnan Mandirs facilities are available for pathological examination of common human diseases and deficiencies. A reading room with literature on popular scientific topics, a science museum containing specimens of local flora and fauna and rocks and minerals available in the vicinity of the Vijnan Mandirs and Rural Science Club are attached to each centre. Science clubs provide a forum for discussion of scientific subjects of rural interest and for holding demonstrations etc. The Vijnan Mandirs participated in fairs and festivals organised by local authorities.

Thirtyfive Vijnan Mandirs are functioning at present in different parts of the country. According to reports received, so far they have proved popular. It is proposed to enlarge their activities by adding a Cultural Wing. This is designed to cater for the cultural needs of the rural population by organising programme of folk dances, folk songs, etc.

National Atlas Organisation

The National Atlas Organisation was set up at the end of 1956 and has its headquarters at Calcutta.

It is at present engaged in the preparation of the main (English) edition which will be a much larger and more comprehensive atlas.

Central Board of Geophysics

The Central Board of Geophysics is constituted of (i) a Board of technical members to advise the Government and make recommendations whenever needed on matters relating to Geophysics ; and (ii) a Secretariat or Central Office, the Geophysical Research Wing and the Oceanographic Research Wing. The Board functions as a coordinating body for developing and promoting fundamental researches of training of personnel in

geophysical sciences.

The Oceanographic Research Wing started functioning in August, 1958.

Botanical Survey of India: The main function of the Botanical Survey of India is to explore the plant resources of the country by systematic surveys.

The Survey of India

This department of the Central Government is responsible for carrying out topographical and geodetic surveys of the whole of India and for publishing up-to-date maps on specified scales.

A brief resume of the work carried out by this department during the past one year, i.e. from June 1, 1958 to June 1, 1959 is given below:

Special Surveys: In addition to its normal work the department also carried out, as usual, special large-scale surveys for numerous flood control, irrigation and development projects included in the Second Five-Year Plans of the Central and State Governments.

Demarcation of the Indo-Pakistan boundary and Cantt. Surveys in various parts of India were also carried out.

Publications: The following important maps were published by the department during the period under report:

World Aeronautical Chart (I.C.A.O.) No. 27987-Port Blair; 67 mile Railway map of India, 1958 Edn. (English and Hindi); 70 mile Political Map of India, 4th 1958 Edn.; 70 mile Physical Map of India 1958 (English & Hindi); 192 mile Map of India & Adjacent Countries, 2nd 1958 Edition.

Zoological Survey of India: During the Second Five-Year Plan the department has been expanded and reorganised and for this purpose six Regional Stations in different parts of the country for faunistic surveys, an Animal Population Unit and a Marine Survey Unit are being set up. One of the six Regional Stations was set up at Shillong in March, 1959.

The department carried out researches on various problems of systematic animal ecology, zoogeography, etc. in different scientific sections. The faunistic survey of the various parts of the country was also made.

Two schemes of research—one on locusts and the other on termites—continued under the Department.

The following are among the more important field investigations and Surveys conducted by the Department:

Survey of some obscure tribal speeches (Bastar and Koraput District).

Dietary Survey of Muria groups (Madhya Pradesh)

Cave man in the South and the North Kanara District (Mysore)

Socio-cultural study of the Pnar (Khasi & Jaintia Hills)

Ethnographic studies in the Bastar and Purulia Dist.

Genetic Survey among the Mahar community of Nagpur

Genetic survey of the Car Nicobarese.

Socio-cultural changes among the Lyngam of K. & J. Hills

The longitudinal growth and maturity study among the research series of children in the suburbs of Calcutta.

Socio-economic and intra-family relationship among some bustee dwellers of Calcutta.

The survey of different determinants of juvenile criminality.

The final factual report on the anthropological investigations carried out on the Rupkund remains collected by the Department was almost completed.

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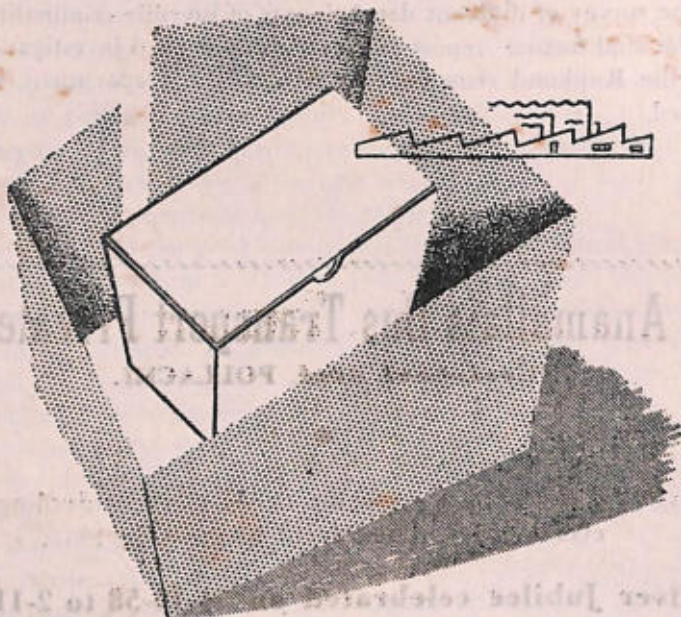
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CHAPTER IX

EDUCATION

THE year has witnessed increased activity over the whole field of education. The economic situation entailing increased cuts in expenditure under Education have not, however, stood in the way of development in some fields. The total Central budget for Education for 1959-60 shows an increase of Rs. 4.37 crores i.e. 34.79 crores, last year's figure being Rs. 30.42 crores.

Elementary Education

The educational development programme under the Second Five-Year Plan lays stress, among other things, on the need to provide Primary Education up to 11 years of age for the maximum number of children. In accordance with the recommendation of the Educational Panel of the Planning Commission and the endorsement given to it by the Education Ministers' Conference of September, 1957, universal free and compulsory elementary education for the age group 6-11 is to be introduced by 1965-66. Steps towards this end have already been taken by the Union Ministry of Education in consultation with the State Governments. The All India Council for Elementary Education, set up in June, 1957, continued its activities during the year under report. Among the several recommendations it has made for the promotion of elementary education, mention should be made of the drafting of model legislation in connection with Primary Education. The draft legislation prepared by the Union Ministry of Education is now being finalised. When the scheme is ready, it will be adopted by State Governments with such changes and modifications as local conditions warrant. Four State Governments and the Corporation of Delhi have agreed to initiate pilot schemes in selected Community Development or National Extension Service Blocks for free and compulsory Primary Education. To expand Primary Education in rural areas and relieve educated unemployment, a scheme was launched to appoint 60,000 teachers and 1,200 Inspecting Officers and to build 6,000 quarters for women teachers during the remaining period of the Second Five-Year Plan. The State Governments have begun to implement the scheme with Central assistance.

Teaching of Science

To improve teaching of science at the Elementary stage, a pilot scheme is being initiated for two years in the first instance and one project has been allotted to each State in this connection. A science consultant for each project will be appointed to effect necessary improvements in science teaching. The scheme is proposed to be implemented through State Governments from 1959-60, the entire expenditure being borne by the Central Government.

Basic Education

Basic education has been accepted as the national pattern of education. Though it has not made encouraging progress, it has made some progress during the year. A national programme was drawn up to orient elementary non-Basic schools towards the Basic pattern so as to bridge the gulf between non-Basic and Basic schools and enrich the content of Primary Education. A marked feature of this programme is that it neither requires personnel of a highly trained nature nor large finances. Four seminars of District and Divisional Inspectors of Schools were organised to popularise the programme and accelerate the pace of orientation.

During 1958-59, the total Central assistance for all the schemes implemented by the State Governments in the field of pre-primary, elementary (including Basic) and girls' education (elementary stage) amounted to Rs. 755.55 lakhs.

In addition to the opening of new junior and senior schools and the conversion of non-Basic schools and the existing teacher-training institutions into Basic, and the establishment of new Basic teacher-training institutions, attention was paid during the year to reforms in the post-Basic field. A scheme was initiated during the period under review by which financial assistance was to be given to voluntary organisations as well as State Governments to enable them to start new Basic schools at the post-Basic or secondary level, to improve the existing post-Basic schools and upgrade the existing senior Basic schools.

The National Institute of Basic Education has been successfully carrying out its various programmes of research, training and publication of literature, since it came into existence in 1956. In addition to the existing schemes of 'Prize Competition for Children's Books', 'Organisation of *Sahitya Rachanalayas* for Training Writers of Children's Books' and 'Production of Model Books for Children', a programme has been taken up for the production of suitable literature on Basic education for teachers and students in the form of guide books, monographs, supplementary reading material and source books.

The reforms associated with Basic education have so far been concentrated in rural areas. The objective of the Government is, however, to include urban areas as well in its schemes for the expansion of Basic education. Government has proposed to establish a Central Basic School in Delhi which is to serve as a model institution to demonstrate what an urban Basic school can achieve. Besides, the question of introducing the Basic pattern of education in the public schools in the country has also been taken up and a special committee has been appointed to examine this question.

Educational Survey

The Educational Survey of India, undertaken in 1957-58, by the Union Government in collaboration with State Governments to identify and enumerate every distinct habitation in the country and to delimit the school areas to be served by the existing schools at the primary, middle and high school stages and to suggest suitable locations for new schools, has been

completed during the period under review. The report of the Survey will be published shortly. The findings of this Survey would help the realisation of the goal set out in the Constitution and in the all-round improvement and expansion of Primary Education.

Girls' Education

The National Committee on Women's Education, set up in May, 1958 under the Chairmanship of Shrimati Durgabai Deshmukh to go into the various problems of girls' and women's education, submitted its report on 5th January, 1959. The report is now under consideration.

Started in 1957-58 under the Second Five-Year Plan, the scheme for the expansion of girls' education and training of women teachers has made good progress during 1958-59. All the State Governments and four Union Territory Administrations are implementing the scheme during 1958-59. Assistance is given by the Central Government for stipends for women teachers under training, attendance scholarships for girls and construction of rent-free quarters for women teachers, particularly in rural areas.

Secondary Education

In the reconstruction of Secondary Education the various State Governments of India have been continuing to receive financial help from the Centre. During the period under review, such assistance amounted to Rs. 3.63 crores. The number of multi-purpose schools set up from 1954-55 till the end of September, 1958 is 1,110 as against a total target of 1,187 by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period. The number of Higher Secondary Schools established under the scheme by February, 1959, is 1,250.

Up to February, 1959, 24 voluntary educational organisations in the field of Secondary Education were financially assisted and the total amount sanctioned for payment to these organisations amounts to Rs. 9,81,855. For research in problems connected with Secondary Education, a total sum of Rs. 1,57,412 was sanctioned to 24 institutions/organisations up to 28th February, 1959.

The All India Council for Secondary Education continued its activities during the period under review. In addition to its usual programmes of seminars, workshops etc. it has continued the Extension Services departments in the training colleges and opened new ones in order to provide increasing opportunities for the in-service training of secondary school teachers. To improve the quality of science teaching in secondary schools, the Council has set up 200 Science Clubs in addition to 130 set up by the end of 1957-58. Recently, the All India Council has been converted into a Directorate attached to the Union Ministry of Education and assisted by a fully representative Advisory Council so that it can carry out its various programmes more effectively in close collaboration with State Governments.

Text Book Research

The Central Bureau of Text-Book Research has been engaged in the preparation of a new syllabus, combining the present Basic and non-Basic syllabi into a single unified pattern in English, Hindi, Mathematics, Social

Studies and Science for the Primary and Middle grades. A brochure on Text book production procedures in India, prepared by the Bureau, was also brought out.

Vocational Guidance

The Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance continued its work of organising seminars for heads of secondary school teachers and students to consider the role of educational and vocational guidance in school programmes at the secondary stage with particular emphasis upon the vocational orientation of school-leavers, curricular orientation of delta-class pupils and general orientation of pupils from the 'feeder schools' entering the high schools. Counsellors and Directors of Guidance were given a professional course of ten months' duration.

University and Higher Education

The University Grants Commission continued its various activities during the year. It has initiated a number of schemes to improve the standards of University Education and providing the necessary material facilities for the purpose.

In the sphere of University Education, the main attempt during the last few years has been to remodel the system of education in the light of the country's new needs and aspirations. One of the more important decisions taken in this field is the introduction of the Three-Year Degree Course. The reform is already under way in 18 universities in addition to the Universities of Delhi and Jadavpur which had introduced the course in 1943-44 and 1956-57 respectively. Except the Bombay University which has not yet accepted the scheme and the Gorakhpur University which is considering the question, all the other universities have agreed to implement this reform. The expenditure to be incurred in the implementation of this reform is to be shared equally by the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission on the one hand and State Governments and private managements on the other, in accordance with the recommendation made by the Three-Year Degree Course Estimates Committee. A sum of Rs. 4 crores is the allocation to the Ministry of Education for giving Central assistance towards the introduction of the course during the Second Plan period.

One other important development in the field of higher education is the establishment of four evening colleges in Delhi, under the University of Delhi. The Central Government have undertaken to meet the deficit upto Rs. 15,000 per college every year.

Technical Education

This year witnessed a further expansion of Technical Education. There are at present 83 colleges offering first degree course in Engineering and Technology and 149 Polytechnics offering diploma courses with an annual admission capacity of 11,100 and 19,400 students respectively. As a result of new schemes already sanctioned, over 13,000 seats for degree course and 25,000 seats for diploma courses will be available by the end of the Second Plan period.

Grants totalling Rs. 136.20 lakhs are expected to be disbursed during the current year (against a provision of Rs. 145.39 lakhs for next year) for the development and improvement of various engineering and technological institutions.

In order to meet the anticipated shortage of personnel to man the Second and the Third Plan Projects, 19 colleges and 41 Polytechnics were selected for expansion, so as to yield 2,568 and 4,400 additional seats respectively at degree and diploma levels. The total number of additional students admitted to degree and diploma courses during 1958-59 was 2,378 and 3,974 respectively as against 2,096 and 3,399 respectively during 1957-58. The Centrally sponsored scheme to establish eight Regional Engineering Colleges and 27 polytechnics as also an engineering college at Delhi to yield 2,035 and 4,024 seats respectively for degree and diploma courses was approved. Out of the eight Engineering Colleges in the various State Plans, all except the one at Jorhat (Assam) have been set up. The foundation stone for the Delhi College was laid by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh on January 27, 1959.

The pattern of Central assistance for Technical Education Schemes of the States was revised with effect from the current financial year. The Central Government will now bear 50 per cent of the expenditure for the schemes for under-graduate courses and 100 per cent for post-graduate and specialised or research courses.

The Government have adopted an open-door policy for the establishment of technical institutions by private agencies. The interest evinced by private enterprise as a result of this incentive has contributed appreciably to the much needed development of Technical education in the country.

A number of schemes have been instituted for the training of teachers for technical institutions. The scheme for improving salary scales and service conditions of these teachers was approved in principle by the Planning Commission, subject to the condition that the Centre should bear the entire additional expenditure for the first five years only and the position should thereafter be reviewed by the Third Finance Commission.

The Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore were inaugurated by the President on 2nd February, 1959. During the last 50 years the Institute has provided for advanced instruction in Science and Technology.

Rural Higher Education

The ten Rural Institutes of Higher Education started in 1956-57 under the aegis of the National Council for Rural Higher Education, continued their work. A total sum of Rs. 73,05,852 was sanctioned as grants to the Institutes and a sum of Rs. 3,50,851 was given as stipends to 708 poor students of the Institutes. The Government of India have given recognition to the Three-Year Diploma in Rural Service offered by the Rural Institutes for purposes of service. This recognition is for a period of five years in the first instance. The Inter-University Board is considering the question of recognition of this diploma by the Universities.

Social Education

The importance of this field of education in the context of changes taking place in social thought cannot be adequately emphasised. The National Fundamental Education Centre has continued to serve as a national centre for training, research and evaluation in this field. The Centre has taken up the task of training Social Education Organisers and starting research projects. There are also schemes for the production of literature for neo-literates and for the setting up and functioning of adult schools.

The National Book Trust

A sum of Rs. 75,000 was sanctioned up to the end of February, 1959 to the National Book Trust which has drawn up its short and long-term publication programmes.

Libraries

An Advisory Committee on Libraries that was set up to survey the existing conditions of libraries in the country and make recommendations has now submitted its report which is under print. An Institute for the training of librarians in the University of Delhi started functioning early this year with financial assistance from the Union Ministry of Education.

Audio-Visual Education

Audio-visual aids in education at the present day are gaining in importance and the Union Ministry's plans and programme towards the acquisition, production and popularisation of films, charts, posters, etc. have proceeded apace. A National Institute on Audio-Visual Education has been recently set up. The Institute is to start functioning shortly. Its task would be to train teachers in the production and use of various audio-visual aids and to do research in the assessment of the relative effectiveness of these aids.

Education of the Handicapped

The most important development in this sphere was the establishment of the Model School for Blind Children at Dehra Dun. Its kindergarten and primary sections were inaugurated in January, 1959 and it is expected that various other wings will be added to the school in due course. The Training Centre for the Adult Blind, the Central Braille Press, the Workshop for the Manufacture of Braille Appliances and the Sheltered Workshop for the Blind continued their activities. A report has recently been published on the random sample survey of the handicapped at Bombay. A Pilot Employment Office under the Employment organisation for the handicapped has been started in Bombay as part of the National Employment Service.

Social Welfare

The Central Social Welfare Board established during the year 50 new Welfare Extension projects, bringing the total to 532. The total grants sanctioned by the Board to 525 voluntary organisations during 1958-59 up to February, 1959 amounted to Rs. 15,56,065. A sum of Rs. 200 lakhs has been provided for the activities of the Board during 1959-60 against the revised estimates of Rs. 150 lakhs for the current financial year.

Physical Education

The fifth Inter-University Youth Festival was held in New Delhi in October/November, 1958 on a scale larger than during the previous years. The Labour and Social Service Schemes of the Ministry of Education were continued during the period under review and a sum of Rs. 34 lakhs was sanctioned for holding 1,785 Labour and Social Service Camps with a total strength of 1,43,755 campers. A sum of Rs. 16,95,500 was sanctioned as first instalment of grants to 17 universities, 13 State Governments and 2 Union Territory Administrations for the construction of recreation halls-cum-auditoria, stadia, gymnasia, swimming pools, open-air theatres, pavilions, and cinder tracks. The Lakshmbai College of Physical Education entered into its second year with 45 students on its rolls.

In order to promote physical education, a new Physical Efficiency Drive on a national scale is to be launched shortly in the country. An illustrated pamphlet on the graded efficiency tests, prepared on the recommendation of the Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation is under print. The Government has decided to award a running trophy to the University producing the largest number of players participating in national and international tournaments. A Committee appointed to enquire into the prevalence of low standards in the performance of Indian teams and athletes in Asian and Olympic games has now submitted its report. A National Sports Council has been constituted to maintain high standards in sports and games.

During the year, a total sum of Rs. 8,75,581.41 was given as financial assistance for the promotion of sports and Rs. 2,18,648 to the Bharath Scouts and Guides.

To promote Students' Tours, grants amounting to Rs. 7.33 lakhs were made during April, 1958 to February, 1959.

Scholarships

The schemes of Government of India scholarships for studies of Indian nationals abroad as well as scholarships and fellowships offered by various foreign Governments, organisations and institutions continued to operate during the period under review. Among Government scholarships given to Indian students in our own country, mention may be made of "Scholarships for Higher Studies in Hindi to Students from non-Hindi speaking States" and "Scholarships for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes Students." In addition, a new scheme of "Scholarships and other Educational Facilities for the children of Political Sufferers" has been instituted which will come into effect from 1959-60.

Development of Hindi

The various schemes relating to the propagation and development of Hindi were continued. Grants totalling Rs. 1,04,811 were given to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and Rs. 1,06,800 to voluntary organisations. The work relating to evolving technical terms in Hindi has been proceeding rapidly. Up to February, 1959, about 1,47,000 technical terms in Hindi were evolved. In order to prepare a

dictionary of scientific and technical terms, evolved by the Board of Scientific Terminology, a Dictionary Unit has been set up in the Union Ministry.

Promotion of Sanskrit

The various recommendations made in the Sanskrit Commission Report which was submitted in December, 1957 are under consideration. Already, a scheme of giving grants to private organisations for the revival of Sanskrit has been initiated. The establishment of a Central Sanskrit Board to advise the Government on the promotion of Sanskrit is also under the consideration of the Government.

Unesco Activities

The various projects and programmes of Unesco in the field of Education, Science and Culture received active attention during the period. Mention may be made of two important Unesco Regional Seminars which were held in New Delhi at which the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco and the Union Government acted as host. One of these seminars related to educational reform for South and East Asia and the other to Audio-visual aids in Fundamental Education and Community Development.

The Government of India sent a delegation under the leadership of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India, to the Tenth Session of the General Conference of Unesco held at Paris in November-December, 1958.

Educational Information, Publications and Statistics

In order to economise expenditure and ensure greater efficiency, steps have been taken to integrate the Central Educational Library and the Central Secretariat Library. Information on all important educational developments in the country continued to be compiled and collected and enquiries from the public answered by the Ministry during the period. Fifty three publications were brought out by the Publication Section, and among these, mention may be made of "*Basic Hindi Vocabulary*", "*Thoughts on Education by Mahatma Gandhi*," "*Rural Higher Education Annual*," "*Indian University Administration*" and the "*Report of the Sanskrit Commission*." The chief journal of the Ministry of Education, "*The Education Quarterly*", which is increasingly becoming a forum for practising teachers, entered into its eleventh year of publication. The other journals of the Ministry, "*Bunyadi Talim*," "*Secondary Education*," "*Audio-Visual Education*" etc. continue to be published.

The annual collection of statistics on various aspects of education required for regular as well as *ad hoc* publications was continued during the period. To improve the reliability and timeliness of the statistics received from the States and Universities, the Seventh and Eighth In-service Training Courses in Educational Statistics were organised for the benefit of 12 State Governments and 23 University officials respectively. The Statistical Unit participated in the "India-1958" exhibition by displaying 22 charts showing the progress achieved in various fields of education. Four statistical publications were brought out during the period under review.

Teaching of English

The Department of Extension Services of the Central Institute of Education, Delhi, in collaboration with the British Council has organised this (1959) summer a short course on the 'Teaching of English by the New Structural Approach.' The course, which was being held at the Kohinoor Cottage at Dalhousie, began on Monday, May 25 and continued till June 12, 1959. Thirty selected teachers of English from the participating schools, who teach middle classes, attended the course. Prof. L.A. Hill, Principal Education Officer, British Council, was in charge of the course.

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CHAPTER X

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

IN the field of cultural activities, there has been considerable progress. Cultural delegations to foreign countries have served to spread knowledge of India's cultural heritage among them. There have been also cultural delegations of other countries visiting us. The Government has helped to unify our country by organising conferences of writers and artists and thus widen cultural contacts among the different regions of India. The Sangeet Academy and the Sahitya Academy, have been the Centres and sources for extended activity in the spheres of music, dance, drama and films. Encouragement to writers and artists through substantial awards has furthered their activity.

About 85% of the construction of the first phase of the building for the National Museum, which is included in the Second Five-Year Plan, has so far been completed.

National Library, Calcutta: In August, 1958, the Home Bindery for binding and repairs of books was set up in the National Library, Calcutta.

Central Reference Library, Calcutta: The first issue of the Indian National Bibliography containing an authoritative bibliographical record of current publications and giving a systematic and exhaustive list of all books published during the period October to December, 1957 in India in English and other languages recognised by the Constitution was released on the 15th August, 1958. The subsequent issues of the Bibliography covering the quarters January to March, 1958, April to June, 1958 and July to September, 1958 respectively have also been released.

History of Freedom Movement: The work of writing the History of Freedom Movement has been entrusted to Dr. Tara Chand, M.P. The work is likely to take about two to three years to be completed.

Development of Modern Indian Languages

Since Independence there has been a kind of renaissance in the social, educational and cultural life of the country. Regional languages are the natural media of expression for this renaissance. The Government of India, therefore, formulated a scheme for development of modern Indian languages. It was included in the Second Five-Year Plan and a total amount of Rs. 20 lakhs was allotted for it during the Plan period.

Under this scheme, the following priorities for giving financial assistance have been laid down:

- (i) Preparation and Publication of encyclopaedias and books of knowledge as well as bi-lingual dictionaries.
- (ii) Publication of old manuscripts or rare books and catalogues and bibliographies.
- (iii) English-Indian languages dictionaries wherever there is a need.
- (iv) Preparation and publication of popular books on science and

culture and books bringing out similarities among the different Indian languages in point of grammar, syntax etc.

- (v) Holding of literary conferences under the auspices of recognised institutions, etc.
- (vi) Preparation and publication of books for acquainting persons having other mother languages to study the scripts, the grammar etc. of different modern Indian Languages.
- (vii) Preparation of one-volume encyclopaedia in English for translation into other languages.
- (viii) Preparation of one-volume history of India.

The Union Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs has asked all the State Governments to forward their proposals regarding financial assistance for the development of Modern Indian Languages to the Ministry as early as possible so that expenditure thereon may be sanctioned before the close of the current financial year.

In the circular letter addressed to all State Governments, the Ministry has indicated that a provision of Rs. 7 lakhs has been made in the budget for 1959-60 for the development of all Modern Indian Languages except Hindi and Sanskrit which are being provided for by the Union Ministry of Education.

Sindhi and English would also be eligible for consideration in addition to the languages set out in the Constitution.

The Central Government assistance will generally be given at 50 per cent of the expenditure to be incurred by the State Government and/or the institutions concerned on approved schemes. But, in special cases the grant may be raised even to 100 per cent.

The State Governments have been requested to send their recommendations to the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs by August 31, 1959 so that grants may be announced by the end of September.

Reorganisation and Development of Museums

Among the important projects implemented by the Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs, for reorganisation and development of museums during the period under review, the following may be mentioned :

(a) In-service Training Scheme for Keepers and Deputy Keepers was successfully carried out at the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, for six months from October, 1958 to March, 1959.

(b) Two Museologists were selected and sent abroad for higher studies and training in Museum Techniques and in Restoration of paintings in the U.S.A. and U.K. respectively.

(c) One museologist was sent for training to West Germany under the scholarship offered by the Government of the country.

A Directory of Museums giving important particulars about all museums in the country was compiled for publication.

Financial Assistance: The Ministry assisted 133 eminent writers, artists, etc. in indigent circumstances by giving them monthly grants.

Sangeet Natak Akademi: The Sangeet Natak Akademi organised a Drama Competition in Hindi at Delhi from 23rd April to 7th May, 1959. An Artists' conference, a seminar and an exhibition of Architecture was also held.

Sahitya Akademi

The main items in the year's programme were:

(i) *Bibliography of Indian Literature* (20th century): The first volume covering Assamese, Bengali and Gujarati is in the press and is expected to be published at the end of 1959.

(ii) *Critical Editions of Kalidas's works*: Meghaduta, edited by Dr. S.K. De has been published and Vikaramorvasiya, edited by Prof. H.D. Velankar is in the Press.

(iii) *Anthology of Sanskrit Literature*: The volume covering the Epics and Puranas edited by Dr. S.K. De and Shri R.C. Hazara is in the Press and the volume covering Buddhist Literature in Sanskrit, edited by Dr. Nalinakasha Dutta is ready for Press.

(iv) *Histories of Literature*: A History of Malayalam Literature by Shri P.K. Parmeswaran Nair has been published. A History of Bengali Literature by Dr. Sukumar Sen is in the Press, Histories of Assamese Literature and Oriya Literature by Dr. Birinchi Kumar Barua and Dr. Mayadhar Mansinha respectively are ready for press.

(v) *Anthologies*: Anthologies of Punjabi Poetry, of Vaishnav Lyrics of Bengal, of one-act Plays in Gujarati, Selection of Bharati's Poems in Tamil and of Raj Wade's prose in Marathi have been published.

(vi) *Bharatiya Kavita*: Bharatiya Kavita, 1953 is published. The second and third volumes, covering the years 1954-55 and 1956-57, are in progress.

(vii) *Who's Who of Indian Writers*: More than 6,000 entries of writers in various languages have been edited and are in press.

(viii) *Translations*: A large number of Indian classics and several foreign classics have been translated and published in several Indian languages.

(ix) *Contemporary Indian Literature*: The first edition of 5,000 copies of a symposium covering all the major Indian languages, is completely sold out. A second edition, revised and enlarged, is in the press.

(x) *Dictionaries*: A Russian-Hindi-Dictionary, compiled and edited by Shri W.R. Rishi, has been published. A Chinese-Hindi Dictionary and a Tibetan-Hindi Dictionary are being planned.

(xi) *Tagore Centenary*: An exhaustive Bibliography of Tagore's works (including translations) is under preparation. The first volume of Select Writings of Tagore (Original Bengali in Devanagari script, with a glossary), covering 101 poems, entitled *Ekottarasati* has been published. The second volume, covering short stories novels, and essays, is under preparation.

(xii) *Awards*: The Akademi gives annual Awards of Rs. 5,000/- each to the most outstanding books published in Indian languages.

Copy-right

The Government of India who were a signatory to the Berne Convention since its inception in 1896 ratified the Brussels Text of the Berne Convention.

The Copyright Board required under section ten of the Copyright Act, 1957 (14 of 1957) was constituted. It consists of the following members:

Shri P. Satyanarayana Rao	..	Chairman
Shri B.N. Lokur	..	Member
Dr. A.M.D' Rozario	..	Member

The Copyright Board held its first meeting at Bombay from 19th to 21st January, 1959.

The Board held its second meeting at Bombay from 27th to 29th April, 1959 and concluded its hearing. The Board announced its order in one case and the decisions in other cases were reserved.

Up to 13th May, 1959, 500 applications for registration have been received, out of which 250 works (227 Literary works and 23 Artistic works) have been registered by the Copyright Office set up under the Copyright Act, 1957.

Archaeology: During the period under review, archaeological work continued satisfactorily. Excavations and Explorations yielded important results. Activities in other fields such as epigraphical studies, temple-survey work, etc. showed substantial progress.

A new museum has been set up at Lothal in Ahmedabad District to display the antiquities derived from the local excavations.

Proposals for setting up a Museum also at Rupar and Konarak have been approved by Government and necessary action in this regard has been initiated.

Architectural Survey of Temples: A large number of monuments have been studied of which the temples at Khajuraha in M.P. and the cave temples of the Pallavas and Pandyas in the south deserve special mention.

“Revision of Gazetteers”

The Central Gazetteers Unit is concerned with the scheme “Revision of Gazetteers”, which has been included in the Second Plan as an Educational Development Scheme.

The functions of the Central Unit are two-fold: it is in charge of the preparation of the India volumes (four in number) and supervises and coordinates the work of the Revision of the District Gazetteers.

The Central Unit began to function in January, 1958. It prepared a revised plan for the District Gazetteers. This was discussed in the first conference of the State Editors held at New Delhi on the 6th and 7th June, 1959, and was adopted with slight modifications and circulated to all State Governments.

During this period the Editor, Indian Gazetteers, personally visited some of the State Governments covering practically the whole of South India.

The Government of India set up an Advisory Board to advise the

General Editor on technical matters that may arise in the course of preparation of the Gazetteers.

External Cultural Relations

The External Relations Division is concerned with the Development of cultural relations to promote better understanding and goodwill with foreign countries. The following are some of the more important activities carried out between June 1, 1958 and June 1, 1959.

Cultural Agreements: An Agreement for cultural co-operation between India and the United Arab Republic was signed on 25th September, 1958 at Cairo and ratified by exchange of the Instruments of Ratification in New Delhi on 13th January, 1959.

The Cultural Agreement entered into between India and Iran was ratified on 3rd November, 1958 and that with Poland was ratified on 12th August, 1958.

Cultural Delegations: The Government subsidised the visit of a women's delegation to U.S.S.R. for a period of 3 weeks in July, 1958.

Swami Ranganathananda, Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission Delhi, was sent to Japan to attend the 9th International Congress for History of Religions held in Tokyo, during August-September, 1958.

A team of four Indologists was sent to U.S.S.R. for a period of three weeks on 2nd October, 1958.

A five-member delegation consisting of eminent persons in the field of literature, music, dance, art and theatre was sent on 4th December, 1958 for a six-week tour of U.S.S.R., Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

Prof. Nguyen Khanh Toan, Vice-Minister of Education in the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, visited India at the invitation of the Government of India.

A delegation of dancers and musicians from Ceylon who visited India at the invitation of the Government, gave performances in Madras, Delhi and Bombay.

At the invitation of the Government of India a Moscow State Control Puppet theatre visited India and gave performances at Calcutta, Lucknow, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad, Jaipur and Delhi.

Presentation of Books, Art objects and Films: As a part of the cultural activities programme of the Government, the Indian Council for Cultural Relations have purchased books of Indian History, Art, Literature, Religion, Philosophy, Language, etc. for presentation to Institutions and Libraries abroad.

A collection of a large number of Indian Art Objects consisting of Pottery Pieces from Harappa and Mohenjodaro, photographs of Indian monuments and other art objects like stone and bronze and sculptures, wood-cuts, Miniature paintings and contemporary paintings have been presented to the University of Malaya.

Grants: Under the cultural activities programme, grants were given to a number of Associations including Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok Indian Gymkhana Club, London, Japan-India Society,

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Tokyo and Japan-India Society, Koyto, Indo-Iranian Cultural Association, Indian Association, Cairo, Ramakrishna Mission, Ceylon, Ramakrishna Mission, London etc.

Exhibitions: An exhibition consisting of 920 exhibits of the value of approximately Rs. 14 lakhs sent to Germany opened in Villa Huegel on 14th May, 1959. It is proposed to divert this exhibition to other countries in Europe after display in Germany.

Bureau and Publications: A Bureau of Information was set up to answer a large number of queries from the public and to build up a body of reference material relating to the activities of the Ministry. Over 400 queries were answered on technical subjects and over 200 on cultural subjects in the course of last year. There is also a proposal to produce a series of popular pamphlets of science in English and Hindi. These will then be made available to the States for translation into various regional languages.

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CHAPTER XI

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

THE Community Development programme which was launched in October 1952 with the aim of promoting the individual and collective welfare of India's rural population, saw some important organisational changes in the twelfth year of our freedom. The new steps, arising from the recommendations of the Committee on Plan Projects (COPP) and the Balwantrai Mehta Committee's report on Democratic Decentralisation, were intended to make the programme more broad-based and to secure more effective participation of the people both in its formulation and implementation. As was pointed out in our last year's publication, *The Eleventh Year of Freedom*, the philosophy of community development had not permeated the administrative machinery and certain fundamental defects in the concept as well as in the working of the programme needed to be remedied. With the adoption of the new changes, a basis has now been created for the self-help movement to be planned and implemented by the villages themselves, the Government's role being limited to technical guidance and financial assistance. The aim of turning the villages into self-governing units has, thereby, received impetus. Community thinking and collective action for improving agriculture, communications, sanitation, housing, education, cottage and small-scale industries and women's and children's welfare etc. are now encouraged in a comparatively larger measure through people's institutions like the Panchayats, Cooperative Societies and Vikas Mandals.

The phasing of the programme also has given evidence of some changes in the year under review. Until recently, the programme was being carried out in three distinct phases. At first, the block—the unit for implementing the community development programme—used to be worked for three years under a less comprehensive programme, called the National Extensive Service. The second phase covered a period of three years of intensive development. In the third phase, the block reached the post-intensive stage.

In May, 1958, the National Development Council approved the substitution by a two-stage pattern. On completion of five years of intensive development, the block would enter the second phase during which development would attract reduced budget provision for another five years. While thus the extension phase and the community development stages have been merged, a condition has, however, been laid down for the admission of a block into the developmental programme proper. The block must undergo a "pre-extension phase" of improving agriculture, keeping the village clean and digging compost pits.

The programme covered 2405 blocks or 3,02,947 villages and a

population of 16.5 crores—56 per cent of the rural population—on January 1, 1959. Under the new pattern of development the entire country is expected to be covered by 1963.

Expenditure on the Project

The Government's expenditure on community projects amounted to Rs. 103.4 crores up to the end of September, 1958. During the same period, people's contribution has been valued at Rs. 65.98 crores, equal to 64 per cent of the Government expenses. The Government expenditure was shared between the Central and the State Governments equally in respect of recurring items and in the proportion of 3:1 in the case of non-recurring items. Of the total expenditure incurred, Rs. 52.4 crores was spent during the First Plan against an allotment of Rs. 96.5 crores. The spill-over of Rs. 44.1 crores has been carried over to the Second Plan during which the allotment stands at Rs. 200 crores.

The programme received an external assistance of about Rs. 8.95 crores under the Indo-U.S. Technical Assistance Programme up to the end of 1958. The assistance was given in the form of equipments like vehicles, tractors, cinema trailer sets, X-ray sets for irrigation, animal husbandry, road-building etc. Further dollar assistance under the Indo-U.S. Technical Assistance for the procurement of equipment for the programme has, however, been discontinued. Future requirements of equipments will be purchased out of the "Rupee" provision in the Block budgets. A Block's schematic budget, according to the new scheme, will be Rs. 12 lakhs in Stage I for five years and Rs. 5 lakhs in Stage II for a similar period. In the pre-extension stage, the amount available for agricultural development will be Rs. 18,000.

Achievements of the Project

Data relating to the achievements exactly during the period under review are not yet available. Nor are the data relating to the financial year complete. But that there has been a fair amount of progress under various activities of the projects can be gauged from a number of factors.

The programme of increasing agricultural production which receives the highest priority in the Community Development Blocks took a new turn in 1958-59. People were mobilised through organised campaigns based on a few selected items "capable of being carried out with local resources and without much assistance from outside". The experience gained during the *Kharif* production campaigns which had been organised in the block areas of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar was utilised in planning and conducting Rabi production campaign in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, Punjab, Rajasthan, Bombay, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh and Delhi. This was a joint endeavour in which the Block Extension Agency and the staff of the Agricultural Department worked as a team along with the trained Gram Sahayaks, progressive farmers and members of co-operatives and Panchayats.

Between October, 1957 and September, 1958, the improved seeds and chemical fertilisers distributed were 48.24 lakh maunds and 138.59

lakh maunds respectively. The figures for the corresponding period of the previous year were 47.3 lakh mds. and 109.4 lakh mds. respectively. Somewhat disproportionate increases were reflected in the quantities of the distributed seeds and fertilisers because in the older blocks, the demand for improved seeds from outside was not as much as in the newly opened Blocks while their demand for fertilisers generally outstripped the supplies.

The programme of green manuring, soil conservation and better utilisation of cattle urine and dung through compost making had made good headway in the South in the previous year ; in the year under review, it spread to Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa. An area of 25 lakh acres was brought under green manuring and 25 lakh compost pits were being utilised. In order to initiate farmers to the improved techniques of crop production, 18.4 lakh demonstrations were carried out on the farmers' fields. In about 19,000 camps, 9 lakh Gram Sahayaks were trained in agriculture. Some of them played a very active role in propagating the adoption of better production techniques.

Since the inception of the Community Development programme, up to September 30, 1958, altogether 157.9 lakh maunds of improved seeds and 390.3 lakh maunds of chemical fertilisers were distributed and improved implements numbering 11.7 lakhs, were supplied. Also, 48.5 lakh demonstrations of better agricultural practices were given. The area under green manuring has now risen to 41.5 lakh acres.

In the year under review more attention was shown to animal husbandry, too, than was hitherto the case. Some minimum programme of activities in the Blocks were drawn up and implemented in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Madras and Rajasthan. Nevertheless an unsatisfactory supply position persisted due to the shortage of good quality bulls, rams, etc., and poultry continued to be a serious bottle-neck. Shortage of veterinary officers and other kinds of qualified technical personnel persisted in practically all States excepting Bihar and Orissa. However, between October, 1957 and September, 1958 about 14,000 pedigree animals and 2.05 lakh improved birds—they include chickens—were supplied for improving the quality of our livestock. The supplies in the corresponding period of the previous year were only 12,000 and 1.38 lakhs respectively.

Since the Ministry of Food and Agriculture gave preference to the Community Blocks for implementing the various animal husbandry schemes, the Block staff actively cooperated with the staff of Agricultural Ministry in seeing the schemes through. As a result 133 artificial insemination centres were started ; 210 sheep extension centres were opened ; 157 poultry extension centres-cum-development blocks were set up ; and 798 key villages established in the Community Blocks, during 1958-59. The share of the Community-Project areas in the centres will appear high if it is remembered that the respective figures for the country as a whole are 284,214,168 and 1,708. Moreover, full advantage was taken of the

Rinderpest Eradication Campaign sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture ; more than 35 million cattle have been protected so far.

Besides, for the improvement of health and sanitation, 1.29 lakh drinking water wells were constructed and 1.95 lakh drinking water wells renovated under the Community Development programme up to September 30, 1958. Besides 5.07 rural latrines, 1.97 lakh smokeless *chullahs* have been installed, 186 lakh yards of drain constructed and 84.5 lakh village lanes paved.

Up to September 30, 1958, as many as 29.68 lakh adults were made literate and 45,000 reading rooms opened in the Community Project areas. The adult literacy centres (functioning) numbered 87,000.

Towards the improvement of communications, 51,000 culverts and 78,600 miles of Kachha roads were constructed. Also, 1.27 lakh co-operative societies were established, 87.8 lakh members enrolled and 84,700 youth and farmers' clubs and 19,100 Mahila Samitis started. In fact, women's programme made appreciable headway during the year. Camps to develop leadership of village women have been a regular feature of most States, especially Madhya Pradesh, U.P., Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab and Tripura. Very often these camps served as recruiting grounds for Gram Sevikas and Balwadi teachers.

Greater efforts were also made in the year to promote programmes for tribal welfare.

New Schemes Adopted

It is not so much the quantitative assessment of the physical achievements that is important. The new steps taken, the new schemes put through during the year will yield their dividends in the coming years.

During the year, the ground work for agricultural extension in the field was strengthened. The measures initiated towards this end will enable larger and better demonstrations, training programmes in soil conservation, pilot experiments in afforestation of waste lands and in Block levels. In Community Projects a major defect in planning will be overcome soon. Targets of agricultural production will be split up, down to Block and Gram Sevak circles. Greater attention to the problems of agricultural administration, arrangements for testing the results of research in the villages around agricultural research stations can now be expected.

Fisheries: In respect of inland fisheries development, the States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bombay, Orissa and Bihar have undertaken surveys of their water resources. A minimum programme of inland fisheries development has been adopted in the States of Orissa, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Kerala. Intensive stocking of inland water spreads of the block areas with improved varieties of finger-lings have continued in the Blocks.

Minor Irrigation: Since the progress of "minor irrigation" was not very satisfactory during the first two years of the Second Plan, most of the States have now set up proper organisation for execution of these works. The disparity between the rules for grant of loans and subsidy under Grow

More Food and Community Development programmes, which was one of the factors responsible for a lag in minor irrigation programme, has now been overcome, the rules having been brought into line. The shortage of engineering personnel also has been largely made up. In fact, the tempo of minor irrigation works has already started increasing. In connection with the programme of minor irrigation, the most noteworthy feature is the increasing emphasis on entrusting the execution and maintenance of minor irrigation works to Panchayats or co-operatives. Andhra Pradesh and Kerala have been in the forefront in this respect.

Training-cum-Production Centres. The training-cum-production centres for blacksmiths, carpenters, tanners, handloom weavers, potters, tailors, brickmakers and the ghaniwallahs have now been reorganised. Industrial co-operative societies embracing those artisans will be increasingly encouraged in the Block areas. The measures that are being adopted by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on the basis of the recommendations of the working group on Industrial Cooperatives are expected to accelerate the process. A scheme has already been prepared to supply improved hand tools to village artisans at a subsidised cost. The Government has, moreover, decided to give priority to Community Development Blocks and spend 25 per cent of their available resources for different schemes of small-scale industries and handlooms in the Blocks.

Pilot Projects: A few schemes for brick-making and fruit preservation as well as certain new schemes of small industries, as evolved at the National Research Institutes, have been circulated to State Governments for implementation in the Blocks. Industrial potential survey of each pilot project has been conducted to draw up comprehensive plans of development of cottage and small-scale industries. Nine small industrial estates in pilot project areas and 20 industrial estates for Community Development Blocks have been sanctioned. In fact, two small industrial estates in pilot projects have already been in operation while others are either in the process of construction or land acquisition. Of the 20 rural industrial estates in C.D. areas, three are already completed.

Coordination Committees: Since the programmes for village and small-scale industries (other than Khadi and village industries) are implemented by the Directorate of Industries of the States, they have been steadily strengthened. Khadi and Village Industries Boards also have been set up in all but three States. Coordination Committees between different Ministries both at the Central and State levels have also been established.

Marketing: However, the picture for small-scale and cottage industries in the Block areas is not all cosy. The marketing of products of village and small-scale industries is a problem though great emphasis is laid in the C.D. Blocks on "securing that the products of the areas are consumed locally". In the words of the administrative report of the Ministry, "with the cut in the village and small-scale industries provision under 2nd Five-Year Plan, there is greater difficulty in getting adequate finances for starting industries in the blocks. The Reserve Bank, State

Bank and Cooperative Banks are helping only in a very limited way to finance small industries. By and large, banks are shy to finance the village and small-scale industries on account of the risks involved. Therefore, the resources available for this sector are thoroughly inadequate to meet the requirements.

Public Health: In respect of health, provision of Safe Water Supply continued to receive the highest priority. Rural sanitary latrines and urinals have been accepted as the condition for grant-in-aid for all primary schools. In the field of countering communicable diseases like smallpox the project areas have made certain advance. Family planning has been integrated with maternal and child health services in the blocks and also incorporated in the training centres for Gram Sevaks, Gram Sevikas and Social Education Organisers, so that they can carry out family planning education among the masses. The difficulty with the health programme is that, according to the earlier method, very little health programme was contemplated during the extension stage. With the abolition of the distinction between the N.E.S. and C.D., State Governments have suddenly been faced with providing health services in 1500 Stage I Blocks that came into existence in April, 1958.

Education: In the field of education, in the project areas, community participation in the organisation and maintenance of village schools as well as transformation of all elementary schools into basic schools by the introduction of an integrated curriculum have come in for increased emphasis. With the appointment of more women teachers, the attendance of girls in rural schools in a number of States has already improved. Schemes for the supply of free mid-day meals to the school-going children, previously existing in only five States, are now under consideration for extension to other areas.

In West Bengal and Bombay, the scheme of compulsory elementary education is working in select areas and these two States are considering its extension to other Block areas. Many other States also have drawn up pilot projects to start free and compulsory elementary education in a few Blocks, to start with. During the period under review, the scheme to attract students and teachers from the universities by the grant of apprenticeship in village development was in operation.

In respect of social education, the emphasis has now been shifted to the organisation of youth groups, farmer groups, interest groups, and village leaders' training camps. The drawback, however, is that the Community Centres have remained mainly centres of recreation. Efforts are being made to develop them into multi-purpose organisations providing activities of education, recreation and economic development, run and maintained by villagers themselves. During the year, all Developments Blocks for both Stage I and II have been provided with social education organisers who will, among other things, promote literacy, reading rooms, libraries etc.

Women's and Children's Welfare: Seven States have already appointed

women officers at State Headquarters in charge of the programmes for women and children. This is sure to give an impetus to the programmes for women's and children's welfare. In order that progressive village women can help women Social Education Organisers, steps are being taken to organise seminars to provide the former with the necessary training, apart from practical training on the job. Efforts are being made to have at least two women members on every Panchayat. Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab have already taken a lead in the matter. Industrial cooperatives for women are being encouraged in all States. A Special Committee called Women's Advisory Committee consisting of representatives of the Central Social Welfare Board and other prominent women organisations, active in the field of women's and children's welfare, have been set up.

Tribal Welfare: As regards tribal welfare, 43 special multi-purpose tribal blocks have been started in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Manipur and Tripura. A provision of Rs. 27 lakhs has been provided for each Block (for a period of 5 years). Initially some difficulties were experienced in getting the doctors, nurses, overseers, engineers and women workers but the staffing position has now improved considerably. Efforts are being made to relate the forest economy with the tribal economy by forming cooperatives of the tribals for the utilisation of minor forest products.

Rural Housing: One thousand villages have been taken up for implementation of rural housing scheme in the blocks, in addition to 500 of the previous year. Rural housing cells have been set up in almost all States which have taken up engineering surveys, preparation of plans and evolving cheap designs. A sum of Rs. 70 lakhs has been allotted by the Government for the scheme.

Extension of processes developed by National Laboratories in the C.D. Blocks is under way. Brick-making from black cotton soil, water-proof mudplaster and making roads from stabilised soil will be tried out in Pilot Project areas.

New Processes: The processes that have been selected for the rural areas are cow-dung plant, impregnation of jute bags for safe storage, waxing of fruits to prolong their storage life, preparation and preservation of juices, fruit squashes, jams, jellies, vegetable milk, printing ink, glucose syrup, soup making, manufacture of chrome re-tanned leather or of glazed kid may now be extended to rural areas. Silicon treatment of mudwalls, pile foundations, brick and block-making machines, non-erodable plaster are expected to be extended to the rural areas.

Team Approach: In order to stimulate competition, prizes will be awarded to the best individuals and villages at the district, State and National levels. Since the Ministry of Community Development's "individual approach" has now been replaced by a "team approach" and since adequate powers and authority have now been delegated to the panchayats, the Community Development programme may be expected

to gain in vigour. It is a happy augury that effective coordination with the Gramdan movement is now about to be established.

Training Programme

The Ministry has reorganised the training programme. The four B.D.O. training centres at Nilokheri, Ranchi, Rajendra Nagar and Bakshika-Talab were converted into orientation training centres to provide orientation training to all block-level functionaries, as also job and refresher training to Block Development Officers. An Orientation Training Centre has been set up at Mysore and two more are to be set up at Jubbulpore and Junagadh.

A trainers' training institute has been set up at Rajpur near Dehra Dun to provide training to the principals, directors and instructional staff of the various types of training institutes run by the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation, and also to the principals of Extension Training Centres sponsored by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

A Central Institute of Study and Research in Community Development was set up at Mussooree for giving higher training to the key personnel in the C.D. programme, administrative as well as technical. The Institute organised three orientation courses of four to five weeks' duration. It is proposed to set up a full-fledged Research Wing attached to the Institute after some time.

By the end of December, 1958, 32,655 Gram Sevaks, 1053 Gram Sevikas, 1600 Extension Officers (Cooperation), 1,138 Extension Officers (Industries) and 1,699 others were trained. There are 75 Extension Training Centres where the Gram Sevaks receive training. Gram Sevikas receive training in 27 centres which have Home Economics Wings attached to them. There are 14 training centres for Social Education Organisers, 6 for Block Development Officers and 10 Centres for Women Social Education Organisers.

A number of trainees from foreign countries came to India for training in various aspects of C.D. programme under the U.N. Technical Assistance Programme, Colombo Plan, T.C.M. etc.

The Government of India rendered assistance to underdeveloped countries by providing advice in the field of Community Development.

A scheme of peripatetic training for village teachers was introduced during the year. Nearly 3,600 teachers had been trained under this programme upto September 30, 1958.

Gram Sahayak Training Camps: In the first round of Gram Sahayak camps, held during the year ending September 30, 1958, nearly 19,000 camps were held and about 9 lakhs of Gram Sahayaks were trained.

Coordination with Gramdan Movement: The Sarva Seva Sangh revised the draft Gramdan Act which is being finalised in the Ministry of Law. Certain areas in Madras, Assam and Orissa are being intensively tackled for Gram Nirman work.

Cooperation: There has been a significant increase in the number of cooperative societies and their membership as well as in the outflow of

credit through cooperative channels. The membership of agricultural credit societies, stood at 8.8 million on September 30, 1958.

A study conducted by the Planning, Research and Action Institute at Lucknow showed that the percentage of cooperative loans used for productive purposes by the small cultivator in the project areas is 45.39 per cent as against 28.54 per cent in the non-project areas.

Administrative Intelligence: Several measures have been taken recently to improve the quality and contents of the Progress Reports and the methods of reporting.

Information and Public Relations: An important development during the year was the appointment, at the instance of the Ministry of Community Development & Cooperation, of a committee by the Ministry of I. & B to go into the working of the States Publicity Departments with a view to suggesting greater co-ordination and strengthening, if necessary, of those departments for extensive publicity of development plans in rural areas.

During the year, 306 New Information and Community Centres at Block headquarters were opened, bringing the total to 1,669.

Over 600 distinguished Indian and foreign visitors, including heads of States, statesmen, diplomats, administrators, educationists, and social workers visited the Blocks. Facilities to visit Block area were provided to more than 6,000 farmers during the year.

The Films Division undertook the production of 14 films of rural interest for this Ministry during the period.

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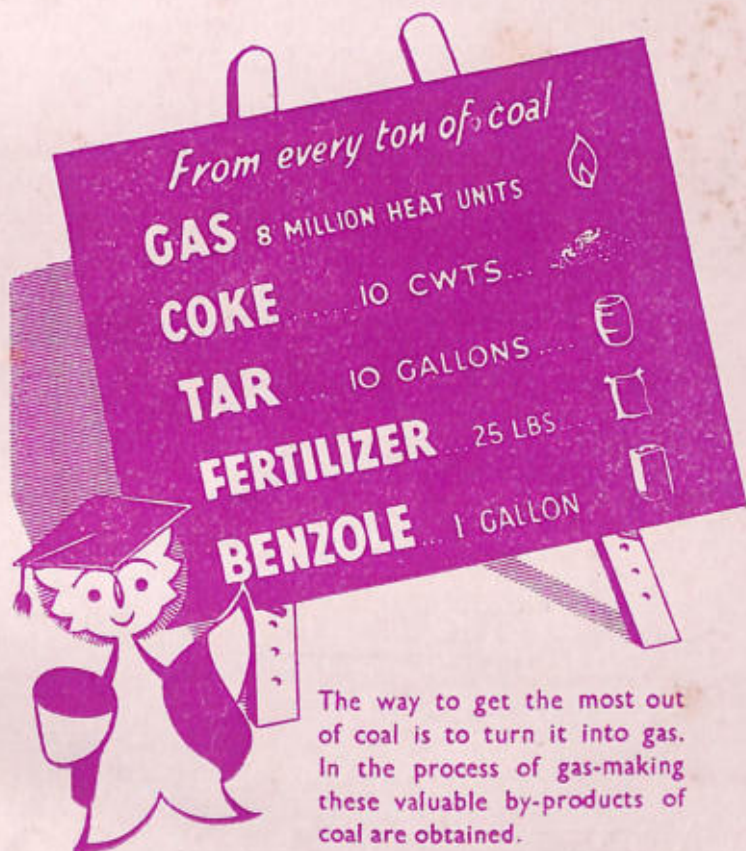
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CHAPTER XII

PUBLIC HEALTH

ENJOYMENT of the optimum standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being, and every Welfare State should aim at the maintenance and promotion of national health. India in building herself into a welfare nation had placed emphasis on health schemes in the nation's development plans, as the ultimate success of a democratic administration depends on its health. Considerable progress has been made in regard to public health requirements during the year.

Independent India has made considerable progress in the prevention and control of diseases and promotion of the health of the people. The death rate has gone down from 19.7 per 1,000 in 1947 to 11 per 1,000 in 1957. Infant mortality rate has registered a fall from 146 per 1,000 in 1947 to about 98 per 1,000 in 1957. Expectation of life has shown an improvement by about 5 years during the period 1941-1951.

These improvements in the health conditions of the nation are due to measures taken not only to make available better health services but also due to steps taken to prevent and control communicable diseases like malaria, tuberculosis, filariasis and leprosy. The success of some schemes during the First Plan period has encouraged the Union Government to take measures for the eradication of some of the communicable diseases.

Malaria Eradication

Malaria is the nation's foremost public health problem because of the large number of lives it claims and the debilitated condition in which it leaves its victims. In terms of economic loss, the scourge cost the nation nearly Rs. 1,000 crores annually before the National Malaria Control Programme was launched in 1953. The Programme comprised spraying of dwellings and other places with DDT to kill malaria-carrying mosquitoes. As a result of these control measures, the incidence of the disease has come down from 600 lakhs to 160 lakhs during the last few years.

The month of April in 1958 was a landmark in the nation's fight against Malaria. It was in this month that the National Malaria Control Programme was switched over to that of eradication. 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.

To meet the requirements of technical personnel, it has been decided to train medical officers at the Malaria Institute of India at Delhi and inspectors and technicians at the State and Regional Coordinating Organisations. Five out of the six regional coordinating organisations have started functioning. Eighty-eight medical officers were trained at the

three courses conducted at the Malaria Institute during April-October 1958.

Tuberculosis Control

Tuberculosis is the second major public health problem in the country next to Malaria. About five lakh people die annually of this scourge and about 25 lakhs are estimated to be suffering from the disease. A number of general and special measures, undertaken during the First Plan period, are being continued and these include BCG vaccination, establishment of clinics, domiciliary services for the sick, provision of beds for isolation of cases and setting up of demonstration and training centres. The BCG programme, which was started in 1948 on a modest scale, has now gained strength. Up to October, 1958, 11.6 crore people were tuberculin-tested and about 4.07 crores vaccinated with BCG. Over 162 BCG teams are working in the country.

BCG Vaccine Laboratory: The BCG vaccine laboratory at Guindy supplied all the tuberculin and BCG vaccine required in India and sent abroad 19.04 lakhs c.c. of tuberculin and 7 lakhs c.c. of BCG vaccine during 1958-59

Demonstration & Training Centres: Two tuberculosis demonstration and training centres at Nagpur and Hyderabad started functioning during the year. It is proposed to establish three more centres during 1959-60.

Establishment of T.B. Isolation Beds: A scheme for the establishment of 4,000 TB isolation beds for the segregation of patients in overcrowded homes in urban areas has been included in the Second Plan with an allocation of Rs. 50 lakhs. In addition to the 490 isolation beds set up in various States during 1956-57, about 1,100 beds approved for 1957-58 are being set up. Establishment of 1,055 beds during 1958-59 has been approved and it is proposed to set up 1,160 beds during 1959-60.

Equipment: It is proposed to set up 200 tuberculosis clinics and upgrade 100 existing ones during the Second Plan period so that each district headquarters will have at least one clinic. The Union Government supplied X-ray and laboratory equipment to 60 TB clinics in various States and equipment to another 20 clinics is proposed to be supplied during next year.

After-Care Centres: The Union Government have approved the establishment/upgrading of nine after-care and rehabilitation centres for TB patients in various States.

Filaria

The National Filaria Control Programme was launched towards the end of the First Plan period. The programme comprised mass administration of drugs to people in filarious communities and adoption of anti-mosquito measures. Forty-six filaria control units were allotted to the participating States under the programme up to 1957-58. Thirty-nine units are now functioning and all the forty-six units are expected to function during 1959-60.

Trained personnel are needed for carrying out the Programme and

the Filaria Training Centre was started at Ernakulam. It has so far trained 70 medical officers and 109 filaria inspectors.

Leprosy

It is estimated that there are about 10 lakhs leprosy cases in India of which 2.5 lakhs are ineffective. The Leprosy Control Programme, launched towards the end of the First Five-Year Plan, is being continued. There are four treatment and study centres and 63 subsidiary centres in various States. The functions of the subsidiary centres include survey of a population of about 60,000 under each centre to detect early cases and carry out mass treatment with sulphones. The treatment and study centres, in addition to the functions of the subsidiary centres, conduct epidemiological surveys and scientific assessment of the results of the sulphone therapy.

The Union Government have made a provision of Rs. 35 lakhs during 1958-59 as their share of expenditure towards the programme. The States have been authorised to establish 28 new leprosy subsidiary centres during 1958-59 and it is proposed to open 20 more subsidiary centres during 1959-60.

A scheme for training 60 medical officers every year in leprosy work at the Medical College, Nagpur, was sanctioned during the year.

A Leprosy Advisory Committee, with the Union Health Minister as Chairman, was constituted in February, 1958 to review the working of the leprosy control schemes in different parts of the country and suggest measures for the improvement of the scheme.

Contributory Health Service Scheme

The four-year old contributory health service scheme for the Central Government servants in Delhi and New Delhi has become popular as indicated by the increase in attendance in the dispensaries. Up to October last year, the total attendance at the dispensaries stood at 31.35 lakhs as compared to 27.48 lakhs during the corresponding period of 1957. In recognition of the good services rendered by the Scheme and in response to popular demand, the Scheme was put on a permanent footing last year.

The re-organisation programme for the scheme aims at providing one dispensary for every 10,000 beneficiaries. The number served at present is about 4 lakhs and hence 40 dispensaries are proposed to be opened.

Family Planning

The main aim of the family planning programme in India is to raise the standard of living in the country to ensure the health and happiness of people. The Family Planning Programme, launched by the Government of India, made notable progress during 1958-59. Family Planning Boards have been formed in all the States, except Jammu & Kashmir. Full-time Family Planning Officers have been appointed in 10 States. As against the target of 150 urban and 600 rural clinics for 1958-59, 201 urban and 476 rural clinics have been opened up to November, 1958. Nearly 1,500 family planning workers have been trained at the various training centres.

The programme for 1959-60 includes provision of a large corps of trained workers, extension of education programme including provision for

family planning education leaders, and distribution of contraceptives gradually through all primary health centres and medical institutions.

National Water Supply & Sanitation Programme

In India a large percentage of the population has unprotected water-supply and hence water and filth-borne diseases like cholera, typhoid and dysentery take a heavy toll of life every year. Besides, the disposal of human excreta and waste water from human ablutions and manufacturing processes assume importance. To meet these problems, 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.

At present, there are about 275 urban and 206 rural schemes in progress under the Programme. A budget provision of Rs. 850 lakhs for urban, including Rs. 50 lakhs for corporation, and Rs. 200 lakhs for rural water supply schemes has been made during the current financial year. In the Second Plan, Rs. 40 crores, including Rs. 10 crores for corporation, have been set apart in the Central Plan for distribution as loans to the States. Provisions of Rs. 23 crores and Rs. 28 crores have also been made in States Plans for urban and rural water supply schemes respectively.

Health Education

The Central Health Education Bureau was established in 1955. The Bureau will have a Methods Division and a Media Division but at present only the Media Division is functioning. The Bureau produces Health education materials like pamphlets, posters, films, flashcards, etc. on health topics. During 1958, 7 pamphlets, 2 booklets and 7 posters were published. 7 publications were under print and 6 films under production.

Swasth Hind, the monthly journal of the Bureau, has completed two years of its publication. During 1958, 6 special issues on Family Planning, World Health Day, Contributory Health Service Scheme, Malaria Eradication, Children's Day and Health Education were brought out.

36 films and 59 filmstrips were added to the Bureau's film library. The demand on the library is considerable and 435 films and 56 filmstrips were loaned to 131 organisations during the year. The Bureau also prepared 10 talks on health subjects which were broadcast by the All-India Radio.

Primary Health Centres

Rural India did not receive adequate medical facilities before Independence. Today, the primary health centre has 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 the States.

Training

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. So far, 12 institutions have been upgraded. The scheme also provides for the payment of stipends to the students admitted to the upgraded institutions approved by the Government of India. During 1958-59, 89 candidates availed of the facilities offered at these upgraded departments as against 78 during 1957-58.

Besides, a scheme for the supply of equipment to medical colleges and research institutions has been included in the Second Plan. The aim is to give assistance to these institutions to get suitable equipment through the United States Technical Cooperation Mission.

Indigenous Systems of Medicine

Towards the development of indigenous systems of medicine, the Ministry of Health provided Rs. 100 lakhs during the Second Plan. A sum of Rs. 521.8 lakhs has been provided in the Second Plans of the States for a similar purpose. The State provision includes Rs. 221.49 lakhs earmarked for the improvement of the existing colleges of indigenous medicine and establishment of new ones. During 1958-59, a sum of Rs. 20.55 lakhs was allocated to various State Governments to meet the expenditure towards the establishment/expansion of institutions. Besides, Rs. 6,16,300 has been sanctioned as grants-in-aid for research and development of indigenous systems of medicine.

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CHAPTER XIII

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

IN the sphere of Commerce and Industry, the country had to face, during the year, 1958, many serious problems on account of the deterioration in the foreign exchange position. It has been found that increasing difficulties have been experienced to provide adequately for the import of raw material and capital goods to sustain the rising tempo of industrial production, owing to cuts in foreign exchange allocation. In spite of all this, during the year, there was further rise in output, an increase in industrial capacity, the setting up new lines of production and the initiation of important new projects, both in the public sector and in the private sector.

Industrial Production

A comparison of the figures of the year 1958 with 1957 shows an increase in production in a wide range of industries, chief among which are cement (5.60 million tons to 6.06 million tons), machine tools (Rs. 251 lakhs to Rs. 376 lakhs), sewing machines (167,500 to 205,000), power driven pumps (64,000 to 74,000), diesel engines (20,000 to 31,500), electric motors (469,000 H.P. to 623,000 H.P.), electric fans (524,000 to 634,000), bicycles (790,600 to 912,600), sulphuric acid (196,000 tons to 227,000 tons), Caustic soda, (43,000 tons to 57,000 tons), paper and board (210,000 tons to 253,000 tons), tyres and tubes, both Auto and Bicycle (161.30 lakhs to 180.50 lakhs numbers.)

Satisfactory as the broad picture is, it is necessary to draw attention to the decline in production in certain industries. The most important of these is the cotton textile industry. The output in 1958 was 4,927 million yards against 5,317 million yards in 1957, the main reason for which is a fall in consumer off-take resulting in the accumulation of stock with mills. A substantial reduction in the excise duty on all categories of cloth was, therefore, made to give relief to the industry. Loans amounting to Rs. 2.36 crores were sanctioned to the cotton textile industry by the National Industrial Development Corporation during 1958 to help in the programme of rehabilitation.

Apart from cotton textiles a fall in production was also recorded by the Automobile Industry, partly because of labour disputes and partly because of the cut in the foreign exchange for the import of raw materials and components. Likewise the shortage of foreign exchange reduced the availability both of steel as well as non-ferrous metals making it difficult for engineering industries to increase their output. It is a matter of some satisfaction, however, that in spite of these difficulties of foreign exchange the index of industrial production, if cotton textiles and sugar are excluded, shows an increase from 153.6 in 1957 to 160.8 in 1958. If cotton textiles

and sugar are included, the general index for the same periods shows an increase from 137.3 to 138.3.

The increase in production was partly due to better utilisation of existing capacity and partly to the increase in capacity resulting from programmes of expansion undertaken earlier. Many industrial goods began to be produced in the country for the first time in 1958, chief among which are compounded electroplating salts, activated carbon, sodium perborate and heat treatment salts, heavy industrial sewing machines, zig-zag sewing machines, staples, paper insulated power cables, mercury vapour lamps, PVR insulated aluminium cables and mica insulating bricks for steel projects.

Output in the public sector undertakings also was satisfactory and in many instances an appreciable increase in production was recorded. The most significant increases in public sector factories compared with the previous year were in machine tools (from 125.5 lakhs to 227.71 lakhs) (upto the 31st December, 1958), Penicillin (from 19.23 million mega units to 26.93 million mega units, and insecticides (from 316.83 tons to 1,130.400 tons) (Delhi only).

Development

The shortage of foreign exchange made it particularly difficult to release the resources necessary for the import of capital goods for new projects. Nevertheless, owing to the assistance received from friendly countries, it was possible to start a number of major projects. In the public sector, the most significant new development has been the formation of the Heavy Engineering Corporation which will be responsible for the setting up of a heavy foundry and a forge, a heavy machine building shop and a mining machinery works with the help of the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia. The Heavy Electrical Plant which is being set up at Bhopal with British collaboration is under active construction and the training school has started functioning. Other schemes of development in the public sector include an expansion of antibiotics production at Pimpri in technical collaboration with an American manufacturer and the expansion of Sindri and the setting up of a new plant at Nangal to augment the supplies of fertiliser.

Export Promotion

The effect of recession in economic activity in some of the highly industrialised countries of the world, which had begun to be felt in the last quarter of 1957, continued to affect adversely the country's export earning during the first five months of 1958, but from July, 1958 onwards, the trend can be described to have taken a hopeful turn. About Rs. 150 crores are provisionally recorded to have been earned from exports in the last quarter of 1958, as compared with around Rs. 148 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The fall in export earning in the early part of the year was due largely to the impact of unfavourable developments in the world economic situation, more particularly to the decline in commodity prices, and a shrinkage in the demand for industrial raw materials. Nevertheless, as

compared with other under-developed countries, Indian exports showed much greater resilience. Although the country's export earning must continue to depend for further improvement on the expansion of international trade, positive promotional measures which were taken in 1958 may be depended upon to produce increasingly better results in future. Manufacturers and exporters have combined with official representatives to form as many as eleven Export Promotion Councils, and Commodity Boards are paying increasing attention to export markets. The Directorate of Exhibitions and Commercial Publicity have been strengthened and the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics has been revitalised. The State Trading Corporation has played a notable role in expanding overseas markets and the Export Risks Insurance Corporation is now helping Indian exporters to venture into new fields. Increasing attention is also being paid in the field of production to generate larger exportable surpluses of Indian goods for which demand is being built up in foreign markets.

Small Scale and Village Industries

Arrangements have been made to look after small scale industries. There are now fifteen institutes, one for each State (including one for Delhi) which will function directly under the Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries. Eighty-five Industrial Estates costing about Rs. 10.71 crores had been sanctioned upto 31st March, 1959, of which Nineteen Estates have been completed.

Government sanctioned Rs. 15.87 crores to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission consisting of Rs. 7.99 crores as grants and Rs. 7.88 crores as loans for the year 1958-59.

Tea, Coffee & Rubber

The plantation industries recorded satisfactory progress. During the year 1958 the production of tea was 708 million pounds against 684 million pounds during the year 1957. Of this, 454 million pounds valued at nearly Rs. 123 crores were exported during the first eleven months of the year. The production of coffee also with an estimated crop of over 44,000 tons for 1958-59 as against 43,350 tons for 1957-58 was satisfactory. The production of rubber during the year 1958 was 24,328 tons, an increase of 561 tons over the previous year.

Legislation

During the year the Trade and Merchandise Marks Bill was introduced and passed by the Parliament. Other Parliamentary work of the Ministry included the introduction of the following bills:

- (1) The Trade and Merchandise Bill.
- (2) The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
- (3) The Orissa Weights and Measures (Delhi Repeal) Bill, 1958.
- (4) The Chartered Accountants Bill.
- (5) The Cost and Works Accountants Bill.

Company Law Administration

The Department of Company Law Administration is responsible for

the administration of the Companies Act, 1956.

A Statutory Report on the working of the Companies Act, is prepared under Section 638 of the Act and laid before both Houses of Parliament every year.

During the year, the administrative set up of the Department remained more or less unchanged. It was decided during the year to strengthen the Department to some extent to enable it to deal more effectively with cases of complaint and investigation into affairs of Companies.

Two Advisory Committees were set up in August, 1958 for a period of a year, one a Technical Advisory Committee to advise the Department on all major legal and accounting problems arising out of the administration of the Companies Act and the other called the Research Programme Committee to advise the Department on undertaking and developing suitable Statistical research programme relating to company finance and management.

The Regional Directorates who supervise the work of Regions continued to concentrate on Public Relations work in the principal centres of trade and industry in the country.

During the year, the Department ordered two new investigations under Section 235 and 237 of the Act, and examined 3 Inspectors' Reports. Prosecutions launched against companies and their officers for defaults committed under the Act during the first 10 months of the year, numbered 1,411.

Relating to oppression of minority interests, the Department received notices from the Courts in 23 cases under Section 400 of the Act during the year, and made representations in 6 cases on behalf of the Government giving the facts as were available with it. The Department received 54 appeals against refusal to register or transfer of shares by companies from the shareholders.

During the period of December, 1957 to November, 1958, approval of loans under Section 295 of the Act was given on 24 applications for Rs. 72.72 lakhs and to inter-company investments under Section 372 on 12 applications for Rs. 169.31 lakhs. Up to the end of November, 1958, the Government have received 4406 applications under the Sections enumerated in Section 411 of the Act. The total number of applications decided upto that date was 4141.

The Department issued directions in 191 cases to the Registrars of Companies to declare the companies concerned defunct under Section 560 of the Act.

A special Cell to attend to the matters relating to Government companies has been created in the Department to help the Government departments and the Government companies in solving the problems arising in the course of their complying with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

During the year, the Research & Statistics Division in collaboration with the Accounts Sections of the Department has undertaken several

studies on different aspects of the working of joint stock companies in this country. Another major work in respect of which considerable progress has been made is the collection and analysis of data relating to Managing Agencies in India.

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CHAPTER XIV

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

THERE has been, during the twelfth year of freedom, considerable progress made in the sphere of transport and communications. The number of post offices and telegraph offices and telephones has increased, providing more facilities to people and extending them to remote corners of the country. In the matter of road laying, building bridges and means of transport, there has been steady development linking up inaccessible places. In respect of civil aviation there has been marked improvement and facilities provided which enable quick movement. A review of developments in all these spheres will reveal remarkable progress.

The Posts and Telegraphs Department recorded steady progress in all the spheres of its activity during the year. The number of persons employed by the Department on 31st March, 1959, exceeded 333,000. During 1958-59 the Department handled 3,500 million postal articles, booked nearly 34 million telegrams and put through about 25 million effective trunk calls.

Post Offices

Post Offices in rural areas continued to be opened during 1958-59 in accordance with the policy announced in June, 1953. The total number of Post Offices in existence on 31st March, 1958 was 61,886. During the period from 1st April to 31st January, 1959, 1,947 new Post Offices were opened and another 1,491 Post Offices were opened by 31st March, 1959.

Extension of Postal facilities in rural areas during 2nd Plan Period: Government orders have been issued on 18-2-59 liberalising some of the existing conditions for opening new Post Offices in rural areas with effect from 1-3-1959. The distance condition for opening a Post Office has been reduced from 3 to 2 miles, *i.e.*, a Post Office will be opened in villages which are headquarters of C.D. Projects or N.E.S. Blocks on the existing conditions provided the nearest Post Office does not exist within 2 miles.

In order to achieve the objective of accelerated delivery service in rural areas, certain standards have been laid down to serve as a rough guide.

Savings Bank: The facility of acceptance of cheques for deposit and withdrawal was in effect from April, 1958.

Cumulative Time Deposits: With effect from 2nd January, 1959 a new Scheme called the 'Cumulative Time Deposits' has been introduced. Under this scheme, there shall be two types of Accounts *viz.*, 5 years and 10 years.

Air Parcel Service with Foreign countries: A direct Air Parcel Service was introduced from India to Ghana with effect from the 1st July, 1958.

Insured Airmail Letter Services as well as Insured Air Parcel Services were introduced to Belgium, Denmark, France, Hong Kong and Sweden.

Settlement of Post Office Savings Bank Accounts and Postal Certificates:—Claims of Displaced Persons: Depositors in Post Office Savings Bank Accounts and holders of Postal Certificates who could not register their claims for transfer of their pre-partition accounts and holdings from Pakistan to India were afforded another opportunity to register their claims during the period from 15th May, 1958 to 14th November, 1958.

A procedure for transfer of Postal Certificates hypothecated as Security from Pakistan to India and *vice-versa* has also been finalised and claims in respect of the same are being registered with effect from 1st August, 1958.

Telegraphs

The liberalised policy to open telegraph offices continued to be operative.

During the period from 1st April, 1958 to 30th November, 1958, 142 telegraph offices have been opened. About 125 more telegraph offices were opened by 31st March, 1959. Thus the number of telegraph offices on 31st March, 1959, was about 6,000.

The main telegraph net work in the country was expanded by approximately 11,000 channel miles during the period from 1st April, 1958 to 30th November, 1958.

Tape Relay Exchange: The Tape Relay Exchange installed at Bombay Central Telegraph Office continued to work satisfactorily.

Faster Delivery System: In order to expedite the delivery of telegrams, senders have now been allowed to have their messages telephoned to the addressees.

Telegrams in Devanagari Script: The total number of offices (including Railway Offices) handling telegrams in Devanagari script was by the end of December, 1958, 1,400. The number of telegrams booked during the first half of the current year (1958-59) was 18,999.

Printogram Service: The number of subscribers to Printogram Service at Bombay has increased from 23 to 26.

Telephones

The total number of telephones as on 31st March, 1958 was 347,000 which increased by 29,000 from 1st April 1958 to 31st December, 1958. The total number by 31st March, 1959 was approximately 388,000.

46 new Telephone Exchanges were opened between 1-4-58 and 31st January, 1959.

Own your Telephone Scheme:—The total number of applicants who made deposits under this scheme upto 31st October, 1958 was 33,475 and the total amount collected upto that date was Rs. 7,59,69,500. The total number of telephone connections provided under the scheme was 33,147.

Telecommunication Research Centre: The Research Organisation successfully took up several important designs. A very large number of items of equipment required by the Posts and Telegraphs Department and

Railways in connection with the A.C. Electrification Scheme was taken up and successfully completed. The equipment is expected to be produced in the Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore.

Wireless

On receipt of a request from the Bhakra Dam authorities wireless stations were opened on rent and guarantee basis in the catchment area of Bhakra Dam for flood warning purposes. Flood warning messages transmitted from Lhasa continued to be received during the flood season at Darjeeling and those messages were retransmitted to Gauhati and Dibrugarh.

Wireless Monitoring Organisation detected three cases of unlicensed wireless transmitters which were being used for broadcasting market quotations.

To exercise greater check on unlicensed possession and use of Radio sets a number of measures were adopted with effect from 1st November, 1958.

The procedure for renewal of Broadcast Receiver licenses has been simplified by printing an abbreviated renewal application on the license form itself. In the light of actual experience certain modifications of the above measures are contemplated.

Workshops Organisation

During the year 1958 the production in all the three Workshops has been stepped up by improving production techniques and the working conditions. A nucleus sales organisation has been set up in the Workshops.

General

Propagation of Hindi: In view of the importance of the propagation of Hindi, the P. & T. Department is making efforts to acquaint the Staff with a working knowledge of Hindi.

The latest edition of the Hindi Pocket Guide has been issued. Orders have also been issued to publish Telephone Directories in Hindi at certain important places.

Commemorative Stamps—Special issues of Stamps were brought out on the following occasions:

- (i) 50th year of the Steel Industry in India ;
- (ii) Birth Centenary of Bharat Ratna Dr. D.K. Karve ;
- (iii) Silver Jubilee of the Indian Air Force ;
- (iv) Birth Centenary of the late Shri Bipinchandra Pal ;
- (v) Children's Day (1958) ;
- (vi) Birth Centenary of the late Acharya Jagdish Chandra Bose;
and
- (vii) India-1958 Exhibition.

Transport

For ensuring proper coordination between the different forms of transport on the one hand and Central and State Transport policies on the other, the Government of India have set up the following bodies in place of the Transport Advisory Council, Central Board of Transport and the Standing Committee of the Central Board of Transport:—

- (i) Transport Development Council.
- (ii) Road and Inland Water Transport Advisory Committee.
- (iii) Central Transport Coordination Committee.

Ports

For the first time in recent years, the overall traffic load on major ports rose to levels so high that the available port facilities were severely strained. In 1957-58, 31 million tons were handled as against 27.4 million tons during 1956-57.

The Capital Budget for 1959-60 contains a provision of Rs. 185 lakhs for the Kandla Port Project, Rs. 26.50 lakhs for the development of the Township of Gandhidham, Rs. 85 lakhs for financing the capital works at Vizagapatam Port, Rs. 210 lakhs for loan assistance to the major ports of Calcutta, Bombay and Cochin, Rs. 35 lakhs for assistance to the maritime states for the development of minor ports, Rs. 30 lakhs for the establishment of a Dredger-cum-Survey Launch Pool for Minor ports and Rs. 5 lakhs for the development of minor ports in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Shipping

During the year 1958, Indian Shipping continued to make steady progress. The total tonnage on the Indian Registry which stood at 5.82 lakhs gross tons on 31st December, 1957 reached 6.30 lakhs gross tons by December, 1958. The annual Reports of the major Indian Shipping Companies for the year under review, show that their working results were, on the whole, satisfactory. Two new loans, totalling Rs. 107 lakhs, were granted during the year, raising the total loans granted so far to private sector shipping companies during the Second Plan to Rs. 1407.61 lakhs.

Training Ship "Dufferin" : In order to keep pace with the increasing demand for Deck Apprentices, the annual intake of the Training Ship was increased from 60 to 75 boys from the academic year, 1958.

Marine Engineering Training : To meet the increasing demand for trained junior engineers, the annual intake in the D.M.E.T. has also been increased from 50 to 65.

Nautical and Engineering College : Coaching classes for Part 'A' of the 2nd class Engineer's Certificate of Competency which were suspended since 1953, have been re-opened.

Ratings Training Establishments : The three Ratings Training Establishments viz., T.S. 'BHADRA', Calcutta, T.S. 'NAU LAKSHI', Navlakshi and T.S. 'MEKHALA', Vizag, continued to do useful work.

Welfare of Seamen : The report of the Special Sub-Committee for Seamen's welfare in ports has been considered by the Main Sub-Committee of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers and it will be placed before the National Welfare Board for Seafarers at its next meeting.

Shipping Coordination Committee : In order to make fuller use of Indian ships for the transport of Government cargoes and help conserve the foreign exchange position and develop Indian Shipping, a committee known as the "Shipping Coordination Committee" was set up by the Government.

Deck Passenger Welfare Activities : During the year under review,

a Deck Passenger Welfare Committee was appointed for the port of Nagapattinam.

Revision of Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923: A comprehensive Merchant Shipping Act, amending and consolidating the existing law relating to Merchant Shipping was passed by the Parliament and received the assent of the President on the 30th October, 1958.

Hindustan Shipyard

During the year 1957-58, the Hindustan Shipyard (Private) Ltd., Visakhapatnam, delivered three ships and a tug. In the year 1958-59 todate, the Shipyard has delivered one ship and launched four ships.

The Yard has practically completed the first phase of development works costing about Rs. 204 lakhs and has made good progress in regard to the second phase of development works approved by Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 56 lakhs.

The question of establishing a second Shipbuilding Yard in India is still under the consideration of the Government.

Light Houses

Steady progress has been maintained in respect of the capital and development works scheduled for the year. Two new light houses were established and three existing lighthouses were improved. Eight light-buoys were laid in Vizag Harbour for facilitating night navigation in that harbour.

Inland Water Transport

The Second Five-Year Plan's provision of Rs. 300 lakhs for the development of I.W.T. has been reduced to Rs. 142 lakhs by the Planning Commission.

The Inland Water Transport Committee under the chairmanship of Shri B.K. Gokhale, I.C.S. (Retd.) submitted certain interim recommendations.

During the year under review, the Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board, started a country-boat towing service between Patna and Chapra and it performed 32 trips from 11th January, 1958 to 30th July, 1958.

Road Transport

Proposals for the amendment of the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1958 have been finalised.

The Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950, was extended to the new State of Mysore and Himachal Pradesh during the year. The Governments of Mysore and Bihar have finalised their proposals for setting up Corporations in their States.

The Ad Hoc Committee set up to advise Government on the reorganisation of the transport administrative set-up in the States has completed its work. The report of the Committee is expected very shortly.

A scheme for the setting up of transport cooperatives for running goods transport services has been prepared.

With the setting up of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, the control

of the Delhi Transport Service was transferred to the Corporation from 7th April, 1958. The Delhi Transport Service is now functioning as a unit of the Corporation and is known as "Delhi Transport Undertaking."

Road Development: The total length of extra-municipal roads in the country increased from 3,20,000 miles at the end of 1955-56 to 3,28,000 miles at the end of 1956-57.

The road mileage targets laid down in the Nagpur Plan are estimated to have been fully achieved by now and it is expected that by 1961, the lengths of surfaced and unsurfaced roads will be about 1,44,000 and 2,35,000 miles respectively, giving an average spread of about 30 miles per 100 sq. miles of area. The road system will, however, still remain deficient in respect of road surfaces of bridges.

New Long term Road Development Plan for India: A report of Road Development to cater to the needs of the country for the 20-year period from the commencement of the Third Five-Year Plan, has been prepared by a Committee of Chief Engineers. The report, which is now under consideration with the Government of India, aims at increasing by the end of 1980-81 the total length of roads from 3,79,000 miles (expected at the end of 1960-61) to 6,57,000 miles. The achievement of the targets envisaged in the Plan will raise the average road mileage to 52 miles per 100 sq. miles of area. The implementation of the Plan will involve an expenditure of about Rs. 5,200 crores. The Plan is being examined by the Government of India in consultation with State Governments.

National Highways: A sum of Rs. 8.7 crores is expected to be spent on the development of National Highways during 1958-59 against a total provision of Rs. 55 crores (now reduced to Rs. 45 crores) made in the Second Five-Year Plan. In physical terms, about 110 miles of missing links and bye-passes and 4 major bridges and 4 minor bridges were constructed, about 575 miles of existing sections improved and provided with one lane asphalted carriageway and about 225 miles of improved sections widened to two lane-carriageways during the period from January, 1958 to the 31st December, 1958.

Roads other than National Highways: The total provision included in the Second Five-Year Plan is Rs. 14.32 crores. Against this provision, an expenditure of about Rs. 326 lakhs is expected to be incurred on those roads during 1958-59.

Work is progressing according to schedule on the various schemes included in the Plan in all the Union Territories and other areas.

Roads of Economic or Inter-State Importance: One hundred and sixty miles of new roads have been constructed and 234 miles of existing roads improved in the various States with a total expenditure of Rs. 300 lakhs.

Central Road Fund: During 1958-59 alone schemes worth Rs. 333.84 lakhs were approved for being financed from the Central Road Fund Allocations.

Tourism

Since 1949, considerable attention has been given to the develop-

ment of tourist traffic which is an important source of foreign exchange and a promoter of international understanding.

With a view to providing more effective coordination at the Centre, the Government of India in March, 1958, created a separate Tourist Department in the Ministry of Transport and Communications for dealing exclusively with matters concerning tourism in India.

A Tourist Development Council including representatives of the public, the travel trade, the Central and State Governments was constituted in February, 1958 and advises the Government on tourist problems.

Concessional tickets are offered by the Railways for roundtrip journeys and circular tours. Special concessions are given to students and pilgrims as well as to tourists visiting hill resorts during summer.

Tourist information material in the form of guide books, pamphlets, folders, maps, posters and picture-postcards is being brought out. An illustrated magazine entitled "*Traveller in India*" is issued every month and distributed among the travel traders overseas. Travel films are also made for distribution and exhibition abroad.

The revenue from tourist traffic during 1955 was estimated at Rs. 10.6 crores. The earnings during 1956 and 1957 as estimated by the Reserve Bank of India are Rs. 15.5 crores and Rs. 16.00 crores respectively.

The Central and some of the State Governments have formulated plans to provide for the development of tourism. The programme envisages additional accommodation, transport and recreational facilities at important tourist centres, especially those situated in out-of-the-way places.

Civil Aviation

Civil Aviation in India continued to make steady progress during 1958-59.

During the year 1958, the Indian Airlines Corporation and the Air-India International Corporation continued to make steady progress in the field of internal and international air services respectively.

The second batch of five Viscount aircraft, ordered by the Indian Airlines Corporation, was received during the year. At the end of December, 1958, the operating fleet of the Corporation consisted of 61 Dakotas, 6 Skymasters, 5 Herons and 10 Viscounts. The Viscounts are now operating on the major trunk routes and on routes to the neighbouring countries, as indicated below:

1. Delhi/Calcutta/Delhi (morning)
2. Delhi/Calcutta/Delhi (evening)
3. Calcutta/Rangoon/Calcutta
4. Bombay/Delhi/Bombay (morning)
5. Bombay/Delhi/Bombay (evening)
6. Bombay/Karachi/Bombay
7. Bombay/Madras/Colombo/Madras/Bombay
8. Bombay/Calcutta/Bombay
9. Delhi/Hyderabad/Madras/Hyderabad/Delhi
10. Calcutta/Madras/Calcutta

With effect from the 15th June, 1958 the Corporation introduced revised passenger fares, based on the recommendations of the Air Transport Council. The Corporation also introduced a revised route pattern progressively in three stages with effect from 1st August, 1958; 1st October 1958; and 15th October, 1958.

The Indian Airlines Corporation have introduced an "Austerity Service" on Calcutta, Agartala, Khowal, Kamalpur, Kailashahar route from 1st February, 1959.

Air-India International Corporation

The A.I.I. Corporation acquired two new Super Constellation air-craft, 1049-Gs, during the year, after selling the fleet of three Constellations, 749-As. The present fleet of the Corporation thus consists of ten Super Constellations. The three boeing 707 jet aircraft, on order, are expected to be delivered in January/March 1960.

The A.I.I. introduced a regular scheduled service between Delhi and Moscow from the 15th August, 1958, on a weekly frequency.

Under an arrangement with M/s Seaboard & Western Airlines, a weekly scheduled freighter service between India and U.K. was started on the 15th November, 1958. This arrangement will be in force upto 31st March, 1960.

The Civil Aviation Department controls 84 aerodromes. A steady progress was maintained in the provision of ground facilities for the operation of air services.

To meet the growing requirements of international air services, measures for the development and augmentation of radio communication and navigational facilities and for the implementation of planned programme were taken by the Government during the year 1958.

The Civil Aviation Trading Centre, Allahabad, comprising of Flying, Aerodrome, Engineering and Communications Schools with an allied repair and overhaul organisation continued to provide efficient training facilities for various categories of aviation personnel.

At the end of 1958, there were 14 subsidised flying clubs in India.

Subsidy was continued to be given to the Delhi Gliding Club. The three Government Gliding Centres at Allahabad, Bangalore and Poona continued to provide training facilities in glider flying. A grant of Rs. 20,000 was paid to the Delhi Gliding Club during 1957-58. The expenditure incurred on the three Government Gliding Centres during the same period was Rs. 1,23,041.

Air Agreements

A Bilateral Air Transport Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the Republic of Lebanon was signed in New Delhi on 13th March, 1958. An agreement relating to air services was signed at New Delhi on 2nd June, 1958 between the Government of India and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic. Under the Agreement, Air India International and Aeroflot are entitled to operate air services, in both directions on the route Moscow-Tashkent-Amritsar-Delhi.

Discussions were held in New Delhi from 12th to 28th January, 1959 between the representatives of the Government of the United Kingdom and the representatives of the Government of India in regard to air services operated under the India-U.K. Air Agreement. The Inter-Governmental Air Services Agreement provides for these periodical reviews.

Meteorology

The India Meteorological Department continued to provide weather services to various interests. The scientific activities of the department in Meteorology and other Geophysical subjects, such as Solar Physics, Geomagnetism, Ionosphere and Seismology, were maintained as usual.

As a part of the programme of extension and modernisation of aeronautical ground services and meteorological facilities at important aerodromes, one high power Japanese Storm-Detecting Radar was installed at Dum Dum in replacement of the low power Dacca radar.

Weather bulletins for mercantile and naval ships were issued regularly. Special weather bulletins for the benefit of a number of Himalayan expeditions were issued for broadcast by the All India Radio. A revised scheme for the Broadcast of weather warnings as well as weather bulletins for the general public from the All India Radio stations was introduced during the year.

189 Hydrometeorological observatories were functioning under the department during the year.

Seismological observations and publication of the data were continued.

The second issue of the *Indian Ephemeris* and *Nautical Almanac* relating to the year 1959 was published. *Rashtriya Panchang* for the second year of new Indian calendar namely 1880 *Saka Era*, was published in Hindi and nine regional languages as well as in English and Sanskrit.

Overseas Communications Service

The Overseas Communications Service is responsible for handling India's external telecommunications services. This service was taken over by the Government of India on January 1, 1947 and has now 58 direct Radio Services with foreign countries as against six prior to nationalisation.

In addition to these direct services, overseas telegraph facilities are available to all the other countries of the world, via the International Submarine Cable and Radio Telegraph networks with which India is linked.

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CHAPTER XV

RAILWAYS

THE railway system in India is the "life-line" of our country. In the great national endeavour to industrialise our country speedily and develop our economy at a rapid pace, the expansion of the railways is an essential factor. Apart from the great demand from passenger traffic which is being increasingly met, there is the progressive demand for the movement of goods. There is thus imperative need for expanding this life line. The Government, aware of this, is trying, in a growing measure, to meet the demands of the situation.

On March 31, 1958, it had a route mileage of 34,889. The total investments in all railways in India, including non-Government railways and lines under construction, amounted to Rs. 1441 52 crores.

Daily, the Indian railways carry about 4,000,000 passengers or about one per cent of the country's population. Daily, for their convenience, they operate over 7,000 trains, of which about 4,500 are passenger trains which serve 6500 railway stations. In the transportation of goods, the country's dependence on the railways is even more complete and keeps growing.

Route Mileage

The route mileage of the Indian railways increased to 34,889 by March 31, 1958 from 33,985 route miles at the time of Partition. Since Independence, nearly 1,200 miles of new lines have been constructed, in addition to restoration, during the First Plan period, of 430 miles of lines dismantled during the last war.

Volume of Traffic

The following statement indicates the increase that has occurred in the volume of traffic since 1948-49:

	1948-49*	1957-58	% increase
	(Millions)	(Millions)	
Passengers originating	1,160	1,410	21
Passenger miles	38,476	43,043	9
Tons originating	81.9	132.1	61
Ton miles	22,724	44,861	93

As against 92.76 million passenger train miles operated during 1948-49, the train miles operated during 1957-58 totalled to 121.38 million—an increase of 31 per cent. Similarly, on the goods side, the train miles during 1957-58 worked out to 91.01 million against 61.60 million during 1948-49, representing an increase of 48 per cent.

The following are some of the important steps taken by the railways

*Includes Cutch, Dholpur, Jaipur, Rajasthan, Scindia, Saurashtra and Barsi Light Railways

to meet the increased traffic demand:

(i) Provision of facilities for increasing line and yard capacities by opening of new crossing stations, extension of loops, remodelling of yards, doubling of sections etc. (ii) Expansion of workshop and building of new workshops; (iii) Increase of wagon availability by reduction in detention of wagons at marshalling and terminal yards and transshipment points; (iv) Utilisation of heavier type of engines, wherever possible, to permit running of longer and heavier trains; (v) Placing on line of additional rolling stock; and (vi) Running of additional express goods trains on important sections.

Vigorous measures continue to be taken by the railways to increase the efficiency of operation and secure better utilisation of the rolling stock. The results are reflected in the net ton miles per wagon day index, which is universally accepted as a reliable index of operational efficiency. On the broad gauge, the net ton miles per wagon day increased from an average of 570 in 1956-57 to 586 in 1957-58 and on the metre gauge from 210 to 225 miles during the same period.

Self-Sufficiency

Further progress has been made in the direction of self-sufficiency in railway equipment. At the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, production has been stabilised at an average of 14 W.G. locomotives per month.

The Integral Coach Factory at Perambur is equipped to manufacture in single shift 350 coaches per annum. With the introduction of a second shift the production is expected to rise to about 600 coaches per annum. The factory is now producing furnished coaches also.

Passenger Amenities

Provision of certain basic amenities at all stations irrespective of their size, arrangements for advance booking of third class seats, separate accommodation for long distance passengers travelling above 150 miles up to 300, 301 miles to 500 and over 500 miles and extension of sleeping accommodation to third class passengers, were some of the more important amenities provided to passengers.

With a view to partially reduce overcrowding, 71 new passenger trains were introduced during 1957-58. In the year 1958-59, upto December, 1958, 45 trains were introduced on the broad gauge and 13 on the metre gauge. The run of 18 broad gauge trains, 36 metre gauge trains and 2 narrow gauge trains was extended in 1957-58. A number of new suburban services were also introduced on various railways. Twentyeight electric suburban trains were introduced on the Eastern Railway upto December 1, 1958. With the introduction of such new trains and extensions the daily train mileage increased by about 15,000 miles in the two-year period 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Holiday camping coaches are provided to railway passengers at important holiday centres. They are being provided in greater number where retiring rooms are not available.

Janata trains are run for the exclusive use of third class passengers. The fully air-conditioned express trains between Delhi on the one hand and

Howrah, Bombay and Madras on the other hand have now been operating for nearly three years. Departmental catering continues to grow in popularity.

The actual expenditure on rail-users' amenities during 1950-51 and 1957-58 was as follows

1950-51	Rs. 2.73 crores
1957-58	Rs. 3.23 crores

Staff Welfare

On March 31, 1958, the number of employees under the Indian Government railways, including those employed for construction work, was 1,111,026. The cost of the staff during 1957-58 was Rs. 172.94 crores. The corresponding figures for 1938-39 were 641,099 and Rs. 35.08 crores.

Rs. 50 crores have been allotted for staff quarters and staff welfare under the Second Plan. Of these, about Rs. 30 crores will be used for construction of new staff quarters and for the improvement of existing quarters, Rs. 5 crores will be used for new townships created in connection with new workshops and Rs. 15 crores for staff welfare works such as institutes, hospitals, modernisation of colonies, roads, lighting and water supply. During 1957-58, Rs. 11.03 crores were spent on staff quarters and staff amenities.

About 64,500 staff quarters are expected to be provided during the Second Plan period. During 1957-58, 15,006 quarters were constructed.

For the benefit of railwaymen or their families suffering from tuberculosis, 45 chest clinics were functioning and the number of hospital beds for such sufferers was increased to 730 during 1957-58.

Orders have been issued for the setting up of 500 additional primary schools on austerity standards for the benefit of the children of railway employees. To ensure a feeling of discipline, all children studying in railway primary schools will be required to wear common uniforms of a simple style. The uniform will be supplied free to children of railway employees drawing less than Rs. 200 per month.

Schemes for setting up 13 subsidised hostels for the children of railway employees have been approved. About 1500 students are proposed to be accommodated in these.

The per capita contribution to the staff benefit fund has been increased from Rs. 2.00 to Rs. 4.00 from April 1, 1958. During 1956-57, about 1900 applications were received for the grant of technical scholarships and 998 scholarships were awarded and the expenditure was Rs. 4 lakhs.

Financial Results

A picture of railway finances since 1948-49 is available from the following table. In making a comparison with the 1948-49 figures, it would be borne in mind that there have been changes in the mileage due to the taking over of company railways, ex-States' railways and the opening of new lines during the period:

(crores of rupees)

	1948-49	Actuals 1957-58	Revised Estimates 1958-59	Budget Estimates 1959-60
Gross traffic receipts	213.10	379.78	394.38	422.03
Earnings from passengers	84.00	119.10	116.30	118.30
Other coachings	18.66	24.23	24.45	24.00
Goods earnings	108.29	229.67	245.83	272.58
Sundries	4.09	8.41	8.65	8.40
Suspense	-1.94	-1.64	-0.85	-1.25
Total ordinary working expenses	158.78	264.17	274.22	283.71
Appreciation to Depreciation Fund	11.58	45.00	45.00	45.00
Dividend to General Demands	7.34	44.40	50.03	54.41
Surplus	19.98	13.38	13.00	21.19

Five-Year Plans

As against the total of Rs. 400 crores allotted to the railways during the First Plan period, Rs. 423.55 crores were actually spent. It was mainly a plan of rehabilitation. The Second Plan outlay of Rs. 1125 crores will enable the railways to move approximately 168 million tons at the end of the Second Plan period. It envisages an increase of 15 per cent in passenger traffic in the same period. It provides for 842 miles of new line, doubling of 1607 miles of track, electrification of 1442 miles, renewal of 8,000 miles of track and purchase of 2,364 locomotives, 11,575 coaches and 107,247 wagon (4 wheeler) units.

The actual expenditure on works during 1957-58, the second year of the Second-Plan period, was Rs. 251.47 crores and the approximate value of works approved upto 1958-59 amounts to Rs. 1186.93 crores, including a sizeable "throw forward" from the First Plan.

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CHAPTER XVI

DEFENCE SERVICES

THE twelfth year of freedom (1958-59) saw the Government of India further intensify their efforts to achieve self-sufficiency in the country's defence requirements and to modernise her Armed Forces.

It was a period of extensive activity directed towards stepping up defence production in order to reduce the country's dependence on foreign imports to the barest minimum. There was substantial 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 new items of stores and equipment, as well as those for consumption by civil trade and other Government departments, has been undertaken.

Some of the more important of such items were 35 m.m. strip film projector, 35-m.m sound projector, '315 sporting rifle, 12-bore shot-gun, double-barrel ejector-type gun, signal crank for the Railways, heavy and intricate steel-castings for sugarmill components, phosphorbronze rolled sections and hydraulic surface-grinder (18"). Prototypes of pressure-cooker, automatic coffee-machine, Meccano set, blood-pressure testing instrument, stethoscope, hypodermic syringe, cowdung gas-generating plant, window air-conditioning unit, self-propelled mechanical plough, pathological microscope, and Capstan lathe (1½"), were also successfully manufactured.

Several other items of military and civil use are at present in the process of experimenting and, after their manufacture has been satisfactorily conducted, bulk production will be started. The value of civil trade work done during the year is estimated at approximately Rs. 3 crores. It has been Government's constant endeavour to increase utilisation of idle capacity available in these factories. As a result of these efforts, there has been substantial saving in foreign exchange.

The recommendations made by a conference of representatives of the Services and of the Production and Inspection and Research and Development Organisations, held to ascertain ways and means of accelerating production are being gradually implemented. Steps have also been taken to establish manufacture of Service stores and equipment under licence from foreign firms. An agreement was concluded with Messrs. MAN of West Germany for the progressive manufacture in the country of multi-fuel three-ton trucks. A similar agreement was reached with Messrs. Komatsu Manufacturing Company of Japan for the production of certain types of tractors.

Aircraft and Electronics

Encouraging progress was maintained at the Hindustan Aircraft (Private) Ltd., in the establishment of manufacture of the *Gnat* transonic jet aircraft and *Orpheus* jet engines under licence contracts with Messrs.

Folland Aircraft Ltd., and Messrs. Bristol Aero-Engines, Ltd., of the U.K. respectively. An ultra-light two-seater aircraft, *Pushpak*, was also developed by the factory during the year, and it has already made successful flights. Other work at the HAL has included the manufacture of fighters and trainers for the Air Force, the repair and overhaul of aircraft for the Navy, the Air Force and the Airlines Corporation and the building of rail-coaches and bus bodies.

The Bharat Electronics (Private) Ltd., set up five years ago, primarily to meet the needs of Government departments in respect of electronic and radar equipment, has steadily increased production from year to year. It went up from Rs. 6 lakhs in 1956-57 to Rs. 28 lakhs in 1957-58.

At present, the equipment within the production programme of the Company includes medium-power high-frequency transmitters, general-purpose receivers, mobile and portable trans-receivers, transmitters for meteorological observations, pre-amplifiers for broadcasting and components like crystals, transformers, coils and chokes. Efforts are now being made to include items of equipment other than those manufactured by Messrs. Compagnie General-de-Telegraphique Sans Fil, the French collaborators of the BEL, in the programme. An agreement was recently concluded with a foreign firm for the manufacture of a certain type of equipment required by the Defence Services. Negotiations are also in progress with certain other firms for the manufacture of other equipment.

With a view to publicising and popularising the civil trade activities of the Ordnance Factories and other Defence industries, a Defence Production Exhibition was organised in Delhi in September and a Defence Pavilion was set up at the 'India 1958' Exhibition.

Research and Development

Considerable progress was made during the year by the Research and Development Organisation, which was formed by the integration of the Defence Science Organisation and the Technical Development Establishments of all the three Services. It is responsible for research, design and development work relating to armament and ammunition for the three Services and for the standardisation of Defence stores and equipment. Every effort was made to encourage collaboration between scientists and Service officers and co-ordination of Defence research activities with scientific work in the National Laboratories and other research institutions in the country.

The Directorate of Technical Development and Production (Air), which is concerned with research on aircraft, and the Fire Adviser have been brought within the R. and D. Organisation, which is under the overall charge of the Scientific Adviser to the Defence Minister. The other activities taken on by this set-up include the Weapons Evaluation Group and the Guided Weapons Study Team and Radar Research Unit. Besides the technical establishments, there are under it several research laboratories, like the Defence Science Laboratory, Delhi, the Naval Chemical and Metallurgical Laboratory, Bombay, the Naval Physical Laboratory,

Cochin. Recently, a few new links in the chain of Defence Laboratories under the R. and D. Organisation were set up. The corner-stone was laid of an Aeronautical Test Laboratory at the Base Repair Depot of the Air Force Maintenance Command at Kanpur. A Gas Turbine Research Centre was also started at the Air Force Station, Kanpur, in collaboration with the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. A Defence Science Laboratory was opened at Jodhpur to study the performance of weapons and equipment under conditions of dry heat. A high-altitude laboratory is proposed to be started at Mussoorie. The Institute of Armament Studies, established at Kirkee in 1952, provides adequate facilities for a comprehensive scientific study of, and teaching in, the principles of and performance of weapons and equipment.

Auxiliary Forces

The auxiliary forces in 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 allround progress during the year.

Territorial Army: This is truly a citizens' army because it is largely composed of persons who are not professional soldiers but citizens. The TA scheme was so designed as to enable the youth of the country to receive military training in spare time without interfering with their civilian avocations. The role of the TA, in brief, is to relieve the regular Army of static duties and support civil power in an emergency, to provide coastal and anti-aircraft defence and to make units available for the Regular Army, if and when required. The arms and services that the TA, consisting of provincial and urban units, is composed of are Artillery, Engineer, Signals, Infantry, Medical Corps and EME.

Lok Sahayak Sena : This was established in 1955 with the object of instilling a sense of discipline among able bodied citizens between 18 to 40 years. It provides them elementary military training. Although, unlike the TA there is no obligation for the LSS trainees to be called up for active service, 99 per cent of the trainees have signed a pledge declaring their willingness to serve the nation as and when called upon to do so.

Auxiliary Air Force : There are now five squadrons of the Auxiliary Air Force at Bombay, Madras, Allahabad, Calcutta and Delhi, as counterparts of the TA units in the Air Force. The Delhi Squadron was recently equipped with jet fighter aircraft to become the first operational squadron of the AAF.

National Cadet Corps : The National Cadet Corps which came into being in 1943, has recorded steady expansion from year to year. Its strength on March 31, 1959, was in the region of 4,950 officers and 1.87 lakh cadets. Due to new raisings, it represents a significant increase of 450 officers and 27,300 cadets over the previous year.

One N.C.C. officer and 11 cadets of the Senior Division Naval Wing travelled in INS 'Delhi' when it took part in the summer exercises of the Indian Fleet in May-July 1958. Glider training was introduced for cadets

of the Senior Division Air Wing in Poona and Hyderabad. Aero-modelling and glider training were also started for cadets of the Girls Division Senior Wing at several places.

With a view to affording an opportunity to N.C. cadets from different parts of the country to get together, two all-India summer camps were organised this year at Dehra Dun and Bangalore as against one at Srinagar in 1958. With a view to encouraging cadets to acquire a spirit of adventure by undertaking trekking expeditions in mountainous terrain and developing interest in outdoor life, four special training courses for cadets of the Senior Division were organised this year at Ootacamund, Darjeeling, Gulmarg and Manali.

Four NCC cadets of the Senior Division—two from the Army Wing and one each from the Naval and Air Wings—visited Australia in response to an invitation. Eight cadets from the Commonwealth countries visited India on the occasion of the Republic Day celebrations.

The Auxiliary Cadet Corps, which started functioning in 1952, was 15,475 teachers and 8.42 lakh cadets strong on March 31, 1959.

Foreign Assignments

As the Defence Minister has often emphasised, the country's Armed Forces "are conceived, conditioned and organised primarily to safeguard her frontiers on land, at sea, and in the air, and not for any military adventures abroad." They have, however, not hesitated to go abroad, though not with the idea of coveting any foreign territory but in the interest of preservation of world peace.

The team of 71 Service officers sent to the Lebanon to form part of UN Observation Group for keeping a watch over any infiltrations from across the borders has since returned on completion of this international assignment. The Army contingent serving with the UN Emergency Force has continued to keep a round-the-clock vigil in the Gaza Strip along the armistice demarcation line on the Egypt-Israel border. The Armed Forces personnel serving with the International Commissions for Supervision and Control in Indo-China also continued to perform the various tasks assigned to them under the Geneva Agreement.

Sports

The Indian team which participated in the third Asian Games in Tokyo included 18 Service sportsmen, who helped India win five gold, two silver and two bronze medals. Nine Service sportsmen were included in the Indian team at the Empire and Commonwealth Games at Cardiff and won two gold medals. One Service player represented India at the World Gold Championship in the U.K., while a Service player captained the Indian team in the last Test match against the West Indies in Delhi. Service swimmers broke six existing records in the National Swimming Championship.

The Services Sports Control Board, which has been functioning since 1945 to promote sports activities in the Armed Forces, conducted several inter-services sports championship between teams from the Army, Navy

and Air Force and entered Service teams in several national championships.

Aid to Civil Power

As in the previous year, aid was provided by the Army to civil authorities in overcoming natural calamities, maintaining essential services, executing development projects and restoring law and order.

Assistance was rendered by the Army to the Delhi Municipal Corporation in restoring the water supply which broke down due to a change in the course of the Yamuna River. Another notable instance in which the Army rendered help to civil authorities in the capital was when, as a result of unprecedented rains, certain areas of Delhi were flooded. The Army also gave assistance with personnel and equipment in pumping out water from the Bhawra Colliery near Dhanbad, where a disaster had occurred. It also rendered assistance in flood relief work in different areas of Uttar Pradesh and East Punjab. The Air Force carried out aerial reconnaissance of the flood-affected areas of Assam, West Bengal and Andhra and rescued survivors of an Airlines Corporation Dakota which crashed at Damroh.

The Army continued its task of restoring law and order in the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area. With the help of the Assam Rifles and Police it has greatly succeeded in stabilising the situation in this area disturbed on account of the hostile activities of a misguided section of Nagas.

Army Rank-Structure

The rank-structure in the senior appointments in the Army was rationalised during the year, leading to improvement of career prospects in the Service as a whole. This has also resulted in increased efficiency in the Army's functions at all levels of command.

The Principal Staff Officers at Army HQ are now all in the rank of Lieutenant-General, while their deputies are in the rank of Major-General. With the latter disposing of day-to-day work and carrying out other normal duties of a routine nature, the PSOs are now far more free to deal with policy and planning. The Chief of the Army Staff is also assisted by a Deputy in the rank of Lieutenant-General who, in turn, relieves him of all routine administrative matters, leaving the former to be able to devote more attention to wider questions of policy, training and organisation.

Some other appointments at Army HQ, such as the Director of Signals, the Director of Artillery and the Director of NCC, have also been upgraded to the rank of Major-General in keeping with their increased responsibilities.

Corresponding reorganisation has taken place at Command HQs to enable the Army Commanders to visit the units and formations under them and concentrate on operational and training questions. New appointments of Chiefs of Staff have been made for the disposal of routine matters.

There has been a relaxation of certain conditions to enable a number of officers to become eligible for permanent regular commissions. Hitherto, officers, though recommended by a Special Review Board, were ineligible

for the grant of PRCs on account of being over-age or in the low medical category or not in possession of the prescribed technical qualifications.

The system of time-scale promotion, which was hitherto applicable up to the rank of Major, has now been extended to the rank of Lt. Colonel and such promotions will be on completion of 24 years' service. The age of compulsory retirement applicable to officers in the rank of Major and below, which, until recently, was 45 years in a majority of cases, has now been raised to 48 years generally and 52 years in certain cases.

Officers and men of an Infantry Division at Ambala had been living under adverse conditions for many years. This called for speedy action for the provision of proper accommodation, and it was decided to build, on a priority basis, 1,450 quarters for married and single officers, JCOs, NCOs, ORs and Non-Combatants (Enrolled) by utilising troop labour. This construction work was completed in the record time of seven months and inaugurated in January this year.

Indian Navy

The Office of the Chief of the Naval Staff, hitherto held by a British officer, was taken over by an Indian officer during the year. The post of Deputy to the Navy Chief, hitherto held by a Commodore, has been upgraded to Rear-Admiral.

The new acquisitions of ships for the Fleet during the year were INS 'Brahmaputra', an anti-aircraft frigate, and INS 'Khukri,' an anti-submarine frigate. Four other anti-submarine frigates, INS 'Trishul,' 'Talwar,' 'Kirpan' and 'Kuthar' and an anti-aircraft frigate, INS 'Beas', were launched in the U.K. A Naval Jet Flight was set up and it was decided to purchase some Sea-Hawk aircraft for the fighter/bomber squadron of the aircraft-carrier that has been acquired from the U.K. Ships of the Fleet paid goodwill visits to Japan, China, Indo-China, Burma, Malaya, Singapore and Hong-Kong during the year.

The age of retirement of Naval officers of the rank of Lieut-Commander and below has been raised from 45 to 48 years. It has also been decided that officers who are not promoted to the rank of Commander in the normal course should be promoted to that rank on completion of 24 years' commissioned reckonable service.

Modernisation of Air Force

The modernisation of the Air Force with newer types of aircraft continued during the year. The Operational and Maintenance Commands have now been placed under the charge of Air Vice-Marshals.

Non-regular officers of the Ground Duty Branches of the Air Force who had completed eight years' service on January 1, 1959, but could not be granted permanent regular commissions owing to their low medical category, have been granted PRCs by relaxation of the existing conditions. The system of time-scale substantive promotion, hitherto applicable up to the rank of Squadron-Leader, has been extended to the rank of Wing Commander. Officers who are not promoted to the rank of Wing Commander substantively by selection against vacancies in the authorised

establishment will be so promoted to that rank on completion of 24 years' service if recommended as suitable for advancement. The ages of compulsory retirement for officers have also been revised.

Additional married accommodation is being built to meet the existing deficiencies and to cater for increasing requirements. Fifty married officers' quarters are being built at Palam on a high priority basis.

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(Registered in 1943)

Head Office: 2, India Exchange Place, Calcutta.

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ISSUED & SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...	Rs. 4,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	...	Rs. 1,48,00,000

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BUSINESS AND SERVICE :

The bank receives deposits, gives advances against approved securities, purchases bills, sells drafts and telegraphic transfers and transacts all types of Foreign Exchange business. Through its internal and external network of branches and world-wide business arrangements it provides every kind of banking service.

RUPEE TRAVELLER CHEQUES ISSUED IN CONVENIENT DENOMINATIONS

G. D. BIRLA
Chairman

S. T. SADASIVAN
General Manager.

CHAPTER XVII

PUBLIC WORKS

ONE of the most important problems confronting the country and the Government is the provision of housing accommodation. The increase in the population of the country and consequent diminution of housing space, the increasing demand for better accommodation and amenities with the rising standards of living consequent on rise in per capita earnings and national wealth, have made the problem acute. The centre has to provide housing for its employees and so the State Governments. There must be provision for giving aid to Local Bodies, Industrial establishments and co-operative societies.

Then there are the Government undertakings such as buildings, bridges etc. And connected with this is the problem of supplies.

Housing

In consequence of the Re-appraisal of the Second Five-Year Plan, the earlier part of 1958 witnessed a reduction in the provision for Housing. Owing to the limited resources of the country, the general rise in price-index and the competing demands of more important development projects, which have to be retained even at a higher cost, the provision for Housing has had to be reduced from Rs. 120 crores to Rs. 84 crores.

Apart from this seemingly distressing factor, the year under review has ushered in a new line of thinking, in Housing Finance. For the first time, institutional finance in a systematic manner has been harnessed to Housing on a Governmental basis, under two new Schemes, viz., "The Middle Income Group Housing Scheme" and the "Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees." These schemes are financed not from the Plan resources, but through funds from the Life Insurance Corporation.

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme: The Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, introduced in February, 1959, is complementary to the existing Plan Scheme for the Housing of Low Income Groups. Under this new scheme, the Life Insurance Corporation advance loans to the State Governments at 5% interest, repayable in 25 annual equated instalments. The State Governments, in turn, advance loans to individuals within the income range of Rs. 6001-12000 per annum, or their co-operatives, for construction of houses for their bonafide residential purposes, recovering the amounts over the same period (or any shorter periods as the beneficiaries may desire), with an additional interest of about 1/2% to cover normal administrative charges.

During the year 1958-59, a sum of Rs. 3 crores has been advanced to the various States.

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During the year 1958-59, a sum of Rs. 3 crores has been advanced to the various States.

Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees: Provision of adequate residential accommodation to State Government employees has

been presenting a rather difficult problem to the States, more particularly those which were seriously affected by the reorganisation of States in November, 1956. This Scheme is meant to help such States in some measure. Under this Scheme, which was introduced along with the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, in February, 1959, loans to the extent of Rs. 1 crore has been advanced to West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Rajasthan, during 1958-59. The loan assistance for this purpose also comes from the Life Insurance Corporation Funds. The State Governments have full discretion regarding the manner of utilization of these funds, as long as the expenditure is restricted to the construction of new houses, which will help in increasing the existing stock of housing in the country.

Proposals Under Consideration

Proposals under consideration include development of institutional finances; setting up of State Housing Boards or Corporations for construction and management of housing estates and financing of housing activities in the States, and measures to facilitate land acquisition etc. and availability of building sites at reasonable costs. Out of the total provision of Rs. 120 crores funds to the extent of Rs. 15 crores have been apportioned for the Land Acquisition and Development Scheme, which is in the process of being finalised.

Review of Existing Schemes

Besides these new schemes and proposals, considerable progress has also been made in the various existing schemes *viz.* the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, Low Income Group Housing Scheme, Plantation Labour Housing Scheme, Slum Clearance Scheme, Scheme for Grant of House Buildings, Advances to Central Government Servants, and the Village Housing Projects Scheme.

In order to avoid delay in sanction and execution of housing schemes, the State Governments were authorised, during this year, to sanction themselves the projects formulated by them (or by local bodies/Co-operatives of Workers/Employers, as the case may be) both under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme and the Slum Clearance Scheme, within the respective limits of allocation of funds.

The progress made under individual Housing Schemes are indicated below :

(a) *Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme*: Under the Scheme, loans and subsidies are given by the Central Government to State Governments, Statutory Housing Board, Industrial Employers and Registered Co-operative societies of Industrial workers.

The Scheme continued to make satisfactory progress during the period 1-4-1958 to 31-3-1959. New projects for construction of 15,187 houses, involving an amount of Rs. 5.95 crores were sanctioned. The cumulative total of the aid sanctioned by the Central Government under the scheme since its introduction in September, 1952, upto the 31st March 1959, worked out to Rs. 34.13 crores (Rs. 17.53 crores as loan and Rs. 16.60 crores as

subsidy), involving construction of 1,11,896 houses. A break-up of the financial assistance sanctioned to different constructing agencies till 31st March, 1959 is as follows:—

Agency.	No. of houses sanctioned.	Assistance Sanctioned.		Assistance paid			
		Loan	Subsidy	Total Loan	Total Subsidy		
(Figures in crores of Rupees).							
STATE GOVERNMENTS.	94,376	15·99	15·27	31·26	13·57	9·27	22·84
PRIVATE EMPLOYERS.	15,211	1·12	1·14	2·26	0·50	0·38	0·88
CO-OPERATIVES.	2,309	0·43	0·18	0·61	0·21	0·04	0·25
TOTAL	1,11,896	17·54	16·59	34·15	14·28	9·69	23·97

The number of houses completed till the end of December, 1958, aggregated to 80,235 (66,610 by the State Government, 12,569 by the private employers and 1,056 by co-operatives).

With a view to increasing the tempo of construction activity in the various constructing agencies, the Scheme has been liberalised in various respects as a result of the recommendations made by the Second Housing Ministers' Conference in October-November, 1957.

(b) *Low Income Group Housing Scheme*: This scheme, which was introduced in November, 1954, envisages the grant of interest-bearing loans to State Governments for the purpose of housing persons with an annual income not exceeding Rs. 6,000/-. The loan generally bears interest of about 4½ per cent per annum, plus the administrative charges of State Governments (which normally, are not expected to exceed 1/2 per cent) and is repayable in a period not exceeding 30 years.

State Governments may themselves undertake construction of houses under the Scheme, provided in their case also, not more than 25% of these houses are given by them to their own employees. In Union Territories, loans are advanced to eligible categories of loanees through the Union Administration.

During 1958-59, a sum of Rs. 6·04 crores was disbursed to different State Governments and to third parties in the Centrally administered areas. During the period from the 1st April to the 31st December, 1958, construction work on 7,031 houses was completed.

Since the inception of the Scheme in November, 1954 up to the end of March 1959, a total sum of Rs. 29·71 crores was disbursed to State Governments and in Union Territories. In all, construction work on 30,214 houses had been completed up to the 31st December, 1958, while that on another 14,349 houses was at various stages of construction on that date.

(c) *Plantation Labour Housing Scheme*: Under this scheme, a sum of about Rs. 5 lakhs has been sanctioned up to the end of March, 1959, by the States to Planters for the construction of about 280 houses, out of which as many as 191 houses have been completed.

Slum Clearance Scheme

The Slum Clearance Scheme which came into operation in May, 1956 envisaged grant of financial assistance to the State Governments in the shape of (i) 25% of the approved cost of the slum clearance projects as outright subsidy, provided an equal amount is found by the State Governments concerned as matching subsidy from their own resources and (ii) the balance 50% of the approved cost as long term loan repayable in 30 years at the usual rate of interest.

(i) *Plan allocations*: Out of the total outlay of Rs. 84 crores provided for 'Housing' under the Second Plan, a sum of 13.00 crores was allocated for Slum Clearance in the States and Union Territories.

(ii) *Progress of the Scheme*: Since the inception of the Scheme in May, 1957, 124 slum clearance projects of the estimated cost of Rs. 9.50 crores have been approved/sanctioned in various States. These projects which are scheduled to be completed by March, 1961, are intended to provide rehousing facilities to 30,882 slum families by the provision of 11,164 open developed plots and 19,718 pucca tenements. A sum of Rs. 2.19 crores has been disbursed to the various State Governments upto 31st March, 1959.

(iii) *Increase in the quantum of Central subsidy*: With a view to further lowering the standard rents for houses built or developed plot units provided under the Slum Clearance Scheme, the Government of India decided in December, 1958 to increase the Central Government's share of subsidy under the Slum Clearance Scheme from the existing 25% to 37½%. The enhanced rate of subsidy will ordinarily be applicable only to six major cities viz. Calcutta, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Madras, Kanpur, and Delhi.

(iv) *Provision of minimum accommodation*: With a view to providing minimum accommodation of two rooms to each slum family under the Slum Clearance Scheme and also ensuring that there is no increase in the cost and consequential increase in rent prescribed for the existing one-roomed tenements, the Government of India have decided that the tenements should be so designed as to provide two rooms within the same overall area of accommodation in such a manner that in addition to a living room, there is a multi-purpose room, which can be used for cooking and other purposes.

Advances to Central Government Servants

This scheme which was discontinued in 1937 was revived in April, 1956. The benefits of the scheme were originally available to (i) Permanent Central Government Servants and (ii) other Central Government Servants who have 10 years' continuous service to their credit. The scope has been recently enlarged to cover All India Service Officers etc.

Quantum of Loan: The loan assistance is admissible for construction

of new houses (including acquisition of plots of land), purchase of a ready built new houses (provided the agency offering it for sale is a Government, semi-Government or autonomous institution like a City Improvement Trust) and for enlargement of existing living accommodation.

Liberalisation of the Scheme : In order to enable the Central Government servants to avail of the advances admissible under the scheme in a large measure, the Rules have been amended to enable repayment of a part of the advance from Gratuity/Death-cum-retirement gratuity, that might be admissible to them at the time of their retirement/death.

From the inception of the scheme upto 15th May, 1959, 793 applications totalling Rs. 89.00 lakhs approximately were received of which 469 applications have been approved, of a total amount of Rs. 60.44 lakhs.

Village Housing Projects Scheme

The Village Housing Projects Scheme, introduced in October, 1957, for implementing the Rural Housing Programme envisaged in the Second Five-Year Plan, provides for grant of financial assistance through State Governments to intending builders in the village selected for development under the scheme, to the extent of 50% of the estimated cost of construction of a house subject to a maximum of Rs. 1500/-. The State Governments drew about Rs. 50 lakhs till the end of March, 1959. By the end of 1959-60 the Scheme is likely to be extended to nearly 3000 villages.

Conferences and Seminars

The Third Housing Ministers' Conference held at Darjeeling, from 1st to 4th October, 1958, examined various matters in detail and made a number of recommendations to iron out difficulties, ensure the achievement of physical targets to the extent practicable and to help in forging a progressive housing policy.

The recommendations of the Conference have been examined and decisions of Government of India have been communicated to State Governments on most of them.

National Buildings Organisation

The Organisation continued to do useful work during the year. For the benefit of practising Engineers and Architects, it arranged a Symposium on Lime Manufacture in India at Rewa in March, 1958, a Seminar on 'Building Documentation' at New Delhi in September, 1958 and a Symposium on 'Multi-storeyed Office Buildings' at Bombay in December, 1958. Three short training courses were organised to impart training to Indian engineers in the designing and construction of reinforced concrete shell structures, a new construction technique; and under the auspices of the Organisation, lectures were also delivered by some foreign engineers of international repute on structural engineering geodisic domes and brick mechanisation of brick industry. A number of research projects has been undertaken by the Organisation with a view to promoting the use of new designing principles, building techniques and materials. A project proposal for establishment of mechanised brick plants was prepared. Another project proposal for establishment of a plant to produce light weight aggregate

from clay was prepared. Investigations were undertaken at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, to ascertain the behaviour and characteristics of secondary species of timber available in India. A report on the types of timber so far tested for joints has also been prepared. The Organisation has built up a modern library of publications on building technology, with a current collection of about 11,000 books.

Besides its quarterly and monthly publications viz. 'N.B.O. Journal' and 'N.B.O. Abstracts' respectively, the Organisation has brought out a number of other publications.

The Organisation has prepared technical notes on several subjects, viz. Investigations into corrosion of steel, Operational research in building industry.

A monograph on the housing situation in India was also prepared and sent to the ECAFE Secretariat. In the context of the acute shortage of timber in the country and the increasing awareness of the advantages of good timber as a construction material and to focussing attention on this problem and facilitating exchange of ideas and experience, the National Buildings Organisation organised a Symposium on Timber and Allied Products, held at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi from the 18th to the 21st May, 1959. Some foreign authorities contributed papers on the subject which were discussed in the Symposium.

Works

During the year, the Central Government had a large and varied programme of building activities including construction of office, residential, institutional, commercial, recreational and storage buildings, aviation works, roads, bridges and tunnels etc.

Important Works Completed: Amongst the more important works completed by the Government were the building of the Supreme Court of India, the 'India 1958' Exhibition at Delhi, the Western Tube of the Jawahar Tunnel in Jammu and Kashmir State and the Gangtok Nathula Road in Sikkim.

The Other works completed during the year include the building of the Pre-clinical Block in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, the multi-storeyed building for the P & T Directorate, the Telephone Exchange building, the District Courts Administrative Buildings, the Central Jail, 4,500 residential houses for Government employees—all at Delhi—the bridge across the river Bahmani in Orissa, buildings for the offices of the Income Tax and Central Excise Departments at Bhatinda, Bombay, Coimbatore, Raipur, Kozhikode and Jullundur, the building of the National Instruments Factory at Calcutta, the Gangtok-Pakyong Road in Sikkim, taxi tracks at Gorakhpur, Tiruchirapally and Coimbatore, extension of, and improvements to, the runways at Bareilly and Terminal Buildings at Santa Cruz and Mohanbari.

Works in progress: A number of works are in progress, the more important of which in the Capital are: the construction of a barrage across the Jamuna near Wazirabad for ensuring satisfactory water supply, the build-

ing of the National Museum, the Zoological Park, the Buddha Jayanti Park, the Bal Bhavan, the Central Dairy at Patel Nagar, multi-storeyed office buildings on the sites of the 'K' and 'B' blocks and on the Parliament Street, and 5813 new residential houses for Central Government employees. Outside Delhi, there are many important works in progress.

Works planned for execution: Amongst the more important works planned for execution are: Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi at Rajaghat, Martyrs' Memorial in front of the Red Fort ramparts, a multi-storeyed building on Queen Victoria Road—all at Delhi—construction of new aerodromes at Ratnagiri (Bombay), Dehra Dun and Bhuntar (Kulu Valley) a new runway at Palam and the construction of Terminal Buildings at Patna, Dum Dum and Agartala.

Technical Audit of Works

With a view to securing economy in expenditure and better technical and financial control of works, a Chief Technical Examiner's Cell has been formed since June, 1957 in the Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply to conduct an internal, concurrent and continuous administrative and technical audit of works in the Central P.W.D.

During the period of nearly two years of its existence the "Cell" has examined 391 bills, scrutinized 367 contracts, checked 199 Muster-rolls, and site inspected 675 works. The overpayment detected and provisionally assessed was Rs. 13,02,488/- Disciplinary actions have been taken against defaulting officers and the contractors for serious irregularities noticed in the execution of works.

Move of Offices from Delhi

An all-out effort was made during the year to move some of the offices from Delhi to places outside where accommodation was available with the result that the following offices were moved to Nagpur, Jaipur and Mussoorie.

Place to which shifted.

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Office of the Chief Inspector of Explosives. | Nagpur. |
| 2. Directorate of Marketing & Inspection. | —do— |
| 3. Excavations, Pre-history, Atlas & Muslim Epigraphy
Sections of the Department of Archaeology. | —do— |
| 4. Indian Bureau of Mines (both from Delhi &
Calcutta). | —do— |
| 5. Office of the Salt Commissioner. | Jaipur |
| 6. Custodian General of Evacuee Properties. | Mussoorie |
| 7. Central Claims Organisation, Ministry of
Rehabilitation. | —do— |
| 8. Office of the Appellate Officer (Separation) Ministry
of Rehabilitation. | —do— |

As a result of these moves office accommodation to the extent of 75,000 sq. ft. and 220 residential units were made available at Delhi.

Supplies

The Working of the Central Purchase Organisation has shown considerable improvement during the year under review. The Purchase

Advisory Council set up on the recommendation of the Stores Purchase Committee, met twice during the year to advise the Government on the general policy and procedure relating to procurement of stores as well as on the development of indigenous industries through Government purchases. On the recommendation of the Purchase Advisory Council, Regional Purchase Advisory Councils have also been set up at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi to deal with the regional problems.

Purchase of Indigenous Stores: It has all along been the Government's policy to encourage indigenous manufacture by giving price preference, wherever necessary, for indigenous manufacture over the imported articles while procuring stores required by the Government. The Central Purchase Organisation plays an important role in encouraging the manufacture of stores which were hitherto being imported. The purchases made from indigenous sources as compared to the total purchases made during the last three years are given below:

			<i>Total</i>	<i>Indigenous stores.</i>
			Rs.	Rs.
1956—57	..	..	193.82 crores	109.98 crores.
1957—58	..	..	198.54 crores.	158.91 crores.
1958—59	..	..	161.86 crores.	148.54 crores (estimated).

Purchases of Khadi: In pursuance of the Government's policy to make as much use of Khadi cloth as possible, a rate contract has been concluded with the Khadi & Village Industries Commission, who will stock the material with the Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi to facilitate early compliance of the requirements for the liveries of the Class IV employees of the Government offices in Delhi and Simla. With a view to encouraging greater use of Khadi, the different qualities of the material required by Government have been standardised by drawing up suitable specifications. The Khadi purchases for the Government have increased from year to year, the limiting factor being the capacity of the Khadi & Village Industries Commission to meet the Government requirements. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission on their part are taking suitable steps to increase the production of Khadi.

Products of Cottage & Small Industries: In accordance with the Government's policy, more and more purchases are being made from the Cottage and Small-scale Industry. Substantial price preference is given to the products of Small-scale Industry, subject to quality of their products and the capacity to deliver the goods in time.



CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLICITY

THERE has been marked expansion in the direction of publicity media of the Government of India during the year. Apart from what has been achieved in accordance with the Five-Year Plan, there have been noteworthy developments in connection with the reorganisation of field publicity and Song and Drama, the experimental television and wired re-diffusion to low income houses, and the constitution of the Central Information Service; the establishment of a Film Institute and a Film Finance Corporation are reaching the stage of implementation. Publicity for the Plan is undertaken by a campaign with the theme, "Help the Plan—Help yourself".

All India Radio

The AIR maintained development pace in all fields of its activity. A 20 kw MW transmitter at Cuttack, two 10 kw SW transmitters, one each at Hyderabad and Bhopal, have brought the entire States of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, under broadcast coverage. Thus two-third of the country has been brought under broadcast coverage through 28 regional stations, 55 transmitters, 32 studio centres and 23 receiving centres.

Among the major works completed during the year were the installation of a 100 kw SW transmitter at Delhi for strengthening External Services and two 20 kw SW transmitters for broadcasting news and External Services from Delhi.

Music: In the field of Music programmes, AIR has made great headway. The music programmes occupy about half the time of AIR transmission and nearly half of this is devoted to classical tradition—both Hindusthani and Karnatak. There are nearly 10,000 music artists on the approved list. 170 well-known artists participated in the Sangeet Sammelan, fifth in the series, this year.

Spoken word: In spoken-word programmes, the series of talks on "Builders of Tomorrow", "Indian languages—a Symphony", "Warning of History", "Educational Reconstruction in India" attracted the listeners. Publicity of the Five-Year Plan had an important place in the spoken-word programmes. Even the medium of music was used for popularising the Plan.

Rural Listening: Rural programmes were broadcast in all major Indian languages to provide facilities for rural listening. There was a total transmission of 30 hours, a day. There were 46,000 Community receiving sets. This number will increase to 60,000 by the end of the Second Plan.

Republic Day: The Republic Day celebrations were highlighted by simultaneous presentation of the national symposium of poets in all the regional languages.

To synchronise with the holding of the Indian Science Congress, a series of talks entitled "Science in the Service of Mankind" was broadcast in February-March, 1959 in which eminent scientists from U.S.A., U.S.S.R., U.K., Belgium and Sweden took part.

To the AIR programme journals is added "Akashi" in Assamese from 22nd February, 1959.

Variety Programme: Vividh Bharathi, the All-India variety programme, has been growing popular, proof of which was that 15,000 letters were being received every month from listeners, even from abroad.

Television: The Second Plan includes the project of experimental television unit at Delhi. To assess its value as a mass communication medium, available equipment has been set up in Akash Bhawan and tests are conducted in the Research Department. The first test was made by televising Republic Day Parade.

Song and Drama: This Division continued to publicise the Second Plan through stage and music performances, dances, puppet shows etc. In 1958, there were 624 drama performances, 76 Kavi Sammelans and folk dance programmes, 403 other entertainments in the country.

Films: Eighty four films were produced by the Films Division during the period April, 1958 to February, 1959.

The Films Division also assists in special publicity for tourist traffic, Grow More Food Campaign, Family Planning etc. by arranging release of the films to cinemas on the subjects at important centres.

Central Board of Film Censors: The Central Board of Film Censors with its Regional Offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras is responsible for certifying films for public exhibition, under the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952). Recently a Bill to amend this Act was passed by Parliament. The Cinematograph (Censorship) Rules, 1958 were issued with effect from the 14th October, 1958 in supersession of the 1951 Rules issued under the Cinematograph Act, 1918.

Film Festivals: As before, India participated in a number of international film festivals in foreign countries. Four feature films and three Films Division's documentaries received international recognition at these festivals.

Export Promotion of Films: As a part of the export promotion drive for earning more foreign exchange, an Export Promotion Committee for Films has been set up under the chairmanship of the Minister for Information and Broadcasting.

Film Institute and Film Production Bureau: In 1959, a Film Institute and a Film Production Bureau will start functioning. The former will impart training in the various aspects of film production, besides coordinating the activities of film production, while the latter will render advice to producers on scripts of films on a voluntary basis.

Press Information Bureau: The Press Information Bureau continued to provide information services to English, Hindi and eleven other Indian language newspapers and periodicals in the country. 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 and Jaipur. The Bureau provides feature, photographic and ebonoid services to the newspapers.

Information Centres: Information Centres are now functioning in New Delhi, Jullundur, Madras, Trivandrum, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Patna, Srinagar, Hirkud, Bhakra Nangal, Jaipur, Nagpur, Rajkot, Bhubaneshwar and Bhopal. Similar centres are expected to be set up at Bombay, Ernakulam and Shillong.

Press Facilities: In addition to providing information to nearly 168 correspondents accredited to the Government (81 Indian newspapers, 73 foreign newspapers, news agencies, features syndicates and 8 Television Broadcasting Systems), the Press Information Bureau extended facilities to 141 foreign correspondents and editors from various countries, who visited India during the year, up to February, 1959.

Press Tours: Seven Press tours were organised by the Bureau to various development projects in different regions, including gas and oil drilling operations in Jwalamukhi and Cambay.

Services for Official Information: A daily Press Clipping Service keeps the Ministries and Government Departments informed about Press and public reactions to the policies and activities of Government. About 4,000 clippings are distributed daily; 40 English dailies and 50 periodicals are scrutinised for this purpose. A number of foreign newspapers are also examined, and typed copies of comments and despatches are supplied to the Ministries concerned.

Publications Division

The Publications Division produced 69 books and pamphlets during January-March, 1958 and 193 during April, 1958-February, 1959. Of the 20 journals which it published during 1957, two quarterly periodicals—*AIR Selections* and *Prasarika* (Hindi)—were discontinued in the first quarter of 1958. *Indian Information* (to provide a condensed record of the policy announcements and main activities of the Government including development activities), *Bharatiya Samachar* (Hindi counterpart of Indian Information) and *Metric Measures* (to popularise the metric system) were started. Also during the quarter, the Division took over the responsibility of publishing 7 programme journals of the 'India Calling' group for listeners abroad.

Among the important publications brought out during April, 1958 to February, 1959 were: the first volume in the series *The Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi* in Hindi and the Second volume in English in these series: *Jawaharlal Nehru's Speeches*, Vol. III; *India* (A Reference Annual) 1958, *Maulana Azad—A Homage*; *Indian Birds* (Hindi); *Community Development in India*; *Wheels for the Plan*; and *We Plan for Prosperity* (Hindi, Kannada, Marathi and Telugu).

The Division has been entrusted with the responsibility of producing and distributing basic and cultural literature for neo-literates on behalf of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation.

Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity

The growing publicity needs of the various Ministries of the Government of India, resulted in considerable expansion of the activities of the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity. Apart from making increasing use of such media as press advertising, posters, folders, broad-sheets etc. the Directorate has been exploring new media of visual publicity.

The Directorate also handled new publicity campaigns like the 'Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme', recently launched as part of the National Savings Campaign, promotion of Home Tourism and drive for increasing exports. An intensive publicity campaign was undertaken for the popularisation of handloom fabrics during the Handloom Week (8th to 15th February, 1959).

The Exhibition Division of the Directorate continued to win great popular acclaim in 1958. The highlight of the exhibitions organised in 1958 was the 'Indian Panorama' pavilion put up in the "INDIA-1958" Exhibition, which made a striking impression on visitors, including many foreign dignitaries.

During the period from January to March, 1958, the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity issued 115 display advertisements totalling 6,000 insertions. These accounted for approximately 1,15,611 col. inches of space at a cost of Rs. 5.21 lakhs. In the period April, 1958 to February 1959, 522 display advertisements were released in 15161 insertions. These consumed 3,35,947 col. inches of space at a cost of Rs. 20.19 lakhs.

The major national publicity campaigns undertaken during the period are: (1) Second Five Year Plan ("Help the Plan—Help Yourself"), (2) Community Projects, (3) Metric System of Weights & Measures, (4) Tourism, (5) Small Savings, (6) Handloom Products, (7) Handicraft Products, (8) Family Planning, (9) Food & Agriculture, (10) Anti-untouchability campaign.

The cost of publicity material produced during January to March, 1958 was Rs. 9.01 lakhs, and the commitments for the material already produced and that under production during the period April, 1958, to February, 1959 totalled 36.54 lakhs.

The activities of the Exhibition Division also increased in 1958-59. All the 7 Regional Units had to cope with increasing demand for exhibitions and in all 105 exhibitions were organised in different parts of the country, (24 from January, 1958 to March, 1958 and 81 from April, 1958 to February, 1959).

The publicity material produced by the Directorate is directly distributed by the Distribution Section right down to the village level.

In 1959-60 more intensive publicity is proposed for the Five-Year Plan, Metric System, Tourism, Small Savings, Family Planning and Food and Agriculture. It is also proposed to launch a publicity campaign to prepare the public for the census which is due in 1961.

Directorate of Field Publicity

The number of Field Publicity Units at present is 62, comprising 61 van units and one boat unit. Two boat units, one each in Bombay and

West Bengal, were disbanded during the year.

A separate Directorate of Field Publicity has been constituted during the year with a full-time Director in charge. The Mobile Field Units work under his overall control.

During January and February, 1959, the Mobile Units visited 2,485 places, organised 2,684 film shows, held 3,609 public meetings and discussion groups etc. They also arranged 67 drama performances in addition to the holding of "Harikathas", "Burrakathas", etc.

During the current year 14 more Field Publicity Units bringing the number of Field Publicity Units to 76, will be added.

To secure more effective results it has been decided to reorganise the work of the Mobile Units in such a way that its activities will be confined to the larger villages and towns where publicity of the Plan will be made during fairs, festivals, markets etc.

Special Campaigns

To make the people in different walks of life conscious of their obligations to the Plan and the advantages they are likely to derive from it, a special campaign entitled, "Help the Plan—Help Yourself" was launched.

A phased programme of production of campaign promotional material comprising folders, posters, handbills, pamphlets, cinema slides, films, cartoon strips and press advertisements was undertaken.

Metric System: With the change-over to the metric system of weights on October 1, 1958, an intensified drive involving all the media of publicity was undertaken on a countrywide basis to educate the people about the nature and advantages of the decimal system and the metric weights in particular.

Other Campaigns: Promotion of home tourism and creation of a climate for export promotion were the other two major campaigns undertaken during the year.

At A Glance

Number of Radio Stations	..	28	
Number of Performances	..		
(Song and Drama Division)	..	1103	(January to December, 1958)
Number of Films produced	..	84	(April, 1958 to February, 1959)
Number of Films examined (by Central Board of Films Censors)	..	2762	(April 1958 to February, 1959)
Number of Features released to the Press (by Press Information Bureau)	..	336	(April, 1958 to February, 1959)
Number of magazines published	..	30	(April, 1958 to February, 1959)

Number of books and pamphlets released (By Publications Division) ..	193	(April 1958 to February 1959)
Number of newspapers, periodicals used for publicity campaign (By the Directorate .. of Advertising and Visual Publicity)	775	(April, 1958 to February, 1959)
Number of places visited by the Field Publicity Mobile Units ..	15,633	(April, 1958 to February, 1959).

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- * 247 Development Blocks covering about 3|5 of the State's total villages.
- * Commissioning of 90,000 K.W. Korba Thermal Project.
- * Beginning of 20-crore Tawa Project.
- * Construction of 3,731 miles of new roads.
- * Opening of 148 Ayurvedic Dispensaries.
- * Opening of 170 Health Centres.

as also

- * 7,70,000 tons of steel & 3 lakh tons of Iron Production from 115-crore Bhilai Plant.
- * 80,000 Kwts. of Electricity & Irrigation in 5½ lakh Acres from the Chambal Project.
- * Establishment of 61 crore Heavy Electricals plant.

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CHAPTER XIX

REFUGEE REHABILITATION

THE rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan and West Pakistan has continued to be a problem, though the year is significant in some ways in finding a mitigation of its acuteness. The number of displaced persons who migrated from Pakistan up to December, 1958 was as follows: 47.40 lakhs came from West Pakistan and 41.17 lakhs from East Pakistan, making a total of 88.57 lakhs.

There has been a stabilisation in the fluid nature of the East Pakistan refugee problem. Measures have been taken to regulate migration in 1957-58. Steps were taken to rationalise relief policy and shift the emphasis from relief to rehabilitation. During the past year, over 60,000 displaced persons were dispersed from camps. At a high level conference held at Calcutta in July, 1958, it was decided that all camps in West Bengal should be closed by the end of July, 1959. Out of about 45,000 displaced families in these camps, about 10,000 would be rehabilitated in West Bengal and the remaining 35,000 in Dandakaranya and other States of India. The movement to Dandakaranya has already started. A Rehabilitation Industries Corporation is also being set up to establish and promote industries for providing employment to displaced persons from East Pakistan. It is hoped that the rehabilitation problem would have been settled by the end of the Second Plan period.

In regard to displaced persons from West Pakistan the task of rehabilitation has almost been completed, the only outstanding problem being that of compensation and negotiations with Pakistan. Unfortunately, not much progress was recorded in connection with negotiations with Pakistan. Appreciable progress has, however, been made in regard to payment of compensation to displaced persons. About 3.60 lakh cases have already been disposed of and the rest are expected to be finalised by the end of 1959-60. The process of winding up the activities of the Ministry in the Western region had also been carried forward. The work relating to Health, Education, Industries, Vocational and Technical Training, Homes and Infirmaries, had already been transferred to the Ministry concerned and that relating to housing is expected to be transferred to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply very shortly.

Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

It had been decided that migrants from East Pakistan would not be given any rehabilitation benefits from 1st April, 1958.

The total number of displaced persons who migrated from East Pakistan to India up to 31st March, 1958 was 41.17 lakhs.

During 1958, 28 camps were closed and about 61,000 inmates were dispersed, thus reducing the camp population to 2.07 lakhs at the end of

1958. The total number of camps still running is 140 (124 in West Bengal, 14 in Tripura and 1 each in Bihar and Orissa).

The population in Homes and Infirmaries has come down slightly from 60,000 to 58,000 during the year. Fresh admissions had been stopped from May, 1958.

The existing Homes and Infirmaries are proposed to be reorganised into separate institutions for old and infirm persons, for lone women and women with children.

During 1958 loans to the extent of Rs. 329.96 lakhs to 17,800 families were given for rehabilitation of displaced persons in urban and rural areas. The total amount of loans is thus brought to Rs. 53.30 crores covering 4.27 lakh families.

Rural Rehabilitation: About 1,100 families were dispersed from camps in Bihar and 573 families for Orissa for rural rehabilitation in these States. 931 families were moved from West Bengal to rehabilitation centres in Madhya Pradesh, 232 families to Rajasthan and 193 to Uttar Pradesh.

A loan of Rs. 8.0 lakhs has been sanctioned to enable West Bengal Government to reclaim 5,000 acres with their existing machinery. A loan of Rs. 15.0 lakhs has also been sanctioned to the State Government for the purchase of additional machinery required to reclaim land in the State. [A scheme for the rehabilitation of 770 families on 2,750 acres of land in the Herobhanga block of Sunderbans has also been sanctioned and the possibilities of developing of another 10,000 acres in the same area are being explored. This is intended to provide rehabilitation facilities to about 2,880 families.]

Urban Rehabilitation: A sum of Rs. 143.14 lakhs has been sanctioned as house-building loans to 6,631 families in urban areas. Another sum of Rs. 46.88 lakhs has been sanctioned for the grant of business loans to 5,115 families, during 1958. Schemes costing Rs. 4.36 lakhs had been sanctioned during the year for construction and development of housing colonies in Assam.

Two schemes costing Rs. 3.53 lakhs had been sanctioned for construction of 236 shops in West Bengal and Assam.

Schemes costing Rs. 50.94 lakhs had been sanctioned for providing roads, drains and water supply in 53 urban and rural colonies.

The Contract Division in West Bengal had been further expanded to provide employment to about 1,300 displaced persons.

About 2,13,000 displaced persons had so far secured employment in services.

By the end of June, 1958 about 36,000 displaced persons had been trained in various arts and crafts. About 6,000 are undergoing training in various institutes. Upto January, 1959, 98 training schemes costing Rs. 70.19 lakhs were sanctioned to provide training for about 5,500 displaced persons living outside camps.

The industrial schemes for displaced persons include medium

industries and small scale and cottage industries. 23 schemes of medium industries had so far been sanctioned involving an expenditure of Rs. 296 lakhs. There are 29 schemes of small-scale and cottage industries at a cost of Rs. 41.08 lakhs. The total number of schemes so far sanctioned is 126 with an employment potential of 14,000 displaced persons.

Education: During the year 1 degree college and 41 primary schools were sanctioned raising the total number of Government sponsored educational institutions for displaced persons to 21 colleges, 22 secondary schools and 1,567 primary schools. The total expenditure on educational facilities to displaced students in the Eastern region is expected to be about Rs. 194.35 lakhs during the year.

Medical Facilities: Adequate facilities including 713 T.B. beds in various hospitals/sanatoria of repute and 7 mobile medical units had been made available for the treatment of displaced persons. 63 dispensary buildings and 3 primary health centres had been sanctioned for out-door treatment. In addition 600 general beds and 4 ambulance vans had been provided in camps. The total expenditure on medical facilities in and outside camps would be about Rs. 75.0 lakhs during the year.

Dandakaranya Scheme: For the expeditious execution of Dandakaranya scheme, a central Authority known as the Dandakaranya Development Authority has been set up. The decision to liquidate the camps in West Bengal by July, 1959, has necessitated speedy developing of Dandakaranya, so as to provide shelter and work to about 20,000 displaced persons. Arrangements are being made for reclamation of 45,000 acres of land, construction of 5000 village houses, setting up of vocational training centres, establishment of some cooperative societies and 2 multi-purpose farms during 1959-60. The first batch of settlers was moved up in February, 1959 and the movement would progressively be stepped up to reach the target by the end of July, 1959.

Rehabilitation Industries Corporation: It has been decided to set up a Rehabilitation Industries Corporation under the chairmanship of Shri G.D. Birla which will set up industries in the public sector or in partnership with private enterprise, for providing employment to displaced persons from East Pakistan. Funds to the extent of Rs. 5 crores would be made available to the Corporation.

Displaced Persons from W. Pakistan

Mainly the problem in connection with displaced persons from West Pakistan relates to compensation.

Out of the total number of 4.68 lakh claimants, about 3.60 lakhs were paid compensation up to 31st January, 1959. The amount of compensation paid up to 31st January, 1959 was Rs. 100.56 crores.

Practically all the priority category claimants who numbered about 62,000 had been paid compensation. The few cases which are still pending will be finalised soon.

Rehabilitation grants will be paid to displaced persons whose applications have been verified on the same scale as has been prescribed

for payment of compensation to displaced persons having verified claims of the same values.

Up to the end of December, 1958, about 96,000 evacuee and Government built properties were sold by auction and more than 80,000 were transferred by allotment.

A scheme has been evolved for speeding up the compensation scheme. The work in the regional offices at Delhi, Jullundur and Patiala which is very heavy had been decentralised. 12 zonal offices had been established in these regions for processing and finalising compensation cases.

Rural Rehabilitation: Evacuee lands in Punjab were allotted on a quasi permanent basis to 4.77 lakh families. Up to December 31, 1958, permanent rights had been transferred to 2,60,091 allottees covering an area of 19,11,718 standard acres worth Rs. 85.32 crores. Proprietary rights in 82,424 houses allotted along with lands were also transferred up to that date.

With regard to land claims, *Jamabandi* records relating to about 5000 villages, not having been received from Pakistan, a large number of them could not be finalised. As this caused a lot of hardship to the claimants, it had been decided to finalise the claims subject to such remedial action as was necessary, by the Government, if the claims were proved exaggerated or false, after the receipt of records from Pakistan.

In Punjab about 50,000 rural houses valued at about Rs. 1 crore, are in occupation of displaced Harijans and members of Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Waiving the existing compensation rules, in view of the poor economic condition of these persons, it had been decided to transfer the houses to the occupants at the rate of Rs. 20 each and the sites under them at Rs. 10 each.

Urban Rehabilitation: Nineteen townships were set up in the Western region for the rehabilitation of displaced persons. The housing programme for displaced persons from West Pakistan has nearly been completed. The Ministry of Rehabilitation has been giving financial assistance to industrialists; 45 schemes of medium industries and 50 schemes of small/cottage industries involving a total Government investment of about Rs. 207 lakhs were sanctioned up to May, 1958 in the Western region, which are expected to provide employment to about 10,000 displaced persons.

Education: A sum of Rs. 27.44 lakhs was given as grants to educational, cultural and medical institutions catering mostly to the requirements of the displaced persons. The total amount given so far to such institutions is Rs. 217 lakhs.

Till May, 1958, 86,000 persons were given training in vocational and technical institutions involving an expenditure of Rs. 600 lakhs.

About 2.02 lakh displaced persons had been placed in Government and private services through Employment Exchanges up to 31st December, 1958.

Immovable Property: The major problem of immovable property still continues unresolved. Very little progress was made in the imple-

mentation of the Movable Property Agreement. Movable property worth about Rs. 1.73 lakhs was retrieved, bringing the total value of property retrieved so far to Rs. 72.73 lakhs. Buried treasures valued at Rs. 69 lakhs were recovered up to 31st May 1958 when the Agreement for recovery of such treasures expired.

The Central Claims Organisation received from Pakistan 23,325 claims of displaced Government servants for pension, G.P. Fund, pay and leave salary and security deposits. Out of these 12,411 claims had been verified by the Government of Pakistan and payments amounting to Rs. 1,10,086 (recurring) and Rs. 4,63,017 (non-recurring) had been authorised.

Evacuee Property: The number of pending judicial cases with the custodians was 1,935 on 1st January, 1959.

Orders for restoring evacuee properties worth Rs. 2.6 crores were issued in 3806 cases up to the end of December, 1958. The pending cases are now about 100 only.

Expenditure

Up to the end of 1958-59, a sum of Rs. 329.98 crores will have been spent on displaced persons as per details below:

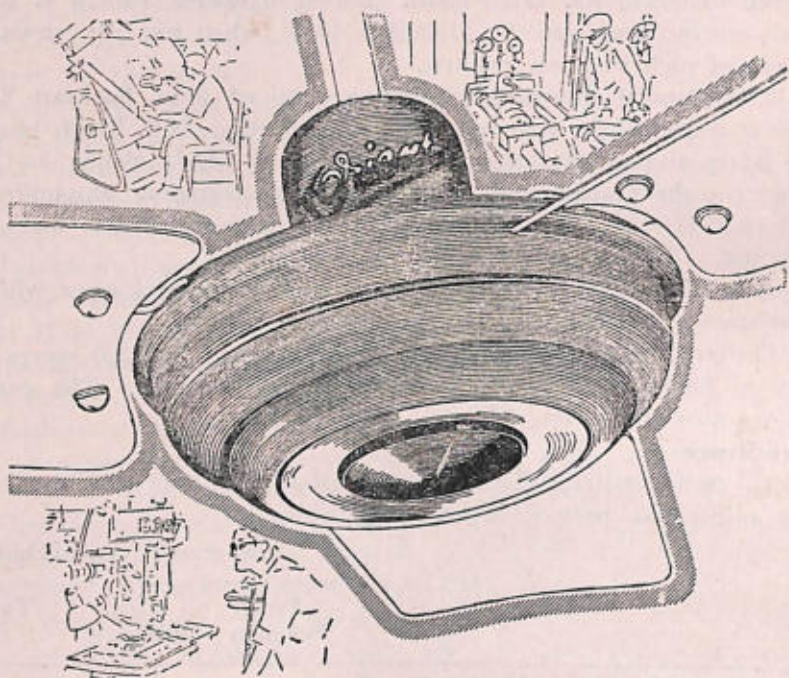
	Displaced Persons From		
	West Pakistan	East Pakistan	Total
	<i>(Rupees in Crores)</i>		
1. Grants	85.18*	69.12	154.30
2. Dandakaranya Scheme	—	1.30	1.30
3. Loans	25.63	38.10	63.73
4. Housing	60.98	34.70	95.68
5. Establishment	2.19	.57	2.76
6. Miscellaneous .. .. .	.01	—	.01
7. Loans by R.F.A. (up to 31-12-1958)	7.93	4.27	12.20@
Total	181.92	148.06	329.98

Provision made for 1959-60 is as shown below:

I.	Displaced persons from West Pakistan	7.44*
II.	Displaced persons from East Pakistan	17.95
III.	Dandakaranya Scheme	6.40
IV.	Rehabilitation Industries Corporation	3.00
	Total	34.79

* Does not include a sum of Rs. 29.29 crores debited against revenue upto 1958-59 and Rs. 8.65 crores provided in the Budget Estimates 1959-60 on account of writeback of the amount paid as Compensation to displaced persons from Capital to Revenue.

@ The figure represents net amount of sanctions after taking into account the sanctions subsequently cancelled.



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CHAPTER XX

SOCIAL WELFARE

WITH the adoption of the Socialistic Pattern of Society as our national objective, it is becoming increasingly clear that the entire community should bend its energy towards the building of a Welfare State. It is patent that no Socialistic Pattern would be worth the name, if it is not based on the welfare of the nation as a whole. It is with this end in view that the Government at the Centre and in the States have sponsored a number of official and semi-official organisations to work in different spheres of social activity. The outstanding among such organisations are:

1. The Social Welfare Board,
2. The Community Project Administration,
3. All India Khadi and Village Industries Board,
4. The Handicrafts Board,
5. The All India Handloom Board and
6. The Small-scale Industries Board.

Besides these, important non-official organisations doing useful work in the field of social welfare are:

- (a) The Bharat Sevak Samaj,
- (b) The Gandhi Smarak Nidhi.

Out of these, the Social Welfare Board is devoted solely to the welfare of women and children.

Central Social Welfare Board

The Central Social Welfare Board was constituted by the Government of India as an autonomous body in August, 1953 and continued to function during 1958-59.

It was originally set up as a non-official organisation with a view to having a specialised agency for providing proper attention for the care of various socially and physically handicapped groups, like the orphan, the delinquent, the rescued women, the destitute and the deserted, the aged and infirm, the blind, the deaf and other groups of the physically handicapped.

Decentralisation: From the very beginning, the Central Social Welfare Board adopted suitable measures of decentralisation of its own work, by setting up Advisory Boards at State level, and Project Implementing Committees at District level, composed mainly of non-official women workers from the areas in which the Centres of activities were located. This process is being continued with a larger number of integrated Projectes being taken up in the Community Development Blocks with a separate Project Implementing Committee for each Project, all drawn from women of the Block areas themselves.

In June, 1958, a State Social Welfare Advisory Board was set up for the Naga Hills, bringing the number of State Social Welfare Advisory

Boards to 21 at the end of 1958-59.

Further, the other functions of the Central Social Welfare Board are generally to assist in the improvement and development of Social welfare activities and in particular

- (a) to cause a survey to be made of the needs and requirements of social welfare organisations ;
- (b) to evaluate the programmes and projects of the aided agencies ;
- (c) to co-ordinate the assistance extended to Social Welfare activities by various Ministries in the Central and State Governments ;
- (d) to promote the setting up of Social Welfare Organisations on a voluntary basis in places where no such organisations exist ; and
- (e) to render financial aid, when necessary, to deserving organisations or institutions on terms to be prescribed by the Board.

Expansion Programme

The function of the Social Welfare Board is not only to aid and assist the existing institutions to expand, improve or maintain those services, but also to promote new services and organisations to undertake social welfare activities wherever they do not exist. The Board has decided to take up schemes which will serve this end in view. Among these are :

- (a) the Welfare Extension Projects Scheme for the rural areas,
- (b) the family welfare project scheme in the urban areas.

Welfare Extension Projects

The Welfare Extension Projects are designed to extend welfare services to women and children in the rural areas.

In the rural areas, the Board decided to set up 660 welfare extension projects of the original pattern by the end of March, 1957. Out of these 444 have been started in areas outside the C.D. Blocks. These projects have 2,253 main centres covering 11,912 villages and a population of 100.74 lakhs. They involve full-time work on the part of 2,354 non-official workers in the various Project Implementing Committees, all honorary, and for 5,737 paid employees in the field, all women and mostly trained.

By the end of the Second Plan period aid would have been given to about 5,200 institutions to the extent of Rs. 2.82 crores. Out of these, 673 institutions have received Plan-period grants of the value of Rs. 1.27 crores, and one-year grants have been distributed among 4,500 institutions in the following groups : Child welfare, 1,576 institutions—Rs. 45.64 lakhs; women's welfare, 1,608 institutions—Rs. 57.23 lakhs ; welfare of the handicapped, 204 institutions—Rs. 13.95 lakhs; General Welfare, 1,125 institutions, Rs. 38.04 lakhs : Total 4,513 institutions—Rs. 1.55 crores. In addition to these, another Rs. 48 lakhs was sanctioned for 550 new institutions. The total number of institutions, which received grants, is 5,150 and the total amount of grants is Rs. 3.30 crores.

The programme includes only such basic services like Balwadis, maternity and elementary health services including pre-natal and post-

natal advice, social education and adult literacy for 200 men ; training in arts or crafts and cultural activities.

In the interests of wider coverage, better standards of service and a more effective supervision, the employment of adequate staff is envisaged in the projects. It is proposed that each project centre would be staffed by one Gram Sevika, a trained Dai, a craft Instructor. At project level, there are a midwife and a Mukhya Sevika.

Training Projects

Thus these projects involved the training of a large number of Mukhya Sevikas, midwives, Gram Sevikas and Dais. During 1958-59, three training centres were started, namely, Kamala Nahru Vidyalaya, Allahabad, Mahila Silpa Vidyalaya, Mathura and Gram Bal Shiksha Kendra, Kosbad. Along with these, a short-term training course of 3 months by the Kasturba National Memorial Trust was opened for untrained Gram Sevikas, and 181 midwives, 140 Mukhya Sevikas were trained.

Dais: A course for training indigenous Dais has also been undertaken in all States according to the Health Ministry scheme. Along with these, two sister organisations like the All India Handicrafts Boards and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission helped in imparting training in craft teaching.

During the year the Board started giving grants to institutions for conducting condensed courses of academic education for adult women to enable them to acquire minimum educational qualifications required for training and employment under the various schemes. Up to March, 1959, the Board sanctioned a total grant of Rs. 14,17,620 to 52 institutions for this purpose.

Night Shelters: In addition, other new schemes include the setting up of Night Shelters for the shelterless wage-earners in various crowded cities, the co-ordination of which has been entrusted to the Bharat Sevak Samaj. Out of 100 such shelters envisaged during the Second Five-Year Plan, 30 have already started and several more are awaiting sanction.

The Indian Council for Child Welfare has been entrusted to co-ordinate a scheme for Holiday Homes for the poor children, whose parents cannot afford to spend anything on them.

After-care: The Central Social Welfare Board has sponsored the After-Care Programme for the rehabilitation of various socially handicapped groups (including the rescued women, the destitute and deserted women in moral danger, the unmarried mother, the discharged prisoner, the juvenile delinquent, the orphan etc.) and the key to this programme is the setting up of Production Unit attached to the Homes at State level under this programme. It has also secured the assistance of the Ministry of Commerce and industry and various Industrial Boards under that Ministry in formulating a number of Industrial programmes for both socially and physically handicapped groups. In addition, it has formulated its own schemes of grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations for starting small production units for groups of women and also the physically handicapped.

The promotion of social welfare for women through schemes for economic well-being reflects an important change of outlook in the field of social welfare.

Small Scale Industries

With the assistance of the Khadi Commission, 5 Ambar Vidyalayas were set up to train craft assistance in the Welfare Extension Projects at Poona, Ahmedabad, Patna, Bhubaneswar and Madras.

Ambar training-cum-production units had been started at Kanpur, and 17 more centres are to be opened in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

Handicrafts Board: The Handicrafts Board extended facilities for Handicraft Teachers training at Bombay for the craft instructors employed at the Welfare Extension Projects. A training-cum-production centre in handicrafts is proposed to be started at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs.

Handloom Board: The Board continued to publish its two monthly journals, namely "Social Welfare" (English) and 'Samaj Kalyan' (Hindi). During the year the documentary on "Urban Family Welfare Scheme" was completed.

During the year the Board organised two exhibitions in April, 1958 and March, 1959 to give publicity to its various programmes.

Prohibition

Social Welfare programme necessarily includes the enforcement of India. Mahatma Gandhi wanted that prohibition should be one of the social welfare planks under Swaraj. The Constitution also enjoins on the State to endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption of intoxicating drugs and drinks, throughout the country. The Central Government is bent upon enforcing prohibition. But so far prohibition is in force in only certain States and in certain areas of the States. At the end of 1957-58, the area under prohibition covered 32.3 per cent of the total area and 42.3 per cent of the country's population. All the States except Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal have taken steps to enforce a phased programme of Prohibition. Total Prohibition has been declared throughout Madras. The campaign in favour of Prohibition through posters, films, and the observance of Prohibition Week has been intensified.

Immoral Traffic in Women & Girls

All the provisions of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic and Girls Act, 1956 came into force throughout India on May 1, 1958. The setting up of an adequate number of Protective Homes for the rehabilitation and the educational and vocational training of women and girls recovered and detained under the Act is also envisaged. In addition there are several other institutions to make good citizens out of fallen women. These are Stri Sadan in Madras, the Shradhanand Mahila Ashram at Bombay, Kushalbagh Mission Orphanage at Gorakhpur, Fendell Home and All Bengal Women's Union Home in West Bengal etc.

Juvenile Delinquents

Children's Acts are in force in the States of Andhra, Bombay, Kerala,

Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and the Territory of Delhi. The problem of Juvenile delinquency is mainly the concern of the State Governments. The Central Government, however, helps the States under Care Programme.

Besides formal education, vocational training in a number of trades is imparted to the inmates of the certified, reformatory and Borstal schools.

Beggars

Special Acts are passed by some of the States for the custody, care and assistance of beggars in their rehabilitation. Eighteen institutions exist in Bombay, 7 in Madras, 8 in Kerala and 2 in Delhi. Under the Central Care Programmes assistance is available for setting up Beggar Homes.

Untouchability

The Untouchability (Offences) Act came into force on June 1, 1955. Most of the States have appointed small committees to enforce the provisions of the Act. Publicity media have also been pressed into service. The assistance of voluntary organisations has also been obtained. A sum of Rs. 14,77,200 was given as assistance by the Central Government to these organisations. During the first two years of the Second Five-Year Plan, the Central Government made a grant of Rs. 12,98,300 to the all-India voluntary agencies, working in the various States for the removal of untouchability.



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CHAPTER XXI

ADMINISTRATION

THE Central administration has been marked by expanding responsibilities. The needs of efficient administration have been met by rationalisation of services in the matter of recruitment, pay scales etc. Here we summarise the various measures taken in regard to Public Services, Public security and other spheres of administrative activity.

All India Services

The I.A.S. Training School, Delhi and the I.A.S. Staff College, Simla, continued to impart training to the examination recruits and special recruits to the I.A.S. The I.A.S. Officers appointed during the year were 64 through Competitive Examination, 63 by promotion from State Services, 88 under Special Recruitment Scheme, making a total of 215. The I.P.S. Officers appointed during the year were 34 through Competitive Examinations, 42 by promotion from State Services, 49 under Special recruitment scheme, making a total of 125.

Central Secretariat Service

As in every year, a review of the authorised permanent strength of the Central Secretariat Service has been made.

Thirty-six Grade I Officers of Central Secretariat Service have completed executive training in the States and 19 officers are undergoing such training at present. The temporary strength of Grade II of the C.S.S. has been reviewed and refixed as with effect from 1st May, 1958.

Forty-two probationers in Grade III of the C.S.S. have joined for training. Eight more are expected to join shortly. Thirty over-age recruits, selected on the basis of I.A.S. recruitment are also expected to join shortly.

The rules for the departmental competitive examination for the R.T.E. of Assistant Superintendents have been liberalised and all temporary assistants with 3 years service have been made eligible to take examination.

It has been decided to recruit 400 Assistants to the C.S.S. from the results of the competitive examination for recruitment to this Grade held in July, 1957.

Displaced Government Servants

It has been decided that the displaced Government servants from Sind and N.W.F.P., who retired from Service between 17th April and 22nd August, 1957, should also be allowed pension under 'Liberalised Pension Rules'. The facility is extended to displaced Government servants who were former employees of Bhawalpur State.

Benefits of confirmation, pension etc. have been extended to the

Central Government servants who opted for service in Pakistan finally but rejoined service in India before 31st December, 1951.

Service Conditions

Instructions were issued during 1958 prohibiting participation by Government servants in proselytising activities, from bidding at Government auctions, acceptance of gifts on the occasion of their retirement or transfer and acceptance of part-time employment after office hours.

The Central Civil Services (Medical Examination) Rules, 1957, have been promulgated to enable Government to send for medical examination a government servant whose physical or mental abilities have been so impaired as to make him unfit to discharge his duties properly.

The terms of re-employment and extension, especially in view of the dearth of experienced personnel interfering with the successful execution of projects under the Plan, have been liberalised.

Advances have been allowed to be granted to Government servants to enable them to avail of the leave travel concessions.

Staff Welfare Measures

Welfare measures for the staff cover a wide range. These include organisation of social activities, provision of facilities for indoor games and outdoor sports, encouragement of cultural activities, improvement in working conditions including provision of canteen and assistance in relation to contributory health scheme, transport, housing, education, last pay certificates, pension papers and gratuity etc.

Reorganisation of Services

In September, 1956 an officer on Special Duty was appointed to examine matters concerning the structure and organisation of the Services including the system of recruitment, probation and promotion; the composition of various cadres; the question of further training and further education of different classes of public servants and arrangements for staffing posts at the Centre. The officer who was appointed Member-Secretary of the Central Pay Commission in August, 1957, however, submitted certain interim recommendations which are under examination.

Integration of Services

As a result of the Reorganisation of States, there was need for integration of services in States and Advisory Committees were formed in affected States and preliminary works have been completed. A Central Advisory Committee has also been established at the Centre. About 250 representations from Gazetted Officers affected by the reorganisation of States have been received and are being scrutinised by the Committee.

Preventive Detention Act

By the end of September, 1958 out of a total of 382 detenus, 294 persons were released leaving a balance of 88 persons on that date.

Police and Jails

Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 5,29,13,988 was given to the States as loans for implementation of their Police Housing Schemes.

The Intelligence Bureau continued to expand its activities in the

sphere of scientific detection of crime. Progress was made in setting up Central Forensic Institutes — The Central Finger Print Bureau, the Central Detective Training School and the Central Forensic Science Laboratory. The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 was brought into force throughout the country on 1st May, 1958.

An Expert Committee is engaged in revising Jail Manual on up-to-date lines.

Legislative Measures

Legislative measures enacted during the year were, (1) Probation of Offenders Act, 1958; (2) The Poisons (Amendment) Act, 1958; (3) The Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 1958; (4) The High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 1958; (5) The Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers Act, 1958; (6) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1958; (7) The Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958.

Jammu and Kashmir

The provisions of the Constitution relating to the functions of the Comptroller and Auditor General and to the formation of All India Cadres of I.A.S. and I.P.S. were extended to this State.

Schemes of Development for Backward Classes

Under the Central Administration funds have been provided for Development schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes. The Second Plan provides Rs. 91 crores of which Rs. 48 crores are for Scheduled Tribes, Rs. 27 crores for Scheduled Castes and the rest for others. This provision is intended to supplement Development programme included in the general plan under different sectors. The development schemes under welfare of Scheduled Tribes lay emphasis on education, communication, agriculture, cottage industries, housing, health and water supply. Other important schemes are (1) special multi-purpose tribal blocks earmarked for intensive development and (2) the Dandakaranya project for integrated development of 30,000 sq. miles for settlement of displaced persons. Schemes for Scheduled Castes give highest attention to education, housing and economic uplift. Schemes for denotified tribes provide for educational facilities, agriculture, cottage industries and housing.

The State Sector schemes provide an amount of Rs. 23 lakhs for aid to non-official agencies for enlisting cooperation in measures for removal of untouchability and for the welfare of Backward Classes. In addition, non-official organisations of all-India status are given financial assistance from the funds of the Central Government.

In connection with representation in Services, a special cell in the Ministry of Home Affairs keeps a close watch on the appointments made in the Ministries and Departments under the Central Government, collects, consolidates and scrutinises information in regard to implementation of Government decisions regarding reservation.

Emergency Relief Organisation

This organisation has now been set up in almost all the States and Union Territories. The States have taken up formulation of an Operational Plan of relief. In the Central Emergency Relief Training Institute, Nagpur, which is an integral part of the Emergency Relief Organisation, 462 persons received training up to the end of January, 1959.

Census

Preparations for the ensuing Census of 1961 have commenced with the appointment of the Registrar General and ex-officio Census Commissioner on the 21st July, 1958. A tentative questionnaire has been drafted and is being pretested. The Census Office has initiated the work of compiling an index and bibliography of all past census reports. An index and bibliography of handicrafts and occupations in India will also be prepared. It is proposed to publish a "Population Bulletin", bearing on population and demographic characteristics of the people.

New Bilaspur Township

788 plots have been allotted to the oustees from Bilaspur town who will be settled in a new township, at concessional rates on lease for a period of 999 years. The oustees are being given all possible facilities in the procurement of material for the construction of their houses.

Official Language Commission

The Committee of Parliament on official Language concluded its examination of the recommendations of the Official Language Commission and submitted its report to the President.

Fire-Service and Propaganda for Fire Prevention

Since its inception on the 2nd July, 1956, the National Fire Service College has trained 260 officers. The Indian Standards Institution has drawn up specifications of all the items normally required by a fire service. With a view to have a uniform legislation in the country, a model Fire Force Bill has been circulated to the State Governments for enactment *mutatis mutandis*.

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CHAPTER XXII

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

ONE of the most potent problems which the country has to face is that of labour. Allied with this is the problem of employment. It has been the concern of the Government both at the Centre and in the States to keep labour contented and provide it with all the necessaries and amenities so that the productive capacity of labour is not diminished. In the context whether of agricultural production or of industrial production, the need for creating proper conditions where labour is satisfied with its lot, has become imperative. Labour legislation, therefore, to uplift the condition of labour, has been undertaken to step up production. This has also been rightly considered imperative in the context of our objective of evolving a Socialist Pattern of Society. In the general effort to raise the standard of living of the people, Labour demanded a place of importance.

The problem of employment has been another bottle-neck in the sphere of the country's progress. The growing population of the unemployed has given the Government increasing anxiety and the Second Plan has been so devised as to increase the potentialities of employment. The magnitude of the task can only be met by the magnitude of effort in this direction. The Central Government is tackling the situation with great energy.

Labour Legislation

A number of legislative enactments concerning labour were passed. The Working Journalists (Fixation of Rates and Wages) Act 1958, received the President's assent on 16th September, 1958. The Supreme Court having set aside the decision of the Wage Board on the ground that it did not take into account the capacity of the industry to pay, an Ordinance was passed in June, 1958. This ordinance provided for establishing a committee to recommend rates of wages for journalists which it did and later the Ordinance was replaced by the Working Journalists (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Act, 1958.

The Payment of Wages (Amendment) Act, 1957 came into force on 1st April, 1958.

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill 1958 which was passed in Rajya Sabha in November, 1958 is pending in the Lok Sabha. The Bill provides for removal of distinction between adult and minor for purposes of compensation. It also provides for penalty for failure to pay compensation when due.

The Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Amendment Act, 1958, concerns with payment of dearness allowance to bank employees.

Amendments to the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957 were passed providing for seconding of evidence by the Labour Court or Tribunal.

They also provide that any one of specified officers of a trade union may sign a settlement on behalf of workmen.

Some enactments are under the consideration of the Government. Among them are suggestions for amendments of the Working Journalist (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 and of the Working Journalists' (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Act, 1958. A number of amendments to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 were suggested by the all-India organisations of employers and workers and State Governments. Legislation with regard to Motor Transport Workers is also under contemplation. Certain proposals for amending Factories Act, 1948 are under examination. A proposal to amend Mines Act, 1952 is under consideration. There are proposals for other legislative enactments pertaining to labour.

The Dock-Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act has been in operation and schemes framed under the Act are being implemented in the Ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Draft schemes of a similar nature are notified for criticism.

The piece-rate scheme for dock-workers could not be enforced because of opposition from certain sections of labour.

The draft model rules framed under the Factories Act, 1948, by the Chief Adviser, Factories, have been finalised and forwarded to the State Governments for adoption.

A Committee known as 'Joint Fixation and Revision Committee' has been constituted for making recommendations on initial fixation of wage rates, and revision of minimum wage rates for employees in the Central Sphere undertakings.

Industrial Relations

The man-days lost through work stoppage from January to September 1958 were 53,61,888 as against 49,80,872 for the same period in 1957.

The all-India Port and Dock Workers' Federation launched a general strike on 15-16 June, 1958 in all Ports except Kandla. This was due to delay in the implementation of the Chaudhuri Committee Report. The strike was called off on 26th June, 1958.

The workers in certain units of the Central Tractor Organisation stationed at Bihar, Delhi and some other places struck work in March, 1958, as a protest against an order requiring them to go on compulsory leave on half pay on rotation during off season. The strike was called off on 26th April, 1958. A Committee which went into the question submitted its report which is under examination.

The Committee appointed under the working Journalists (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Act 1958, made its recommendations which were adopted by the Government with slight modification. An order was passed in terms of the recommendations which came into force on June 1, 1958. The Government's order was published in a Gazette of India Extraordinary.

For purposes of fixation of wages, newspapers and news agencies have been classified.

Dailies have been classified under 6 groups according to their gross revenue starting with Rs. 50 lakhs and above to less than 2½ lakhs.

Weeklies have been divided into 4 classes according to gross revenue starting with Rs. 12½ lakhs and above, to below 1 lakh.

Bi-weeklies and Tri-weeklies are classified on the basis of their gross revenue as under 'Weeklies'.

News Agencies are under three categories, also according to gross revenue starting with Rs. 25 lakhs and above, coming down to below Rs. 10 lakhs.

Works Committees: These Committees are set up to discuss and settle day-to-day grievances of workers and promote measures for securing amity and good relations between them and the employers. In 701 establishments such Committees are working.

Unit Production Committee: These Committees are not formed under any statute. They work on a voluntary basis and discuss, among other things, production questions.

Grievances: For prompt settlement of grievances, a model grievances procedure was drawn up. This is being examined.

Wages: The Tripartite Steering Group on Wages has approved a research programme on Replacement Costs in cement, jute, sugar and heavy chemicals industries.

Workers' Education: The training of teacher administrators commenced in May, 1958 and was completed in November, 1958. These will be posted in ten centres where they will undertake training of worker teachers.

Evaluation and Implementation Division: This was set up to assess the extent of non-implementation of labour laws, awards etc. and to evaluate the results achieved by such measures. The Committee held its first meeting in September, 1958. The State Governments are also asked to set up similar machinery. 934 cases of non-implementation were reported.

Code of Discipline: One of the important functions of the Evaluation and Implementation Division is to ensure the observance of the Code of Discipline in industry. By the end of October, 1958, about 70 cases of infringements of the code were reported.

Employment and Training

The activities of the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment are concerned with Employment and Training schemes.

For assisting university students an employment bureau has been established in the Delhi University. Similar establishments will be set up in Bombay, Aligarh, Kerala and Banaras on pilot basis.

A Central Committee on Employment will be set up consisting of State Government representatives, representatives of employers and workers and also of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha to advise the Ministry of Labour on problems relating to employment.

In the matter of meeting the requirements of trained personnel for various schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan, the present target will be

increased three-fold. In addition to the existing 10,500 seats under craftsmen training scheme, it is proposed to sanction 25,000 seats during the Plan period.

Employment Situation

The situation during the year has improved over the corresponding period last year. The number of applicants who remained on the Live Register of the Exchanges shows a steep rise from 9,22,099 at the end of December, 1957 to 11,59,031 at the end of November, 1958.

Extension of Employment Service: At the commencement of the Second Five-Year Plan there were 125 Employment Exchanges in the country. Sixty eight were sanctioned during the first two years of the Plan and 28 have been sanctioned upto November 15, 1958 during the current year. Out of the 96 sanctioned 72 have started functioning.

Fifteen Vocational Guidance units have been sanctioned for youth employment service.

The Government of India have decided to set up a Central Committee on Employment. Steps have been taken to constitute the committee. Its function is to advise the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

Efforts to provide employment assistance to surplus/retrenched personnel of Defence Installations and certain river valley projects continued during the year.

According to the decision of the Central Economy Board, a special cell was set up in the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment to whom the Central Government establishments have been directed to notify their vacancies and surplus personnel for their adjustment in alternative employment.

Educated unemployed: In addition to the scheme recommended by the study group on educated unemployed, arrangements are also being made to place educated unemployed for apprentice training under the National Apprentice Training Scheme in the various public establishments/undertakings.

Training of Artisans: To meet the requirements for trained personnel for schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan, both in the public as well as in the private sector, it has been considered necessary to train a number of craftsmen. Seats for training craftsmen have been provided for 26,000 craftsmen in addition to 10,500 already existing. In the States also 21,630 additional seats have been sanctioned. In the National Apprenticeship Training Scheme 7050 seats have been sanctioned. Under the scheme of Evening Classes for Industrial Workers 1452 seats have been sanctioned. The total number of craftsmen Training centres/institutions working at the end of October, 1958, was 106. Equipment worth Rs. 7.051 lakhs was received by these centres/institutions from January 1 to November 30, 1958.

Labour Welfare

A sum of Rs. 45,50,000 was spent on medical facilities for workers in coal fields from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund which was estimated

to be Rs. 1,64,97,351 during the current year. The bed strength in the hospital at Dhanbad was raised to 250. The Fund has been running 6 regional medical institutions, 2 in each of the States of Bengal, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. New Maternity and child welfare centres have been opened in Orissa and Andhra Coal fields. Beds for T.B. patients have been reserved in Ranchi and Yerragada hospital in Andhra. A pilot scheme of domicilliary treatment for T.B. in the Coal fields, in Bihar and W. Bengal has been introduced during the year.

Anti-malaria and anti-philaria operations were carried on.

Recreational and educational facilities are afforded for colliery workers and their dependents. Fifty-four women welfare-cum-children's education centres have so far been established. Fifty six adult education centres have so far been established in various coal fields.

Under the scheme for Grant of financial assistance to dependents of coal miners who suffer death as a result of accidents in collieries, a total sum of Rs. 32,220 was sanctioned in 1958.

Cooperative Movement: To ward off growing indebtedness among coal mining labour, the cooperative movement which was dormant for sometime was given a new impetus. A number of cooperative societies thus came into being in Bihar and W. Bengal.

Mica Mines: The budget of expenditure provided under the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund, was Rs. 12,47,400 in Bihar and Rs. 3,60,300 in Andhra and Rs. 2,43,500 in Rajasthan. Medical, recreational, educational, water supply and housing facilities have been provided for labour in these mines.

Social Security

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme has been extended to Sawai-Madhopur in Rajasthan, Hathras, Aligarh, Bareilly and Shikohabad in U.P., Bangalore in Mysore, Trivandrum in Kerala; Gauhati, Dhubri, Dibrugarh and Tinsukia-Makum in Assam, Salem, Tiruppur, Metur and Udamalpet in Madras.

So far 13.565 lakh employees in 73 centres have been covered by the scheme.

Employees Provident Fund Act

During the year, this Act has been extended to biscuit making industry and units making products like bread, confectionary and milk and milk powder with effect from 30th April, 1958. At present the Act applies to 38 factory/non-factory industries. An amendment of the Act made it applicable to factories/establishments owned by Government or a local authority employing 5 or more persons and having completed 3 years of their existence.

The coal mines Bonus Scheme covers about 838 coal mines employing about 3.65 lakhs workers.

Wage Board: A Central Wage Board was set up for the cement industry on the lines of the Wage Boards set up earlier for the cotton textile and sugar industries.

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CHAPTER XXIII

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

DURING the year the Central Government continued to take measures for improving Local Self-Government institutions and bringing about a certain general standard of efficiency and uniformity in administration with such local variations as may be found necessary. The Central Council of Local Self-Government has been taking important and progressive decisions relating to Local Self-Government administration.

The 4th meeting of the Central Council of L.S.G. was held from October 27 to October 29, 1958 in New Delhi. Almost all the State Ministers for Local Self-Government and Panchayats were present. Apart from the review of the progress made so far in regard to the various resolutions passed at the previous meetings of the Council, the subjects included in the Agenda of the meeting were : Collection of statistical data about local bodies preparation of Model Town Planning Act ; Central assistance to Local bodies ; Establishment of a Post-Graduate Institute for Officers of Local Bodies ; Revival of fellowships in L.S.G. subjects ; Review of Central assistance for national water supply and sanitation schemes ; Levy of taxes on Central Government properties ; Establishment of Landscape Committee ; etc.

Draft Model Acts

At its second meeting held in September, 1956 at Ootacamund, the Central Council of L.S.G. had resolved that the Government of India should arrange for the preparation of Draft Model Acts in respect of local bodies and panchayats which the State Government could adopt with such modifications as they considered necessary. This work was entrusted to Shri S.D. Barfivala of the All India Institute of Local Self-Government, Bombay. He has prepared Draft Model Acts in respect of Panchayats, Zila-Parishads and Municipalities and these have been sent to the Governments for guidance.

Delhi Development Authority

With the promulgation of the Delhi Development Act, 1957, which came into force from the 30th December, 1957, the Delhi Development Authority has taken the place of two Organisations, namely, the Improvement Trust and the Delhi Development (Provisional) Authority. The Jurisdiction of the Delhi Development Authority, according to the Act, is the "Development Areas" so declared by the Government after consulting the Delhi Municipal Corporation. So far nearly 5034 acres of land in and around Delhi have been declared as "Development Areas". The effect of this declaration is that the building activities in these areas are being controlled by the Delhi Development Authority.

During the year under review the Delhi Development Authority

undertook a number of re-housing and slum clearance schemes, the more important of which are the following :

- i. Construction of 240 houses at Amrit Kaur Puri.
- ii. Construction of 396 houses at Kilokri (2nd batch)
- iii. Acquisition of property known as Dujana House for implementing the slum clearance schemes of Jama Masjid area.
- iv. Construction of 288 tenements which will serve as transit camps for providing temporary accommodation to the evictees from slum clearance areas.
- v. Construction of 272 tenements for housing community service, personnel, such as domestic servants, barbers, washermen, cobblers, sweepers, etc., in the vicinity of the newly established Government colonies.

In accordance with the provisions of the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956 the responsibility for carrying out necessary improvements in slum properties lies on the owners of such properties. The "Competent Authority" can issue necessary notices on the owners of slum properties calling upon them to carry out such improvements as may be considered necessary and if those improvements are not carried out in the specified time, the 'Competent Authority' has the powers to execute the necessary work and realise the cost from the property owners as arrears of land revenue. Under these provisions notices were issued to about 200 owners of private Katras calling upon them to provide basic amenities, for example water supply, electricity, flush latrines and drainage arrangements etc. Necessary improvements in those properties are being carried out either by the owners or by the "Competent Authority".

Town Planning Organisation

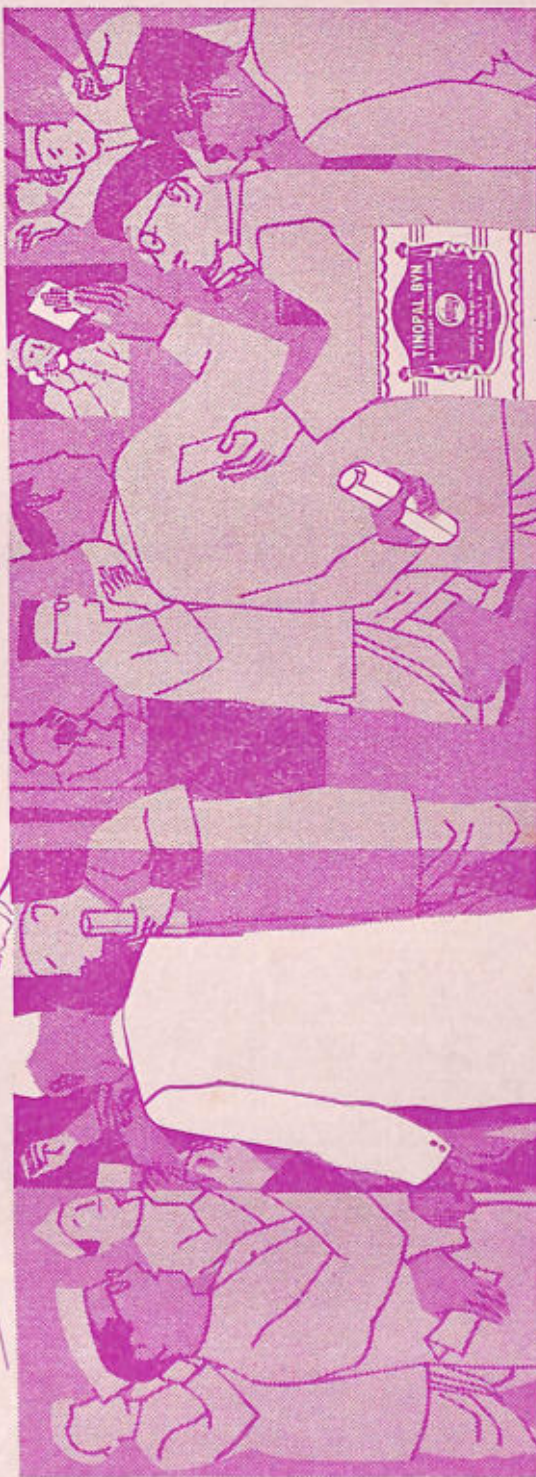
The Town Planning Organisation which was set up by the Ministry of Health in November, 1955, submitted an Interim General Plan for Greater Delhi in September, 1956. Since then, this organisation has been engaged in the preparation of the Master Plan for Greater Delhi. A team of consultants provided by the Ford Foundation is collaborating with the Organisation. The progress made in this direction is briefly as follows:—

1. An interim report has been prepared on the types of industries which should be located in Delhi.
2. The Town Planning Organisation has submitted its recommendations for re-location of the existing slaughter house near Idgah. The scheme envisages the removal of the existing slaughter house where it is a source of great nuisance and is creating insanitary conditions to a site about 7-8 miles away, off the Rohtak Road. It has also been proposed that the ancillary industries should be located in this complex.
3. A detailed note on "space standards for the planning of residential colonies in Greater Delhi" has been prepared. This indicates land requirements for various needs like parks, roads, schools, cinemas, etc.

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4. As an off-shoot to the basic study regarding the circulation pattern for Delhi, the Town Planning Organisation has made a detailed study of the requirements in the city in regard to terminal and parking places for passenger buses and goods trucks.

The draft outline of the Master Plan for Greater Delhi is almost ready and Comprehensive Master Plan will be available towards December, 1959.

Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Committee of the Delhi Municipal Corporation: The Delhi Joint Water and Sewage Board which was set up under the Delhi Joint Water & Sewage Act, 1936, ceased to exist with effect from the 7th April, 1958 when the Delhi Municipal Corporation came into existence. The responsibility for Water Supply and Sewage Disposal of Delhi now vests in the Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Committee of the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

One of the difficulties which the authorities concerned with the water supply in Delhi have been facing since 1955 is that the main current of the river Jamuna has been flowing on the left bank after the floods, whereas the intake well and pumping station are on the right bank. With a view to meeting this situation it has been decided on the advice of the Central Water and Power Commission to construct a barrage near Wazirabad pumping station. This work which is estimated to cost about Rs. 1.5 crores has already been taken in hand and is expected to be completed before the monsoon this year.

A Technical Committee was appointed by this Ministry in May, 1958 with the following experts to consider in detail the various matters regarding stabilisation and augmentation of the drinking water supply in Delhi :

1. Shri J.M. Rijhwani, Chief Engineer,
C.P.W.D. .. Chairman,
2. Shri P.R. Ahuja, Director, Central
Water & Power Commission .. Member.
3. Shri R.S. Mehta, Chief Engineer,
(Water) Delhi Municipal Corpora-
tion, .. Member.
4. Chief Engineer (Irrigation) U.P., or his
representative. .. Member.
5. Chief Engineer (Irrigation, Punjab or his
representative. .. Member.
6. Shri V. Kandaswamy, Superintending..
Surveyor of works, Central Zone, Member
C.P.W.D. .. Secretary.

The Committee has since submitted its recommendations which are briefly as follows:—

Stabilisation Schemes :

- (i) A battery of 100-tube-wells to be sunk in the Sonapat area and the tube-well water brought to Delhi by a carrier channel.

(ii) 15 cusecs of water be obtained at Okhla from the Hindon river and the Government of U.P. compensated with an equivalent quantity of water through tube-wells.

Augmentation Schemes :

(i) Obtaining 100-200 cusecs of water from the proposed Gurgaon Tunnel Scheme of the Government of Punjab.

(ii) Obtaining 100 cusecs of water for South Delhi area from the Ramganga Scheme of the Government of U.P.

(iii) Obtaining 15 to 30 cusecs of water for Shahdara from tube-wells to be dug in the Loni area.

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COOPERATION



STATISTICS being still inadequate in our country, it is not possible to get the record of our cooperative achievements later than June, 1958. The available statistics, however, show that there has been a steady and significant progress during the last few years and the twelfth year of freedom has not certainly been any exception. The steady progress was reflected in the increase, over the years, in the number of cooperatives and in the volume of credit supplied through them.

The average number of societies for the five years ended June, 1950 had stood at 1.59 lakhs—159,185 to be exact. It went up to 244,769 in 1956-57. On June 30, 1958, it increased further to 257,824. The existence of these 2.5 lakh cooperatives did not mean that one-half of India's 5 lakh villages has already been covered by cooperatives because, in many villages there are several cooperatives dealing with different items while in most other places, there are none at all.

The membership of primary societies increased during the year from 19.37 millions to 21.46 million, while the average for the five years ended 1949-50 had stood at a mere 10.73 million. Since an average family has five members in India and only one member of a family is usually a cooperator, it can be estimated that about 107.5 millions of people, or nearly 27 per cent of the population is being served by cooperatives now. Of course, there are individuals who are members of more than one society; the per centage of the population served by the cooperatives therefore might be a little less.

The working capital of the cooperatives stood at Rs. 696.45 crores as at the end of 1957-58, having risen from Rs. 567.65 crores a year before. The rate of the progress will be evident from the fact that the average for the five years ending 1958-50 was no more than Rs. 188.73 crores.

The number of cooperative societies per lakh of inhabitants was 64.69 in the year 1958-59, as against 62.4 a year before. And the number of members of primary societies per one thousand inhabitants rose from 49.4 to 53.93 during the same period.

The soundness of the cooperative movement should be judged not only by the numerical growth of societies or the size of their membership but also by the rate of their liquidation. Even so, the picture is not discouraging, for, the number of societies during the year ended June, 1958 showed a decline from 2,258 to 2,081.

The profit position of the Indian cooperatives is, however, not happy. The number of cooperatives that suffered losses increased from 40,800 to 56,407. Against this could be counted the fact that the total loss declined

slightly from Rs. 4.40 crores to Rs. 4.22 crores. The total profit of Rs. 13.30 crores was earned by 151,309 societies in 1957-58. The year before, 139,994 societies had earned only Rs. 12.98 crores. The increase in profit has not, however, been uniform as between different types of societies.

The bulk of cooperatives in India are credit societies, not production societies (e.g. farming societies) or multi-purpose societies. The Credit societies themselves could be classified into two broad categories, the ones giving short-term loans and the others, long-term. Cooperative credit or banking is a three-tiered structure. It consists of (i) primary credit societies—agricultural and non-agricultural; (ii) Central cooperative banks at the district level and (iii) State cooperative banks called apex banks. These three classes of societies provide short-term and medium-term credits to the whole movement, whereas the long-term needs are met by central land mortgage banks and primary land mortgage banks.

Agriculture Credit Societies

On June 30, 1958 agricultural credit societies which constitute the base of the cooperative credit structure numbered 166,543 (64.9 per cent of the total number of societies) with a membership of 10.22 million. A year before, the number was 161,510 with a membership of 9.12 million. A Statewise distribution shows that U.P. had the largest share of agricultural credit societies, with 44,060, Bombay and Madhya Pradesh being next in order with 18,354 and 16,750 societies, respectively. The working capital of all agricultural societies shows a rise of Rs. 35.45 crores to 133.75 crores. Of this, borrowings from State and Central cooperative banks alone accounted for Rs. 78.42 crores, or nearly 60 per cent. Deposits constituted no more than Rs. 8.63 crores or a mere 6 per cent.

Loans advanced by these agricultural credit co-operatives went up during the year from Rs. 67.33 crores to Rs. 96.08 crores. The total outstandings during the period were raised from Rs. 76.82 crores to Rs. 107.10 crores. There was a slight fall in overdues from 22 per cent to 21.3 per cent. The rates of interests charged by these credit societies were rather high. In the case of small societies, they varied from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The interest rates charged by large societies varied from 3t to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Non-Agriculture Credit Societies

The number of non-agricultural credit societies comprising urban banks, employees' credit societies and other special types of credit societies rose from 10,150, to 10,430 during the year and their membership increased from 3.24 million to 3.67 million. Their working capital amounted to Rs. 102.53 crores at the end of 1957-58, as against Rs. 100.41 crores a year before. The paid-up capital and reserves (or owned funds) of these societies aggregated Rs. 34.58 crores, representing an increase of Rs. 4.26 crores over the year. A rather disappointing factor, however, was that their deposits declined from Rs. 64.59 crores to Rs. 60.73 crores. This decline was made good to some extent by an increase in borrowings from Rs. 5.50 crores to Rs. 7.21 crores. Bombay and West Bengal together accounted for 58 per cent of the total deposits.

The loans advanced by these societies during the year amounted to Rs. 87.34 crores, against Rs. 82.07 crores in the previous year. Loans outstanding at the end of the year stood at Rs. 79.33 crores. Overdues formed 8.3 per cent of this amount. The outstandings of the previous year were 74.99 crores and the overdues 8.2 per cent.

Apex Banks and Central Banks

There was a decline in the number of both State Cooperative banks and the Central Cooperative banks. The State Cooperative banks declined from 23 to 21 and the Central Cooperative banks (and banking unions) declined from 451 to 418. The diminution in the number of State Cooperative banks was due to the policy of amalgamation of apex banks in some States, so as to reduce their number to one in every State. The fall in the number of Central Cooperative banks and banking unions was on account of the merger of smaller banks with adjacent larger banks. The membership of the State Cooperative banks dropped from 33,400 to 32,181 and that of the latter also dwindled from 311,000 to 293,000.

The owned funds of the State Cooperative banks went up by as much as 35.9 per cent and their deposits by 18.4 per cent over the year, which is no mean achievement. Of the total advances made by these banks at the State level during the year, short-term credit amounted to Rs. 217.54 crores. Of the total investments at the end of the year, as much as Rs. 18.53 crores or over 73 per cent consisted of Government and other trustee securities, which speak of their contribution to the Governmental expenditure or Plan projects.

The highest and lowest rates of interests paid by the State Cooperative banks on fixed deposits during the year were $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent and $1\frac{1}{4}$. As against sources of these expenditure, their incomes consisted of the interest charged by them on their advances to cooperative societies and these rates varied from 1 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in case of societies and from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 per cent in the case of individuals.

The overdues of advances granted by Central Cooperative banks were high and the position was worst in Jammu and Kashmir, where the ratio of overdue loans to the total outstanding advances was as high as 75 per cent. The position in Bihar and West Bengal also was not happy where the overdues were 45 per cent of the outstandings, at the end of 1957-58. The highest rate on medium term loans for agricultural and other purposes was charged in West Bengal.

Central Land Mortgage Banks

There are 15 land mortgage banks at the end of the year under review, with a paid-up capital of Rs. 2.26 crores and reserves of Rs. 72 lakhs. Their working capital, amounting to Rs. 25.88 crores, was mainly provided by debentures floated by them on the guarantee of the respective State Governments. The outstanding amount of such debentures stood at Rs. 20.48 on June 30, 1958 as against Rs. 16.95 crores a year before. During the year, the banks advanced Rs. 4.62 crores, as compared with Rs. 3.80 crores in 1956-57. The outstandings receivable by the banks rose from

Rs. 14.94 crores to Rs. 19.82 crores.

Assistance by the State Governments

The assistance to cooperatives given by the State Governments was by way of contribution to their share capital. Such assistance rose from Rs. 7.74 crores to as much as Rs. 16.49 crores over the year. Of this amount, Rs. 6.05 crores (or 36.2 per cent)—as against Rs. 3.28 crores or 42 per cent in the previous year—were given to primary agricultural societies. Rs. 3.21 crores were given to Central Cooperative banks and Rs. 4 crores to State Cooperative banks. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 1.26 crores and Rs. 2.20 crores respectively.

New Decision on Co-operatives

The twelfth year of freedom will be memorable in the annals of the cooperative movement inasmuch as important decisions regarding cooperatives were adopted during the year. It was during this time that the Nagpur Session of the Congress adopted cooperative farming as the future pattern of agriculture. Again, it was during this period that the National Development Council discussed the policy on cooperatives in its November, 1958 session and again in April, 1959.

Two patterns of cooperatives were favoured by the National Development Council. Under the first pattern—which was proposed for general adoption—the primary functions of village cooperatives would be the provision of short and medium-term credit, supply of agricultural and other requirements and marketing of agricultural produce. In addition, the cooperatives would help formulate and implement a plan of agricultural production for the village and undertake other advisory functions. For specific functions, cooperative societies could be organised as required.

Under the second pattern—which was recommended for tribal areas and for chronically backward areas—it was envisaged that village cooperatives would be made responsible for production and development, and for purposes of credit, there might be a credit union covering a group of villages.

The need for flexibility in evolving suitable patterns was not overlooked. There were differences over the principles in State participation in the share capital of the cooperative societies and over the question of the size of farms. The dominant trend was against State participation and in favour of small sized societies.

Evaluation Report on Cooperatives

Recently, however, the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission has given a rather sombre picture of the large and small cooperatives. Two independent enquiries were conducted. The first enquiry concerned societies in areas outside the Reserve Bank's pilot projects. Under this, a total of 33 large and 84 small societies in 18 blocks were surveyed. The second enquiry related to the working of the integrated credit and marketing scheme in two areas in Khandesh and Broach selected by the Reserve Bank for its pilot projects and an area in Kolhapur which the Cooperative Bank had selected for a similar purpose.

The report points out that the performance of both the large and

the small societies is poor, and moreover, the societies are unrepresentative. Not even a fourth of the households under their jurisdiction have yet been covered. Only in one block, Morsi (in Bombay), have both large and small societies achieved complete coverage. On the other hand, some societies in other areas include a mere 10 per cent of the total households. Small cultivators constituted a smaller proportion of the membership of large societies than of small ones. It is true that the large societies attracted more landless labourers but this term in some cases, includes members who were well off and who do not resort to borrowing. In both societies, fewer small cultivators could secure loans.

Overdues: The report provides great indications of the ill-health of the cooperatives in their irregularity of loan repayments. It says that repayments are tardy and overdues constitute a considerable proportion of the total credit advanced. While the small societies had a better record of repayments, the large societies had a more satisfactory record concerning overdues. In both types of organisation, a considerable proportion of loans remained overdue from year to year.

The report has brought to light many malpractices in both large and small societies. The larger ones tend to be dominated by the "headquarters villages" and, in a number of instances, big and medium landlords dominate the committees and, in a few, either moneylenders or moneylenders-cum-landlords occupy positions of power and indulge in manipulated operations. Office-bearers continued in office from year to year building up little "empires" for themselves. Although large societies have more talent to draw upon for the offices of the president and the secretary, the proportion of those who seemed to become semi-permanent is as large as in small societies.

Defects in Credit disbursements: On the functional side, the cooperatives do not serve the main objective of enabling credit to be secured by persons who are most in need of it. Credit is available mostly to persons with substantial property in land and not to the small cultivator or the landless labourer. "The discrimination in favour of land-owners and against tenants persists" and both the large and the small societies are equally guilty of it. Also, credit is disbursed without careful enquiries about the purpose for which it was wanted and for which it was actually used. "Right in land continues to be the most important consideration in setting the maximum credit limit". It is the credit-worthiness of persons and not the credit-worthiness of purposes that determines disbursement of cooperative funds. Only in a few cases, the credit limit related to crop produced. Even in these, little attention is paid to the cost of cultivation. In none of the societies, was credit linked with marketing.

Laxity in Supervision: Supervision of societies has been lax. In a number of blocks, there is no effective arrangement for the supervision of the working of either the large or the small cooperative societies. The device of setting up supervision committees also has been of no help, because of the indifference and impotence of the ordinary member. Inspection

of societies by unions also is perfunctory and full of snags. The inspectors too often neglect almost entirely the extension work which, too, is supposed to be one of their important responsibilities. The report is encouraging only in respect of audit: 91 per cent of the large and 95 per cent of the small societies have been audited.

The report states that in many States, the rules provide for Government supervision of the working of cooperatives and unions particularly when the Government contributes finances in the shape of both share capital and loan advances. It has severely criticised the practice followed by the State Governments of giving their nominees on the board of directors of large societies (which are financed by the Government) the right to appeal to them against the decisions of the general body of members of the board. "Commonsense and experience would suggest that such powers of intervention, whenever they are given, never remain on the statute books only; they tend to be put into use and come in the way of the cooperatives developing into people's institutions".

As for the financial structure of societies, the report says large societies are in a somewhat better position than the small ones, because of the Government assistance to them and because of their covering a larger area. But "both categories of societies are largely dependent on outside assistance". Advances from Central banks represent 60 to 80 per cent of their resources. This shows unmistakably the lack of inner vitality. Also, it reflects the unwillingness of the local persons to invest their savings in cooperative societies.

As for the controversy over the desirability of large vs. small cooperatives, the report says that the small society has had no fair trial so far.

The report underlines some of the deficiencies of the co-operatives.

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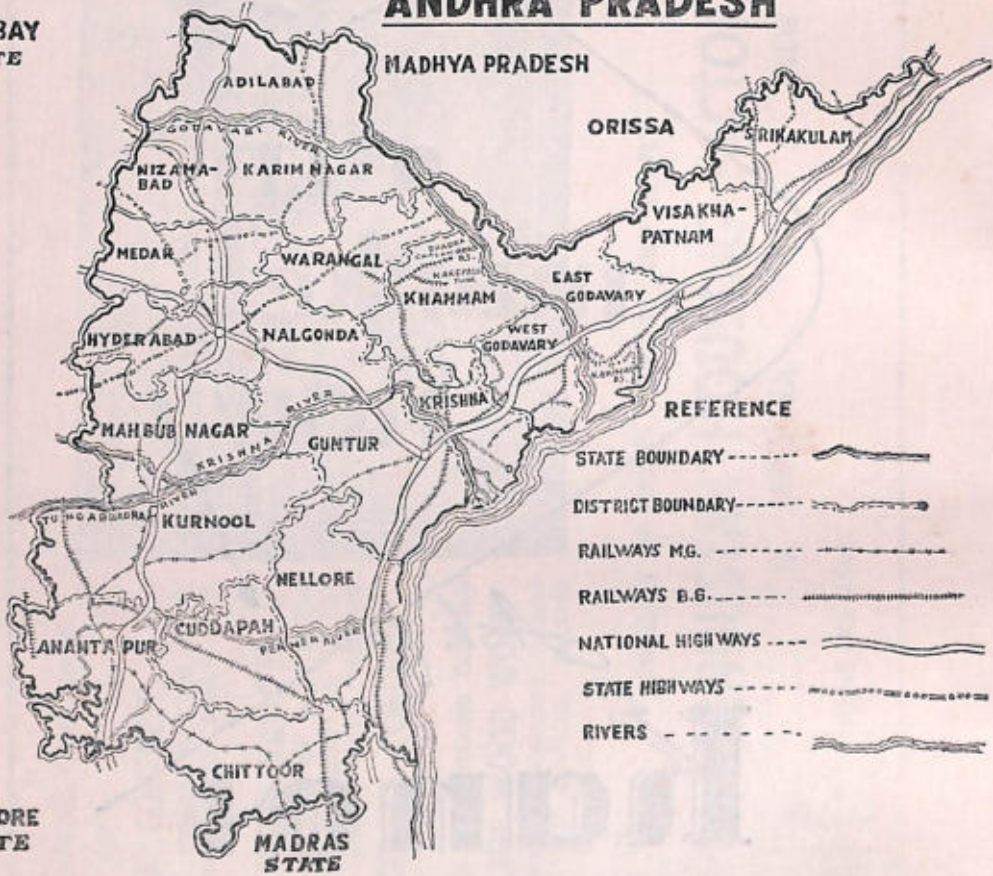


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CHAPTER XXV

ANDHRA

Area: 1,05,677 sq. miles.

Population: 3,12,60,133

Main Language: Telugu.

IN the third year after its formation, Andhra Pradesh has become a fully integrated and homogeneous State, having overcome all the problems it had to face in the wake of States Reorganisation. The administrative set-up, laws, procedures etc. that prevailed in the two regions constituting the State have been unified; the tax structure has been rationalised; and whatever regional differences existed among the people at the beginning have today disappeared.

Finance

The taxation measures introduced during this period together with the grant-in-aid of Rs. 4 crores per annum given by the Centre under the award of the Second Finance Commission, have eliminated the revenue deficits and the financial position of the State is now much stronger than ever before. The State could provide from its own resources necessary funds for a Plan outlay of Rs. 35 crores as against the original Plan of Rs. 30.02 crores for 1958-59.

The Budget estimates for 1959-60 put the total revenue at Rs. 71.29 crores and the total expenditure at Rs. 71.66 crores. The provision for capital expenditure on Irrigation, Power etc. schemes in 1959-60 is Rs. 28.30 crores of which Rs. 24.91 crores are for Plan schemes and the balance of Rs. 3.39 crores is for other essential items outside the Plan. Among the principal items in the capital outlay are Rs. 700 lakhs for the Nagarjunasagar Irrigation Project, Rs. 93 lakhs for the Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme, Rs. 207.41 lakhs for Machkund Power Schemes, Rs. 100 lakhs for improvement of the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal, Rs. 56.27 lakhs for the Tungabhadra High Level Canal, Rs. 18.23 lakhs for the Tungabhadra Low Level Canal, Rs. 98.08 lakhs for the Tungabhadra Power Schemes and a token provision of Rs. 25 lakhs for a Fertiliser Factory.

Economy: The Economy Committee appointed by the State Government has nearly finalised recommendations envisaging an ultimate permanent recurring saving Rs. 33.70 lakhs per annum on establishment charges.

The Pay Committee recommendations involve an additional outlay of Rs. 304 lakhs per annum. These recommendations were implemented from 1st November, 1958.

The Plan: The Second Five-Year Plan of the State envisaged an outlay of Rs. 175.74 crores against which the actual expenditure during 1956-57 and 1957-58 was Rs. 24.31 crores and Rs. 31.16 crores respectively.

The Planning Commission have agreed to an outlay of Rs. 37·66 crores, for 1959-60, but the Government have decided to raise the provision to Rs. 42·03 crores.

Community Development

The Community Development programme is making very rapid progress in the State. There are 235 Blocks of different kinds, covering about 50 per cent of the total area of the State, 59 per cent of the villages and about 68 per cent of the rural population. In 1959-60 it is proposed to add another 36 Pre-Extension Blocks, besides upgrading 26 Pre-Extension Blocks into Stage I Blocks and delimiting 21 Community Development Blocks into 33 Stage II Blocks.

Accepting the Mehta Team's recommendations regarding Democratic Decentralisation, a Bill has been introduced in the State Assembly for constitution of Panchayat Samitis and Zilla Parishads all over the State.

Transport and Communications

An autonomous corporation was set up on 11th January, 1958 to take over the working of the State Road Transport Department. The corporation took over a fleet of 549 buses to which 100 new buses were added and another 100 are to be added. The budget of the corporation for 1959-60 envisages an additional route mileage of 124 lakhs resulting in an improvement in the net earnings from Rs. 22 lakhs in 1958-59 to Rs. 47 lakhs in 1959-60.

A programme of bridge construction is on, intended to remove the main hindrances in the network of communications in the State. Construction of bridges across the Gautami and Thungabhadra rivers is progressing, while a beginning has also been made with the building of the Bhadrachalan bridge over the Godavari from the State's own resources.

Food Production

The aim is to raise the food production in the State by 30·3 per cent during the Second Five-Year Plan, *i.e.*, from 54·21 lakh tons to 70·64 lakh tons. The principal means by which this additional production is to be achieved are increased irrigational facilities which are supplemented by measures of land development, improved seeds, fertilisers and manures, improved implements and methods of cultivation, plant protection, intensification of activities under the Community Development Programme and better credit facilities for farmers. It is proposed to bring an area of 22·79 lakh acres under Japanese method by the end of the Second Plan.

Irrigation

Of the Major Irrigation Schemes in Andhra, the Tungabhadra Low Level Canal and the Romperu drainage schemes have been completed and brought to beneficial use. The Krishna Barrage has been completed except for the fixation of shutters and the road bridge is already in use by the public. An additional ayacut of 10,000 acres has already been developed under the localisation schemes of this project. A major portion of the work under Bhairavanitippa project has been completed, and water

has already been let out for irrigation. This project in all respects is expected to be completed before June, 1960. The Upper Pennar Project is completed in all respects and water has been let out for irrigation.

The Tungabhadra High Level Canal Project and the Vamsadhara Project are the major Projects of the Second Plan in the Andhra region. As regards the Vamsadhara Project, the investigation of the alternative site at Gudari has been completed and is being examined by the Government of India.

The cost of the Nagarjunasagar Project including dam and canals was originally estimated at Rs. 86.57 crores. However, due to increase in the cost of controlled commodities, like steel, cement, etc., the excess expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 6.17 crores.

The two major Irrigation Projects of the Telengana region are Rajolibunda and the Kadam. Water has already been let down in the Rajolibunda Canal in the Upper reach till the 38th mile from June, 1958. The entire work is expected to be completed before June, 1960.

Out of the 17 medium projects of the Andhra area, which are taken up under the programme of permanent improvements to scarcity areas with the Central assistance of Rs. 5.00 crores in the First Plan, seven projects have been completed.

Of the 5 spill-over medium schemes in Telengana, the Koilsagar and Bheemanpalli projects have been completed and irrigation under them has begun.

In Telengana, sanction has been accorded to Jutpally and Laknapur Projects in Hyderabad District and the Swarna Project in Adilabad district. Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided for new projects during 1959-60.

For the year 1958-59 an amount of Rs. 84.05 lakhs was allotted for Minor Irrigation works under the Public Works Department. The tempo of progress has been increased considerably. For 1959-60, an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided.

Estimates have been prepared for strengthening and improving the flood banks of the Akhanda Godavari as also its branches to withstand floods of the magnitude that occurred in 1953. Works will be taken up as early as possible.

Electricity

Under the Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme, installation of the 4th generating unit of 21250 KW capacity was completed and the same was commissioned in January, 1959, thus achieving an additional installed capacity of 14,875 KW as Andhra's share.

Four units of 9000 KW capacity, two at the Dam Power House and two at the Hampi Power House under the Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme were commissioned by the end of 1957-58.

Over 280 additional villages and towns would have been electrified in Andhra area by the end of 31-3-'59.

About 100 additional villages and towns would have been electrified in the Telengana area by end of 31-3-1959.

Co-operation

The Second Plan outlay on cooperative schemes in the State is Rs. 394·81 lakhs. The provision for the year 1958-'59 was Rs. 76·19 lakhs. The programme includes organisation of 187 new large-sized societies and 500 new small societies besides the revitalisation of 560 existing small societies. Against these targets, 132 large sized societies and 907 small societies were organised by the end of February, 1959. Agricultural credit cooperatives in the State are covering 70 per cent of the villages and 23 per cent of the rural families, as on 31st December, 1958 and these percentages are expected to rise by now to 75 and 25, respectively.

Land Reforms

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill was introduced in the State Legislature in 1958 and it is now under examination by a Select Committee. This bill provides for the imposition of ceilings on existing holdings as well as on future acquisitions.

A Committee was also appointed to examine the existing systems and rates of land revenue assessment and irrigation charges in the different regions of the State and to make suitable recommendations for their rationalisation. This Committee submitted its report towards the end of January, 1959.

Industries

It is proposed to expand the Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry at an estimated cost of Rs. 242 lakhs with a view to increasing the present production capacity to 50-60 tons of paper per day.

Expansion of the Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur, is also under way, with a view to increasing its production capacity.

The State Government has acquired the Sri Venkateswara Paper and Straw-Board Mills, Tirupathi at a cost of Rs. 2·72 lakhs and it is proposed to run it as a State commercial concern with a production capacity of 8 to 10 tons of straw-board per day.

In order to give an impetus to small-scale industries, the State Government, with the financial assistance of the Government of India, are establishing industrial estates, and departmental training and production units and are also granting loans to private small-scale industries. An Industrial Estate has been inaugurated at Hyderabad.

An Institute of Industrial Safety and Productivity is being established at Hyderabad.

The principle of self-inspection in industries has been put into practice for the first time in the State—and perhaps in India—within the Rice Milling Industry to start with. This is done through a safety competition in Rice Mills.

Employment

Nineteen Employment Exchanges are functioning in Andhra Pradesh. The Exchanges registered as many as 1,41,336 persons and placed 14,495 persons in Employment during the period. A Vocational Guidance Unit comprising the Youth Employment Service and the Adult Counselling

Sections is functioning at the Regional Employment Exchange, Hyderabad.

Education

Several noteworthy events in the sphere of education have taken place during 1958-59 in the State. These include the passing of three new Acts introducing certain changes into the statutes governing the three Universities. Besides this, there has been considerable progress in the expansion of primary and secondary education. Engineering Colleges are being opened at Warangal and Tirupathi and three Polytechnics at Proddatur, Nizamabad, and Wanaparthy.

Primary Education: The Centrally sponsored schemes for Primary education have been introduced during the year. The first is for the relief of Educated Unemployed of which the Government of India will bear the entire cost for three years. 1140 teachers' posts were sanctioned for the State. The second scheme is for encouragement of girls' education at the Elementary stage.

The principal scheme for expansion of Primary Education under the Second Five-Year Plan is to increase the enrolment of school-going children by 46% in Telengana and by 15% in Andhra.

Secondary Education: In Andhra 81 new middle schools and 101 additional sections in middle schools, 28 new high schools and 76 additional sections in high schools were opened. In Telengana 87 new middle schools and 74 additional sections in middle schools, 60 new high schools and 85 additional sections in existing high schools were opened. Ten high schools in Andhra and two in Telengana were upgraded into Higher Secondary and Multipurpose Schools during the year.

Nationalisation of Text Books: The Government have decided to nationalise text books in Primary and Secondary Schools and in order to carry out this policy, the Education Department has set up the Andhra Pradesh Text Book Press in the Mint Compound, Hyderabad. Letter Press printing machines and other machinery worth Rs. 7.26 lakhs were installed during last year and the press went into operation in January, 1959.

Higher Education: The Government programme of taking over the affiliated colleges in Telengana with the consent of the managements will be continued in future years. Two new Arts Colleges for Women were started last year at Kurnool and Waltair.

Technical Education: Under the Second Five-Year Plan Programme, a provision of Rs. 65.54 lakhs was made in the budget for 1958-59 for technical education schemes.

During the year Pre-Professional Courses in Engineering have been started in the two Government Engineering Colleges at Anantapur and Kakinada with an annual intake capacity of 150 students. Besides this, a new degree course in Tele-Communication Engineering has also been started at the Engineering College, Kakinada.

In the private sector one Polytechnic has been started at Tanuku by Sri Mullapudi Venkatarayudu Educational Trust.

In order to meet the demand of skilled-craftsmen required in the private and public sectors, a new Industrial Training Institute has been opened at Warangal with an intake of 250 students in February 1959.

The expenditure during the year has exceeded the budgetted allotment under the Plan Schemes. As against the provision of Rs. 41.19 lakhs, the Department spent Rs. 47.50 lakhs on salaries of staff and purchase of equipment and as against Rs. 32.28 lakhs for construction of buildings, an expenditure of Rs. 36.53 lakhs has been incurred.

During the year 1958-59 Government has constituted a State Council for Training in Vocational Trades.

250 acres of land was acquired for a Centrally Sponsored Engineering College at Warangal.

Health & Medicine

The health services in the State are expanding rapidly and each year larger allocations are being made for extending the benefits of modern medicine, particularly to rural areas. The revised estimate of expenditure on medical services for 1958-59 is Rs. 323.19 lakhs and the same on Public Health Services is Rs. 177.31 lakhs. The budget provision for 1959-60 for these two respectively is Rs. 359.53 lakhs and Rs. 219.80 lakhs. There are 376 hospitals and 921 dispensaries, both major and minor, spread all over the State. A new Medical College under private management has come into being at Kakinada, in addition to the five colleges already functioning in the State. Primary health centres have been established in several villages and mobile medical units are functioning in some districts. A college for Ayurveda and Unani and a general hospital attached to it are functioning in Hyderabad City. There is also a Pharmacy of Indian Medicine which caters to both the systems. As a beginning to help naturopathy and Homeopathy, Government has provided Rs. 1 lakh in the budget estimates for 1959-60.

Training: Provision has been made in the Second Five-Year Plan for enabling the existing Health personnel to undertake training in higher Technical subjects.

Maternity and Child Health Services: The WHO/MCH/Nursing Training Project, Visakhapatnam continued during the year, the National Counter-parts carrying out the programme very effectively. The National Counterparts of the Hyderabad MCH Project continue to work satisfactorily.

The training of Health Visitors (integrated course, Government of India assisted) continued at the two Health Visitors Training Schools at Visakhapatnam and Hyderabad, 56 Health Visitors being trained by the end of 1958.

Nine staff nurses were given training in the Niloufer Health School, Hyderabad.

A refresher course in training of *Dais* for Health Visitors selected from all States in India was held for one month at the Niloufer Health School, Hyderabad. Under the Plan Schemes of Training of *Dais* with Central assistance, 917 have been trained till the end of 1958 and 522 *Dais*.

are under training making a total of 3429 Dais now trained by MCH personnel.

Family Planning: The Family Welfare Centre at Hyderabad City was continued during the year for which a provision of Rs. 0.29 lakh has been provided. During the year 22 urban centres and 76 Family Planning Clinics in Rural areas have been opened. Besides the above there are 6 clinics opened by Voluntary Organisations and 2 by Local Bodies.

Village Medicine Boxes: With a view to ensuring ready medical aid in the remote interior villages of Telengana area of the State, it was planned to supply another 54 medicine boxes during 1958-59 and also to provide refills for the existing 54 village medicine boxes.

Malaria: The State also joined in the countrywide Malaria Eradication Programme.

Special anti-malaria schemes have also been functioning at Machkund, Kadana, Nagarjunasagar and Tungabhadra, to control the disease in these areas.

The Malaria Laboratories and Museum now at Hyderabad afforded training facilities to the personnel employed in Malaria control schemes and is providing research facilities.

Filaria: Under the National Filaria Control Programme sponsored by the Government of India, there are two Filaria Control Units at Mandapeta in East Godavari District and Mamareddi in Nizamabad District and one Filaria Survey Unit at Hyderabad in the State.

The local bodies are implementing schemes with $\frac{1}{3}$ grant.

Yaws: One Anti-yaws Unit which was functioning in Telengana area during 1957-58 was shifted to the Andhra Agency area to conduct resurvey.

B.C.G: The BCG Vaccination Campaign was being carried on in Ananthapur and West Godavari Districts at the beginning of the year and then shifted to Kurnool and Krishna Districts. The Telengana Units are working at Nellore and Guntur.

Health Education: At present 4 Vans and 11 Jeeps are functioning in the Andhra are for Health Education-cum-communicable diseases control.

School Health Services: In the Districts, school children are being examined twice a year by the Medical Officers of the Hospitals and Dispensaries. It was proposed to establish 10 School Health Clinics with full-time Medical Officers at the District Headquarters of each district.

Nutrition: There are 3 Regional Nutrition Health Schemes which are carrying out nutrition and diet surveys.

Social Welfare

Over Rs. 288 lakhs are to be spent on Social Welfare Schemes during the current year in Andhra Pradesh. Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes, Vimuktajatis as well as women and indigent men benefit from these schemes.

In the Agency areas where the Scheduled Tribes live, new schools are being opened, communications developed, anti-malaria schemes implemented, and land colonisation is going ahead.

For the Harijans and other Backward Classes, educational facilities are being improved constantly. Land is being acquired for providing them house-sites free of cost.

Thirty-three Welfare Extension Projects are functioning in the State now.

Broadcasting

The State Broadcasting Department installed 1879 Community Radio Sets during 1958-59, which brings the total number of sets under maintenance to 5502 in the whole State.

* * *

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<i>Ministers</i>			<i>Portfolios</i>
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CHAPTER XXVI
ASSAM



Area: 85,062 sq. Miles.

Population: 90,43,707.

Main Languages: Assamese and Bengali.

SITUATED in the North East Frontier of India, with its border touching Pakistan and subject to periodic troubles on its frontiers and with the problem of the Nagas and the hill tribes, which engage the Government's attention occasionally, Assam has been finding a hard time to implement its constructive programmes. But great credit goes to the State Government for devoting its resources for the peace and prosperity of the people. The Second Five-Year Plan is being implemented with vigour. In the various spheres of development, whether it is education or health or agriculture or cooperation, there has been notable progress. The overall economic position of the State is satisfactory. The State's national income rose from Rs. 240.7 crores in 1956-57 to Rs. 244.7 crores in 1957 representing a rise of 2 per cent.

Financial Position

The budget for the current year, 1958-59, placed revenue at Rs. 29,26 crores and expenditure at Rs. 28.39 crores, leaving a surplus on revenue account of Rs. 87 lakhs. On the capital side the revised receipts come to Rs. 834 lakhs as against the original estimate of Rs. 920 lakhs.

BUDGET FOR 1959-60

(In Thousands of Rupees)

Receipts

	Budget 1958-59	Revised 1958-59	Budget 1959-60
Opening Balance ..	2,70,82	73,43	57,53
Revenue Receipts ..	29,26,58	31,62,58	33,95,05
Receipts from Debt Raised in India ..	8,52,25	7,60,73	7,82,00
Recoveries of Loans and advances by the State Government ..	68,07	73,60	81,05
Receipts from Contingency Fund and Public Account ..	36,12,88	51,07,13	51,80,98
TOTAL ..	77,30,60	91,77,47	94,96,61

Expenditure

Revenue Expenditure ..	28,39,18	29,70,47	30,54,01
Capital Expenditure ..	6,41,94	6,59,98	4,82,73

	Budget 1958-59	Revised 1958-59	Budget 1959-60
Expenditure on repayment of debt raised in India ..	3,08,37	97,73	3,28,79
Loans and Advances by the State Government. ..	3,29,11	2,51,33	3,46,12
Expenditure on Contingency Fund and Public Account ..	34,37,76	51,40,43	51,52,77
Closing Balance ..	1,74,24	57,53	1,32,19
TOTAL ..	77,30,60	91,77,47	94,96,61

Second Five-Year Plan

Out of the provision of Rs. 57.9 crores for the entire Plan period, expenditure of Rs. 9.2 crores out of annual provision of Rs. 10.3 crores was incurred during 1956-57 and of Rs. 9.5 crores out of annual provision of Rs. 11.1 crores was incurred in 1957-58. It was expected that the entire allotment of Rs. 10.7 crores for 1958-59 would be spent. The State was allotted Rs. 11 crores by the Planning Commission for 1959-60. This allotment was felt by the Government to be inadequate for development projects. The industrial development of the State is marked by the formation of the Oil India Company. The State had not got any multi-purpose River Valley Project. There was absence of any major or medium irrigation project in the State.

Economic Investigation

The twelfth year of freedom witnessed a marked expansion in the activities of the Economics and Statistics Department. The Department has to cope with the expanding statistics requirements stemming from Planning for the development of the diverse facets of the socio-economic life of the State. In the sphere of Planning, the planning cell maintained a close unison with the Planning Secretariat and the different development departments of the State Government with a view to speed up the progressive reporting of individual schemes of the State's Second Plan as required by the Planning Commission.

During the period under review, the Department prepared notes and reports on current economic trends, like trends in price level, economic situation, food supply etc. for official use. The Economic Research Wing that was started in 1957, reclassified the State's Budget according to economically significant pattern, compiled a brochure on the State Budget and certain main economic trends in the State's economy during 1958-59 as compared with the previous year. Its work programme in the near future consists of studies on incidence of taxation, unemployment, and under-employment, wages, savings and investments.

In the field of agricultural statistics, the Department conducted crop cutting surveys on random samplings technique for estimating the yield of important agricultural crops of the State.

Prohibition

Since the Union Government have fixed the date for complete ban on the use of opium by the end of March, 1959, the few opium pass-holders who get opium on medical grounds were informed of this decision and with effect from April, 1959, they would not be allowed to purchase any more opium.

As regards the Government's policy in respect of country spirit, the prohibition of liquor has not been extended to any other areas beyond the district of Kamrup. The total prohibition of *ganja* has been introduced throughout the State. As a result, about 5 lakhs of Excise Revenue will be lost.

Sericulture And Weaving

In the context of the enfeebled economy of our country in general and of the State of Assam in particular, the role played by Sericulture and Weaving in building up rural economy has been an outstanding one, offering subsidiary occupation and lucrative income to about 2 lakhs of people throughout the State. Though Assam is noted for Eri and Muga production on a huge scale, the production of mulberry silk also saw gradual improvement in output and quality. The area under mulberry cultivation in the State exceeds 2,000 acres and about 500 mulberry growers have been granted subsidy during 1958-59 to extend the mulberry plantations.

The sericultural farms located at Shillong and Jowai are utilised primarily for producing univoltine seeds from foreign silk-worm races. There are six such farms located at Tinabar, Gaurisagar, Senchoa, Diphu, Aijal, Pailapool, Mangaldoi, Agia and Howli.

The Central Silk Board of India has been of immense help to the State in the matter of effectively implementing different schemes of the Silk Industry. The Board sanctioned a sum of Rs. 4,73,581.00 for financing 19 schemes during 1957-58 and a sum of Rs. 7,50,000.00 during 1958-59.

Handloom Industries

Handloom weaving is the largest and the most important Cottage Industry in Assam. In fact, it is a hereditary occupation of the Assamese womenfolk who alone constitute about 95% of the weavers in the State. A large number of weavers have been organised into cooperative societies.

To meet the growing demand of trained personnel, the Assam Textile Institute has been expanded and a three years Diploma Course in Textile Technology was introduced in addition to the existing certificate and artisan courses. At present 21, 62 and 26 students are continuing training in three respective fields in the institute.

Besides, 17 Weaving Training Classes in the Hill and Plain Districts of Assam have been established for training of artisans on improved scientific methods.

A sum of Rs. 1,97,800.00 has been sanctioned by the Government as loan to the weavers under the 'Aid to Industries Act' so as to enable them to start the industry on commercial lines.

Rural Development Department

The main function of this department is to look to all aspects of Rural Administration and Development. Under the Rural Panchayat Act, 1948,

the Village Panchayats have been organised throughout the State. There are two types of Panchayats in the State, namely the Primary Panchayats and Rural Panchayats. These Panchayats cover 17,598 villages and serve 60.25 lakhs of population. In addition, 37 Panchayat Adalats were formed to deal with criminal and civil cases. Rs. 8.02 lakhs has been granted by the Government to these Panchayats to carry on these functions. The main function of these Panchayats were construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, digging and reclaiming of tanks, wells and forming of model farms for distribution of improved types of seeds to the people. These works were mostly done on self-help basis.

For democratic decentralization, the Assam Rural Panchayat Act, 1948 has been thoroughly amended and a new Assam Rural Panchayat Bill, 1959 has been passed by the State Legislature. The new Act envisaged the formation of Advisory-cum-Coordinating bodies known as Mohkuma Parisads at the subdivisional level, gaon sabhas at the village level in lieu of the Primary Panchayats and an intermediary body between the two, namely, the Anchalik Panchayat.

Animal Husbandry

In spite of manifold handicaps the veterinary Department of Assam has made remarkable progress during the period under review. Altogether 19 schemes were under operation during the period.

Poultry Development Scheme was sponsored by the State Government to meet the consumers demand in poultry and poultry products.

The Milk supply scheme has been under operation in order to meet the increased demand of milk and milk products for the growing population in the adjacent urban areas.

In order to meet the demand for trained personnel in the Veterinary Department, the Government of Assam have organised a scheme for this purpose.

In order to induce proper incentive to farmers for better husbandry of cattle, sheep, goat, poultry and pig etc. a Statewise cattle show was organised for the first time in the history of Animal Husbandry in Assam by the Veterinary Department at Gopinagar, Gauhati in March, 1959.

Historical and Antiquarian Studies

The Research Institute came into being in 1928. The Department won for itself a recognised position due to its manifold activities as collection of manuscripts and rare books and records of valuable publications and its association with other research institutes of India and those abroad.

The Department has so far collected about 1,400 manuscripts written in Assamese, Sanskrit, and Ahom languages. In the middle of November, 1958 a few rare Assamese and Sanskrit manuscripts including *Tirthakaumudi*, *Bhognarayan Rajniti*, *Itihasa Somucchaya*, *Smritipadma*, *Abhista-Purana* and the *Mahabharata Bhimsara Parvan*.

One of the rare finds, found in the midst of the jungles of Bhogbari, is a mutilated stone image of the sun-god with his attendants drawn by a chariot of seven horses. The stone weighing about 4 maunds possibly

belongs to the 9/10th century A.D. It has been sent to the State Museum for preservation.

At present, the Department has published 28 books.

Publications

Two important research works (1) "The History of Civilization of the people of Assam" by Dr. P.C. Choudhry, and (2) "Vittamanjari" by late Dr. M.N. Dhires Waracharya, were published.

The work of translating the Assamese, Sanskrit and Tai-Ahom manuscripts are speeded up. The scheme for establishment of a Department of Archaeology has been approved by the State Government and accordingly a committee has been formed for its implementation.

Co-operative Societies

Assam being predominantly an agricultural State, the majority of the co-operatives societies are agricultural credit co-operatives catering to the credit needs of the agriculturists of the State. The total number of credit societies increased to 7,000.

During the period under report, the total number of village credit societies are 2,798 with a membership of 77,920. With a view to minimize the various disadvantages of small sized village co-operatives, the Rural Credit Survey Committee recommended for the formation of large sized co-operatives. Accordingly, under the Second Five-Year Plan of the Co-operative Department more than 200 large sized credit societies have been organised in the State, of which 200 have been granted share capital contribution as loans and subsidy for staff as well as for the construction of godowns. A Central Land Mortgage Bank has been organised in the State for long-term finance. To benefit the agriculturists substantially 66 primary marketing co-operatives in the State along with an Apex Marketing Society were organized under the Second Five-Year Plan.

Of the other processing co-operatives in the State during the period under report, Assam Co-operative Sugar Mill at Durgaon came into being yielding more than 30,000 maunds of sugar. Another one, is the Garo Cotton Ginning Mill established at Phulbari. About 1,100 Weaving Co-operatives were started in the State with a membership of 20,500 weavers.

For the betterment of the villages, one Multi-purpose Co-operative society for each village which would help them in agricultural production has been sponsored by the State. About 206 Farming Co-operatives of different types were organised on Government Aid Plan.

Land Reforms

The first step in this sphere, is the acquisition of Zamindari estates. This has already been completed in Goalpara District. Along with acquisition, Government started payment of compensation to all the outgoing proprietors and tenure-holders. A sum of Rs. 3,70,000/- as ad-interim compensation and another sum of about Rs. 2 lakhs as final compensation have been paid.

To look into the land reforms as well as to supervise their proper implementation a Land Reform Board was constituted.

Industrial and State Legislation

In Assam, a number of laws were enforced for the welfare of labour during the period under review.

The main purpose of these laws is to safeguard the interest of the workers, regulate their working hours, conditions of work, guarantee of minimum wage, provide educational and medical facilities, ensure security of service and the like.

To supervise and co-ordinate the activities of different organisations, a Labour Welfare Board has been constituted.

Tea Industry

Assam's Tea Industry is vitally connected with the economic life of Upper Assam and Cachar. Its prosperity is not only important for the State itself but for India as a whole, as it constitutes one of the leading contributors to the earning of foreign exchange, besides providing substantial sums to the Centre in taxation.

Housing

With a view to provide housing facilities to the people, the State Government have taken up several schemes, with the financial assistance available from the Government of India under the Five-Year Plans.

Under the low-income groups housing scheme, loans amounting to about Rs. 17.85 lakhs have been sanctioned for the construction of 274 residential houses by individuals.

Under the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, houses were constructed by the State Government for providing them to the industrial workers at a cheap rent. About 6 lakhs was sanctioned in 1959 for the implementation of this scheme.

Under Plantation Labour Housing Scheme loans were granted to Tea Estates to provide better residential accommodation to Tea Estate labourers.

Another scheme, known as Slum Clearance Scheme was undertaken by the State Government to improve big cities of the country by cleaning the slums and providing alternative accommodation to the slum dwellers.

In order to improve the economic conditions of the villagers several village and cottage industries were organised under the Community Project programmes.

National Savings

The National Savings Scheme has been sponsored by the State Government to raise the required finance besides taxation for successful implementation of the National Plans that are destined to make India industrially great and economically strong.

Assam has formulated a novel scheme for popularisation of small savings, viz. the formation of "Small Savers League" from village upto State level.

Transport

The Government adopted in 1948 a programme for gradual nationalization of motor transport on certain important highways of the State. The management and operation of the Nationalised Motor Transport of the

State is conducted by a Board of Control, now termed as "State Road Transport Board.

There is no proposal for nationalization of new routes during 1959-60, but provision is made for consolidation of routes so far taken over. The fleet under operation on different routes, has been increased from 150 in 1948-49 to 594 in 1958-59.

Major Industries

Under the Industrial Development Scheme nearly a hundred new industries are coming up. A wire-nails factory and tea-chest fitting factory and one or two factories manufacturing barbed-wire, wire-netting and fencing have already gone into production. The installation of two Timber Treatment and Seasoning plants is nearing completion and is expected to go into production in a month or two; two Caffeine factories from tea-waste are also under installation; three Flour Mills, at Sibsagar, Tezpur, and Tinsukia respectively are under construction.

Besides these, some 20 industrial units are coming up in the Industrial Estate, Gauhati. A cycle factory and a Steel Re-rolling mill are also coming up.

About Rs. 9 lakhs has been sanctioned as loans to cottage and handicraft industries. The amount spent as stipend granted to boys and girls for undergoing training in various institutions, during the current financial year is Rs. 34,610/-.

* * *

<i>Governor</i>	.. Saiyid Fazl Ali
<i>Ministers</i>	<i>Portfolios</i>
1. Shri Bimla Prasad Chaliha <i>Chief Minister</i>	.. Appointments, Political, Home, General Administration, Relief and Rehabilitation, Minority Commission, Co-ordination and all subjects not expressly mentioned.
2. Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	.. Finance.
3. Shri Debeswar Sarma	.. Roads & Buildings under the P.W.D., Education.
4. Shri Rupnath Brahma	.. Medical & Public Health.
5. Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy	.. Planning & Development.
6. Shri Hareswar Das	.. Revenue & Forests.
7. Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika	.. Rural Development (Panchayats).
8. Shri Moinul Haque Chaudhury	.. Agriculture.
9. Shri Williamson Sangma	.. Tribal Areas.
<i>Deputy Ministers</i>	
1. Shri Girindranath Gogoi	.. Public Works Department.
2. Shri Biswadev Sarma	.. Co-operation.
3. Shri Radhikaram Das	.. Education
4. Shri Larsingh Khyriem	.. Agriculture.

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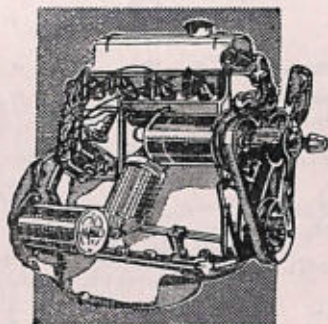
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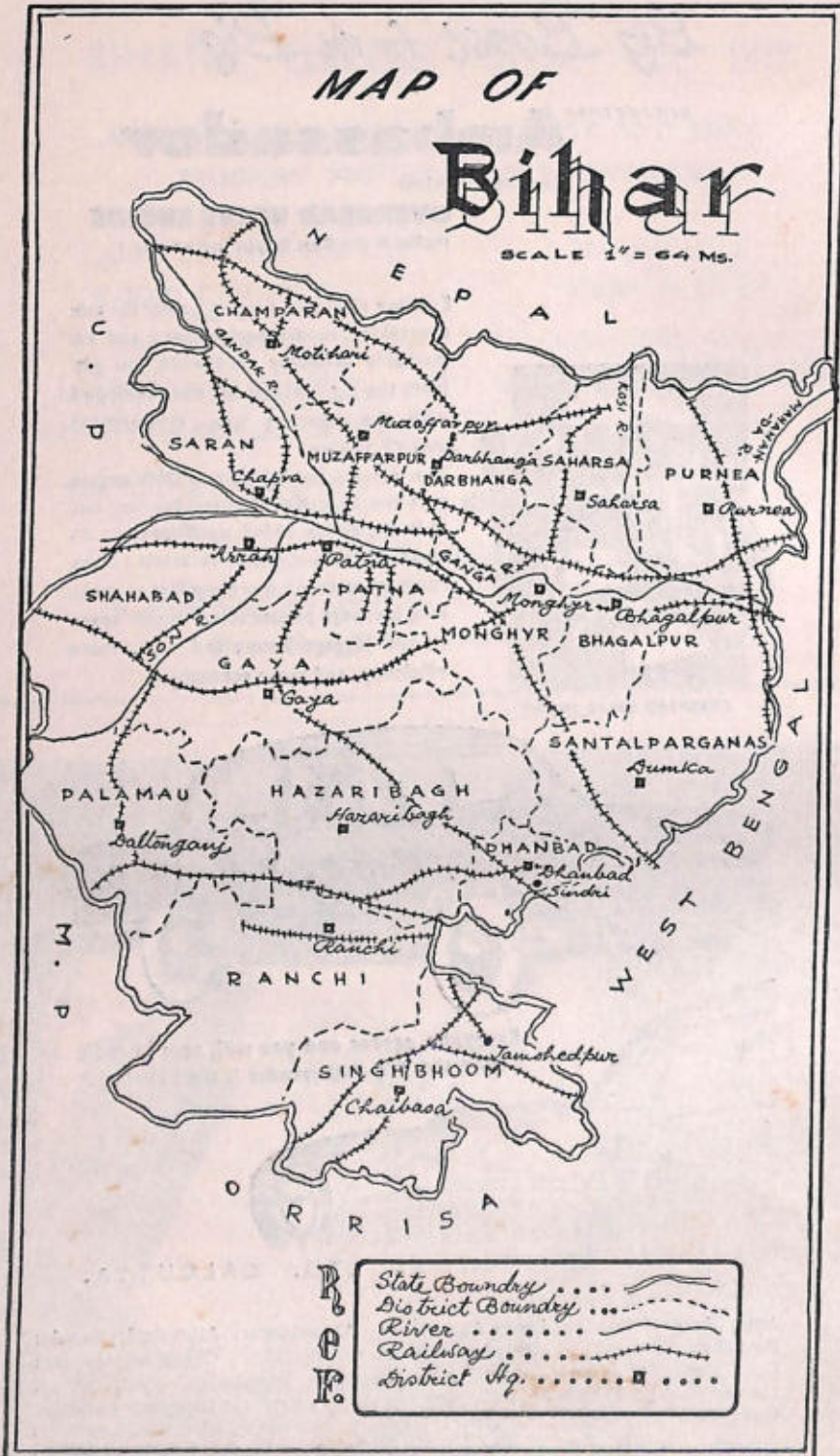
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CHAPTER XXVII

BIHAR

Area: 67,071 sq miles

Population: 3,87,83,778.

Main Language: Hindi

THE twelfth year of freedom has witnessed all-round achievements in the State. The progress in the N.E.S. Blocks was particularly noteworthy, and the State maintained its all-India record in this respect.

The State made rapid strides in the matter of industrial development. The State Government's Superphosphate Factory at Sindri went into production. The Cottage Industries Institute was developed into a big Central Polytechnic.

The establishment of Land Mortgage Bank and State Warehousing Corporation are among the other notable achievements of the State during the year under review.

Financial Position

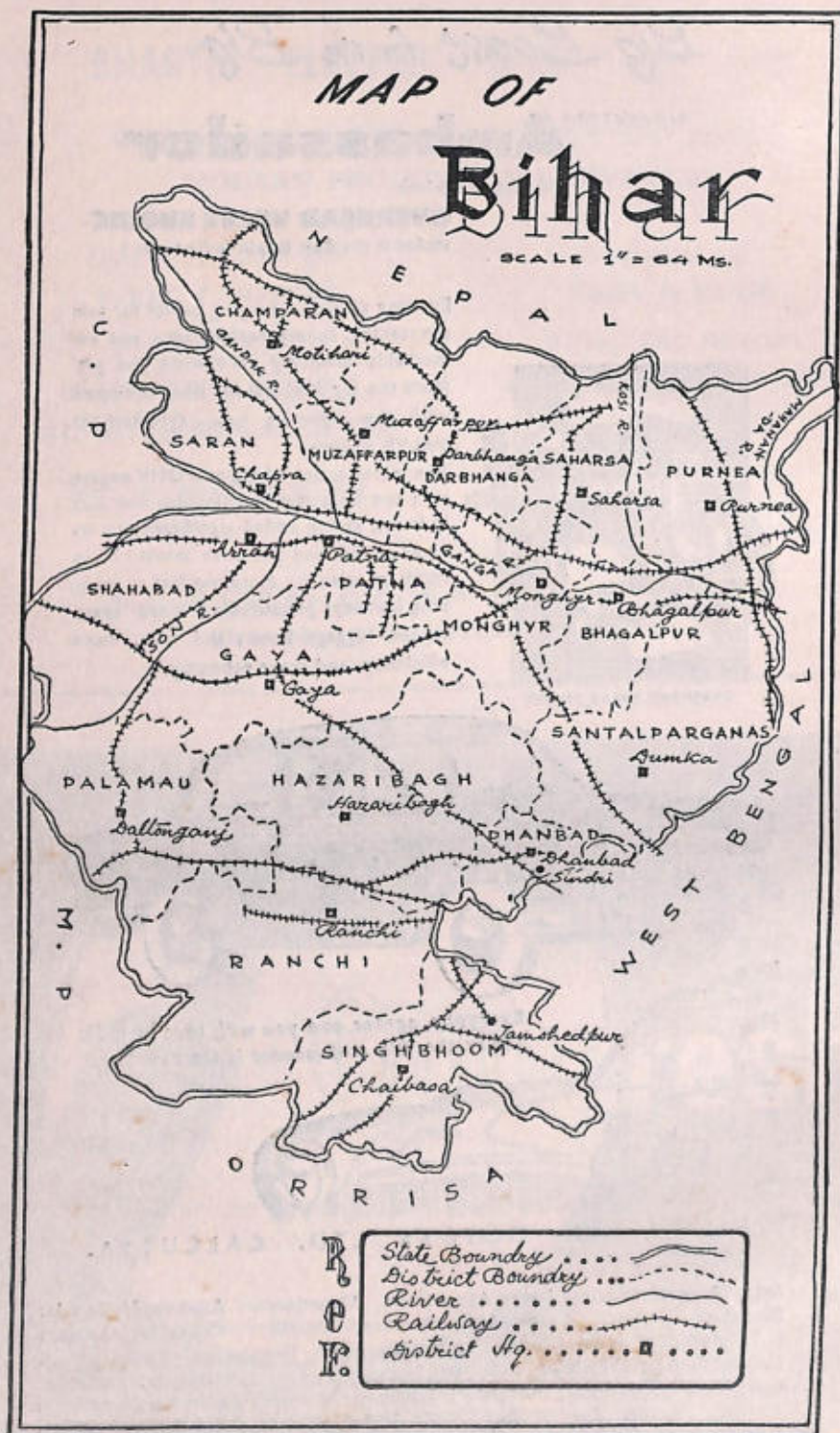
The net result of the financial working of the year 1958-59 was as follows:—

			Budget 1958-59 (Lakhs)	Revised 1958-59 (Lakhs)
Revenue Receipts .. .. .	..	61,90	62,06
Revenue Expenditure .. .. .	..	56,42	62,97
Surplus or deficit on revenue account .. .. .	..	( ) 5,48	(—) 91
Capital Receipts—				
(a) Consolidated Fund .. .. .	..	38,15	51,23
(b) Other appropriations .. .. .	..	2,64	4,00
(c) Net accretion on Public Account .. .. .	..	2,60	62
Total Capital Receipts .. .. .	..	43,39	55,85
Total Capital Expenditure .. .. .	..	46,80	55,25
Surplus or deficit on Capital Account .. .. .	..	(—) 3,41	() 60
Overall surplus or deficit .. .. .	..	( ) 2,07	(—) 31

In consultation with the Planning Commission and the Government of India, the State Government decided on a development Plan of Rs. 41.22 crores, for the financing of which Rs. 22.22 crores was to have been contributed by the State Government from its own internal resources.

Education

With a view to imparting free and compulsory education to children



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within the age group 6—14, a pilot scheme was started in one Block of each District, and it was proposed to cover the entire State by such projects till 1965-66. Increased facilities were given to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for education through their own mother tongue. For expansion and improvement of Primary Education, 1,200 teacher units were sanctioned during 1958 and an additional number of 1,590 teacher units were sanctioned by the Government of India under their scheme of relief to educated unemployed. The number of Basic institutes in the State at present was 519, with 3 Teachers' Training Colleges, 20 Senior and 40 Junior Training Schools and 14 Sarvodya Schools. An integrated syllabus was approved by the State Government for orientation of traditional schools into the basic pattern.

30 High Schools were converted into Multipurpose Higher Secondary Schools during 1958. Ten such schools were proposed to be so converted during 1959. Social Education continued to make progress and 2 more Janta Colleges started functioning. A State After-Care-Home for rescued women at Patna was sanctioned. It was decided to open a Sanskrit University at Darbhanga.

Agriculture

In the predominantly paddy growing areas of Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas wheat seeds were given to cultivators on loan, free of interest. 282 Seed Multiplication Farms functioned in the State. Up to December, 1958, 12,408 tons of phosphate and bone-meal, 37,020 tons of ammonium sulphate and 43,173 tons of town compost, were purchased by cultivators. Special protective measures were adopted against cut-worms and gundhy-bugs.

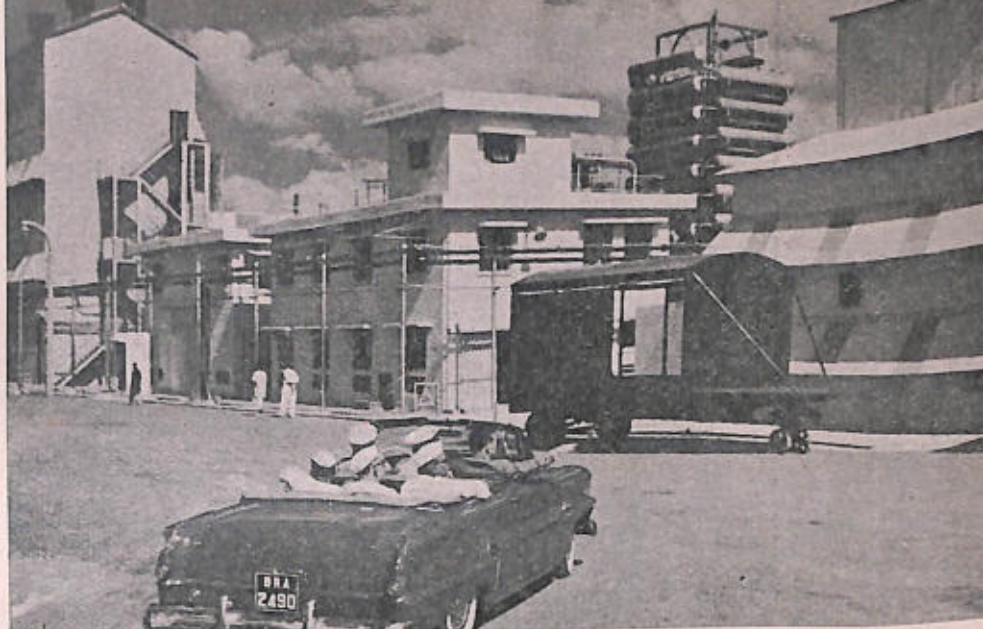
Irrigation and Power

Irrigation received very special attention in the Community Development Blocks. Since the inception of the Community Development programme till the end of September, 1958, 99 Medium Irrigation Schemes, 5,933 Minor Irrigation Schemes besides 29,731 new *Pakka* surface wells were executed. The execution of flood control and irrigation projects progressed satisfactorily. 796.13 miles of flood protection embankments were completed up to November, 1958. During the current year, 112.58 thousand acres of land were brought under irrigation. Some of the major schemes had been completed or were nearing completion. Tube-well water-rates were substantially reduced. In all, 948 tube-wells were sunk in the State.

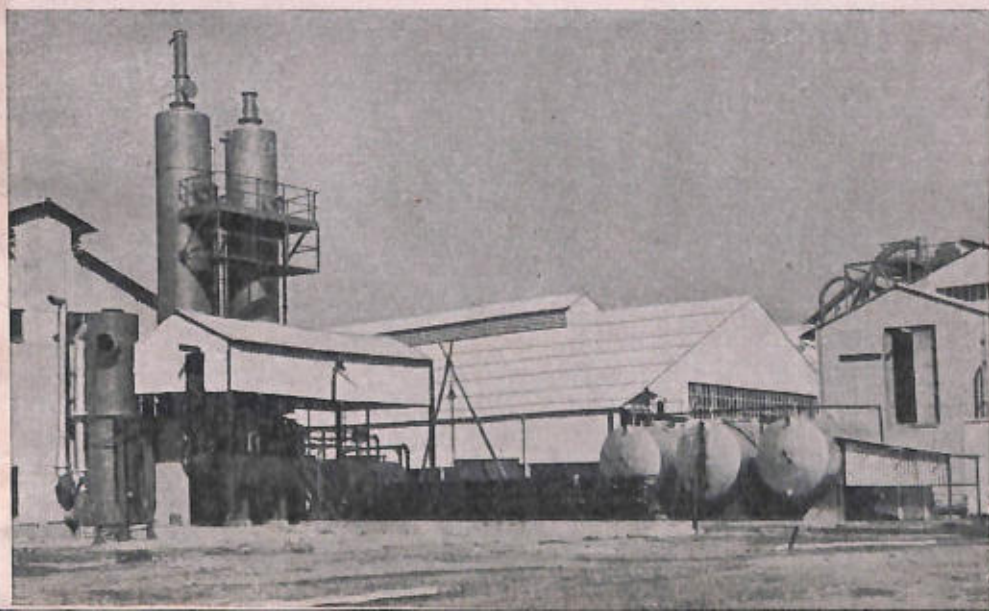
Flood Control: The flood embankments on either side of the Kosi were completed. The total earth work to the tune of 76 crore c.ft. had been done. Out of these 42% were completed by the Bharat Sewak Samaj.

Hanumannagar Barrage: Preliminary works on the construction of the Hanumannagar Barrage had been completed and a workshop was also set up for repair of machinery. The concrete portion of the barrage was arranged to be completed by June, 1962. The work on the Eastern

*A view of the
Gomia
Explosives
Factory. The
President of
India is seen
going round
the factory in
a car.*



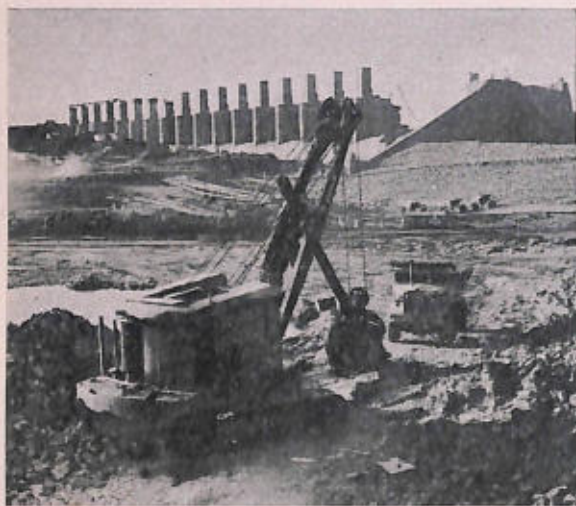
A view of the Ganga Bridge at Mokamah, opened by the Prime Minister on 1-5-1959



*A view of the
Bihar State
Government's Su-
perphosphate
Factory,
Sindri*

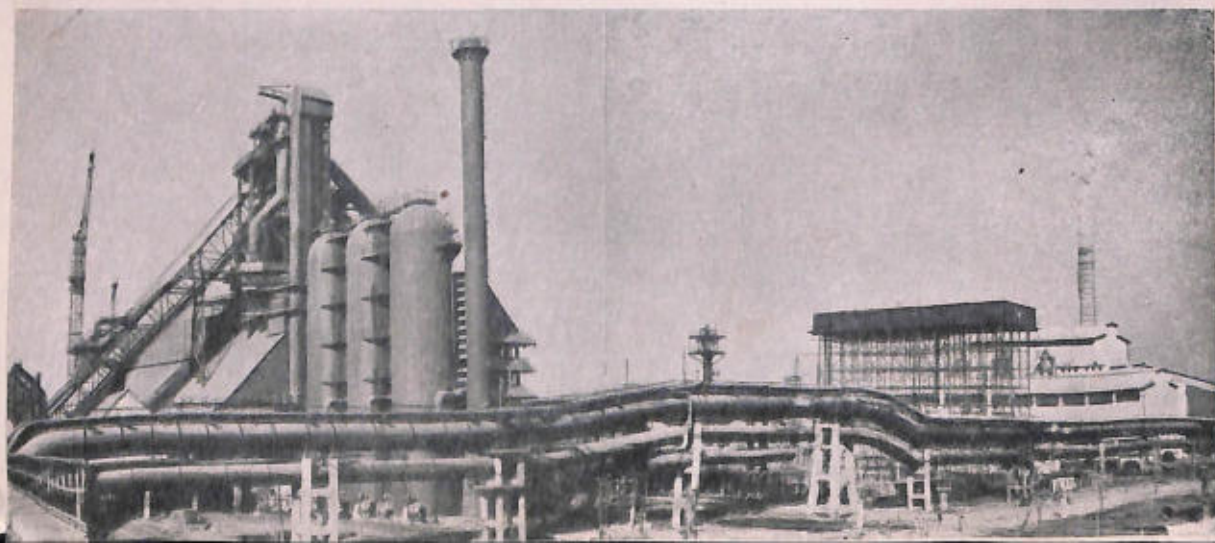


Shrimati Indira Gandhi, President, Indian National Congress among the Tangkhul Naga youths of Ukhrul, Manipur.



Construction work at Kotah Barrage is making rapid progress. Men and machinery are working round the clock to finish the work in scheduled time.

Bhilai Steel Plant Bhilai.



Earthen Dam and Afflux Bund had made sufficient progress. The work of the excavation of the canal system was also under progress.

Gandak Project. The preliminary works with regard to the Gandak project had been taken up and the project was under technical examination by the Central Water and Power Commission.

Electricity Board. The State Electricity Board was set up with effect from the 1st April, 1958 and all the activities of the Electricity Department, excepting the Inspectorate and the Works Division, were transferred to it. The Board was also entrusted with the work of power supply to railway track.

Land Reforms

The pilot project of consolidation of holdings worked satisfactorily in the districts of Patna, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur and Dhanbad. The revisional settlement operations in the district of Purnea were completed. Settlement operations were taken up in the Diara areas of Bhagalpur and Shahabad.

Community Projects

The greatest adventure in public administration since Independence in this country has been the spread of National Extension Service. There are at present in Bihar 308 National Extension Service Blocks which now cover more than half the State. The people's contribution has amounted to Rs. 9.39 crores from the inception of the programme up to September, 1958. Progress has been maintained in the improvement of agriculture and animal husbandry through provision of increased irrigational facilities, distribution of manure and improved seeds, protection of cattle against diseases and epidemics. Increased educational facilities have been provided and schemes for Public Health and rural sanitation have been pushed up, and organisation of Village Panchayats, Co-operative Societies and development of rural crafts, arts and village industries in the Blocks, continued.

Co-operation and Rural Finance

24,142 Co-operative Societies continued to function in the State. 100 Large Size Multipurpose Co-operative Societies were organised in 1957-58 and 80 of them in 1958-59. During the current year, the Central Land Mortgage Bank has been organised. State Warehousing Corporation, with 4 Warehouses at different places, has been established. 45 Co-operative Farming Societies have been organised and 60 such were being organised during 1959-60. Fishermen's Co-operatives, Forest Coupe Co-operatives, Labour and Housing Co-operatives, are also being set up. The State Government contributed Rs. 30 lakhs to the share capital of the Central Co-operative Banks during the first two years of the Plan ; a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs was proposed to be contributed in the current year and Rs. 10 lakhs in the coming year. 20,149 tons of ammonium sulphate was sold to agriculturists during the current year through the Co-operative Credit Agricole and other Co-operative agencies. The Handloom Industries were developed with the assistance of the Government of India and the Handloom Board.

Handloom Weavers' Societies were provided with capital through loans, and during 1959-60 an amount of Rs. 30 lakhs was to be made available to them by way of working capital, from the Reserve Bank of India.

Industrial Development

With a view to meeting the acute shortage of technical personnel in industries, the State Government have given special attention to the expansion of various technical education institutes. The Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri and other colleges and schools have been expanded. The new Engineering School at Dhanbad and two Mining Institutes at Kodarma and Jharia have been started. Steps have been taken to start a new Engineering College at Jamshedpur. Industrial Training Institutes are proposed to be started at Saharsa, Mothari and Hazaribagh. The Gulzarbagh Training Institute has been upgraded to a Central Polytechnic. With a view to fostering cottage and small-scale industry, four Industrial Estates are to be set up at Patna, Biharsharif, Darbhanga and Ranchi. 339 Training-cum-Production Centres were functioning in N.E.S. Blocks. 410 schemes sanctioned by the State Khadi Board were taken up and loans to the tune of Rs. 6,45,000 under the State Aid to Industries Act were advanced.

The Superphosphate Factory at Sindri started operating. An electrical porcelain factory was proposed to be located at Ranchi. A Heavy Machine Building Plant and a Heavy Foundry Forge, both of them Government of India enterprises, were to be set up at Ranchi. The preliminary investigation for setting up the third steel plant at Bokaro was taken up. A Techno-Economic Survey of State was conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research Society.

Transport and Communications

Out of 29 roads scheduled to be taken over by the P.W.D. in 1957-58, only 4 could be taken over on account of financial difficulties caused by drought. Three more roads were being taken over. 29 miles of roads in Sugar Factory areas were improved in 1957-58. 5,545 miles of new *Kacha* roads have been constructed in N.E.S. Blocks through public co-operation. A road Transport Corporation started functioning from May, 1959.

Gram Panchayat

Five hundred fifty-seven Gram Panchayats have been notified during the current year. 1,200 more Gram Panchayats were proposed to be established during the year 1959-60. So far 9,017 notified Gram Panchayats have been established in the State covering nearly three-fourth of the area. Various developmental works in villages were carried out through Gram Panchayats. 899 Gram Panchayats have been entrusted with the work of rent collection.

Health

The Patna Medical College Hospital was provided with a new building for the out-patients' department. It was proposed to open new dental clinics at some of the Sadar Hospitals. Health Centres have been opened in all the Blocks. The programme of Malaria and Filaria control

continued in full swing. The Public Health Institute has been expanded. The Vaccine Institute, Namkum, has stepped up its manufacturing programme. 14 Leprosy Subsidiary Centres were working during the year under review. Brambey Leprosy Institute and Deoghar Asylum provided indoor treatment to a large number of patients. 60 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres functioned in the State during 1958-59. Construction of Ranchi Medical College continued to progress, as also the Leprosy Centre at Koilwar. T.B. wards were opened in Sub-Divisional Hospitals at Saraikela, Simdega, Kodarma, Madhubani, Araria and Dhanbad. The Ayurvedic College building has been completed and a Research unit of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines has been started.

Labour Welfare

The welfare of labour continued to receive earnest attention. The buildings of Labour Welfare Centres at Katiawar, Dalmianagar, Kodarma, Kumardhobi, Muktapur and Marhourah were either completed or were nearing completion. Factory workers in Patna, Monghyr, Samastipur and Katihar continued to receive benefits under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme since December, 1957, and their families have also now been covered under the scheme from October, 1958. The Bihar Shops and Establishment Act has now been extended to most of the Municipal areas in the State and minimum rates of wages in agricultural employments have been fixed for all the districts, except Muzaffarpur, Saran and Purnea. The Factory Inspectorate have been enforcing the welfare provision of the Factories Act and a specialised wing has been making studies in industrial health, hygiene and occupational diseases.

Welfare of Backward Classes

Twenty new hostels were opened in 1958-59 for students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Sixty more grain golas were opened this year. Sixtythree Training-cum-Production Centres imparted training to 1,500 trainees annually in arts and crafts. Nine hundred sixty-three incomplete wells were completed for Harijans. The Bihar Tribal Research Institute was reorganised and equipped for better services. More and more students received assistance in the shape of stipends, book grants, university fees and hostel grants.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons

The problem of rehabilitation of displaced persons from West Pakistan was almost over and concentrated efforts were made to solve the problem of relief and rehabilitation of 76,354 East Pakistan refugees who have stayed in this State. Land was arranged for the rehabilitation of 1,526 families of agriculturists and arrangements for rehabilitation of non-agriculturists' families were also taken in hand.

Housing

Against the target for the construction of 2,172 houses during the Plan period, 1,777 houses have been completed. An area of 666 acres has been acquired in Patna for settlement of low income group people for the purpose of house-building. Besides houses constructed at Rajendra

Nagar Colony through the agency of Patna Improvement Trust, 150 houses in the Boring Road have been completed. Further, loans have been granted to individuals for house-building. A Rural Housing Cell has been started for improving housing conditions in select villages in N.E.S. and C.D. Blocks. Two slum clearance schemes at Patna have been sanctioned.

* * *

Governor .. Shri Zakir Hussain.

<i>Ministers</i>	<i>Portfolios</i>
1. Dr. S.K. Sinha <i>Chief Minister</i>	.. Appointment and Political (excluding Information & Transport), Finance, Industries (including Mines and Mineral Resources).
2. Shri Dip Narayan Sinha	.. Irrigation (Major, Medium and Minor), Power and Information.
3. Shri Shah Mohammad Ozair Munemi	.. Jails, Relief and Rehabilitation and Transport.
4. Shri Bhola Paswan	.. Excise, Forests and Welfare.
5. Shri Binodanand Jha	.. Revenue (excluding Minor Irrigation, Mines and Mineral Resources), Gram Panchayats and Labour.
6. Shri Birchand Patel	.. Food, Supply, Health and Agriculture (excluding Medium Irrigation).
7. Shri Jagat Narain Lal	.. Co-operation, Veterinary, Animal Husbandry and Law.
8. Shri Kumar Ganga Nand Singh.	.. Education.
9. Shri Maqbool Ahmed	.. Public Works, Public Health, Engineering, Housing and Local Self-Government.

Deputy Ministers

1. Shri A.A.M. Noor	.. Food and Supply.
2. Shri Kedar Pandey	.. General Administration, Political, Irrigation and Power.
3. Shri Laliteshwar Pd. Shahi.	.. Industries, Information and Community Projects.
4. Shri Haridaya Narain Choudhary.	.. Gram Panchayats, Co-operatives and Animal Husbandry.
5. Shri Ambika Saran Singh.	.. Finance.
6. Shri Sahdeo Mahto	.. Public Works Department, and Local Self-Government.
7. Shri Radhagovind Prasad.	.. Revenue, Forests, Religious Endowments and Trusts.
8. Shri S.M. Aquil	.. Law and Labour.
9. Shrimati Jyotiramayee Devi	.. Welfare and Health.
10. Shri Chandrika Ram	.. Agriculture.
11. Shri Krishna Kant Sinha.	.. Education and Excise.

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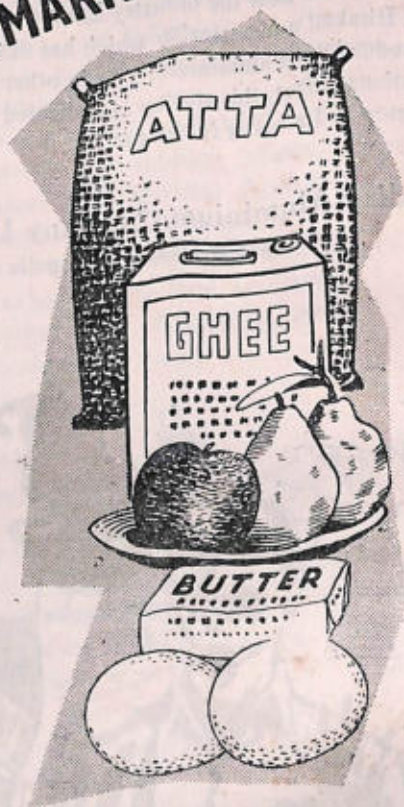
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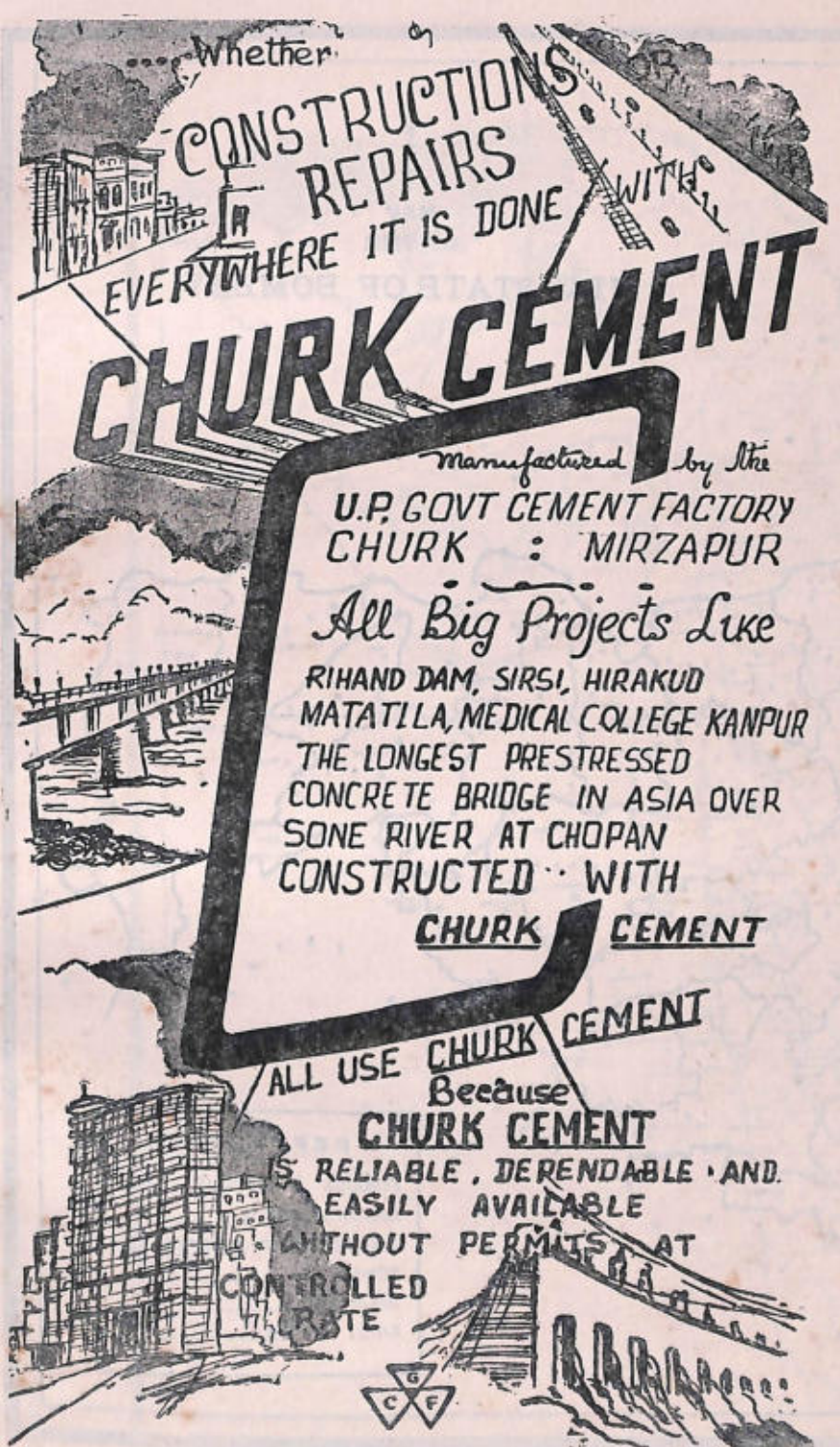
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CHAPTER XXVIII

B O M B A Y

Area : 1,90,668 sq. miles

Population : 4,82,65,221

Main Languages : Marathi and Gujarathi

THE integrated Bombay State, against which there was a good amount of linguistic controversy, has, inspite of critics, been a success. The doubts and dilemmas pertaining to the controversy have been almost set at rest, though now and then the discussion on the subject has been raising its head. But the State has been making progress, despite this, in all directions.

Financial Position

The Budget estimates for 1959-60 put the revenue receipts at Rs. 137.99 crores with additional taxation of Rs. 1.25 crores proposed in the Budget and the revenue expenditure at 137.72 crores, leaving a surplus of Rs. 27 lakhs.

The Budget provides for a capital expenditure of Rs. 52.51 crores for schemes other than those of State Trading but including the expenditure met from the State Road Fund. This figure does not take into account a sum of Rs. 24.16 crores provided under loans and advances. Other important items in the capital expenditure include Rs. 22.89 crores for Irrigation, Rs. 7.50 crores for Koyna Hydro-Electric Scheme, Rs. 14 crores for Roads and Buildings, Rs. 1.50 crores for contribution to the share capital of Agricultural Credit Institutions, Rs. 59 lakhs for State Transport and Rs. 86.67 lakhs for the development of ports.

The provision made in 1959-60 for the schemes included in the Second Plan comes to Rs. 90.18 crores as follows:—

Agriculture & Community Development	..	25.38	crores
Irrigation & power	..	32.66	„
Transport & Communications	..	7.07	„
Industry & Mining	..	2.22	„
Education	..	6.17	„
Health	..	6.54	„
Housing	..	5.49	„
Other Social Services	..	3.24	„
Scientific & Industrial Research	..	1.41	„

Co-operation

There are 31,958 Societies of all types spread over 44,355 villages of the State with membership of over 42 lakhs and working capital to the tune of Rs. 252 crores. The percentage of villages and population covered is 82 % and 40.9 % respectively. In the sphere of Agricultural and Small Scale Industries there are 21,135 Agricultural Credit Societies with a

membership of about 17 lakhs and a working capital to the tune of 40 crores. There are 312 Co-operative Lift Irrigation Societies with an area of 96,856 acres under its control. There are 499 Co-operative Farming Societies.

During the period under review, there were 18 Co-operative Sugar Factories functioning in the State. Of the share capital Rs. 296 lakhs was contributed by the members while the State contributed Rs. 168 lakhs.

There are 52 Co-operative Cotton Ginning and Pressing Societies which have ginned 15,39,456 cwts. of cotton and earned Rs. 20.04 lakhs as ginning and pressing charges.

The Bombay Co-operative Housing Finance Society extended loans of Rs. 1,10,59,000 to various housing societies for carrying out housing programme and with this help 1,861 tenements were constructed.

The provision of short and medium term finance is being channelised through the Apex Co-operative Bank, Central Banks and Banking Unions. They have advanced Rs. 5,644 lakhs for the work in June, 1958.

Community Development

The Community Development Programme has shown a remarkable progress during the period under review. It has benefitted a population of 2,56,50,102 against the total population of 4½ crores to be covered by the programme in the State. With a view to make the programme a "Peoples Programme" the State Government has decided to entrust a part of the programme to Village Panchayats.

There was a marked allround progress in the Community throughout the State during the period.

Labour Welfare

On the 1st April, 1958, there were 1,699 registered Trade Unions in the State and 316 Unions were further registered during 1958-59. The registration of 267 Unions was cancelled, with the result 1,748 registered Trade Unions remained after the end of March, 1959.

An inquiry was concluded to study the wage rate prevailing in the industry of tobacco manufacturing (including Bidi making) in the Vidarbha region of the State, for revision of minimum rates of wages fixed for the area and reports had been submitted to the Government. The minimum rates of wages were fixed under the Minimum Wages Act for the employees in any tobacco manufacturing concern in the Marathwada area of the State.

Eleven Labour Welfare Centres were opened under the Plan Scheme in the State during the period under review.

The Employees State Insurance Scheme worked smoothly during 1958-59. As many as 10,90,897 employees were brought under the scheme. Besides, medical care was provided through 1,113 Insurance Medical Practitioners. In addition to 15 Maternity Houses, 389 General Beds and 250 Beds for T.B. patients were reserved in the hospitals for the exclusive use of the industrial personnel under this scheme.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons

The destitute displaced persons of the entire State numbering about 4,454 are accommodated in homes and infirmaries. There are in all 8 such homes and infirmaries in the State of which 6 are managed by the State Government and the remaining 2 are managed by reputed social bodies.

In order to provide gainful employment to displaced persons, a scheme for encouraging the industrialists to set up industries in their townships and colonies has been evolved. Industrialists are given loans upto 50% of the value of the machinery purchased by them and also loans for factory buildings. Water and Electricity are supplied at concessional rates. In return, the industrialists agree to employ as many displaced persons as possible. In this connection, Ulhasnagar Township Factory requires special mention.

The Government has started to implement the scheme for setting up of small and cottage industries in townships and colonies of displaced persons for providing gainful employment to them. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been sanctioned for this purpose for 1959-60.

The Government has so far constructed 38,731 tenements and 15 school buildings for displaced persons. The expenditure incurred on their construction is about Rs. 1,050 lakhs.

The displaced persons staying outside these townships and colonies received financial assistance by way of loans to construct houses individually. So far the Government have sanctioned Rs. 73.42 lakhs for this purpose.

Housing

Upto the end of 1958-59, 25,952 tenements have been built for industrial workers, under the Industrial Housing Scheme of 1949 and under the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, at various industrial places in the State. About Rs. 20.11 lakhs besides loans and subsidies have been granted to co-operative housing societies of industrial workers.

The low-income group housing scheme has been modified by the Government of India so as to allow all the State Governments to construct houses which can be let out to the persons of low-income group on 'no profit no loss' basis. The Bombay State has accordingly formulated programme for the construction of such houses to be given on rental basis. About 500 tenements have been completed during the period under review. So far a total sum amounting to Rs. 73.05 lakhs has been given for the construction of houses and development of land.

Social Welfare

The year 1958-59 has been marked with allround progress in the sphere of social welfare. All the 6 Plan schemes undertaken by the State have made satisfactory progress in their respective fields.

1. State Social Welfare Council has been constituted.
2. Bombay State Children's Film Committee has been established.
3. Competitions of State Natya Mahotsavas in Marathi and Gujarati were organized at Bombay, Amravati, Nagpur,

Sangli, Nasik, Surat, Baroda and Ahmedabad. State Sangeet Mahotsavas at Nagpur, Poona, Ahmedabad, Tamasha Mahotsava at Ahmednagar, Akola, Karad, Aurangabad were organized.

4. The Women's and Children's Institutions Licensing Act 1956 is made applicable throughout the State with effect from April, 1959.
5. Under the Centrally sponsored scheme of Social and Moral Hygiene, 8 district shelters were established.
6. The Beggars Act has been passed to eradicate the problem of beggary and the Act was extended to Elephanta Caves and likely to be enforced soon in Poona and Ahmedabad.

Backward Classes Welfare

The Backward Classes constituted roughly 30% of the population of the State. The Government paid close attention for the welfare through a large number of schemes designed for their educational, social and economic advancement. The provision for these schemes, which were included in the State Plan, was Rs. 1.01 crores and the provision for schemes under the Centrally Sponsored programme amounted to Rs. 64 lakhs.

Among the welfare measures which were undertaken, educational uplift received top-most priority. More than 72 hostels were constructed in the State under the Government aid programme. Six Backward Class scholars were selected for overseas studies. Several schools were started by the State Government at different places for the scheduled Tribes.

Greater emphasis was laid for the eradication of untouchability in the State by the Government during the period under review. Harijan Week was observed in December, 1953 on a more ambitious scale.

Industrial Development

There are over 11,000 registered factories in the State giving employment to more than a million workers. The main industries of the State are Textiles, Engineering and Chemicals. Besides these, mention may be made of the development of rubber, plastic goods, rayon etc. Sugar industry has substantially expanded its capacity during the period under review, bringing the total number of sugar factories to 23; out of these, 10 are organised on co-operative basis. In 1958-59, about 158 licenses were issued for the establishment of new factories which would eventually give employment to 9,330 workers and absorb Rs. 9 crores of capital.

During 1958-59 loans of the value of Rs. 7,13,730 were disbursed to 25 parties. The industries benefiting from these loans are engineering, textile articles, fire fighting equipment, sports goods etc.

In order to mitigate the difficulties of industrial space and making available power and water facilities, the Government have a programme of establishing industrial estates all over the State. During 1958-59, three Industrial Estates at Nanded, Nagpur and Karad were approved by the Government of India. During the period under review, Rs. 50,000 were disbursed to encourage cottage and small scale industries and for increas-

ing their production by the use of electric motive power.

More than 200 peripatetic and stationery schools were functioning during the year, imparting training to more than 3,000 Backward Class artisans in various small industries like cotton weaving, tanning, leather, cane and bamboo work, carpentry etc. During the period, the industrial institute at Nagpur has been reorganised and in addition to this, 30 Training-cum-production centres were started in the State. Special mention may be made of the centre organised at Kolhapur for manufacture of umbrellas. In Saurashtra, 2 model centres, one in dyeing and printing and the other in weaving, functioned during the year.

The village Industries Experimental Workshop and other institutions at Poona were grouped in one unit called the Small Industries Research Institute to coordinate various sections under one administrative control. It conducted research in certain specialised jobs, like scientific glass blowing, glass beads and glass toys manufacturing, torch-bulb making etc. Forty-two new weavers co-operative societies were organised during the year and 5,000 handlooms were brought under the co-operative fold. About Rs. 2 lakhs were sanctioned to the Weavers' Co-operative Societies.

Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 889,738, either for setting up or for development of cottage industries, was sanctioned during the year to individuals under the various schemes administered by the Government.

Transport

The Bombay State was the first to venture on nationalisation of Road Transport under a statutory corporation in December, 1949. A statutory corporation was set up under the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1948 for taking over these operations. The total road mileage covered by the State Transport Corporation stood at 22,579 miles in March, 1959. The total expenditure incurred by either the Government of Bombay or the Union Government at the close of the financial year 1957-58 was Rs. 1,593.39 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 228 tenements during 1957-58.

Land Reforms

In order to give a right of purchase to ordinary tenants in keeping with the land reforms policy of the Bombay Government, the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act, 1950 which is in force in the Marathwada Area, was amended under the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1958. Another Act was passed, known as Bombay Tenant and Agricultural Lands Act, 1958 for the Vidarbha region and Kutch Area of this State with a view to bringing the tenants on a par with their counter parts in Bombay and Marathwada areas.

With the object of having uniformity regarding levy of Stamp Duty in the whole State of Bombay, the Bombay Stamp Act, 1958 was enacted

and enforced with effect from February 5, 1959.

In order to overcome the difficulties of the tenants holding inams or tenure lands on payment of assessment the B.L.T. Abolition Act, 1958 was enacted. Inams and jagirs in Kutch have been abolished by the Bombay Inams Kutch Area Abolition Act, 1958 which came into force in December, 1958.

For the abolition of the inferior village watans, the Bombay Inferior Village Watans Abolition Act, 1958 has been passed which came into force from February, 1959, in the Districts of Kolhapur, Surat, Nasic, South Satara and Parabani.

Prohibition

Prohibition activities continued throughout the year 1958-59. 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 1958.

For removing the diversity which prevailed in the constitution and powers of Revenue Tribunal and the rates of Electricity and Entertainment Duty etc., in the different parts of the State, the following laws have been passed during the period under review :— 1. Bombay Revenue Tribunal Act, 1957. 2. Bombay Belting Tax (Extension & Amendment) Act, 1958. 3. Indian Registration Act, 1957. 4. Bombay Electricity Duty Act, 1958. 5. Entertainment Duty (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1958. 6. Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists Loans (Extension & Amendment) Act, 1957. 7. Bombay Non-Agriculturists' Loan (Extension) Act, 1957. 8. Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings (Extension & Amendment) Act, 1958.

Education

In the field of education, the State made an allround progress during the 12th year of freedom.

Pay Scale Revised: The Government of Bombay State revised the pay scales of the primary teachers. Under the Government of India Scheme of Relief of Unemployment among the Educated, an additional staff of 1,500 teachers had been sanctioned by the Government.

Basic Education: During the period under review there was allround progress in the field of Basic Education. The question of orienting all non-Basic schools to basic type has been taken up. The State observed the Basic Education Week in January, 1959.

Literacy Drive: During the period, a mass literacy campaign was started in Poona and Rajkot Divisions.

Girls' Education: The scheme for "Expansion of Girls' Education and Training of Women Teachers" has been implemented by the Government of Bombay on cent per cent grant-in-aid basis.

A provision of Rs. 282 lakhs was made during the year 1958-59 for the construction of hostels attached to non-government secondary schools.

The National Discipline Scheme sponsored by the Central Govern-

ment was introduced in a few selected schools in 1958-59, for imparting training to Physical Training Instructors.

Audio-Visual Education: A zonal seminar on Audio-Visual Education for Bombay and Mysore States was conducted by the Inspector for Visual Education, Bombay in January, 1959. The Marathwada University with adequate grants started functioning at Aurangabad. The University of Poona started the Pre-Degree Courses from the academic year 1958-59.

Prizes for Books: The scheme for the award of prizes to outstanding books in the regional languages of the State was continued during 1958-59. Prizes amounting to Rs. 54,029 were awarded during the year to books, manuscripts in Marathi and Gujarati. The central committee for the children's literature set up by the Government in August, 1955, prepared two books for distribution among the educational institutions in the State. A number of concessions have been provided by the State to help the Backward Classes to take advantage of the educational facilities at different levels. Ashram schools were started by the Government in the areas predominantly inhabited by them.

Art Education: This has made an allround progress. Owing to the growing importance of Fine Arts, Government upgraded certain teaching posts with a view to increase standard of teaching level to collegiate standard.

Technical Education: In this sphere, a remarkable progress is made during the period under review. At the end of the period there are 9 Engineering and Technological Colleges, including Sir J.J. College of Architecture, which are functioning in the State.

Polytechnics: At the end of the period the number of Polytechnics, including Government and non-Government, stood at 23 with a total intake capacity of 3,010. A new Polytechnic is proposed to be established at Dohad from the academic year 1959-60.

With a view to meet the demands of technical personnel, training facilities are being expanded. In addition to the Industrial Training Institute, already established under the Craftsmen Training Scheme, a new Industrial Training Institute has been established at the school of Industry, Ratnagiri with a seating capacity of 128 seats from February, 1959.

Vocational Training: Four Vocational Training Centres for displaced persons were started from August, 1958, and later on were integrated with Craftsmen Training Scheme.

Cottage Industry

Cottage industry made a rapid advancement. Technical training was imparted to individual artisans as well as their Industrial Co-operatives in order to improve the methods of production, carrying on research and experimentation work in various cottage and village industries. Financial assistance and marketing facilities were also extended.

Training Schools: More than 200 peripatetic and stationary schools were functioning in the Community Project area during the year. More

than 3,000 trainees received training at these schools with stipendiary benefits. During the year under review, the Industrial Institute and the Central Textile Institute at Nagpur started functioning.

In addition to the training centres there are about 30 Training-cum-production centres functioning in the State. Special mention may be made of the centre organised at Kolhapur for manufacture of umbrellas. In Saurashtra, 2 model centres one in dyeing and printing and the other in weaving functioned during the year. Utility Leather Goods Centre at Hingoli in Marathwada also functioned satisfactorily.

Research Institute: The Village Industries Experimental Workshop and other institutions at Poona were grouped into one unit known as Small Industries Research Institute, with a view to co-ordinate the various sections under one administrative control. An amount of Rs. 12,15,000/- was sanctioned by the Central Financing Agencies as loans to Industrial Co-operatives towards working capital. 82 Industrial Societies and 2 Industrial Banks were sanctioned with Rs. 4,86,000/- as share capital contribution for enhancing their borrowing capacity. The Forests Labourers' Co-operative Societies and Labour Contract Societies were sanctioned share contribution and subsidies to the extent of Rs. 78,000/- and Rs. 1,62,000/- respectively.

Weavers' Co-operatives: Forty-two new weavers' co-operative societies were organised during the year and 5,000 handlooms were brought under the co-operative fold. Grants to the extent of about Rs. 2 lakhs were sanctioned for this by the State. Loan to the extent of Rs. 1.70 lakhs was sanctioned to the Maindargi Weavers' Co-operative Society in Sholapur District for the construction of Weavers' housing colony.

500 powerlooms have been installed during the year and an amount of Rs. 22 lakhs as loan and 0.83 as subsidy have been sanctioned to 30 Weavers' Co-operative Societies.

* * *

Governor . . . Shri Sri Parkasa

Ministers

Portfolios

1. Shri Y.B. Chavan	.. Political, Services, Home
<i>Chief Minister</i>	
2. Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta	.. Finance
3. Shri Rasiklal U. Parikh	.. Revenue
4. Shri Shantilal H. Shah	.. Labour and Law
5. Shri M.S. Kannamwar	.. Public Health
6. Shri Ratubhai M. Adani	.. Village Panchayats and Cottage Industries, Prohibition
7. Shri V.P. Naik	.. Agriculture
8. Shri B.G. Gadhe	.. Forests
9. Shri Maneklal C. Shah	.. Local-Self Government
10. Shri S.K. Wankhede	.. Planning and Development
11. Shri D.S. Desai	.. Public Works
12. Shri Hitendra K. Desai,	.. Education

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----|---------------------------------------|
| 13. Shri S.G. Kazi | .. | Civil Supplies, Housing and Fisheries |
| 14. Shri T.S. Bhardé | .. | Co-opration |
| 15. Shri N.K. Tirpude | .. | Social Welfare |

Deputy Ministers

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|----|--------------------------|
| 1. Dr. Bhaskar R. Patel | .. | Prohibition |
| 2. Shri Premji B. Thacker | .. | Roads, Buildings & Ports |
| 3. Shri S.B. Chavan | .. | Revenue |
| 4. Shrimati Nirmala Raje Bhosale | .. | Education |
| 5. Shri D.V. Chauhan | .. | Agriculture |
| 6. Shri Jaswantlal S. Shah | .. | Cooperation |
| 7. Shri S.R. Patil | .. | Sarvodaya |
| 8. Shri G.D. Patil | .. | Planning and Development |
| 9. Shri Chhotubhai M. Patel | .. | Trasport and Jails |
| 10. Dr. N.N. Kailash | .. | Public Health |
| 11. Shri M.D. Chaudhari | .. | Irrigation |
| 12. Shri Bahadurbhai K. Patel | .. | Social Welfare |

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WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES IN BOMBAY'S SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The Welfare of Backward Classes constitutes an important item in the Programme for Social Services included in

Bombay's Second Five-Year Plan.

The allocation of Rs. 4½ crores earmarked for the Welfare of Backward Classes is intended to be spent in a number of ways.

Eradication of untouchability, education, financial assistance to artisans, starting of industrial training centres, medical assistance, health services, agricultural and co-operative schemes — these are some of the schemes which seek to ameliorate the conditions of the Backward Classes.



SUMMARY OF SECOND FIVE YEAR-PLAN OF BOMBAY STATE

Rs. in lakhs

1. Agriculture & Community Development	8,675.22
2. Irrigation & Power	13,659.17
3. Industry & Mining	1,318.97
4. Transport and Communications	2,924.41
5. Social Services	7,610.96
6. Miscellaneous	881.20
Grand Total	Rs. 35,023.93

(Excluding provision transferred to Abu Taluka)

ISSUED BY THE DIRECTORATE OF
PUBLICITY, GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

CHAPTER XXIX

JAMMU & KASHMIR

Area : 85,861 sq. miles

Population : 44,10,000

Main Languages : Kashmiri, Dogri and Urdu.

The Jammu & Kashmir State, like the rest of the country, is in the midst of development activities connected with the Second Plan. Like the preceding years, the 12th year of freedom, has witnessed more intensified activities in various fields and the results achieved so far reveal marked progress.

Education

In 1957-58 the Government reorganised the whole structure of primary and secondary education with a view to evolve a sound and broadbased pattern. The Government, while opening new institutions of various denominations whose number is increasing every year, have taken needed care to have them adequately equipped with proper staff, apparatus, libraries, laboratories and playgrounds. Efforts have been made to remodel the pattern of secondary education to conform to the standards laid down by the All India Secondary Education Commission.

During the year under review 339 new Basic Schools have been opened and 50 primary schools converted into Basic Schools. 53 Junior Schools were upgraded to the status of Senior Basic Schools. Eight schools have so far been raised to the status of Higher Secondary Schools. Another notable feature of educational development has been in the direction of technical education by the opening of the Industrial Schools last year which have since been functioning satisfactorily. Girls' education has received further impetus and the number of girl students is increasing every year. The Polytechnic Institute which has been running for over a year is doing useful work. The Jammu & Kashmir University which is an autonomous institution has been successfully conducting examinations besides running post-graduate classes. The Chairman of the University Grants Commission who paid a visit to Srinagar examined the proposal for the development of the University as a residential institution. The University Grants Commission have accepted the development programme of the University for the present Plan period and have agreed to give a grant of Rs. 28.69 lakhs for the implementation of this scheme. The State Government have also agreed to increase their contribution from about Rs. 4 lakhs to Rs. 12 lakhs.

An Academy of Arts and Culture has been established to promote cultural interests and activities. The Academy has an elaborate programme to execute. It has made a good start.

Public Health

Medical aid facilities have been extended further during the year.

Ten new health centres in community Development Blocks have been started. Hospitals are now functioning in all the districts of the State. X-ray equipment has been installed in the five district Hospitals and the same equipment will be put up shortly in Leh as well as in Rajouri.

Formerly there was no mental hospital in the State except a mental asylum in Srinagar. A regular mental hospital with modern equipment has been started last year and has since been doing useful work.

The family planning centres already established are doing useful work. The two sanatoria at Batote and Tangmarg are well maintained and adequately equipped. Twenty-two new dispensaries—Unani and Ayurvedic—have been set up during the year.

With a view to provide opportunities for medical training of young persons who are attracted to this profession and thereby increase the manpower with which the extensive requirements in the rural and far flung areas of the State can be met, the Government have decided to start a medical college.

Industries and Power Development

Significant progress has been registered chiefly in the sphere of medium-scale industrial development. Blue prints have been drawn up for Government woollen factory, cement factory and ceramics factory in consultation with the experts of Government of India and the representatives of foreign firms. In respect of the tile and brick factory, and expansion of the leather tanning factory and woollen factory, work of execution is expected to begin shortly.

In order to give a fillip to the handicrafts, training centres are being started at district headquarters and other towns. The drug farming has improved to a good extent and the manufacture of drugs is expanding in the State. The progress that is being made in the establishment of industrial estates both at Jammu and Srinagar is remarkable. Efforts are being made to renovate the existing industries which require immediate replacement by plants and machinery.

During the year steady progress has been maintained in the electrification of urban areas in Jammu and Kashmir. Power supply has been made available to a number of places of tourist interest as well as to some rural areas. Tubewells have been constructed at various places. In Kandi areas of Jammu, three tubewells were sunk during the year while three are in progress. Drinking water supply works are being completed at 6 places.

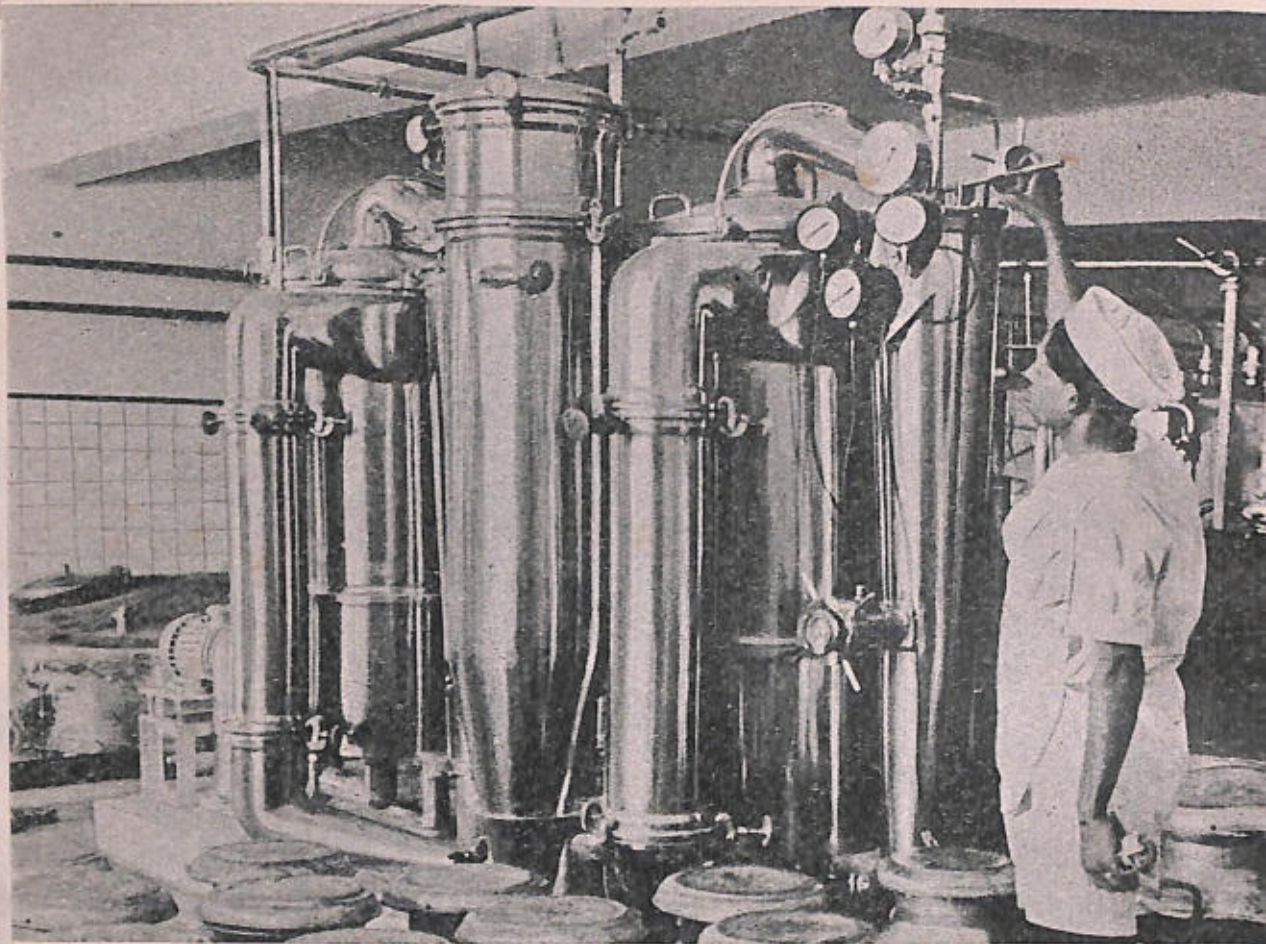
With a view to increase the power potential several schemes are going to be undertaken during the next year and works like the Ganderbal Extension Scheme, the expansion of the power house at Mohara and the installation of a second transmission line between Jammu and Pathankot are in progress. The preliminary survey of a Major Hydro-electric project at Salal in Reasi has been completed and Government have sanctioned detailed investigation of the scheme by experts regarding its economic and technical feasibility.



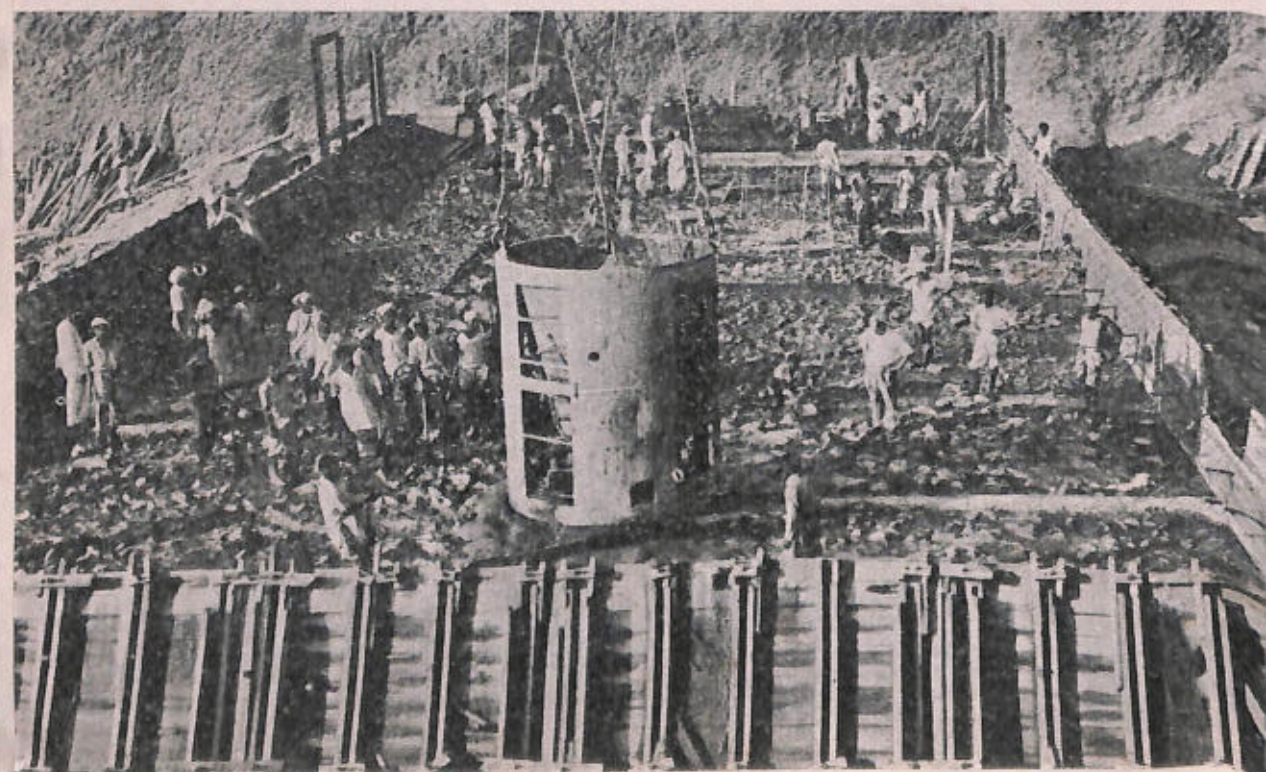
A handicraft production centre in Jammu & Kashmir State

Artisans busy with embroidery work in a village in Jammu and Kashmir





*A view of the postcurds plant at Anand Dairy, Bombay State.
Koyna Hydro-electric Project—First stage.*



Communications

A good deal has been achieved in connection with the extension of communications. The far-flung areas are being linked up by the construction of new roads and bridges. In the past the absence of good roads and other means of communication was largely responsible for halting progress. The completion of the western tube of the Jawahar Tunnel has been a great achievement and the work on the other tube is in progress. In view of the difficult terrain peculiar to the area through which the national highway lies, the Government are considering the possibility of a Ropeway from Chanani to Qazigund. Work on the Kargil-Leh road is being speeded up and necessary administrative changes have been effected to achieve the purpose.

As many as 1,183 running feet of major bridges have been completed and 940 running feet are nearing completion. Nine minor bridges of spans varying from 25 to 55 span have been completed.

Transport

Transport facilities have been extended further and these have been extended both in the public and private sector. The fare and freight structure in this State is perhaps lower than what is obtaining on other hilly routes of the country. The improvement effected in the means of communication and transport organisation has given a steady fillip to the tourist traffic in the State. 60,000 visitors including 6,500 foreigners visited Kashmir and 85,000 people visited Vaishnu Devi (Jammu) during the year. Youth Hostels and Sarais are being constructed at places of tourist interest for the convenience and comfort of tourists.

Cooperation

The co-operative movement is gaining momentum in the State and sizeable proportion of the population have come within its orbit. The Co-operative Societies are affording marketing facilities to the agriculturists on a voluntary basis and in this way the middlemen and other intermediaries have been progressively eliminated. The co-operatives have also helped the Government a good deal in the procurement drive. The food problem did not present any difficulty during the year because the co-operatives successfully procured from the peasants on voluntary basis adequate quantities of paddy. In the Kashmir Province 3.51 lakh Khirwars (over 7.02 lakh maunds) of paddy and .13 lakh Khirwars (.26 lakh maunds) of maize were procured by co-operative societies and about 4 lakh maunds of paddy were procured in Jammu through the co-operative societies and the Food Department. Besides, the cooperative societies market nuts and fruit for their members. The role of the co-operatives in making the agricultural credit available, of course, with the assistance received from the Reserve Bank of India and the loans advanced by Government, has been very significant.

Community Development

The Community Development Programme has accelerated the pace of development in the rural areas. The whole State is covered by the

programme. The National Extension Service has gone a long way in improving the methods of cultivation in rural areas. Each Patwar Halqa has been made the basic unit for the purposes of *dehat* Sudhar Activities. All rural development work is executed under the supervision of Panchayats.

Agriculture

Schemes for the improvement of agriculture have formed the kingpin of the development programme in view of the predominantly agricultural character of the State's economy. The accent of these schemes has been particularly on the increasing production of foodgrains. Major irrigation projects like the Ravi Canal and the Partab Canal have been investigated to assess their technical and economic feasibility before undertaking their execution. An irrigation potential of over 17,000 acres is expected to be created as a result of the implementation of irrigation schemes. A Master Plan for Kashmir Flood Protection has been drawn up and is under technical scrutiny of the Government of India.

* * *

Sadar-i-Riyasat: Yuvraj Karan Singh

Ministers

Portfolios

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Bakshi Ghulam
Mohammad :
<i>Prime Minister</i> | .. General Administration, Services, Cabinet work, Civil Secretariat, Finance, Budget, Planning, Statistics, Law & Order, Police, Militia, Civil Liaison. |
| 2. Shri S.L. Saraf | .. Industrial Administration, Industries including Cottage Industries, Sericulture and Silk Weaving, Government Woollen Mills, Emporia and Central Markets, Forest Industries including Joinery Mills, Drug Manufacture, Banking including Jammu and Kashmir Bank, Labour Administration and Labour Organisation, Trade Commissioner, Delhi and Trade Agencies. |
| 3. Shri D.N. Mahajan | .. Law and Judiciary, Franchise and Legislation, Land Revenue and Land Records, Relief, Rehabilitation and Evacuee Property, Jurisdictional Jagirs, Debt Conciliation Boards, Compassionate Fund Board, Charitable and Religious Institutions and Endowments. |
| 4. Shri G.M. Rajpuri | .. Health, Sanatoria, Jails, Tourism and General Records. |
| 5. Shri Chuni Lal Kotwal | .. Roads and Buildings, Irrigation, Housing, Water Supply. |
| 6. Shri Shams-ud-Din | .. Agriculture and Horticulture, Dehat Sudhar (C.P. and N.E.S.), Animal Husbandry, Sheep and Cattle breeding including Dairy |

<i>Ministers of State</i>	<i>Portfolios</i>
7. Shri Harbans Singh Azad	Farms, Co-operation and Rakhs and Farms; Information, Publicity, Stationery, Printing; Education, Libraries, Research and Publications and N.C.C.
8. Shri Ghulam Nabi Sogami	Forests, Game Preservation, Fisheries and Reception and Tawaza.
9. Shri Abdul Gani Trali	Food, Supplies and Price Control; Central Purchases and Stores; Transport.
10. Shri Kushak Bakula	Ladakh Affairs.
11. Shri Amar Nath Sharma	Local-Self-Government.

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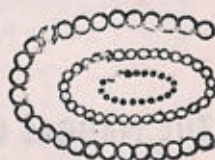
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Value of Annual Production: About Rs. 200 - Crores

Contributions to National Exchequer

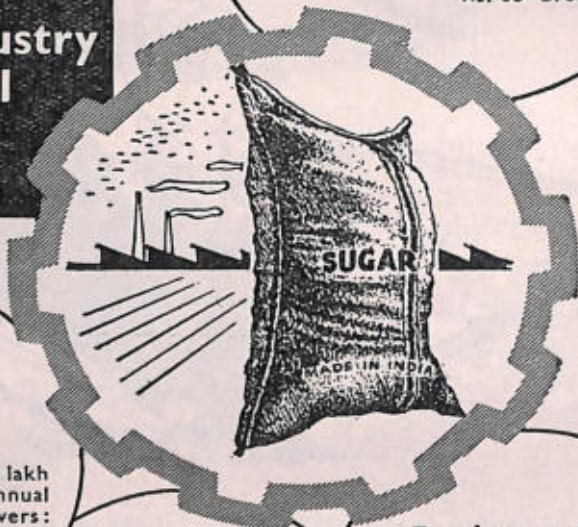
Central Excise Duties : Rs. 58-Crores

State Governments' Cane Cess
Co-operative Societies' Commission

Rs. 10-Crores

Rs. 68-Crores

The Sugar Industry in National Economy



Supports Agricultural Economy

Caters to about 20 lakh Agriculturists. Annual payment to cane-growers: About Rs. 80 - Crores

Export

1957: 1,53,000 tons, earning Rs. 12.3 Crores of foreign exchange

1958: 50,000 tons, earning Rs. 2.4 Crores of foreign exchange

Employment

No. of persons employed in Sugar Mills: About 1,30,000, representing 5% of the entire labour force in Indian Factories. Aggregate Annual Salaries, Wages and Benefits: About Rs. 12 - Crores

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MADHYA PRADESH

DISTRICT BOUNDARIES & TOWNS



CHAPTER XXX

MADHYA PRADESH

Area: 1,71,250 sq. miles.

Population: 2,60,71,637

Main Language: Hindi

THE State of Madhya Pradesh became the biggest of the Union States in extent, after the Reorganisation of States came into force in 1956.

It is now in the third year of the Second Five-Year Plan as also in the third year of the formation of the new State. The State has been dealing, during the last two years, with the integration of the four component units and with bringing about uniformity in the administration for which many legislative measures have been taken. The Madhya Pradesh Extension of Laws Act, 1958, was enacted with a view to securing uniformity in respect of important laws with effect from January 1, 1959. Another enactment was the M.P. Civil Courts Act, 1958, which came into effect from January 1, 1959. A third important Act was the M.P. Shops and Establishments, Act, 1958, which was made applicable from January 1, 1959.

Law and Order

One of the most complex problems that the new State was faced with was the problem of the dacoits in Bhind, Morena, Gwalior, Shivpuri, Datia, Chatarpur, Panna, Damoh and Sagar districts. An intensive anti-dacoity campaign was launched by the Police immediately after the formation of the State. The police scored considerable success during the year. In all, 43 dacoits were killed and 606 others were captured and arrested. Besides, a large number of fire-arms including rifles, guns, pistols, revolvers, a Tommy Gun (T.M.C.) and nearly 3,000 rounds of ammunition were recovered by the police.

In order to create a sense of self-confidence in villages, a Village Defence Scheme was implemented. Under this Scheme, Gram Raksha Samities (Village Defence Societies) have been constituted in the villages of the dacoit-infested districts. These Samities have made an appreciable contribution in this battle against the dacoits.

Capital Project

The inadequacy of both office and residential accommodation in Bhopal, the capital of new M.P., posed a serious difficulty. To solve this problem, as also to develop the capital into a planned city providing modern amenities, a Capital Project Section was created by the Government. Till the end of December 1958, construction works at a cost of about Rs. 348 lakhs had either been completed or were nearing completion.

Financial Position

The Budget Estimate for 1958-59 anticipated a revenue of Rs. 5,616.79 lacs against which the revised estimates have amounted to Rs. 5,877.05

lacs which shows an improvement of Rs. 260.26 lacs. The estimates of expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,506.76 lacs against which the revised estimates amounted to Rs. 5,527.20 lacs. The increase in the revised estimate was substantial amounting to Rs. 401.68 lacs of which more than Rs. 2 crores were under Plan due mainly to larger expenditure on Chambal Project and capital construction at Bhopal.

The year 1958-59 was expected to close with a small surplus balance of Rs. 16.28 lacs which in the revised estimate worked out to a minus balance of Rs. 206.77 lacs. This was mainly due to the larger expenditure under capital heads and the disbursement of larger amount of loan to the cultivators. But for the satisfactory revenue position this overall deficit would have been of a higher order.

Agriculture

M.P. is a predominantly agricultural State ; hence agriculture plays a vital role in its economy. Steps were taken to provide training in agricultural extension, rural sociology, horticulture and allied subjects to the extension officers and the gram sewaks.

Nearly 38,000 acres of cultivable land was cleared and reclaimed by the Central Tractor Organisation, nearly 50,000 acres by the State Tractor Organisation and about 25,000 acres by private tractors. Besides, 4,000 acres of fallow land was broken by bullock-power.

Soil conservation work was taken up in some areas where erosion presents a grave threat to cultivable land. Contour bunding was taken up on 15,681 acres, mass bunding on 23,350 acres and anti-erosion devices were employed on 5,544 acres under Pilot Demonstration Project.

Several schemes for the development of commercial crops, especially cotton, sugar-cane and oil-seeds were taken in hand during the year.

During the year, 3.77 lakhs mds. of improved paddy seed was distributed and nearly 2.5 lakhs acres were brought under the Japanese method of paddy cultivation. All manner of technical assistance was provided to the farmers and improved seeds of wheat and gram were especially procured and distributed.

Animal Husbandry

The cattle population of the State is 276.48 lacs. But, despite this huge cattle population, the farmer suffers chronically for want of sturdy cattle for farming operation and the supply of milk is also grossly inadequate to the requirements of the people.

To improve the cattle-wealth of the State various schemes for improving the breed, for providing better fodder and for the prevention of diseases, have been implemented.

In order to improve the non-descript livestock 39 artificial insemination centres with 255 key-villages and one extension centre stocked with over 700 pedigree bulls continued to function in different parts of the State.

Efforts were also made to improve milk production and to ensure supply of wholesome milk in some of the cities. Government dairies situa-

ted near the main cities in the State continue to produce and market milk and milk products.

Fisheries

Madhya Pradesh not only offers vast potential of fish seed resources but also provides a wide scope for the development of pisciculture. There are nearly 40,000 small and big ponds and more than 200 reservoirs. The Gandhi Sagar Dam Reservoir alone provides an area of 1,40,000 acres. Technical guidance and assistance is provided by the officers of the Fisheries Department. Efforts are also being made to organise fishermen into co-operative societies.

Irrigation and Power

In the Second Five-Year Plan, special emphasis has been laid on the development of irrigation facilities and generation of cheap electricity. With this objective in view, several Thermal Power Projects were taken up during the 2nd Plan period and the Chambal Hydel Project which was carried over from the First Plan was speeded up.

Work on the Gandhi Sagar Dam and Power Stations of the Chambal Project had made considerable headway during the past three years. During the year the work of erection of transmission towers for the Gandhi Sagar Dam-Ujjain, and Ujjain-Bhopal lines was taken up and nearly 40% of the work on the former line was completed.

Of the many major, medium and minor irrigation works in the State some had already been completed during the year to such an extent as to be in a position to provide irrigation facilities. Nearly 69 minor irrigation schemes were expected to be completed by the end of the year. Among the thermal power projects work on the 90,000 K.W. Korba Power Station progresses satisfactorily and the first-turbo-alternator at this power station was nearly completed when the year ended. Another thermal power station of 60,000 K.W. capacity was sanctioned during the year. Another scheme for the generation of 10,000 K.W. of additional power at the Chandani Power Station with a view to increasing the production capacity of Nepa Mill from 60 to 100 tons per day was sanctioned during the year.

Cooperation and Rural Finance

The cooperative movement had to play a vital role in shaping the future social set-up of the State. One of the most important achievements, in the field of cooperation was the establishment of 100 Better Farming Cooperative Farming Societies during the year.

Steps were also taken to provide easy credit facilities to farmers and artisans.

During the year the two existing apex banks—one in Madhya Bharat region and the other in Mahakoshal region—were amalgamated to form a single apex bank under the Madhya Pradesh Cooperative Societies (Amalgamation) Act, 1957. The agricultural credit target of Rs. 1,125 lacs was practically achieved during the year.

In order to develop an integrated rural credit system and with a view to linking credit with marketing, 30 regional marketing societies were es-

established to which Large Societies were affiliated. The Mahakoshal Marketing Society Ltd., which is functioning as an apex institution and is also the sole agent of the Government for procurement and distribution of chemical fertilisers for the whole State, distributed during the year 30,784 tons of various kinds of chemical fertilisers to the farmers.

Two new Plan schemes viz. revitalisation of Small Sized Primary Agriculture Credit Societies and supervision of these societies by the Central Bank were put into execution during the year.

Training of cooperative personnel is also receiving special attention. The three training institutes run by the Government at Agar, Nowgong and Jabalpur continued to function.

Industries

With a view to exploiting the vast industrial resources of the State, various measures have been taken by the Government to assist the existing industries and to introduce new ones wherever possible.

The commissioning of the first blast furnace at the Bhilai Steel Plant on February 4, 1959, was an important landmark in the industrial advancement of this State. The Heavy Electricals Projects at Bhopal has made considerable progress during the year and training of technical personnel has already commenced.

The Government have also been encouraging the location of large and medium industries both in the private and the public sector. The cement factory of Messrs. Birla Jute Mills Ltd. at Satna went into production during the year. In the public sector preliminary work was taken up for the establishment of three medium scale industries included in the Second Plan. The site of the cotton spinning mill was finalised and it is to be located at Sanawad in the West Nimar district. The preliminary project report for the Cotton-weed Oil Mill and Solvent Extraction Plant was prepared and global tenders were invited. Similarly, the preliminary project report of the Power Alcohol Distillery was prepared and global tenders were invited.

In the small scale industries sector, implementation of schemes already in hand was vigorously pursued. Seven new training and production schemes went into operation in such industries as cycles and cycle parts, agricultural implements, carpentry shops, fruit preservation, brush making etc.

Considerable progress was made during the year in the construction of industrial estates at Indore and Gwalior which were nearing completion.

Handloom weaving is an important industry of this State which provides employment to a large number of weavers. It is a traditional industry of the State and the excellent products of this industry have gained wide popularity not only in this country but also abroad. In the past few years the industry has received considerable impetus from the Government and its patrons everywhere and has come into its own.

To provide additional facilities to the weavers for improving their

products the Central Dyeing, Bleaching and Calendaring Plant at Ujjain was set up and started working during the year.

With a view to ensuring reasonable returns to the weavers and to providing adequate marketing facilities for the handloom products a number of sales depots have been working all over the State.

Mulberry sericulture which has been newly introduced in this State, was propagated from 13 silk farms. The acreage under mulberry increased during the year from 96 acres to 236 acres and the production of cocoons went up to 6000 lbs. During the year, a seed farm as also a nursery for graft mulberry started working.

The Tussar industry is an old industry of this State. For the past many years, however, the industry was languishing under economic and other hardships. In view of the popularity the Tussar fabrics have gained of late and the excellent foreign market they have, Government have taken special steps to place this industry on a sound footing. During the year Tussar rearing was started at Raigarh and two more centres were opened at Champa and Jagdalpur. In the Bastar District alone nearly 2 crores of cocoons are produced annually.

Notable among other small industries to which attention was paid during the year were leather and tanning brass-ware, blacksmithy and carpentry. During the year, special attention was paid to the tribal arts and crafts which have considerable potential for improving the economy of the State's large tribal population.

Mineral Resources

Madhya Pradesh contains valuable deposits of important minerals. Much of the future economic and industrial development of the State is inextricably linked with the development of these mineral resources. The Government have, therefore, undertaken an extensive survey of the mineral resources of the State.

Education

Madhya Pradesh being comparatively backward in the field of education all-out efforts have all along been made for the spread of education. Education at all levels, from Primary to the Collegiate, has been considerably expanded. Special stress has also been laid on the advancement of technical education in the State.

Basic Schools: An important step towards bringing uniformity in the pattern of basic primary and middle school education was the constitution of a State Basic Education Board during the year. Six Basic Training Schools were also established for training teachers. Primary and middle school education was reorganised and under the new set-up the primary school stage will be of 5 years and the middle schools stage of 3 years duration.

Secondary Schools: During 1958-59, 63 Government High Schools were converted into Higher Secondary Schools and 2 High Schools into Multi-purpose Higher Secondary Schools. In addition, 29 new High Schools were started.

University Education: In consultation with the Vice-Chancellors of

the three universities in the State, the State Government took a decision to accept in principle the three-year degree course scheme of the Government of India. The University of Sagar has already switched over to the new pattern completely.

With a view to adopting the three-year degree course 15 Government Intermediate Colleges were upgraded into degree Colleges during the year. A notable feature in the upgrading of Government Intermediate Colleges has been the people's participation by way of public contribution amounting to Rs. 60,000 in the case of each college.

Girls' Education: Additional facilities for the education of girls were provided during the year by providing education in Science subjects upto the degree stage in three girls' colleges and by opening a new girls' degree College at Raipur imparting instruction in Arts and Science.

Another decision of great event was taken by the Government in providing for the admission of every student who wanted to join a college. As a result of this policy the enrolment in Government colleges alone went up by more than 1,100 during the year.

Spectacular progress was made by the State in the field of technical education during the year under review. The intake of the engineering colleges and polytechnics went up considerably, and 655 students were admitted to the degree courses and more than 1,100 to the polytechnics.

A notable event of the year was the constitution of the Madhya Pradesh Board of Technical Education which started functioning from April, 1958. The Board has been established with a view to bringing about uniformity in the syllabi and standards of technical courses throughout the State, and to improve them generally.

Public Health

The State Government have progressively expanded medical facilities to all the far-flung areas of the State. The total number of medical institutions in the State rose to 1,101 at the close of the year 1958. 92 new institutions including T.B. Clinics, Child Guidance Clinics, hospitals, rural dispensaries, Subsidiary Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and Family Planning Clinics were opened during the year under review.

22 units under the National Malaria Control Programme continued to function during the year.

In the drive launched for the past few years to stem the incidence of tuberculosis the mass chest survey unit and 11 B.C.G. teams continued to work in different parts of the State during the year under review.

During the year, 5 teams were working for the eradication and cure of Yaws. Leprosy clinics continued to render medical aid to patients of this fell disease.

To fight venereal diseases one V.D. Unit and 7 V.D. clinics continued to function in different parts of the State.

Steps were also taken by the Government to constitute a State Family Planning Board and it is hoped that the Board will start functioning early next year.

Labour Welfare

An outstanding achievement in the field of labour welfare was the enforcement of minimum wages with effect from January 1, 1959, in rice, dal, flour mills, tobacco manufactories, oil mills, local authority, construction and maintenance of roads and buildings, stone-breaking and stone crushing and public motor transport. At a rough estimate these wage rates covered about 5,63,000 workers. A committee was also constituted during the year for the fixation of minimum wages for the agricultural workers.

Under the subsidised industrial housing scheme 4,344 tenements were constructed for the workers at important industrial centres and under the Slum Clearance Scheme 688 plots were developed during the year.

All the proposed 7 industrial training institutes have been started and were functioning during the year. The first batch of 47 trainees of Industrial Training Institute, Indore passed out in May, 1958 while in January, 1959 in all 330 trainees passed out from the various Industrial Training Institutes.

Under the Workers Education Scheme a centre was started at Indore from February 15, 1959, with 40 trainees.

A significant event in the sphere of workers' participation in management was the introduction of a scheme of workers' participation at the Ramkumar Mills Ltd., Indore in the private sector and at the Ujjain Depot of the Madhya Bharat Roadways in the public sector.

Social Welfare

The scope and activities in the field of social welfare have gradually widened in the past few years and they now encompass several spheres of welfare work. During the year, such welfare activities as the care of destitute women and children, girls rescued from immoral trafficking, beggars, and orphans have been brought within its ambit.

Welfare of Adivasis and Harijans

The Adivasis, the Harijans and the Vimukta Jatis (Ex-criminal Tribes) constitute a third of the State's population. Naturally, Government have paid special attention to their development and welfare. Apart from the benefits flowing from the various development schemes under way in the State which these classes share along with other sections of the population, welfare schemes to the tune of Rs. 210 lakhs were provided exclusively for the benefit of these classes during the year under review.

The Harijan Welfare Advisory Board was constituted by the Government during the year under report and its first meeting was held under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister. The Board among other things considered the question of determining the principles for the award of scholarships and the education of Harijan students in the public schools.

The Tribal Advisory Council constituted in February, 1958 adopted during the year recommendations relating to the principles for extension of Scheduled areas, free legal aid to backward classes etc. An Advisory Committee to guide the programmes of research undertaken by the Tribal

Research Institute, Chhindwara, was also constituted during the period under review.

* * * *

Governor : Shri H.V. Pataskar

Ministers

Portfolios

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shri K.N. Katju <i>Chief Minister</i> 2. Shri Bhagwantrao <i>Mandloi</i> 3. Shri Shambunath Shukla 4. Shri S.D. Sharma 5. Shri Mishrilal Gangwal 6. Shri Shankarlal Tiwari 7. Shri V.V. Dravid 8. Shri Naresh Chandra Singh 9. Shri Ganesh Ram Anant 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> .. General Administration, Home, Publicity, Planning, Agriculture, etc. .. Revenue, Survey and Settlement, Land Reforms, Commerce & Industry, etc. .. Forest and Natural Resources. .. Education and Law. .. Finance, Statistics, Registration. .. Public Health, Irrigation, Electricity. .. Labour, Rehabilitation, etc. .. Tribal Welfare. .. Social Welfare, Cooperation and Local Self-Government.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Shrimati Padmavati Devi 11. Shri A.Q. Siddiqui 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> .. Public Health. .. Jails, Food and Civil Supplies
<p><i>Deputy Ministers</i></p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shri Narsingarao Dixit 2. Shri Kesholal Gomastha 3. Shri Jagmohan Das 4. Shri Mathura Prasad Dube 5. Shri Shivbhanu Solanki 6. Shri Sajjan Singh Vishnar 7. Shri Dashrath Jain 8. Shri Shyam Sunder 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> .. Home .. Commerce & Industry. .. Revenue, Survey and Settlement etc. .. Finance .. Tribal Welfare, Social Welfare etc. .. Forests, Natural Resources etc. .. Public Works and Electricity .. Agriculture and Cooperation
<p>Narain Mushran</p>	



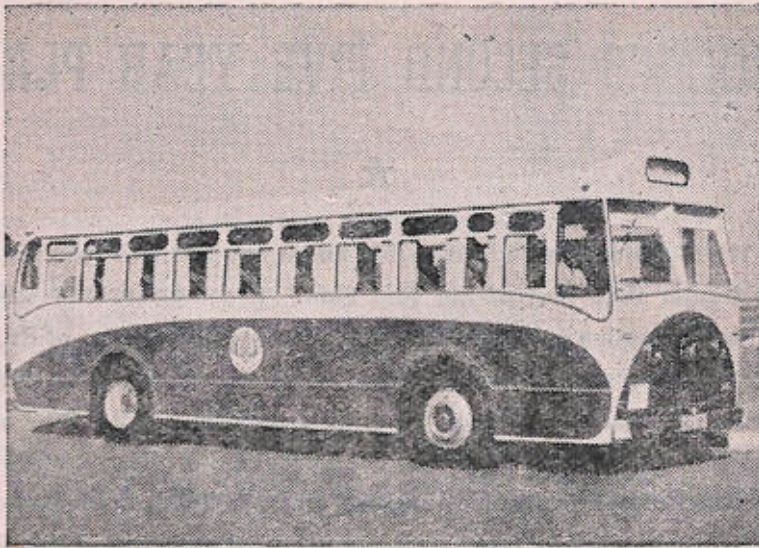
AMRUTANJAN

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BIHAR'S SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN



The Second Five-Year Plan for Bihar has been drawn up on a scale bigger than that of the First Plan. It comprises 448 schemes and its total outlay is Rs. 190.2 crores, out of which a sum of Rs. 54.8 crores has been spent during the first two years. In the year 1958-59, the schemes have been taken up with a provision of Rs. 30.7 crores and a sum of Rs. 41.22 crores has been provided for the year 1959-60. As a result of this investment and the schemes being implemented, a significant change has come over the life of the people in this State. It is reflected in better living conditions, improved health services, greater educational facilities and increased opportunities for employment. Before the First Plan period (1951-56) was out, the national income of the State indicated in 1953-54, a rise of 9 per cent over that of 1949-50, in at least five sectors of economic life, viz., Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Mines. Since then, further progress has been registered. Potentialities for producing additional 7 lakh tons of food a year have been created. The handloom and Khadi industries have provided people with more cloth than was available to them ever before. The number of school-going boys and girls has gone up from 13,83,282 in 1947-48 to 23,81,413. In 1947 the number of hospitals and dispensaries in this State was 707, which has now risen to 855. The number of medical officers has gone up from 4,813 in 1951 to 5,817 making a ratio of one doctor for every 27,000 persons of the rural area. At the beginning of the First Plan there were 1,900 miles of improved roads in the State, which have now extended to 4,700 miles.



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CHAPTER XXXI

MADRAS

Area: 50,128 sq. miles

Population: 2,99,74,936

Main Language: Tamil

DURING the year, Madras has made considerable progress in various departments. In the spheres of nationalisation of Transport, in Cooperation, in Handloom Industry, specially Khadi, in Animal Husbandry and in Fisheries etc., there has been notable progress. In the matter of implementing Second Five-Year Plan, there has been intensive periodical review of activities, so that there might be no slackness in the implementation of the schemes.

Financial Position

The State derived a revenue of Rs. 6,948.98 lakhs in 1958-59 and anticipated a revenue of Rs. 7,308.36 lakhs in 1959-60 against a budgetted expenditure of Rs. 7,169.10 lakhs. The chief source of revenue is the sales tax which provides 20.89% of the total revenue i.e. Rs. 1,527 lakhs. The Union Excise duties and share of income and estate duty and tax on railway fares yielded 17.86% of the total revenue i.e. Rs. 1,304 lakhs. The land revenue brought in Rs. 503 lakhs. The yield under the different States taxes has been showing an upward trend.

Progress of the Plan

The outlay on the Second Five-Year Plan of this State has been fixed at Rs. 152.27 crores. In the first year, 1956-57, the expenditure was of the order of Rs. 28.46 crores while in 1957-58, it was Rs. 30.21 crores. During the third year 1958,59, the expenditure is anticipated to be about Rs. 34.81 crores. The progressive expenditure upto the end of 1958-59, the third year of the Plan, would be about Rs. 93.48 crores, being 61.4% of the five-year outlay.

The progress of the various Plan schemes was periodically reviewed by the State Development Committee consisting of the Ministers and by the Rural Development Board composed of the Development Commissioner, all Secretaries to Government and select Heads of Departments. The progress of the Plan schemes at the district level was also reviewed each quarter by the District Planning Board of which the Collector of the District is the Chairman.

Animal Husbandry

The Madras State maintains at present four livestock farms at Hosur, Orthanad, Pudukottai and Chettinad, where pure breeds of Sindhi, Kangayam, Gir, Hallikar, Tharparkars and Murrah buffaloes are bred.

There are 15 Insemination Centres in the urban areas.

At present there are 28 Key village centres with 166 sub-centres

dealing with 1,40,000 cows and buffaloes of breedable age.

During 1958-59, 6 District Cattle Shows and one State show were conducted.

Under the Second Five Year-Plan a sheep farm at Chinnasalem had been opened.

As per 1956 census, there are 10.4 million poultry in Madras State and they contribute annually about 3 crores of rupees.

There are 115 Veterinary Institutions consisting of Hospitals and Dispensaries at present in this State.

Minor Irrigation

The programme consists of small irrigation schemes costing less than Rs. 10/- lakhs each and capable of yielding quick results. During 1958-59 1,261 works were in progress at the end of January, 1959. An expenditure of Rs. 65.33 lakhs has been incurred to the end of January, 1959.

De-silting-cum-Reclamation Scheme is a new experimental scheme under which desilting of tanks is carried out by earthmoving machinery and the lost capacity of the tanks is thus restored.

Fisheries

Researches on the various problems connected with proper management and utilisation of the fisheries resources of the State were continued at the Biological and Technological Stations. Sixteen Schemes were implemented during the year. About 70 rural fishery demonstration centres were maintained.

The pearl fishery conducted in March-May, 1958 yielded a crop of about 215 lakhs oysters and revenue of 4.74 lakhs of rupees. Another fishery was started in February, 1959 and it is being continued and has yielded a crop of about 73 lakhs oysters and revenue of about 5 lakhs rupees upto 2.4.1959.

Chinchona

The Madras State is one of the two Quinine producing States in India. The distribution of Quinine which was hitherto being done by the Manufacturing Chemist, Government Quinine Factory at Naduvattam is being done with effect from 1-3-1959 by Government.

Bhoodan

In order to facilitate the donation of lands for the Bhoodan Movement and also the transfer and settlement of all such lands for the benefit of the landless, poor persons or for community purposes and to provide in Gramdan villages for the vesting of lands in and the management of those lands by the Sarvodaya Panchayat in this State, the Madras Bhoodan Yagna Act was enacted in 1958. The Madras State Bhoodan Yagna Board, as envisaged under the Act, will be in charge of all the Bhoodan lands and the Sarvodaya Panchayats, to be formed with reference to the regulations to be made by the State Board in that behalf, will be in charge of the Gramdan villages.

It may be stated in this connection that the landholders in Gramdan villages, who have surrendered their rights over their lands in favour of

the village community, are subjected to more than the usual pressure for the repayment of debts. It was felt that the Gramdan Movement will be harmed, if the creditors are allowed to resort to courts precipitately for the realisation of the debts. The Government, therefore, introduced a Bill for imposing moratorium in the form of barring the institution of suits and the making of applications for execution of decrees in respect of debts due from persons residing in the Gramdan villages specified in the Schedule to the Bill for a period of one year against their persons and property—movable and immovable. The Bill has been passed in both the Houses of the Legislature and awaits the assent of the President of India.

Financial and other types of assistance spread over for three years, was sanctioned to the extent of Rs. 6,28,000/- as loan and subsidy in the ten Sarvodaya Cooperative Societies formed in ten Gramdan Villages in Madurai District, for deepening of old wells, sinking of new wells, purchase of pump sets, agricultural implements, ploughing bulls, sheep, bee-hives and for introducing poultry farming and handloom, weaving. Special Takkavi loans to the tune of Rs. 3,65,000/- and Rs. 31,000 have been distributed to the agriculturists in the Gramdan villages for cultivation purposes during 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively.

Handloom Industry

About 20 lakhs of people depend on this industry for their livelihood. To protect these people against competition from mills and powerlooms, various schemes, instituted during the First Plan period, are being continued during the Second Plan period.

Out of 4.50 lakhs looms in the State 1.87 lakhs have already been brought into the co-operative fold by their inclusion in 982 societies. An expenditure of Rs. 152.22 lakhs is proposed during the Plan period for granting a loan to the weavers at a rate not exceeding Rs. 25/- each (repayable in 2 years) who join the new societies or the existing societies to enable them to pay their share capital and also to provide working capital to the co-operative societies concerned at a rate not exceeding Rs. 200/- a loom. One lakh nine thousand five hundred and twenty-six looms are proposed to be added to the co-operative societies during the Plan period.

To improve the quality of handloom cloth and reduce the cost of production, 37,968 improved appliances will be supplied from the Cess Fund grants under the Second Plan period.

Housing Colonies for Weavers: During the Second Five-Year Plan period, it was proposed to construct 16 weavers housing colonies consisting of 1,600 houses. The houses are under various stages of construction. It is proposed to spend Rs. 16.92 lakhs on the construction of these houses during 1958-59.

Cooperative Spinning Mills

State participation in the share capital structure of cooperative spinning mills is a new scheme included in the Second Five-Year Plan from 1958-59. In order to strengthen the financial position of the Cooperative Spinning Mills, Government will take shares in the cooperative spinning

mills. It is proposed to invest Rs. 10 lakhs in the Ramanathapuram Co-operative Spinning Mills and Rs. 1.77 lakhs in the South India Cooperative Spinning Mills during 1958-59.

Organisational Expenditure: This is a new scheme included in the Second Five-Year Plan from 1958-59. In 1957-58, Rs. 6.62 lakhs were spent as organisational expenses in execution of the various handloom development schemes. It is proposed to spend Rs. 4.80 lakhs under organisational expenses in 1958-59.

Development of Silk and Art Silk Handloom Industry

This is a new scheme included under the Second Five Year-Plan from 1958-59. In order to bring the silk and art silk weavers within the cooperative fold, Government is extending many concessions to them. Every silk weaver is given a share capital advance of Rs. 87.50 and the society admitting the loom is given working capital loan at Rs. 500/- per loom. Every art silk weaver is given a share capital advance of Rs. 21.87 and the society admitting the loom is given working capital loan of Rs. 200/- per loom. During 1957-58, 900 silk weavers and 942 art silk weavers were brought into cooperative fold. In order to promote the marketing of silk goods produced by the silk weavers' cooperative societies in the State, it was found necessary to open a silk marketing depot at Madras. Proposals submitted to Government in their behalf were approved and the Government of India sanctioned Rs. 12,000/- as a grant for the purpose. The silk emporium has been opened in the Madras City in March, 1959.

Community Development

There are seven Rural Extension Training Centres in the Madras State for training the required numbers of Gramasevaks for employment under the Community Development programme. Each trainee is paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 40/-. A scheme for training the Gramasevaks in organising Village Youth activities in and around the Rural Extension Training Centres and a scheme for organising refresher courses for Gramasevaks, both of which are sponsored by the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture and included in the Second Plan are proposed to be implemented during 1959-60.

To the Rural Extension Training Centres at Bhavanisagar and T. Kallupatti, a Home Economics Wing is also attached for training Gramasevikas in Home Science practices.

There is one workshop wing at the Rural Extension Training Centre, T. Kallupatti, which trains each year 20 artisans in the manufacture and repair of improved agricultural implements.

Housing

With the advent of the Plan and considerable financial assistance from the Government of India, public assistance for housing has been greatly enlarged and schemes have also been evolved to provide special assistance by way of loans and subsidies to those sections of the population such as slum dwellers, industrial workers, handloom weavers and Harijans,

who stand in need of such special assistance. The anticipated total outlay on all types of housing in 1958-59 will be Rs. 210.60 lakhs.

Schemes Under Second Five-Year Plan

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme: This is a Centrally-assisted scheme, for the provision of tenements for industrial workers. The Plan allocation for the implementation of the scheme through the Government and Cooperative agencies is Rs. 75.10 lakhs.

Government Schemes: So far, fourteen schemes have been sanctioned for the construction of 1,248 tenements in the districts and in the City, at a total cost of Rs. 41.20 lakhs. These schemes are in various stages of progress.

Co-operative Schemes: Five schemes have so far been sanctioned for the construction of 641 tenements by Industrial Co-operative Housing Societies, with an assistance of Rs. 18.34 lakhs and they are in different stages of execution. A sum of Rs. 7,000 lakhs has been included in the Budget Estimate for 1959-60.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme: This is also a Centrally-assisted scheme for financing low income group housing by means of long-term loans. Loans are granted upto 80 per cent of the cost including value of site, subject to a maximum of Rs. 8,000 per house. Loans are also granted to local bodies for acquisition and development of house-sites. The Plan allocation is Rs. 208.11 lakhs.

City Improvement Trust: During 1958-59, a sum of Rs. 32.00 lakhs has been provided for disbursement of loans to the City Improvement Trust for acquisition and development of house-sites and for construction of houses, and this amount will be utilised in full.

It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs for 1959-60 for construction of houses and for acquisition and development of house-sites.

Slum Clearance Scheme: This is a Centrally-sponsored Scheme, which contemplates grant of loans and subsidies for improvement/clearance of slum areas. The total allocation for the Plan period is Rs. 168 lakhs.

Plantation Labour Housing Scheme. This is a Centrally-sponsored scheme under which loan assistance equal to 80 per cent of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 1920 per house is given to small planters for providing houses to their workers.

Village Housing Projects Scheme: This is a Centrally-sponsored scheme which will be implemented in Community Development and National Extension Service areas. Under this scheme loans will be given to villagers to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,500 per house. So far, 35 villages have been selected for implementation of the scheme and the selection of 70 more villages is nearing completion.

Housing Scheme for Harijans and other Backward Classes: For the first time under the Second Five-Year Plan, the Government have drawn up schemes for the construction of housing colonies for Harijans with financial assistance from the Government of India on a 50:50 basis in the State Sector and on a 100 per cent basis in the Central Sector.

Forests

The extent of permanently demarcated forests in Madras State is roughly 13% of the total land area and hence far below the optimum limit (33-1/3%) fixed in our National Forest Policy, 1952. The distribution is also not uniform, to meet the needs of the people all over the State. Timber, fuel, bamboos, sandalwood, tan barks and other minor forest products are the main products of our forests; but available supplies are far below the requirements of the people.

The development of the Forests under the Second Five-Year Plan continued to be on a significant scale. During 1958-59, 22096 acres were planted with fuel and fodder species. The raw material needs of industries based on forest resources received due attention. 4325 acres were planted with wattle and 1100 acres with bluegum. Cashew was planted over 9648 acres and Lac was propagated in 9 centres in the Reserved Forests. Casurina was planted over 541 acres to meet the growing demands for firewood and to prevent drift of sand. The Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary and the Vedanthangal Birds Sanctuary were improved considerably.

Madras Dairy and Milk Project

With a view to reorganise the milk supply position in a large and growing city like Madras, Dairy and Milk Project has been drafted and included in the Second Five-Year Plan.

A total extent of 703 acres including 74 acres of Government poramboke lands has been acquired and taken over at a cost of Rs. 6,88,894.68 nP.

The entire working of the Milk Scheme is to be controlled ultimately by a Milk Marketing Board with statutory powers. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 123.77 lakhs.

Nationalised Transport

The nationalized passenger bus service in the Madras City entered the twelfth year of its existence in 1958. The scheme of nationalisation was confined to Madras City till November, 1956 when the transport services in the areas now comprising the Kanyakumari district were taken over, consequent on the re-organisation of the States.

The total number of buses in the City of Madras is 470, out of which, on an average, 360 buses are running on the roads.

The Department is running a luxury coach which is run on special services to Mahabalipuram.

Women's Welfare

The Women's Welfare Department has till now been playing a pioneer role in organising Social Welfare work on an intensive scale in Madras State. There has been a steady progress of the departmental activities both with regard to administration and field work.

Government have sanctioned the continuance of the following schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan relating to this Department during the year 1958-59.

1. Construction of Building for the Service Home, Madras.
2. Starting of an Industrial Section in the Service Home, Madras.
3. Starting of Work Centres in the Districts.
4. Opening of 8 Cottage Industries Work Centres for Scheduled Tribes Women.

Cottage Industries

To enable the poor women in rural communities to supplement their family income, spinning, tailoring, bag making, crochet work, lace making, coir work, embroidery, mat weaving, appalam making, leaf plate making, pickle making, hand-pounding of rice, poultry farming, fishing net making and leather work, are taught.

Cooperation

The Cooperative movement made striking progress in all directions during the year as a result of the implementation of the several schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan. The major schemes under the Plan related to the expansion of agricultural credit, provision of better storage and marketing facilities to ryots, development of handloom industry, housing, training and education to non-official personnel in cooperative work etc., and all these schemes made rapid progress. There were 13,391 cooperative institutions in the State at the end of the year 1958.

Cooperative Farming: There were 32 tenant farming societies with 2872 members and a paid up share capital of Rs. 3·86 lakhs on 31-12-1958. 8501 acres of land were under cultivation by the members of these societies. The formation of tenant farming societies for the cultivating tenants of the lands belonging to the temples, mutts etc. is a new line of expansion under cooperative farming. The formation of Joint farming societies in Madras State is of recent origin. On 31-12-1958 there were eight joint farming societies in this State.

Cooperative Dairies: Dairying is an important and profitable subsidiary occupation to the agriculturists. The formation of cooperatives in the field of dairying and milk supply has helped the ryots to supplement their income.

Consumers' Cooperatives: On 31-12-1958 there were 486 primary cooperative stores in the State. They had 2·30 lakhs members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 31·34 lakhs. During the year ended 31-12-1958 they sold goods worth Rs. 627·84 lakhs. They supplied diet and other essential articles to jails, hostels and other institutions to the value of Rs. 10·89 lakhs.

The National Employment Service

Synchronizing with the re-organisation of the States on the 1st of November, 1956, the newly transferred organisation of the National Employment Service, Madras, administered by the Labour Department of the Government of Madras has registered a steady development in many respects. During the last two years, the progress has been pronounced not only in the sphere of placement of the unemployed but also in the field of scientific and technical study of the problem of unemployment with a

view to orientating the methods and techniques so far adopted to suit the growing needs of the State.

The patronage of the employers during the last two years has been significant. On the last day of October, 1958, the number of applicants on the registers of the Employment Offices were 1,03,786 whereas the number at the end of October, 1956 was only 65,741. That the employment seekers are becoming more and more Exchange-minded is apparent.

The Employment Service has broken fresh grounds in implementing three manpower schemes. The first and the foremost is the scheme on the Occupational Research and Analysis, which aims at bringing a wide range of occupations under a systematic code. Under this scheme, each occupation is classified, analysed and defined, so that in course of time a dictionary of occupations may be compiled and published. The State unit which operates this scheme has completed the study of 819 occupations falling under 35 families.

In order to give vocational guidance to the youth a Youth Employment Service has been established in March, 1958 as a part of the District Employment Office, Madras. As an auxiliary to this Scheme, an Adult Counselling Programme is also undertaken.

Besides the two schemes mentioned above, the scheme for the Collection of Employment Market Information constitutes the core of the placement work.

Khadi

Madras is the first State Government to take up Khadi Development with a view to provide work and wages to the underemployed and unemployed peasants in the rural areas. The Government of Madras have created a separate Department to implement Khadi Development Schemes. Four Khadi Development Schemes are in operation in the Madras State.

With a view to cater to the needs of Khadi lovers and others wanting silk materials for wearing on special occasions, a Khadi Silk Production Centre has been opened at Kumbakonam. During the year under review 22,964 yards of silk valued at Rs. 3,19,382.93 was produced.

A Government Charka Workshop is functioning at Pollachi, Coimbatore district. 8,010 Kisan Charkas were manufactured in this Charka Workshop during the year. A regional Khadi Vidyalaya has been opened in Tirupur, Coimbatore district.

In order to meet the growing need for dyeing, bleaching and printing the Khadi cloth woven in the different Khadi production centres, two units, one at Tirupur and another at Erode, have been started. These 2 units have, during 1958-59, dyed 10,20,102 hanks of yarn and 2,41,464.06 yards of Khadi cloth.

Spinning Centres are being opened in different places. Spinners are trained and arrangements made to purchase the yarn spun by the spinners. There are at present 100 such centres. The total production by these spinners in 1958-59 is 8,18,566 hanks.

Under the comprehensive Khadi Scheme, charkas are introduced in the villages. Spinning has been introduced in all the 151 blocks that are functioning in the State today. In all 70,597 spinners have been enlisted, and all of them were supplied with Charkas on hire-purchase system. Khadi valued at Rs. 3,06,251.71 was sold to the peasants in the Block areas during the year under review.

Under Ambar Charkha Scheme, 4 Vidyalayas have been opened by Government to train Ambar instructors. The number of spinners trained in them in 1958-59 is 5,859. Khadi produced in Ambar yarn during the year is 1,66,345 yards. 295 weavers are working under the Scheme. Rs. 4,08,369/- have been paid as wages to spinners and Rs. 1,06,278 to weavers.

* * *

Governor .. Shri Bishnuram Medhi

Ministers

		<i>Portfolios</i>
1. Shri K. Kamaraj Nadar <i>Chief Minister</i>	..	Planning and Community Development.
2. Shri M. Bhaktavatsalam	..	Home, Food and Agriculture.
3. Shri C. Subramaniam	..	Finance, Education, Law and Information.
4. Shri M.A. Manickavelu	..	Revenue and Public Health.
5. Shri R. Venkataraman	..	Industries, Labour, Cooperatives etc.
6. Shri P. Kakkani	..	Public Works.
7. Shri V. Ramiah	..	Electricity, Transport, Registration.
8. Shrimati Lourdammal Simon	...	Local Administration.

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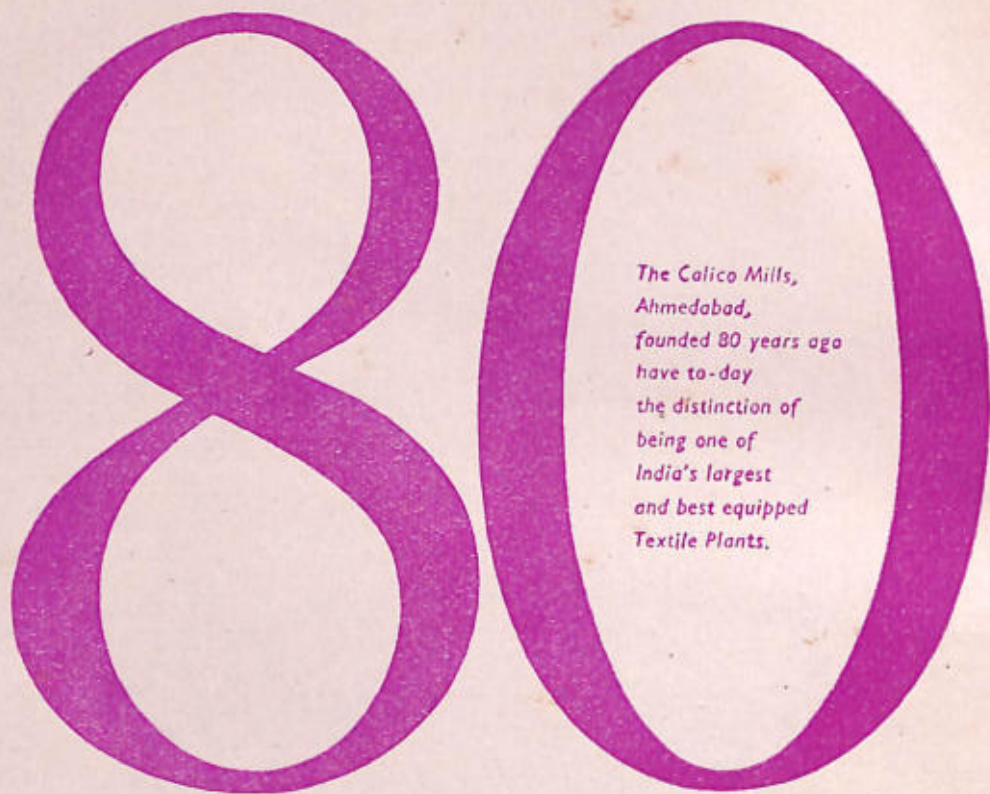
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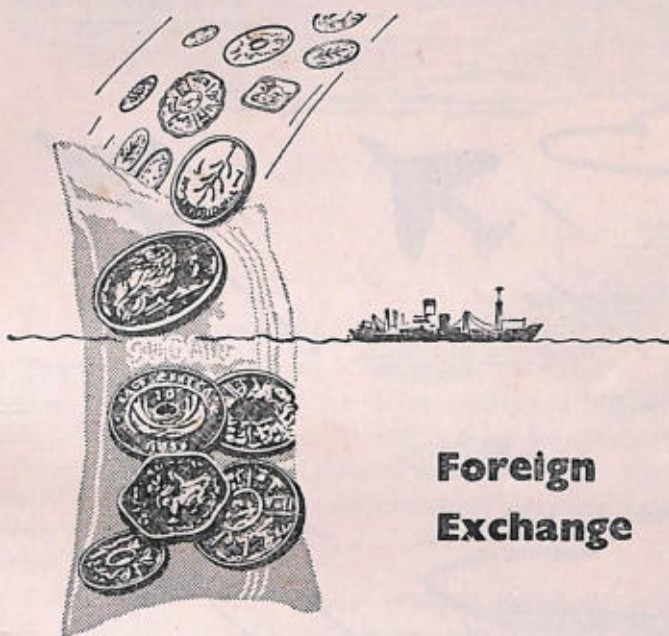
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— a top most priority

Never before has India stood in such dire need of foreign exchange as today. The country's development projects on which our future prosperity depends, call for straining every resource to earn this. Indian Sugar Industry has risen to the occasion by increasing production, thus making sugar available for export. But the present poor yield of cane per acre and its low sugar content make the cost of sugar production high. Yet in the national interest, Indian Sugar must be sold abroad even at a loss—a burden to be shared by the Industry and people alike.

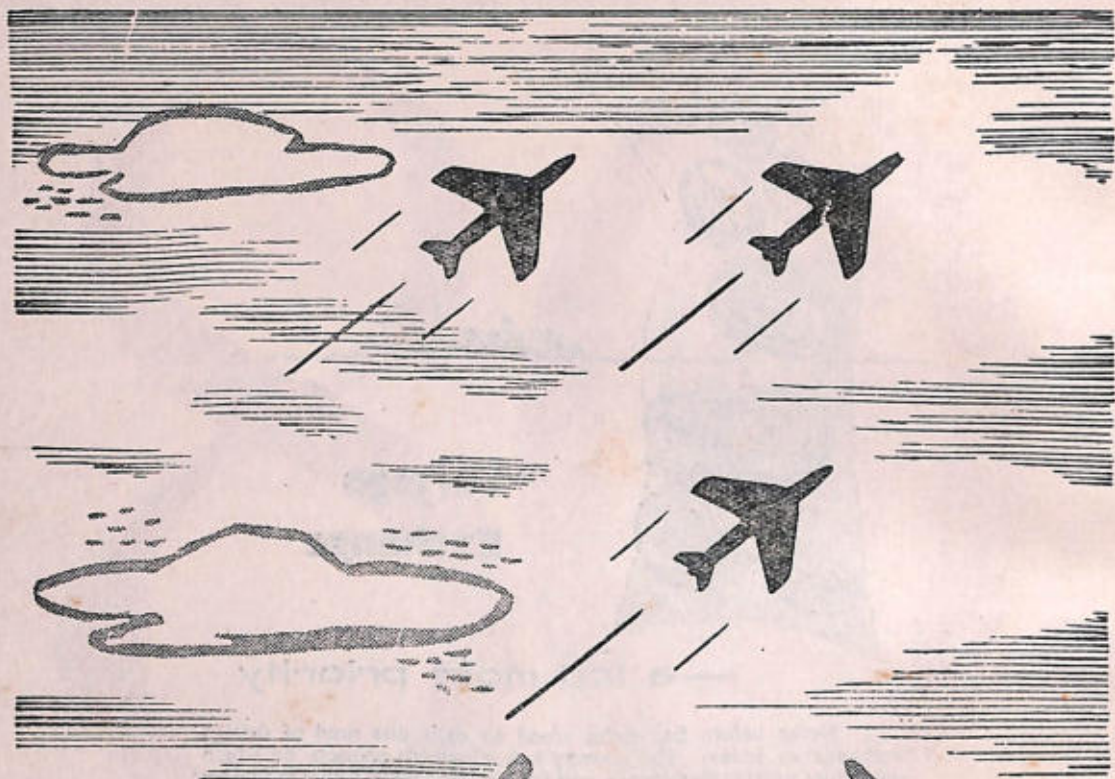
Today the Sugar Industry provides scope for Indian capital investment of more than 100 crores of rupees; it provides employment to over 1,40,000 skilled and unskilled workers and 3,600 university educated men, their total earning representing 5% of the national wages and salaries; it supports 20 million cultivators; it constitutes 12% of the total value of production of major Indian industries; it contributes over 65 crores of rupees (@ Rs. 13.16 per maund) in levies to the national exchequer.

It offers even brighter prospects for the country. With a lighter burden with some of its present-day handicaps removed—this industry can contribute to achieving a more stable national economy. Its upward trend of production can continue to meet the needs of a growing home market and yet leave a surplus for export in order to earn foreign exchange.

Indian sugar . . .

vital to India's national economy

THE INDIAN SUGAR MILLS ASSOCIATION



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FOR PARTICULARS WRITE TO:
AIR H.Q. (P. O. 4), NEW DELHI

CHAPTER XXXII

MYSORE

Area: 73,560 sq. miles.

Population: 2,20,99,000.

Main Language: Kannada.

SINCE the reorganisation of the State there has been considerable integrated progress in all directions. Specially in the matter of industrialisation. Mysore has been making headway, helping the implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan in developing Heavy and Light Industries. With the addition of areas from other States, the problem of a unified system of administration faced the government and it was being tackled successfully.

Financial Position

During the year the financial position continued to be satisfactory. On account of uniform taxation measures the Revenue position improved.

In the Budget for 1958-59, a revenue surplus of Rs. 14.05 lakhs was anticipated, but the revised Estimates however disclosed a surplus of Rs. 240.18 lakhs as under :

	<i>Budget 1958-59</i>	<i>Revised 1958-59</i>
Revenue ..	Rs. 5096.65 lakhs	Rs. 5135.57 lakhs
Expenditure ..	Rs. 5082.60 lakhs	Rs. 4895.39 lakhs
	+Rs. 14.05 lakhs	Rs. 240.18 lakhs

The overall transactions of the year as per Revised Estimates are summarised as under :—

Opening Balance	Rs. 1012.38 lakhs
Revenue surplus	Rs. 240.18 lakhs

The Budget Estimates provided for a Plan outlay of Rs. 26.8 crores. But the Planning Commission fixed the ceiling for the year at Rs. 25.7 crores and the Central assistance was of the order of Rs. 13.2 crores. The loan anticipated from the public has been fully realised (Rs. 5.52 crores). On account of intensive measures undertaken in respect of small savings schemes, credit has been taken in Revised Estimates of a sum of Rs. 1.5 crores on this account.

The financial position is satisfactory in spite of the increasing debt charges which put a burden on the State's resources.

Education

The progress of expansion of educational activities in the State is showing upward trends in the pre-primary, primary, high school, college, university, physical and technical educational spheres. Several measures to integrate the different systems and evolve a uniform pattern have been

taken. The Educational Integration Advisory Committee has taken decisions on the future pattern of primary and secondary education and finalised the grant-in-aid code. It also decided new syllabus to be introduced in the primary and secondary schools and finalised the syllabus of first, third and seventh standards. A provision of Rs. 11.50 crores has been made for expenditure on education. Two nursery school training sections have been opened at Mysore and Dharwar to train 25 teachers at each centre. During the year 1958-59, 400 primary schools of the basic type were opened and 400 existing primary schools were converted into the basic type.

Basic Education: Special attention to the development of Basic education in the State is being paid. Out of the total 24,045 primary schools, 2600 have already been converted into Basic schools, and about 1343 are being converted during this year. The programme to convert 400 general schools into the Basic type is envisaged during the year 1959-60.

Mid-day Meals: The scheme of mid-day meal in the rural areas of the State is being continued from year to year and a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs is provided for the same.

High Schools: 12 Government High Schools and 10 Multi purpose High Schools were newly started bringing the total number of such High Schools to 570.

Hindi: Propagation and development of Hindi is considered essential by the Department of Education, and an amount of Rs. 78,000 was spent as grant-in-aid to Hindi organisations in the State conducting 160 free Hindi classes and to 30 libraries for the purchase of Hindi books.

Physical Education: Physical education is put on a sound footing by appointment of 5 Assistant Superintendents of Physical Education and 20 Physical Education Directors. A college of Physical Education is also proposed to be started.

University Education: Progress in the direction of University education is also stepped up. Provision for the teaching of B.A., B.Sc. and B. Com. degree courses through the medium of Kannada during the 3 years of University Education is made. Government have taken under their management and control the Mysore Medical College from the University.

The Intermediate Colleges at Hassan and Chitaldrug were upgraded into Degree Colleges with provision for B.A. and B.Sc. The University education was reorganised and 3 years' Degree Courses were introduced.

The following 3 new Colleges were started:—

The Mysore Veterinary College, Hebal, Bangalore, St. Philomena's College, Puttur and M.E.S. Teachers' College, Malleswaram, Bangalore.

Technical Education: The importance of technical education is realised by the State and all steps are taken to provide additional facilities for this type of education. An amount of Rs. 1.60 lakhs was spent towards the developmental schemes under this head and additional 150 seats at the degree and 336 seats at the diploma level were made available to the

students by upgrading 4 Institutions—one Engineering College and three Polytechnics—and by special expansion of another Engineering College and two additional Polytechnics. The Mining Engineering School at diploma level at K.G.F. with an admission potential of 40 students was continued during the year. Five Government Polytechnics—one each at Belgaum, Karwar, Chickmagalur, Tumkur and Channapatna—and Aided Polytechnics—two at Bangalore and one at Bagalkot and one Aided Engineering College at Gulbarga—were started. The total additional intake of the Technical Institutions of the State during the year 1958-59 is 240 on the degree side and 1190 on the diploma side.

Food and Agriculture

Food production is receiving due attention and all attempts to increase the production are being made. Intensive Rabi campaign was undertaken to popularise better methods of cultivation and better supply of chemicals and to make improved seeds, fertilisers and insecticides for treatment against pests and diseases available to the agriculturists. Steps to carry on khariff campaign on similar lines are being taken for which a sum of Rs. 2.45 lakhs will be spent during the year. The increased outlay to the tune of Rs. 1,04,66,010 of agricultural and food production has been made in the Plan for the year 1959-60. Thirty new schemes costing about Rs. 7.724 lakhs have been proposed to be started during 1959-60, besides continuing 95 schemes which were already undertaken for increasing the tempo of agricultural production.

Out of the increased Plan target of 5.1 lakhs tons of foodgrains for the year 1958-59 a target of 1,55,523 tons of additional foodgrains was fixed. Several steps have been taken to achieve this target. 6,268 acres were ploughed by tractors, 19,946 acres were ploughed by bulldozers, 1,370 tons of improved seeds were distributed, 35,773 tons of fertilisers were made available to the agriculturists, 4,17,141 acres were brought under Japanese method of cultivation, 598.88 acres were reclaimed by manual labour, 209 tons of green manure were distributed, 263 new wells were completed and 1,185 wells are nearing completion for providing better irrigational facilities, 190 additional new electrical pump sets and 14 diesel oil pump sets were given to the agriculturists and 1,487 pump sets were serviced for the purpose of giving facilities for irrigation of crops.

Compost Manure: As much as 1,46,447 tons of compost manure were distributed. The protection of plants in 27,163 acres was made by using chemicals against pests and diseases.

Development of commercial crops like sugarcane, pepper, cardamom, cashewnut, arecanut, coconut, fruits, etc., has been given due importance and schemes have been formulated to obtain desired results.

Seed Farms: Special attention is paid for the seed multiplication farms run by the State agricultural department. Out of the target of 66 seed farms to be established in the Second Five-Year Plan already 47 seed farms are working.

Soil Conservation: Soil conservation schemes already undertaken are

being extended and intensified. An expenditure of Rs. 135.63 lakhs is being incurred for undertaking (1) contour bunding, (2) levelling and terracing of hill slopes and (3) soil conservation demonstration in the cultivator's field and in the community and national development blocks.

Farmers' Education: Facilities for the education of the farmers are being increased. It is proposed to start 5 more agricultural schools during the year in addition to the 6 already functioning.

Animal Husbandry: Animal husbandry as an agent of agricultural production is receiving proper attention. At the end of the year 1958-59, 390 veterinary institutes were being managed by the department. Of these 178 were hospitals and the remaining dispensaries. During the year 1959-60, 25 new rural veterinary dispensaries are proposed to be opened and 5 dispensaries proposed to be upgraded.

Fisheries: All-round development of fisheries and improvement of status of fishermen are being attended to. A provision of Rs. 150 lakhs for the improvement of fisheries is being made to continue the schemes of providing mechanised boats to improve the catch and facilities for preservation and marketing of fish.

Price Stabilisation: In order to stabilise the prices of foodgrains and to arrest the upward trend Government promulgated the Mysore Foodgrains Dealers and Millers Licensing Order, 1958, on 31st December, 1958. This Order enables Government to keep a watch over the stock of foodgrains including paddy, rice, ragi, jawar, wheat and their products. The Mysore Rice Procurement Levy Order promulgated on 13th January, 1959 enabled Government to procure paddy and rice in the State with a view to distribute them through cooperative societies and fair price depots in order to check the rise in prices.

Irrigation and Power

Special emphasis is laid on the execution of major, medium and minor irrigation schemes and hydro-electric projects. During the year 1958-59 a provision of Rs. 1257.03 lakhs was made in the budget and an amount of Rs. 1162.91 lakhs was spent on the implementation of the schemes. During the current year a provision of Rs. 1771.58 lakhs is made for being spent on the execution of these projects which represents more than half the share of the estimated Plan expenditure of the whole of the State. An outlay of Rs. 553.95 lakhs was made during the year against the budget provision of Rs. 553 lakhs on major and medium irrigation projects. The current provision for major and medium irrigation works is of the order of Rs. 680.08 lakhs. The irrigation potential created under the irrigation schemes during the year 1958-59 has been 30,000 acres and the actual area irrigated was 27,000 acres.

Power: The State electricity board which is in charge of the existing generating stations has electrified 142 villages and serviced 1,674 pump sets. Work on the Shavati Valley Project is proceeding according to schedule. Steps to get the supply of major equipments like turbines, generators, transformers, penstocks, etc., are being taken. Hydro-electric engineering

works of the Bhadra Hydro-Electric Project are in good progress. Works on the generating station sides are being carried out. Steps for procuring all major equipments required for the project have already been taken.

Minor Irrigation: Special attention is paid to minor irrigation. A provision of Rs. 101.02 lakhs during the year 1958-59 was made out of which Rs. 86.66 lakhs were spent. 180 tanks out of a total 1,017 tanks were restored by repairs giving irrigation facilities to an existing area of 5,093 acres.

During the year 64 small irrigation works were completed with irrigation benefit to about 1,000 acres. The programme will be carried on with added intensification for which a sum Rs. 167 lakhs is provided in the current year's budget.

Land Reforms

The Mysore Land Reforms Bill, 1958, was introduced in the State Legislature on 29-11-1958. This Bill is meant to usher in land reforms of a far-reaching character on a uniform basis throughout the State replacing the different Acts prevailing in the different areas of the State. The Bill provides for ceiling on acquisition and possession of land, resumption of surplus land, besides regulating the relation of the tenant and the landlord. The Bill when enacted will achieve the desired agrarian reforms designed to give a better status to the tenants and agriculturists in the State and to augment food production. The work on the abolition of Inams is also progressing satisfactorily. An Act to give interim compensation equal to one-fifth of the estimated amount of compensation is passed by the Legislature and it is proposed that all the Inam Lands will be taken over.

The scheme of consolidation of holdings as in force in the Bombay-Karnatak area is being continued. About 89 villages comprising 27,750 holdings of about 1,55,789 acres of land are brought under consolidation.

The work of survey and settlement is also making good progress.

Community Projects and N.E.S.

The Community Development Programme now covers about 66 per cent of the area of the State and 64 per cent of the population. There are now 153 Development Blocks covering about 113 out of 170 Talukas after doing away the distinction between Community Development Blocks, National Extension Service Blocks and Post-intensive Phase Blocks in accordance with Shri Balwantraji Mehta Team's recommendation. There is a greater popular demand for covering the different Talukas of the State with these Blocks earlier and sometimes it becomes difficult to choose particular areas. A provision of Rs. 2 crores has been made for the year 1959-60.

There has been a shift in working of this programme by shifting emphasis from works programme to productive side, agricultural production receiving top priority. 2,18,748 demonstrations (cultural and variety) were held in the fields of the Rayats to propagate and popularise improved agricultural methods and techniques. Increasing association of non-official leadership with the execution of the programme has been achieved by making the Block Development Advisory Committee representative

of all shades of opinion and giving them more powers and responsibilities for the execution of the items in the programme.

Progress of the Second Five-Year Plan

The momentum for the implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan is gathering greater tempo, on account of the several administrative measures taken during the year to quicken the pace of the progress. A recent review of the progress reveals that out of the targetted expenditure of Rs. 25.7 crores during the year 1958-59 about Rs. 23 crores have been spent during the financial year thus showing an expenditure to the tune of 90 per cent of the budgetted amount. This increased momentum has enabled the State to plan for an outlay of the order of Rs. 41 crores during the year 1959-60 with the approval of the Planning Commission who originally fixed the targetted outlay of Rs. 27.5 crores. The Planning Commission subsequently revised the figure to 35 crores in addition to the Centrally sponsored aided schemes to the tune of about Rs. 6 crores. Steps have already been taken to realise this enhanced outlay by periodical review of the Plan progress and by devising suitable ways and means to avoid delays, especially in matters such as construction of buildings and purchase of equipment and stores.

Cooperation and Rural Finance

The existing cooperative farming societies being 131 in number of which 49 are tenant-farming, 15 joint-farming, 20 collective farming and 47 better farming societies, were encouraged by contributing a share capital to 13 such societies to the extent of Rs. 0.50 lakhs, and by giving loans to the extent of Rs. 3 lakhs. These societies have, in their possession, 30,846 acres of land of which 17,580 acres are brought under cultivation. A subsidy towards managerial cost to the extent of Rs. 0.60 lakhs was made. A special officer has been appointed to examine the working of these societies and suggest ways and means to improve and revitalise their working.

Long-term loan facilities to the agriculturists are being extended by the primary and central land mortgage banks.

Cooperative marketing organisation was also strengthened by giving share capital contribution to 30 new primary marketing societies at an estimated cost of Rs. 6 lakhs.

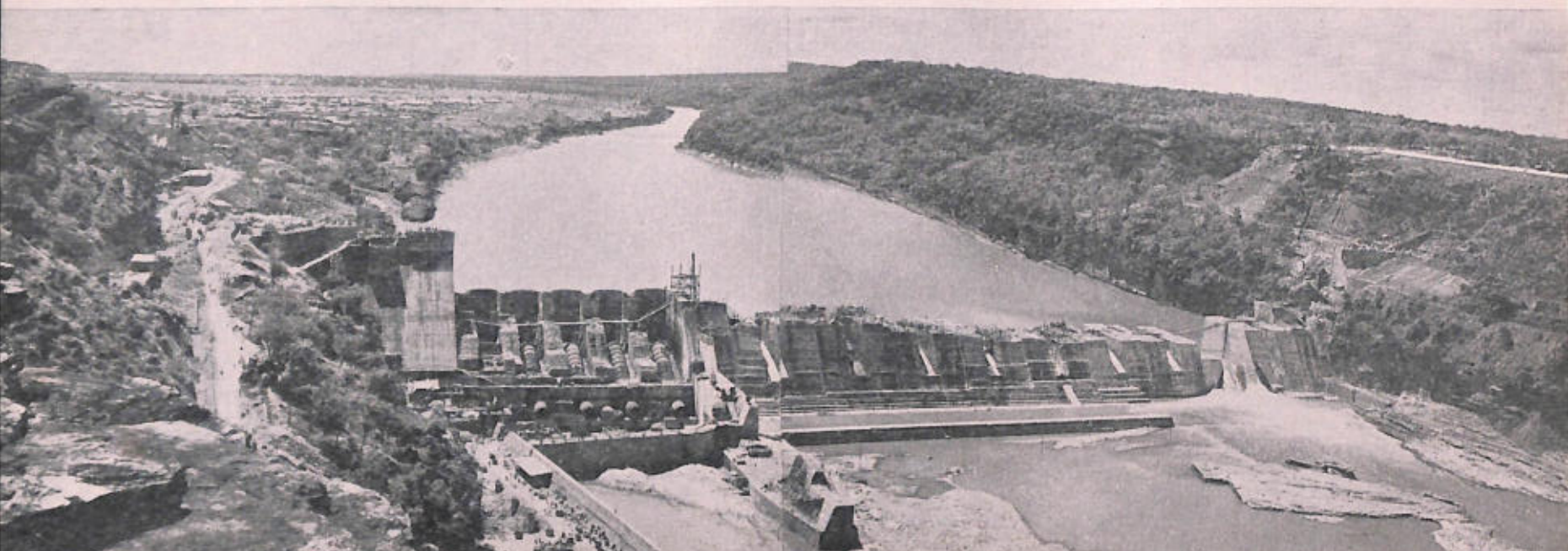
The policy of organising or revitalising small-sized co-operative societies was given a fillip during this year by giving subsidy to 1,746 small-sized societies towards the cost of managerial staff by spending a sum of Rs. 2.62 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 4.80 lakhs is made during the current year's budget to continue and further to give assistance to the 2,000 small-sized societies proposed to be started during this year. Similarly 200 new large-sized societies were given similar assistance with a provision of Rs. 2.75 lakhs.

Industrial Development and Commerce

The progress of industrial development in the State of the large-scale, medium, small and cottage industries was not only maintained during the year but was accelerated in many sectors. A provision of Rs. 241.95



*A view of the one thousand quarters built for Government Servants at T.T. Nagar, Bhopal
Gandhi Sagar Dam—Chambal Hydel Project*

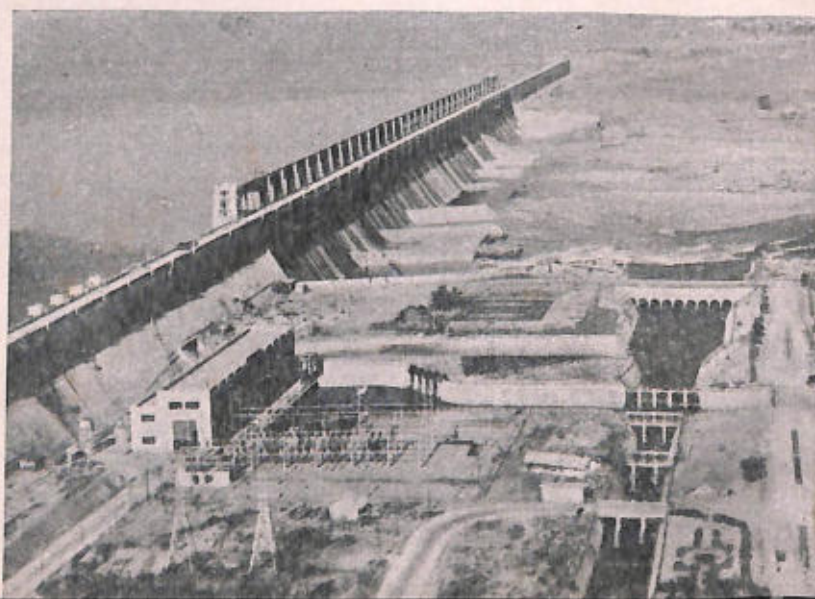


*Sharavati
Valley
Project*



*Thunga
Anicut*

Thungabhadra Project



lakhs was made during the year for giving a fillip to all types of industrial expansion. Expansion of State-owned industries such as the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravathi, Government Electric Factory, Government Porcelain Factory, Government Soap Factory and Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore, Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan and Sandalwood Oil Factories, Shimoga and Coorg was carried further in accordance with the Plan. The recently started cast iron spun pipe plant is reaching the targetted capacity production as the initial difficulty has been overcome with the assistance of a German firm. Erection of sintering plant with a capacity of 250 tons per day is being completed.

The production of high tension and other insulators of international standard at Government Porcelain Factory was increased from 495 tons to 1,700 tons a year. Expansion scheme of Government Soap Factory, Rajajinagar, Bangalore, was also completed. A target of 1,500 tons is now within reach. The erection work of the plant for glycerine production and the necessary building to house the same are nearing completion. A forging section of the Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore, started working on 15th August, 1958 and the work of its shifting and expansion is nearing completion. The Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan produced implements worth about Rs. 12 lakhs during the year as against Rs. 9.81 lakhs during the previous year. The expansion of Sandalwood Oil Factory at Shimoga was carried on by spending Rs. 0.61 lakhs during last year and will be completed during the coming year.

Government has already set up a State Industrial Finance Corporation with an authorised capital of Rs. 2 crores and with an issued capital of Rs. 1 crore on 1st May, 1959.

Exploration of sulphide ore in Chitaldrug district by sinking shafts has revealed the existence of massive pyrite load in the form of thick bands between 25 to 55 feet levels. Exploitation of Chromite deposits by drilling shafts at the Byrapur Chromite Mines has exposed 2 lakhs tons for immediate exploration out of which 4,650 tons have been produced as against the target of 4,400 tons. Development of Soapstone industry has exceeded the target. Benefication of manganese ore has been given a practical shape by ordering for the machinery to go into operation during the year 1959-60. At present 4,540 tons as against the target of 5,000 tons have been obtained and sold. Work on the completion of 8 industrial estates is going apace and an amount of Rs. 15 lakhs has been already incurred. A central assembly workshop for bicycles at Mysore with a view to get 30,000 bicycles during the year 1959-60 is nearing completion. The activities of the Rural Industries Department are being reorganised with a view to achieve better results from the existing centres through rural and urban industrial cooperative societies. An amount of Rs. 16,25,200 was disbursed as loan to 1,120 cases for starting fresh industries or to expand the existing industries.

Transport and Communications

The Government is pursuing the policy of nationalisation of road transport so far as passenger traffic is concerned. It has formulated a plan

for covering the entire State within the stipulated period so as to extend the benefit of efficient, cheap, adequate and comfortable road transport facilities to the public. During the year under review integration of operation conditions and evolution of a uniform system of service regulation, traffic operation, mechanical maintenance and accounting procedure were completed.

Government has taken over 3,677 miles of road from the District Local Boards under their direct control and management. An amount of Rs. 27,57,750 is proposed to be spent for the improvement of these roads.

Local Self-Government and Panchayats

An Act which when implemented will revolutionise the working of Local Bodies and Panchayats in the State is passed by the State Legislature in April, 1959. This Act gives wide powers to the Village Panchayats with the assignment of 50 per cent of land revenue and other sources of income.

The Panchayats were given greater financial assistance during the year so as to enable them to give better amenities to the people under their jurisdiction. An amount of Rs. 13 lakhs was given to the Municipalities in the State for taking up town improvement works such as asphaltting of roads or construction of drains over and above a grant of Rs. 1.50 lakhs granted for improving the local sanitation.

Public Health and Prohibition

The health services of the State are being activated, both on the curative and preventive sides in the rural as well as urban areas of the State. 50 health units of the Government of India pattern were established during the year 1958-59, thus bringing the total to 72 health units of this type. 40 more health units of this pattern will be started during the current year as the sanction of Government of India is already obtained.

Malaria: Malaria eradication programme is well under way. The malaria eradication units have been increased from 14.6 to 14.63 during the year, each unit serving a population of a million. About 33 lakhs of people have been vaccinated against smallpox, the required vaccine being supplied by the Vaccine Institutes in the State.

The recommendations of an expert committee for the prevention of cholera and smallpox in the State are under the active consideration of the Government.

The problem of leprosy is also being tackled. 7 leprosy control units have been started.

The programme of family planning is pursued with vigour. 8 rural centres were started during the year.

Health Education: Health education is propagated through the Bureau of Health Education by holding exhibitions. An Audio-visual unit with equipment at a cost of Rs. 41,000 has started functioning for the Gulbarga Unit. Three more public health laboratories at district level in the districts of Raichur, Gulbarga and Kolar are sanctioned with a view to decentralise the activities of this branch of the department.

Additional medical facilities are being provided from year to year.

The scheme of honorary medical officers has been extended to the entire State by sanctioning 144 honorary medical officers in addition to the 22 honorary medical officers attached to the major hospitals at Bangalore. 38 new medical institutions are sanctioned during the 3 years of the Second Five-Year Plan as against 40 such institutions in the total Plan period, thus bringing the total number of medical institutions to 894.

Medical Education: Facilities for medical education have been increased by taking over the medical colleges at Mysore and Bangalore. The work at Hubli Medical College has exceeded the target and the schedule. All facilities are given to the Manipal Medical College in South Kanara district from where the first batch of 70 graduates will come out during the year 1959-60.

Anti-T.B. Measures: Anti-tuberculosis measures are intensified by raising the bed strength of the S.D.S. Sanatorium, Bangalore, from 180 to 282. 2 new T.B. clinics, one at Mangalore and the other at Chitaldurg, have been opened.

Indian Medicine: Encouragement to Indian medicine is continued by increasing the bed-strength in Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicines, Bangalore, from 160 to 173. The Government College of Indian Medicines, Mysore, was upgraded by the introduction of graduate course and by the improvement of the hospital and by increasing its bed-strength from 36 to 100.

Labour Welfare

The Employees' State Insurance scheme was introduced in July, 1958 in Greater Bangalore in the first instance. 22 full-time and 2 part-time dispensaries were started to provide outdoor treatment to insured persons and their families. A hospital with 100 beds, exclusively intended for insured persons (but not their families), was started.

Employment Exchange: Three more Employment Exchanges, one each at Gulbarga, Davangere and K.G.F. were started in order to give better facilities for employment seekers. Three more Exchanges will also be started during the year 1959-60. Two special units for youth employment counselling, have been started with a view to guide school leavers in the choice of their occupation and to give proper counsel to adult employment-seekers. The scheme is intended to develop aptitude tests and psychological techniques.

A scheme for apprenticeship training intended to train educated and unemployed persons on the floor of the workshops in order to make them highly skilled workmen was sanctioned in October, 1958 and is under operation since then. 100 candidates have been selected for the purpose.

Welfare of Backward Classes

The socio-economic and educational progress of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes is attended to by 2 departments, viz., the Social Welfare Department as well as by the Planning and Development Department.

Administrative Reforms

The Government of Mysore have constituted an "Organisation and Methods" Division in the Secretariat in order to devise ways and means to enhance the efficiency of the administrative machinery, both in the Secretariat and the outside offices.

Another special problem being tackled by this Division is the one which has arisen as a consequence of the re-organisation of States. After re-organisation, the new State of Mysore, consisting of five integrating units, each with a different system of administration, the Organisation and Methods Division has also to study and evolve a uniform system of administration in various departments, keeping in mind the basic need for the successful implementation of the Five-Year Plans.

* * *

Governor: H.H. Jayachamaraja Wadiyar

Ministers

1. Shri B.D. Jatti <i>Chief Minister</i>	General Administration, Home and Industries
2. Shri Kadidal Manjappa	Revenue
3. Shri T. Subramanya	Law, Labour and Local Self-Government
4. Shri T. Mariappa	Finance and Sericulture
5. Shri H.M. Channbasappa	Public Works and Electricity
6. Shri K.F. Patil	Forests and Transport
7. Shri Mali Mariyappa	Cooperation
8. Dr. K.K. Hegde	Health
9. Shri Anna Rao Ganamukhi	Education
10. Shri N. Rachaiah	Agriculture, Social Welfare and Excise

Portfolios

Deputy Ministers

1. Smt. Grace Tucker	Education
2. Shri H.C. Linga Reddy	Planning and Development and Sericulture
3. Shri M.N. Naghnoor	Public Works and Electricity
4. Smt. Leelavati V. Magadi	Rural Industries and Handicrafts
5. Shri J.H. Shamsuddin	Finance
6. Shri B. Basavalingappa	Home and Information



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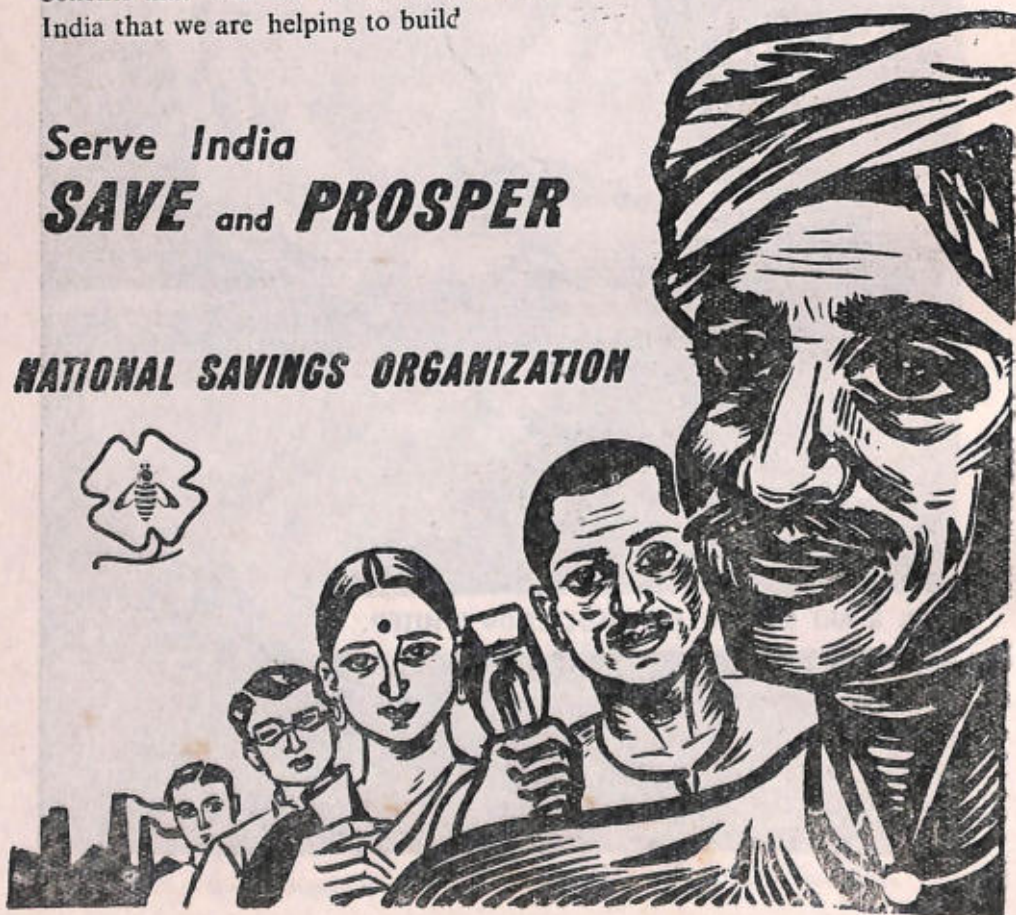
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Serve India

SAVE and PROSPER

NATIONAL SAVINGS ORGANIZATION



CHAPTER XXXIII

ORISSA

Area: 60,250 sq. miles

Population: 1,46,45,946

Main Language: Oriya

THE remarkable event of the year was a change in the Government. The Congress Government gave place to a Coalition Government, headed by the Congress Chief Minister, Dr. Hare Krishna Mahatab. The Congress Party formed a Coalition in May, 1959, with the next largest Party in the Orissa Assembly—the Ganatantra Parishad. The need for coalition was felt because of the precarious majority of the Congress Party. With the establishment of a Coalition Government, it was hoped that the Government would acquire stability to enable it to execute Plan schemes and other projects with greater vigour and success.

During the year, the Government carried on its activities in all developmental spheres like Education, Agriculture, Cooperation etc. for the benefit of the people.

The year witnessed notable progress of the State on the road of economic revolution. Targets fixed in the third year of the Second Five-Year Plan were almost achieved. An urge to achieve great things was noticeable among the people.

Production began in Rourkela Steel Plant, Joda and Rayagada Ferro-manganese Plants, Aluminium factories near Hirakud. The Port of Paradip was opened up for traffic. Rapid progress was also recorded in the sphere of village and small scale industries. A new life began to pulsate in the rural areas due to the activities connected with the Community Development and National Extension Services. Irrigation facilities were carried to the doors of the up-land farmers of Sambalpur District who began raising three crops in a year on lands where hardly one grew. Power generated in the project was carried to the remote villages which helped in changing the pattern of life of rural area.

Agriculture and Community Development

The weather conditions during the year were extremely favourable for *Kharif* crops and agricultural production targets fixed for the year were more than fulfilled. In the first three years the expenditure of Plan Schemes on Agricultural production amounted to Rs. 1.60 crores which was about 71% of the Plan outlay. The target of additional food production for the Second Plan was fixed at 9.39 lakh tons which was subsequently revised to 7.52 lakh tons.

The laboratories of the State Agricultural Research Institute have been set up at Bhubaneswar and field and laboratory experiments on different aspects of higher crop production were undertaken.

The agricultural education programme consists of training of agricultural graduates in the Utkal Krushi Mahabidyalaya, Post-graduate training in different subjects out-side the State, training of agricultural Sub-Overseers and Fieldmen Demonstrators, Pre-extension training in Agriculture at the basic agricultural schools and wings and training of soil conservation sub-assistants.

Proposals for opening post-graduate courses in Agriculture are under consideration of the Utkal University.

For execution of speedy work five new Agricultural Districts have been erected by splitting up the bigger districts of Cuttack, Puri, Ganjam and Sambalpur. The Agricultural Extension Programme is executed through the National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks, the important aspects of which are multiplication and distribution of improved seeds, multiplication and production of green manuring seeds and extension of green manuring practices etc.

During the year under report the area under Japanese method of paddy cultivation was more than double. A target of covering 2 lakh acres under this method has been fixed for the next year.

Cooperation

Co-operative Development programme made good progress during the year. The Co-operative Credit Institutions have supplied cheap credit for increased agricultural production, distribution of fertilisers, improved seeds, green manure seeds, agricultural implements etc. By the end of the Co-operative year 1957-58 there were 9,948 Co-operative Societies working in the State with 9,05,593 members in them, Rs. 245.53 lakhs as share capital and Rs. 1,458.23 lakhs as working capital. On the whole 30 per cent of population of the State have been covered by Cooperatives.

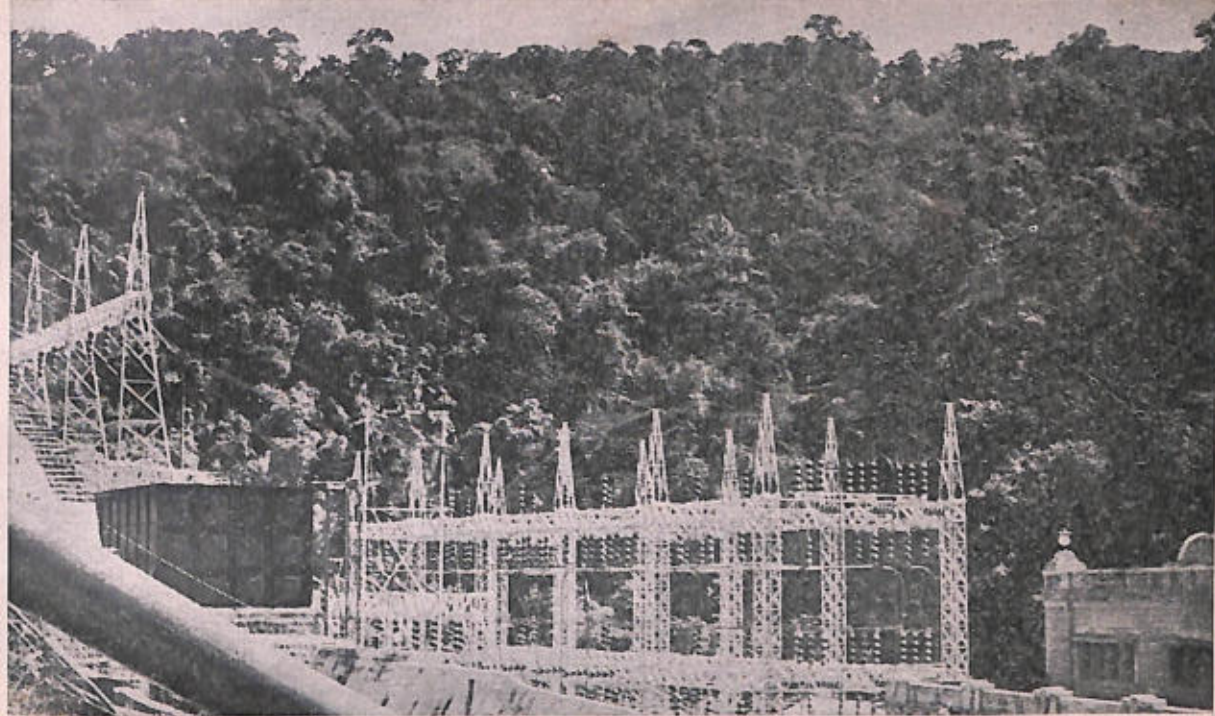
The most outstanding feature of the development is the organisation of Large-sized Credit Societies.

These Societies numbering 349 continued to work satisfactorily and gained popularity. The investments in some of these Societies have gone up to a maximum of about Rs. 1,00,000 each in the short period of their working.

There were 1,603 grain golas in the State by the 31st December, 1958. Some of the golas are doing procurement business in addition to their normal functions.

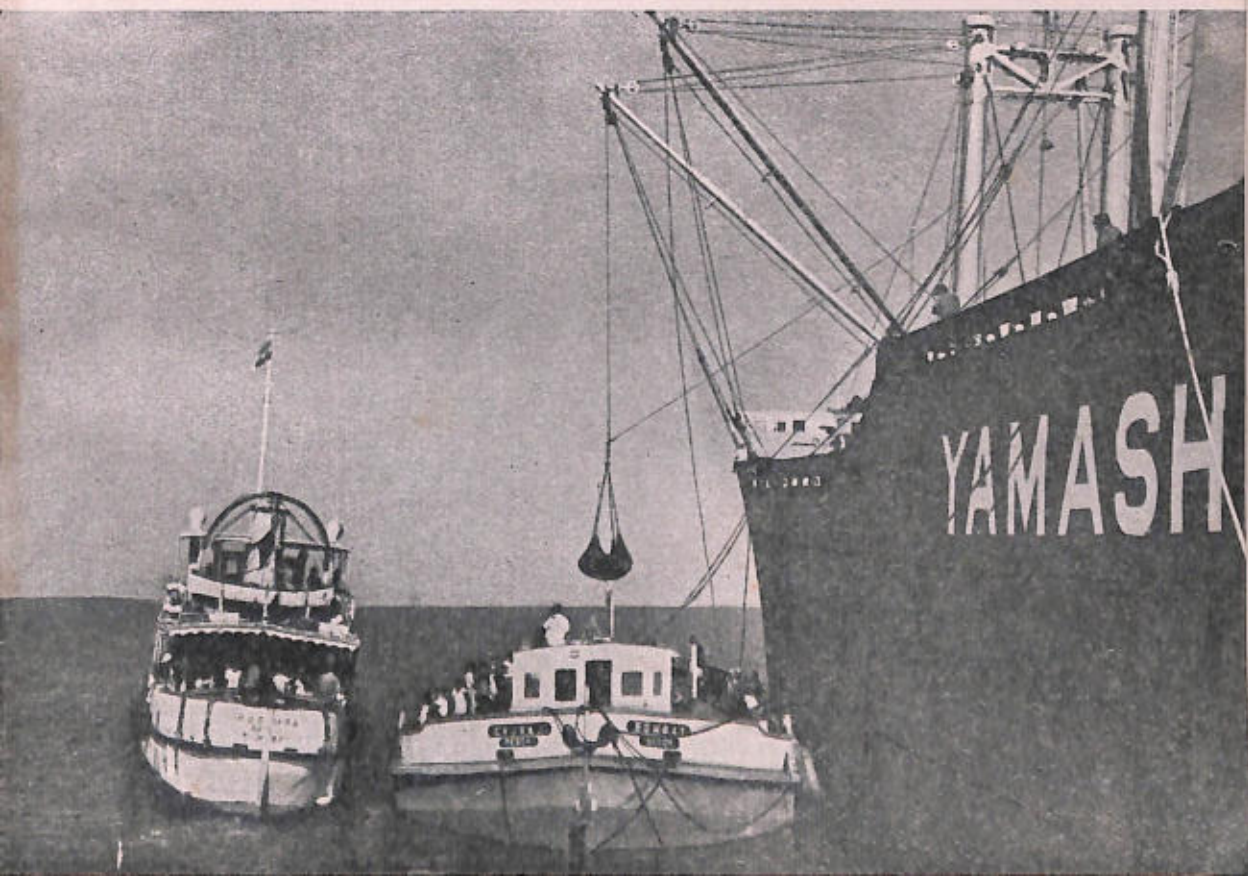
As envisaged in the Second Five-Year Plan, Government continued to give share capital contribution to Apex Bank, Central Co-operative Banks, Orissa Provincial Land Mortgage Bank and Large-sized Co-operative Societies with the funds obtained from Reserve Bank of India. A sum of Rs. 46.65 lakhs has so far been sanctioned by Reserve Bank of India and availed of.

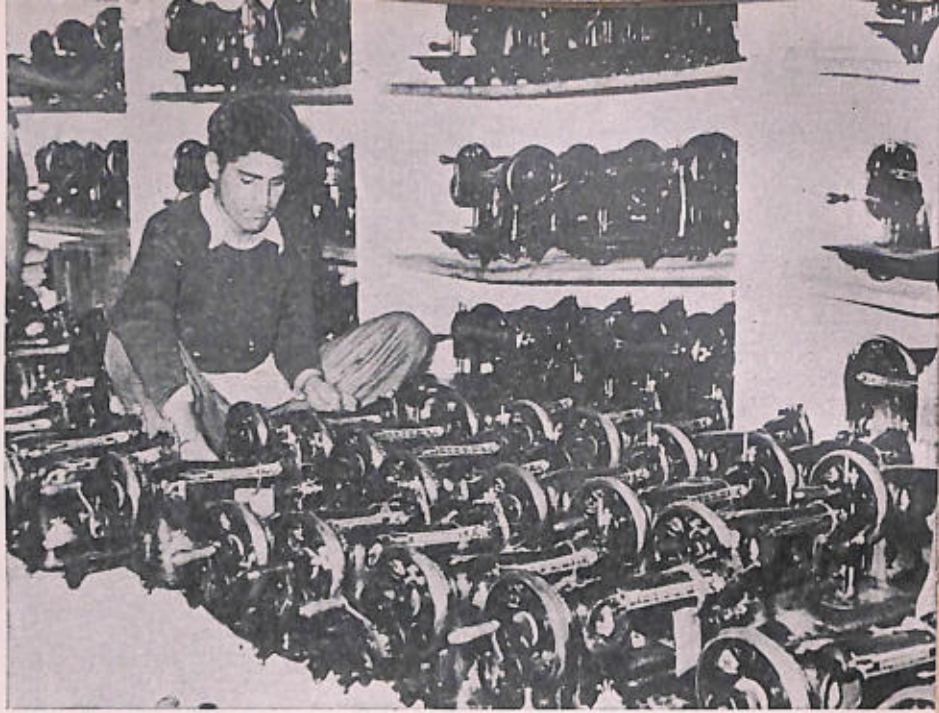
To successfully execute the co-operative schemes adequate arrangements for training, propaganda and education was found necessary. Training was provided through the three institutes functioning in the State. In consultation with the State Co-operative Council steps are being taken for



Machkund Power House

Port of Paradip





Sewing Machines Industry at Ludhiana

Water for prosperity in Punjab villages



simplification of the Co-operative law.

In order to provide better marketing facilities to the primary producers it has been decided to establish 15 regulated markets during the Second Plan period.

Animal Husbandry: Progress has been recorded in the field of animal husbandry and veterinary activities.

One Artificial Insemination Centre with 2 Sub-centres opened in the Urban area (Cuttack City) will continue during the next year.

One Key Village Extension Centre started in Bari area with 50 bulls for natural service will continue during the next year.

Milk Supply: The State Livestock Breeding Farm at Khapuria will continue to produce the pure breed bull calves of Red Sindhi and Murrah breed for study purpose.

In addition it will produce about 1,000 lbs. of milk to meet the requirements of Government Institutions like Medical College Hospital, Maternity Centre etc., and the citizens of Cuttack and Bhubaneswar.

Government of India have sanctioned the establishment of a Milk Union at Phulnakhara. Preliminaries are in progress.

Disease Control: In addition to the continuance of 152 Veterinary Dispensaries and 614 Veterinary Stockman Centres, 14 new Veterinary Dispensaries and 40 Veterinary Stockman Centres will be opened during the next year.

Poultry: In addition to the continuance of one Central Poultry farm, 42 units, 20 hatching and 7 All India Poultry Development Centres will be opened.

Veterinary Colleges

The Orissa College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry started since August, 1955 has been located in temporary buildings at Cuttack. The College has now opened all its four classes. It will shift to its permanent house at Bhubaneswar before the academic year 1959-60.

Forests

Forests play an important role in the State's economy. They bring in a handsome revenue to the State exchequer. During the year 1957-58 a sum of Rs. 2,57,08,501.00 was obtained as revenue.

Government have sanctioned the creation of an Afforestation Division with a view to increase the pace of afforestation. During the current year an area of more than 4,000 acres have been planted with Casuarine, Cashewnut and Eucalyptus.

Fisheries

In the field of inland fisheries uniform progress has been maintained. On account of rural fish culture having been found profitable there has been increasing demand for fish seed. Its production has now been raised to the region of one crore fingerlings per annum.

The swamps reclaimed under the unemployment scheme towards the end of First Five-Year Plan and at the beginning of the Second Five-Year Plan have been properly utilised in setting up new nurseries and model

fish farms.

Irrigation and Power

Hirakud Dam Project. The first stage of the Hirakud Dam Project has been substantially completed and water for irrigation was made available during 1957-58. About 1,23,000 acres received water for *Khari* crops that year. Up to the end of November 1958 irrigation water has been provided to 2,41,983 acres against the target C.C.A. of 3,80,000 acres. Construction of canals and water courses has progressed according to schedule and the entire water distribution system is expected to be completed in all respects by September, 1959.

Against an estimated cost of Rs. 69.65 crores an expenditure of Rs. 59.99 crores has been incurred up to the end of December, 1958.

The Project has begun yielding revenue from power. The rate for irrigation has not been determined yet. A revenue of Rs. 3.7 crores during the Second Plan period has been assumed from the Stage I of the Hirakud Project.

Civil Works under Stage II have been progressing according to schedule. Against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 14.32 crores an expenditure of Rs. 5.30 crores has been incurred upto December, 1958.

Machkund Dam Project: Land Acquisition for the First Stage and payment of compensation therefor has almost been completed. The work of resettlement has practically come to a standstill now. But the scheme is likely to continue for some time more as there is probability of further acquisition of land due to raising of the height of the dam, construction of houses, schools, M.I. Projects, etc. for the benefit of resettlers.

The Machkund Resettlement Advisory Committee which has gone into the question has recommended that the scheme for the rehabilitation of 2,015 families sanctioned by Government at a cost of Rs. 16,60,400 which was due to close by the end of the current financial year should remain open for the year 1959-60 so as to complete the work to be done.

Power Projects: The power projects under execution during the Second Five-Year Plan period by the State Government are as follows:—

- (i) Machkund Hydro-Electric (Joint) Scheme.
- (ii) Duduma Transmission Scheme.
- (iii) Hirakud Power Utilisation Scheme.
- (iv) Rural Electrification Scheme.
- (v) Nationalisation of Private Electric Supply Companies.
- (vi) Investigation of new schemes.

Medium Irrigation Projects: It is proposed to execute 11 medium Irrigation Schemes during the Plan period as detailed below:

Salandi Rs. 487 lakhs, Rayagada Rs. 17.22 lakhs, Salia Rs. 72.23 lakhs, Darjang Rs. 50.00 lakhs, Salki Rs. 52.85 lakhs, Budhibudhiani Rs. 45.00 lakhs, Godohado and Ramnadi Rs. 35.00 lakhs, Dhanai Rs. 32.00 lakhs, Pipalpanka Rs. 100.00 lakhs and Baghua Rs. 56.00 lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 500.00 lakhs has been approved for expenditure on these schemes during Second Five-Year Plan period in addition to Rs. 10 lakhs for investigation. An area of 4,15,250 acres of land will receive irrigation facilities after completion of these projects.

Delta Irrigation Schemes: Government have approved execution of the Delta Irrigation Scheme costing Rs. 14.92 crores during the Second Five-Year Plan period. The work was actually started during the latter part of the last year of the First Five-Year Plan period and a sum of Rs. 2.30 lakhs was spent during the year 1955-56 on collection of building materials, access roads and worksites and tools and plant. A sum of Rs. 975 lakhs has been provided for expenditure on this scheme during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

Total area of 10.77 lakhs of acres of land will receive irrigation facilities after completion of these schemes in Puri and Cuttack districts including the existing irrigated area of 200,000 acres in the Cuttack district.

Minor Irrigation: For the year 1958-59 an amount of Rs. 49.24 lakhs has been provided for Minor Irrigation and for 1959-60 Rs. 49.50 lakhs.

About 27,000 acres during 1956-57 and 35,000 acres during 1957-58 have been brought under irrigation by the completed projects. It is expected that 40,000 acres will be brought under irrigation during 1958-59 and another 40,000 acres during 1959-60.

Industries

The following Industrial undertakings have gone into production during the year.

1. Automatic glass factory at Barang.
2. Ferro-Manganese Plant at Joda by Tatas.
3. Ferro-Manganese Plant at Rayagada.
4. Refractory Plant at Rajgangpur by Orissa Cement Ltd.
5. Aluminium Industries, Hirakud to manufacture Cables.
6. Aluminium smelter at Hirakud for the manufacture of Aluminium ingots.

In the Hindustan Steel Plant at Rourkella the first blast furnace, producing pig iron, was commissioned on the 3rd February, 1959. The Coke-oven plant was commissioned some months ago and bi-products like coal-tar have been put on the market. Other large-scale Industries which are expected to come up in the near future are given below:—

- (1) Paper Mills at Choudwar and Rayagada, The venue of one of the plants, originally proposed for Kesigna, has since been changed to Rayagada.
- (2) Manufacture of pig-iron and ferro-manganese under low shaft furnace process at Barbil.
- (3) Manufacture of sulphuric acid at Bhoudwar.
- (4) Fertiliser Plant at Rourkella,

The Second Five-Year Plan for large-scale Industries provides for installation of two-Co-operative Sugar Mills.

State Aid

The Orissa State Finance Corporation, which was started with an authorised share capital of Rs. 2.00 crores and an issued capital of Rs. 50.00 lakhs to finance the medium-scale and small-scale Industries of the State have sanctioned loan applications to an extent of Rs. 13.80 lakhs and have already disbursed Rs. 6.00 lakhs. Under State Aid to Industries Act, loans are given to Small Scale Industries at low rates of interest, viz 3 per cent for individuals and 2½ per cent for industrial co-operatives. The provision for the current year of Rs. 1/- lakh will be fully utilized.

Small-Scale Industries and Industrial Estates

With a view to encourage the development of small scale industries it has been decided to set up 4 major Industrial Estates: one at Cuttack, the second at Berhampur, the third at Jharsuguda and the fourth at Rourkela, besides a rural Estate at Kendrapara.

Pilot Projects: Development of small scale industries in Orissa has been very slow for the reason of (i) want of technical knowledge and (ii) want of capital, while enthusiasm for establishment of such units has been great. It was, therefore, decided to encourage establishment of small-scale industries with active participation of Government in the shape of purchase of shares up to 90 per cent in Private Limited Companies with private entrepreneurs as share holders. A provision of Rs. 14 lakhs is being made for investment of shares during 1959-60 and Rs. 40,000 for training of entrepreneurs.

Survey: It has been decided to conduct a Techno-Economic Survey of the entire State through the agency of the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi. A total grant of Rs. 2,81,920 is proposed to be paid to the Council during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 respectively.

Common Service Centres: With a view to give the Industrial Artisans the working facilities of modern equipments as well as better knowledge in their trades it has been decided to set up workshops in altogether six trades, viz. Blacksmithy, Carpentry, Tailoring, Horn Works and Filigree and Leather works in suitable localities where there is maximum concentration of artisans.

Handlooms & Power Looms: The Handloom Industry of the State is being developed on Co-operative lines. Weavers Co-operative Societies are given financial help in shape of loans for share and working capital, subsidies for improved appliances and dye houses and rebate on sale of cloth. Arrangements have been made to establish three Power loom factories at Madhupatna, Chatiabata and Aska. The budget for 1959-60 makes a total provision of Rs. 18,48,248 for expenditure on this scheme both in the shape of loans and grants.

Sericulture

An enhanced provision of Rs. 2.10 lakhs has been made in the next year's budget within the Plan ceiling for development of Eri and Tasar industries in the State as against Rs. 1.80 in the current year.

Handicrafts

A programme for development of different handicrafts of the State is being followed. For the next year a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been earmarked for expenditure within the Plan ceiling. 27 schemes for improvement of handicrafts, have been provided for in the budget. Central assistance to an extent of Rs. 3½ lakhs will be available for this sector of the Plan.

Khadi and Village Industries

The State Khadi and Village Industries Board is executing Khadi and Village Industries schemes in the State.

In the current year the Board has received funds from the Khadi Commission to the extent of Rs. 6,15,450 as grant and Rs. 10,78,188 as loan to carry on their activities. The Board is now maintaining two Ambar Vidyalayas, 23, Parishramalayas, 27 Ambar Khadi Production Centres and 17 traditional Khadi Production Centres. It has aided 126 Hand-Pounding Co-operative Societies, 30 Co-operative Societies for Village Leather, 22 Pottery Co-operative Societies, 31 Soap making Co-operative Societies, 2 Cottage Match-manufacturing Societies and 14 Gur and Khandsari-making Centres during the year 1958-59.

Technical Training and Engineering Schools

The capacities in all the Engineering Schools excepting the one at Bhadrak have been raised to 180 students. Grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 25,000 are proposed to be given to private technical institutions during 1959-60.

Industrial Training Institutes: The Industrial Training Institutes at Cuttack, Hirkud, Berhampur, Rourkela and Balasore besides Vocational Training Centre at Cuttack, will be continued next year.

Preliminary arrangements for the establishment of one more Industrial Training Institute will also be made in the year 1959-60.

Industrial Schools: A scheme for modernisation of Industrial Schools has been taken up. Under the scheme the Industries Schools and Project Training Centres at Bhadrak, Bellaguntha, Bargarh, Baragaon, Phulbani and Bolangir will be modernised by introduction of new trades like wood engineering, light engineering, leather craft, tailoring and electrical wire-man course. Modern power tools and equipment have been purchased.

Mining

Collection of Royalty: With the coming into force, on the 1st June 1958, of the new Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act 1957 royalty has become payable by all lessees, at current rates, uniformly. During the year further areas have been brought under operation of the Orissa Mining Areas Development Cess.

Mining School: The school is now permanently located in Keonjhar-garh. The first batch of the trainees after finishing 3 years' course are expected to come out during the next summer and they will be available for employment after the necessary practical training.

Transport and Communications

The nucleus Road Transport Service with a vehicle strength of 43

which originated with the integration of the feudatory States has expanded to an organisation with a vehicle strength of 260 and an operational mileage of 54,02,404 by the end of 1957-58.

Paradip Port: An important event of the year is the opening up of Paradip as a working port, which has great significance for the development of the State as a whole and in particular in the field of trade and commerce.

One to two lakh tons of iron ore besides other commodities like rice, jute, glassware and steel pipes, etc. are expected to be exported next year through this port.

Chandbali Port: Chandbali has its importance as an interior distributing port for the requirements of the rural people and has excellent prospects of being developed into an active port for export as well. Rs. 2,46,315 has been given by the Government of India for its development.

Education

Primary Education: During each of the first, second and third years of the Second Plan period, one thousand primary school teachers were appointed and in the Budget Estimates of 1959-60 provision has been made for appointment of another one thousand teachers. It is proposed to expand the teacher-training facilities more quickly to meet the huge shortfall in trained teachers for primary schools. It is proposed to take up the production of text-books for primary classes as a Government concern. A lump provision has been made in the Budget Estimates of 1959-60, for provision of midday meals for poor children.

Basic Education: Craft materials were supplied to all the primary Schools at the rate of Rs. 10 per school during the first two years of the Plan period. Seven junior basic schools were upgraded during the first two years of the Second Plan period and 89 basic-trained Matriculates and eleven basic trained graduate teachers were appointed as additional teachers in basic schools.

Social Education: The Social Education staff was strengthened by appointment of five more District Social Education Organisers in 1958-59. Now all the 13 districts of the State have one S.E.O. each.

Pilot Projects: Steps have been taken to appoint in 1958-59 a Science Consultant for supervision of science teaching in M.E. Schools and M.E. Classes of High Schools. Compulsory primary education is proposed to be introduced in 1959-60 as a pilot project in the four block areas of Cuttack Sadar, Chhatrapur, Khariar and Bangiripo.

Secondary Education: In addition to the two Experts in English and General Science appointed during the year 1957-58, the Board of Secondary Education has appointed another Expert in General Science during the year 1958-59.

Fifteen M.E. Schools for Girls were opened during the first three years of the Second Plan period on grant-in-aid basis and provision has been made in the Budget Estimates of 1959-60 for opening ten new M.E. Schools for girls. 103 M.E. Schools for boys were opened during the first three years of the Second Plan period on grant-in-aid basis and there is provision

in the Budget Estimates of 1959-60 for payment of grant-in-aid to 41 new M.E. Schools. The Higher Secondary Multipurpose project was introduced in three high schools in 1957-58 and in four more high schools in 1958-59. There is provision in the Budget Estimates of 1959-60 for conversion of six more high schools into Multipurpose schools and for effecting improvements to the buildings and teaching of secondary schools. High Schools for girls are being opened at a very rapid pace.

University Education: The Utkal University is being paid matching grants by the State Government towards their share basing on the contribution it receives from the University Grants Commission for the Engineering College, the Post-graduate Departments and the establishment of the University campus at Bhubaneshwar. There is a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs in the Budget Estimates of 1959-60 for this purpose.

Public Health

The Standard of health in Orissa is low. The per capita expenditure on health services in the State which was Re. 0-5-6 in 1958 has been raised to Rs. 1.03 nP. in 1958. The salient features of the health programme are:

40 primary health centres have been opened and 42 more centres will be opened by the end of 1959-60.

The existing set-up for school Health services is being strengthened by providing three Dental units in the current financial year. These units will examine and render treatment to school children on dental diseases. During 1957-58, 4 Allopathic Dispensaries, 8 Ayurvedic Dispensaries and one Homeopathic Dispensary have been opened. During 1958-1959, 2 Allopathic and 2 Ayurvedic Dispensaries have also been opened. A T.B. Hospital with 150 beds has been established at Chandpur.

Six new Ayurvedic Dispensaries and one Homeopathic Dispensary have been established and 6 more Ayurvedic Dispensaries will be opened during 1959-60.

Twenty-eight Family Planning Centres in urban and 45 in rural areas have been opened. 35 more centres will be started by the end of 1959-1960.

Maternity Child Welfare Services are being provided in rural areas covered by Primary Health Centres.

Education and Training: Efforts are made for raising the number of admissions in the Medical College at Cuttack and opening another college to meet the shortage of medical personnel in the State.

Relief & Rehabilitation

In the year 1950 the Government of Orissa undertook the task of rehabilitating the displaced persons from East Pakistan in this State.

The present population in the camp is 1,164 awaiting permanent rehabilitation. The Government are taking all possible steps to expedite their dispersal to the rehabilitation colonies and close the camp.

In the camps the displaced persons are provided with cash-doles, accommodation, clothing and other facilities such as medical and educa-

tion. Some displaced persons in the camp have been given training in Ambar Charka.

60 rehabilitation colonies had been set up so far in the different parts of the State. Out of these colonies 15 colonies had already been abandoned.

Nine U.P. Schools and five L.P. schools were opened for the children of displaced persons.

Medical facilities have been provided for treatment of displaced patients in the District Board Dispensaries in the rural areas.

Some displaced persons are also undergoing training in Training-cum-Production Centre in Ambar Charka, Tailoring and Weaving in the Bhusandpur.

Besides the setting up of new institutions, Government of India have introduced schemes for giving assistance, in the form of loans to the various Industrialists to set up Industries in the State for employing the displaced persons and also to afford them training in industries.

Development Scheme: During the ensuing year, the Central Government have proposed to undertake a major integrated development scheme in the underdeveloped area of Koraput and Kalahandi districts for which a phased programme has been prepared.

Abolition of Intermediary Interests

The total number of estates so far vested in Government is 18,949, including 21 vested this year. Materials are being collected for abolition of Revenue-free Estates and subsisting tenures since it is considered that measures of land reforms cannot be implemented without completely eliminating all the intermediary interests.

It is estimated that the total compensation payable in respect of all the estates so far vested would be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 9 crores including interests.

Land Reforms

For taking up comprehensive measures of land reforms a committee was constituted last year to recommend measures for effecting land Reforms. The Committee has already submitted its report and the question of taking up comprehensive measures for land reforms is now under the active consideration of Government. Before taking up comprehensive measures, the following steps have been taken to give better rights to the tenants of certain areas and protecting the Bhagchasis:—

- (i) The Central Provinces Tenancy Act 1898 which is in force in the Sadar and Bargarh subdivisions of Sambalpur district and the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1929 which is in force in Nuapara subdivision of the Kalahandi district have been amended in order to give the occupancy tenants the right over trees standing on their occupancy holdings.
- (ii) The life of Orissa Tenants Relief Act, 1955 has been extended up to the 30th June, 1959 pending taking up comprehensive land reform measures.

- (iii) Orders have been passed for the settlement of Hota lands enjoyed by the Mustajars and Chalans in the Koraput district after the abolition of Mustajari system of royati basis on certain conditions.

Prohibition

In pursuance of the Directive Principle of Constitution of India, planned programme has been taken up for prohibition of liquor in this State. Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Ganjam and Koraput districts continued to be under prohibition of liquor.

Rural Water Supply

The Scheme of "Rural Water Supply" was commenced as a Plan scheme in the State sector to provide ordinary wells and tanks in the rural areas where acute water scarcity is felt. The scheme was converted into the scheme "National Water Supply-Sanitation Programme" during the year 1957-58 with direction to convert the ordinary wells and tanks already constructed during 1956-57 and 1957-58 into the National Water-Supply Pattern.

Urban Water Supply

Four water-supply schemes at Cuttack, Sambalpur, Parlakimedi and Rayagada which were taken up during or prior to the First Five-Year Plan, are being executed during the Second Five-Year Plan under National Water-Supply and Sanitation Programme.

Labour and Labour Welfare

So far 242 Trade Unions have been registered in this State.

The Minimum Wages Act continued to be applicable to six scheduled employments. The Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1956 was brought into force with effect from the 15th August, 1958 with a view to protect the working conditions of the workers of the shops and establishments.

The Orissa House Rent Control Act, 1958 was brought into force with effect from 1st January, 1959 in the towns of Cuttack, Sambalpur and Berhampur.

During the year 1958-59, 31 managers and managerial staff of the registered factories of this State have undergone a short course of training in the administration of factories and Labour Laws. A monthly Labour Bulletin called "*Shramik*" is being published.

Housing

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme: In order to ease the housing condition of the industrial workers it has been decided to construct 946 tenements in the labour-concentrated areas during the Second Plan period. The construction of 374 tenements has already been completed.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme: This scheme deals essentially with the disbursement of loans by the Central Government to the State Government to enable construction of new houses for persons in the low-income groups.

Village Housing Project: The purpose of this scheme is to establish

a number of housing projects in the selected villages all over the country by helping the villagers with monetary assistance in the shape of loan for building houses on an aided self-help basis. This scheme is being implemented for the first time this year. For the year 1959-60, a sum of Rs. 19.65 lakhs is being provided under this scheme.

Slum Clearance: The Slum Clearance Scheme is a Centrally sponsored scheme. The pattern of assistance available under this scheme is 50 per cent of the cost of the scheme by way of loan from Central Government, 25 per cent by way of subsidy from Central Government. The balance of 25 per cent has to be paid by the State as matching subsidy.

Public Relations

To make the people Plan-minded, all available resources were pooled. Apart from this, campaigns were conducted for enforcement of prohibition, encouragement of small savings, introducing metric system of weights and measures.

The Press was fully utilised to carry the message of development. 314 Press Notes and 1064 news items were issued. Display advertisements were sent out in connection with Plan work and Independence Day. Articles were supplied for special issues of magazines. Four priced and 18 free publications were published. The Government runs only one Oriya and one English monthly magazines.

The film section produced 2 documentary films. 1925 Community Listening sets were distributed in the rural areas. The Tourist Information Bureau rendered valuable service to tourists of whom 1,631 inland and foreign, visited the State.

* * *

	<i>Governor</i>	..	Shri Y.N. Sukthankar
	<i>Ministers</i>		<i>Portfolios</i>
1.	Shri Harekrishna Mahtab	..	Finance.
	<i>Chief Minister</i>		
2.	Shri Lingaraj Panigrahi	..	Home, Law and Education.
3.	Shri Radhanath Rath	..	Development.
4.	Shri Dinabandhu Sahu	..	Industry, Mining and Geology.
5.	Shri Satyapriya Mahanty	..	Revenue, Excise and L.S.G.
6.	Shri Sailendra Narayan Bhanj.	..	Works.
	<i>Deo</i>		
7.	Shrimati Basanta Manjari	..	Health, Relief and Rehabilitation.
	<i>Devi</i>		
8.	Shri Pabitrāmohan Pradhan	..	Tribal and Rural Welfare.
9.	Shri Nilamani Routroy	..	Supply, Transport and Labour.
10.	Shri Ramchandra Mardaraj	..	Administration of new Capital,
	<i>Deo</i>		River Valley Development. etc.
	<i>Dy. Ministers</i>		
1.	Shri Santana Kumar Das	..	Fisheries, Cooperation etc.

2. Shri Bir Bikramaditya Bariha.. Tribal and Rural Welfare.
3. Shri Kumud Chandra Singh .. Works, Transport and Public Relations.
4. Shri Himansu Shankar .. Agriculture.
Padhi.

COALITION MINISTRY

1. Shri Harekrishna Mahtab .. Political and Services (General),
Chief Minister (Congress) Home, Education.
2. Shri R.N. Singh Deo .. Finance, Health, Industries,
(Ganatantra Parishad) Planning excluding Rourkela
Steel Plant, Law.
3. Shri Radhanath Rath .. Development.
(Congress)
4. Shri Satyapriya Mahanty .. Revenue, Excise, Political and
(Congress) Services, (Administration of new
Capital)
5. Shri S.N. Bhanj Deo .. Works
(Congress)
6. Shri Nilamani Routroy .. Supply and Commerce.
(Congress)
7. Shri U.P. Sekhar Deo .. Political and Services, Adminis-
(Ganatantra Parishad) tration Tribunals, River Valley
Development etc.
8. Shri Brundavan Naik .. Transport, Works (Roads and
(Congress) Buildings)
9. Shri R.P. Misra .. Health, Relief and Rehabilitation.
(Ganatantra Parishad)
10. Shri L.P. Misra .. Community Development and
(Ganatantra Parishad) N.E.S.
11. Shri R.B. Misra .. Tribal and Rural Welfare and
(Ganatantra Parishad) Labour.

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द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय आयोजन के अन्तर्गत उत्तर-प्रदेश में

विभिन्न विकास क्षेत्रों में प्राप्त सफलताएं उपलब्धियों की उस विशाल
शृंखला की कड़ियां हैं जिसका प्रारम्भ

प्रथम पंचवर्षीय आयोजन के समारम्भ से हुआ था

सन् १९५५-५६ में खाद्यान्नों का कुल उत्पादन

लगभग ११६ लाख टन था

इसकी तुलना में सन् १९५८-५९ में

खाद्योत्पादन लगभग १३१ लाख टन रहा

सन् १९५५-५६ में सामुदायिक विकास खंडों और राष्ट्रीय प्रसार मेवा खंडों की संख्या
क्रमशः २६ और १३५ थी

सन् १९५८-५९ में इनकी संख्या बढ़कर ३७० हो गयी

सन् १९५६ में विद्युत की प्रस्थापित उत्पादन-क्षमता २ लाख ५८ हजार किलोवाट थी
आज इस क्षमता में ५६००० किलोवाट की वृद्धि हो चुकी है

सन् १९५५-५६ तक सहकारी समितियों की सदस्य संख्या १४ लाख ५० हजार थी

सन् १९५८-५९ तक इस संख्या में ५ लाख की वृद्धि और हुई

सन् १९५६ में प्राथमिक स्कूलों की संख्या ३३१९ थी

द्वितीय आयोजन में अब तक २५० बुनियादी ढंग के प्राथमिक और १४ उच्चतर
बुनियादी स्कूल खोले जा चुके हैं।

लड़कियों के लिए २ उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल भी खोले गये

तथा

गोरखपुर एवं वाराणसी में नये विश्व-विद्यालयों की स्थापना के लिए

वित्तीय सहायता दी गयी

ये सफलताएं हमें

और अधिक श्रम करने की प्रेरणा प्रदान करेंगी।

सूचना विभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा प्रचारित

This Chart Tells Our Story

Items	1946-47	1957-58	Percent increase
Cane price	Rs. 12.62	Rs. 14.70	+ 16%
Government taxes—central excise duty, cane cess and co-operative societies commission.	2.97	13.16	+ 342%
Manufacturing charges	3.75	6.05	+ 61%
Overhead charges and profit subject to taxation	2.20	2.19	- 0.5%
Molasses credit	21.54	36.10	
Ex-factory price	0.10	0.10	
	21.44	36.00	+ 68%

Sugar prices have increased of late. That the Indian Sugar Industry is not responsible for this is clear from the chart given above. The gross profit and overhead charges together account for no more than 6% of the total cost of sugar. Compare the current price composition with that prevailing about 10 years ago and you will find that all items *except* overhead charges and profit, have increased—certain of them by over 300 per cent—a trend over which the Industry has no control.

It has always been the Industry's endeavour to increase production and reduce costs. Efforts in this direction still continue.

Today the Sugar Industry provides scope for Indian capital investment of more than 100 crores of rupees; it provides employment to over 1,40,000 skilled and unskilled workers and 3,600 university educated men, their total earning representing 5% of the national wages and salaries; it supports 20 million cultivators; it constitutes 12% of the total value of production of major Indian industries; it contributes over 65 crores of rupees (@ Rs. 13.16 per maund) in levies to the national exchequer.

It offers even brighter prospects for the country. With a lighter burden—with some of its present-day handicaps removed—this industry can contribute to achieving a more stable national economy. Its upward trend of production can continue to meet the needs of a growing home market and yet leave a surplus for export in order to earn foreign exchange.

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CHAPTER XXXIV

PUNJAB

Area : 47,062 sq. miles

Population : 1,61,34,890

Main Languages : Punjabi and Hindi

PUNJAB has witnessed notable progress in different spheres. Not only in the Governmental activities, but also in the private sector, there has been a march forward which is striking.

The year 1958-59, was marked by one of the most important events in the history of the State when on the 23rd July, 1958 the closing of the Left Diversional Tunnel of the world's biggest dam at Bhakra took place, thus making storage of 4.71 lac acres feet water in the Bhakra Reservoir possible for irrigation on a large scale. Out of a total height of 740 feet the Dam has already reached an average height of 400 feet.

In the field of agricultural production, activities regarding the distribution of improved seeds, preparation of composts, reclamation of waste lands, provision of irrigation under major and minor schemes and consolidation of fragmented agricultural holdings, the State continued to make headway. In spite of the patwaris' strike and the incidence of floods, nearly 97 lacs acres of land holdings had been repartitioned up to April, 1959.

The road programme which envisages the construction of 1,483 miles of roads during the Second Plan also continued according to schedule. Nearly 350 miles of new roads were constructed and the remote and inaccessible areas of Lahul and Spiti were opened for traffic with the construction of road links and bridges.

In the implementation of Directive Principles of the Constitution, Punjab once again took a lead by making education free upto the 7th class all over the State and upto the 8th class in Kangra and Mohindergarh districts.

Yet another important event which took place during the year had been the formation of the State Electricity Board which will now be run on commercial lines and thus help in providing electric power at a more liberal scale.

Among the other highlights of the year, mention may be made of elections to urban and local bodies which were organised for the first time in decades, enactment of fresh legislation with a view to providing more amenities to the employees and conversion of more Tehsils into sub-divisions in pursuance of the policy of decentralisation of administration.

Financial Position

The budget estimates for the year 1959-60 show the revenue receipts at Rs. 52.88 crores and the revenue expenditure at Rs. 53.20 crores, thus

leaving a deficit of Rs. 32 lacs as compared to a surplus of Rs. 3.83 lacs in the revised estimate for the year 1958-59.

The Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1959-60 reveal a considerable increase as compared to the revised estimates of last year while the improvement in the Receipts amounted to Rs. 2.54 lacs, there has been an increase of Rs. 6.96 lacs 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 1959-60, amounts to Rs. 2114 lacs exclusive of recoveries of Rs. 884 lacs which are shown as reduction of expenditure. As compared with the Revised Estimates of last year the Capital Expenditure shows a drop of Rs. 487 lacs.

The total plan outlay for the State Second Five Year Plan is Rs. 162.68 crores. Expenditure of Rs. 81.36 crores was incurred upto 1958-59. It is anticipated that against the total Plan outlay of Rs. 162.68 crores, the expenditure upto the end of 1959-60, will be of the order of Rs. 117 crores.

Food and Agriculture

In pursuance of the State policy to secure increase in the farm out-put, strenuous efforts continued to be made in all fields of agricultural activities.

From a deficit of 35,000 tons of foodgrains on the eve of partition, Punjab has today become not only self-sufficient but it also spares sizeable commodities to meet the requirements of deficit States. According to the latest estimate, the production of foodgrains during the year under review has risen upto 55.89 lac tons as against 54.33 lac tons produced during last year. The productions of cotton, sugarcane and oil seeds during 1958-59 were 7.46 lac bales, 7.05 lac tons and 1.82 lac tons respectively.

In its programme of Consolidation of Land Holdings the State now leads the country. Upto the end of April, 1959 about 97.40 lac acres of land had been re-partitioned out of a total area of 219.52 lac acres. The work is proposed to be completed by the end of September, 1963.

Irrigation

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. This will bring an additional area of 32 lac acres under irrigation.

The progress regarding the construction of Bhakra Dam which occupies an important place in the economy of the State and the country as a whole, has been maintained throughout the year. The dam reached an average height of 400 feet out of a total of 740 feet. In 1959-60 the Dam will attain an average height of 560 feet above the foundation and the storage available for Rabi irrigation will be of the order of 4.40 lakh acres feet. In addition, power will also be available from Unit No. 1 of the left Bhakra Power-House.

Another Project of vital importance to the country, which was undertaken by the Punjab Engineers on behalf of Rajasthan, is the construction

of Rajasthan Canal which will irrigate about 52 lakh acres of barren land in Rajasthan. This Canal is one of the biggest in the world with a discharge of 18,500 cusecs. The work on Madhopur-Beas Link has been almost completed. A number of major and minor irrigation schemes are under execution while important projects of storage-dams are under investigation.

The implementation of the scheme of providing marketing facilities for the areas receiving irrigation from the Bhakra Nangal canals has made further progress during 1958-59. Plots of various categories numbering 1,149 have already been sold in different *mandi* towns.

Power

During the year under report the long-awaited decision to form the State Electricity Board was implemented on the 1st February, 1959. The Board will now be run on commercial lines and it is hoped that the tempo of work already done in this field will be kept up.

With the availability of hydro-electric power, the total number of towns and villages receiving benefits of electricity in the State has now reached 2240. During the year electricity was made available to as many as 500 villages bringing the total number to 2,100 and it is hoped that 800 more villages would be electrified by the end of the Second Plan period. As many as 600 industrial, 40,000 general and 1,200 agricultural connections were granted during the year.

The construction of power houses at Bhakra is progressing at a big pace. The Nangal power houses at Ganguwal and Kotla have already been completed and commissioned and are now supplying about 90,000 Kw. of power through a transmission net work spread almost over the whole State. The fertiliser factory being set up by the Government of India at Nangal, would also start receiving power by the end of 1959-60.

Community Development

During the year 1958-59, seven Development Blocks comprising 715 villages, with a population of 4.1 lakhs were opened in the State. This raised the total number of Development Blocks in operation to 127, covering 17,533 villages with a population of 88.8 lakhs out of a total rural population of 131 lakhs in the State. In other words, 67.9 per cent of the total rural population of the State is now benefiting from the programme.

The money value of the people's participation alone now amounts to Rs. 765 lakhs in the form of cash, kind and labour as against the total Government expenditure of Rs. 702 lakhs since the inception of the programme.

Land Reforms

During the year 1958, the Punjab Security of Tenure Act, 1953 and the PEPSU Tenancy of Agricultural Lands Act, 1955 which are in force in the areas of erstwhile Punjab and PEPSU respectively have been implemented by amending them and thus giving further security to the tenants.

A ceiling has been imposed in the erstwhile Punjab on future acquisition of land by inheritance or bequest of gift, there being already a similar

provision in the PEPSU Act. The work of assessment of surplus areas in the entire State is expected to be completed soon and a number of ejected tenants will have been resettled by the end of 1959. Legislation to vest proprietary right on occupancy tenants holding evacuee lands has also been put through in the past year. 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.

Panchayats and Cooperatives

Ever since the country embarked upon a programme of planned economy, the village Panchayats and development of Co-operation have been assigned a very important place.

During the year under review nearly 2,000 new societies of all kinds were registered in the State. The Cooperative institutions now cover about 80 per cent of the inhabited villages and over 40 per cent of the population has been brought within their sphere. From a start of Rs. 11 crores in 1949 the working capital of these co-operatives has now gone upto about Rs. 50 crores.

Industries and Labour

In spite of the substantial and increasing difficulties from the shortage of foreign exchange, significant progress has been made in many directions by small and medium sized industries. To mention only a few instances, new units for the manufacture of automobile piston rings, domestic air conditioners, air-compressors, breakfast foods and glass syringes went into production during the year. The level of production in many established industries also showed improvement. The number of bicycles manufactured in the State aggregated to 2,84,800 as against 1,90,700 during the preceding year and the value of bicycle parts produced was about Rs. 2.5 crores as against Rs. 2.1 crores in that year.

The sugar industry also registered appreciable progress. The three Cooperative Sugar Mills set up at Bhogpur, Panipat and Rohtak in 1956-57 produced 7.42 lakh maunds of sugar in the year 1957-58. It is proposed to establish two additional Cooperative Sugar Mills at Morinda and Batala.

To sustain and develop the tempo of industrial activity in the State by providing financial, technical and general assistance, wherever necessary, every endeavour has been continued to be made. During 1957-58, loans to the extent of Rs. 36 lakhs were disbursed while during 1958-59, this amount was further raised to over Rs. 38 lakhs. The Quality Marking Scheme intended to standardise and raise the quality of production in small units, has also made good progress.

In the sphere of Labour Welfare, Welfare Centres, the National Employment Service, the Collection of Employment Market Information Scheme, and the Employees State Insurance Scheme continued to work satisfactorily while the provisions of the Insurance Scheme were also extended

to the families of Workers. A large number of disputes between employers and employees were settled by conciliation and there were very few strikes. Under the Subsidized Housing scheme, for the benefit of labour, 1,092 houses have been built at various places and 1,044 are under construction.

Health

Steady progress continued to be made during the year in extending medical facilities and intensifying Health programmes throughout the State. 43 Primary Health Centres have been set up, each centre serving a population of about 60,000. Other special services like Dental Health Service, School Health Service, Family Planning etc., have also been expanded, while extensive measures have been taken for the eradication of Malaria. For the prevention and cure of Tuberculosis, which takes a heavy toll of human lives, 760 beds were provided in the various Sanatoria. A sum of Rs. 1·37 lakhs is being paid by way of grants to the Leprosy Homes at Tarn Taran, Ambala, Palampur and Sabathu while accommodation in the Mental Hospital, Amritsar, is also being expanded.

Under the training programme the number of admissions to M.B.B.S. courses at the Medical Colleges at Amritsar and Patiala has been raised from 80 to 100 and 50 to 80 respectively. The Ayurvedic Department also continued to impart training to students in the Ayurvedic College and Hospital at Patiala. A provision of about rupees one lakh exists for starting 50 new Ayurvedic dispensaries during 1959-60.

The major public health problems of environmental sanitation and water-supply in the State are being tackled on a national basis and works to the extent of nearly Rs. 91 lakhs have been executed in the urban areas and Rs. 28 lakhs in the rural areas.

Education

The number of educational institutions of all types which was 5090 in 1949 and 7323 in 1951 has risen to about 16,000 while the number of students attending all types of institutions has increased from one million to two millions in 1958.

During the first three years of the Second Five-Year Plan, 2,275 new Primary Classes and 913 Middle Classes were started, 375 Primary and 213 Middle Schools were converted into the basic pattern while 67 Middle Schools were upgraded to High Standard and 375 Primary to Middle Standard.

In accordance with the declared policy during the year under review education was made free up to the 7th class in all Government institutions throughout the State and up to the 8th class in Kangra and Mohindergarh Districts, the Morni hills of Naraingarh Tehsil and Loharu Sub-Tehsil of the Hissar District. In the flood-affected areas, free education is provided in the Government schools up to the 10th class. To switch over the traditional type High Schools to the Higher Secondary and Multipurpose pattern, in accordance with the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission, 136 Schools were converted to the new pattern during the year while the remaining ones are being brought in line according

to a phased programme. In the erstwhile Pepsu area all the Local Bodies schools have been provincialised in pursuance of the scheme enforced during the last year in respect of such schools in the erstwhile Punjab.

A new Government College for women has also been set up at Chandigarh and Science classes would start functioning there from the next year. Under the training programme, six new Training and seven existing Training Institutions were converted to Basic pattern.

In order to improve the standard of Technical Education, the State Board of Technical Education was constituted last year. In order to further expand the programme of technical education at Diploma level, provision has been made for setting up a new Polytechnic in the Haryana area and another at Chandigarh. There is also a likelihood of three more polytechnics being set up in the State, two in the Hindi and one in the Punjabi Region, under a Government of India scheme for expansion of technical training facilities in the country.

Backward Classes

For improvement of the conditions of Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and Vimukta Jatis, educational concessions in the form of stipends, exemption from payment of tuition fees, reimbursement of medical examination fees and adequate reservation of seats in educational, technical and professional institutions controlled by Government are some of the measures which continued to be adopted in greater measure during the year under review.

* * *

Governor .. Shri N.V. Gadgil

Ministers

Portfolios

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon ..
<i>Chief Minister.</i> | General Administration including Publicity, Elections, Integration, Anti-corruption and Political Sufferers. Law and Order. Social Welfare, Scheduled Castes and Tribal Areas. |
| 2. Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava .. | Finance, Excise & Taxation, Planning and Statistics. |
| 3. Shri Mohan Lal .. | Industries, Civil Supplies, Local Bodies (excluding Panchayats), Jails and Justice and Legislative Department. |
| 4. Shri Kartar Singh .. | Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Forests and Game Preservation. |
| 5. Shri Gian Singh Rarewala .. | Irrigation & Power and Community Development. |
| 6. Shri Amar Nath Vidyalkar .. | Education, Labour, Printing and Stationery and Languages. |

- 7. Shri Gurbanta Singh .. Medical and Health, Panchayats and Co-operatives.
- 8. Shri Birendra Singh .. Revenue (Relief and Rehabilitation), Consolidation, Transport and Sports.
- 9. Shri Surajmal .. Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads), Capital Project, Public Health, Engineering and Housing.

Deputy Ministers

- 1. Smt. Yashwant Rai .. Local Government, Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes
- 2. Bibi (Dr.) Parkash Kaur .. Health (Health and Medical), Social Welfare.
- 3. Shri Harbans Lal .. Education.
- 4. Shri Dalbir Singh .. Community Projects and Irrigation & Power.
- 5. Shri Banarsi Das .. Jails, Food and Supplies.
- 6. Shri Pratap Singh .. Development of Hilly Backward Areas and Forests.

Portfolios

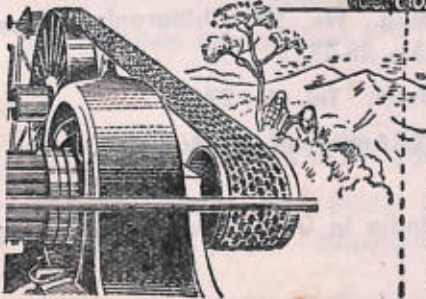


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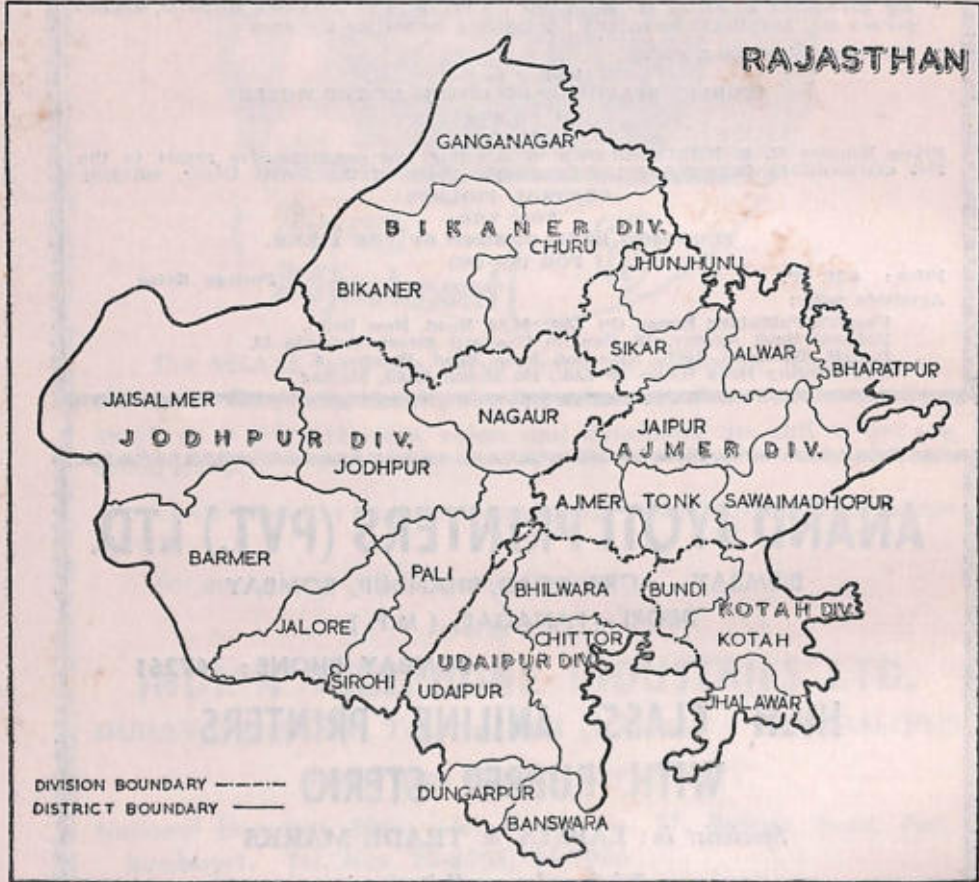
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CHAPTER XXXV

RAJASTHAN

Area: 1,32,148 sq. miles.

Population: 1,59,70,774

Main Languages: Rajasthani and Hindi.

RAJASTHAN has made considerable progress during the year under review in all directions. The financial position is sound, the current year's budget estimates showing a surplus. Educational progress showed marked development. In the following paragraphs, the progress in the several spheres has been briefly described.

Financial Position

Against the original Budget Estimates of Rs. 3393.91 lakhs and the Revised Estimates of Rs. 3518.14 lakhs for the year 1958-59 the Budget Estimates of Receipts for 1959-60 stand at Rs. 3927.08 lakhs. This includes subsidy from the Government of India towards Development Schemes amounting to Rs. 460.83 lakhs and Rs. 58.00 lakhs anticipated yield from additional taxation. The figure of Rs. 58 lakhs includes Rs. 8 lakhs on account of increase in irrigation rates as a result of rationalisation of irrigation charges, Rs. 12 lakhs on account of betterment levy on works other than Bhakra, Rs. 8 lakhs by increase in rates of Excise Duties and Rs. 30 lakhs on account of tax on fares and freight on passengers carried and goods transported by motor vehicles.

The estimated expenditure on Revenue Account for 1959-60 stands at Rs. 3914.22 against Rs. 3374.41 lakhs and Rs. 3574.52 lakhs provided for in the original and Revised Estimates respectively for the year 1958-59. The current year's budget estimates show a surplus on Rs. 12.86 lakhs on Revenue Account as against a deficit of Rs. 57.58 lakhs in the Revised Estimates for 1958-59.

The estimate of capital expenditure during the current year aggregates Rs. 2532.74 lakhs, a major portion of which relates to Plan schemes. The original estimate and Revised estimates for 1958-59 amounted to Rs. 1659.65 lakhs and Rs. 1871.06 lakhs respectively.

The expenditure on Public Utility and Welfare Departments which was Rs. 759.56 lakhs in 1951-52 rose to Rs. 4309.79 lakhs in 1959-60 showing an increase of 467%. On social services, the expenditure has gone up from Rs. 454.91 lakhs in 1951-52 to Rs. 1740.67 lakhs in 1959-60 showing an increase of 282%.

Education

During the year 1958-59, 1000 new Primary schools were opened, 75 Primary Schools were raised to Middle Standard and 36 Middle and High Schools to the Higher Secondary standard. Besides 300 Primary Schools were converted into Basic Schools, including Ajmer Sector. Three

Intermediate Colleges were raised to Degree Standard.

The M.B.M. Engineering College has at present an annual intake of 90 students to Degree course in Civil Engineering. Courses in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering were introduced during the year.

The Degree Course in Mining Engineering is also being run in this College.

Three-year degree courses were started in 13 Degree and Post Graduate Colleges from July, 1958. It is proposed to extend this course to 11 more colleges from July, 1959.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Linguistic Minorities Committee, the Rajasthan Government has decided to start Minority Group Schools for imparting instruction to the students of linguistic minorities at the primary stage through the medium of their mother tongue provided their number is 10 in a class or 40 in all in a school. This arrangement will come into force from July, 1959.

Mines

The year 1957 witnessed a considerable improvement in the production of minerals. The State produced, during that year, total of minerals worth Rs. 4 crores.

The total value of the minerals produced in Rajasthan during this period was about rupees five crores. The important minerals worked are lead-zinc-silver ore, gypsum, mica, soapstone, marble, fuller's earth, bentonite, emerald, sodium sulphide etc.

The department continued exploration for lignite deposit in Palana area and extension of the hitherto known field was explored by drilling bore holes.

The department intensified the prospecting operations for fluorite in Mandaw-ka-pal and four diamond drills have been put in commission there.

The department also has been conducting investigations and prospecting for a number of other minerals such as graphite, vermiculite, clay, limestone, asbestos, calcite, etc. Besides these, a number of reconnaissance surveys for minerals were organised to search for new mineral deposits in selected parts of the State.

For the establishment of a zinc smelter in Rajasthan near Udaipur, agreements with foreign firms with whose collaboration and assistance it will be set up have been signed and the scheme is soon likely to be put into operation.

Under the Second Five-Year Plan, the Government have made a provision of Rs. 6 lakhs for the Plan schemes for hire of equipment for quarry improvement and for obtaining necessary equipment for prospecting of minerals in the State.

The working group for the preparation of the Third Plan of mines sector had met thrice during this period and the main outline of the plan has been chalked out and the details are being collected.

Animal Husbandry

The year under report was of great stress and heavy strain but it

brought in its train notable success and great progress. In the sphere of animal husbandry solid foundations were laid. This will certainly add to the wealth and the prosperity of the Rajasthan people.

Livestock wealth of Rajasthan State may be grouped as under:—

1. Cattle Industry, 2. Buffalo Industry, 3. Camel Improvement,
4. Dairy Farming Operations, 5. Poultry Development, 6. Pisciculture,
7. Control and eradication of the contagious diseases of Livestock and treatment of the non-contagious diseases, 8. Sheep and Goat Industry,
9. Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Education in the State and
10. Rehabilitation of the Nomadic Breeders.

Cattle Industry: Rajasthan can well be proud of its cattle wealth. Its 9 distinct breeds, with well-marked regions of their distribution, are of all-India importance. They continue to be the back-bone of the State in its economy. The total number of bulls in the State rose from 6,932 to 10,618. Thus it was a record year of progress in the respect. 2,379 cattle breeding societies were formed with 20,951 members and 1,39,669 registered well-bred cows compared to 1,546, 12,523 and 83,929 respectively in the previous year. Castration of scrub bulls to improve the breeds was carried out at different places. As a result of these 2,47,826 male cattle were castrated compared to 1,46,328 in the previous year.

There are now 31 A.I. Centres working in the Breed tracts, where 13,087 inseminations were performed during the year.

For the production of pure-bred pedigreed bulls, the three Government Cattle Breeding Farms, the Nagar Breed Farm at Nagaur, the Mewat Breed Farm at Alwar and the Haryana breed farm at Bassi produced 39, 29 and 57 high quality bulls respectively.

Buffalo Industry: During the year under report the number of buffalo bulls provided for breeding purposes rose to 4,509 compared to 3,563 in the previous year. There are now 31 AI centres, where insemination work is being carried on; the sterility treatment is also being given side by side.

Camel Improvement: The work on the State camel breeding scheme was started in the Bikaner Division, and the area was thoroughly surveyed. About 18000 acres of land has been ear-marked for the purpose.

Dairy Farming Operations: During the year under report, the scheme for the establishment of a Cooperative Milk Union at Jaipur was embarked upon.

To meet the public demand for pure wholesome ghee, a Ghee Grading Centre was started at Jodhpur.

Poultry Development: During the year under report, 10,358 breeding birds were supplied to poultry breeders and 21,032 eggs both for hatching and table purposes were supplied compared to 2,517 and 26,784 in the previous year. As a result of these operations, scores of Poultry Breeding Farms have come into operation.

Pisciculture: During the year under report, 15,000 mds. of fish was exported from Rajasthan, besides the local consumption, to Delhi, Agra, and Calcutta. The Fishery Research has been undertaken by the Fishery

Research Laboratory at Udaipur.

Control and eradication of the contagious and non-contagious diseases: There are 9 1st class Veterinary Hospitals at district headquarters, 74 second class Veterinary Hospitals at important centres, and 148 Veterinary Dispensaries in the rural areas; besides these there are 166 outlying dispensaries, 19 mobile dispensaries and some First Aid Centres in Block areas.

Sheep and Goat Husbandry: The Government is running 3 Government Sheep Breeding Farms and 2 Government Sheep and Wool Research Stations with 22,891 stud rams and 6,764 stud goats, working for the improvement of the two species of animals on scientific lines. The Government has also been rendering facilities in the marketing of wool to the sheep farmers so that full benefit of their products can be derived by them.

Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Education in the State: The State is running a first rate college of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry at Bikaner.

Labour Welfare

The labour situation during the year 1958-59 was comparatively peaceful and showed appreciable improvement.

In order to improve the living conditions of workers and to provide them with better homes and healthy recreational facilities and to raise their social and cultural standard, a provision of Rs. 4,09,400 is sanctioned.

There are 9 'A' type, 3 'B' type and 10 'C' type Labour Welfare Centres classified according to the facilities provided in them. In addition to these, 5 more centres were opened during 1958-59 at Bikaner, Pali, Shri Ganganagar, Soor Sagar and Faladhi.

The Labour Welfare Centres provide a variety of entertainment to workers, and to their families such as free cinema shows, radio, kirtan and dramatic performances. Facilities for indoor games such as Carrom, Ludo, Chess etc. have been provided.

For the educational and cultural development of the workers, there is a library and a reading room in each centre. Medical aid is also extended to all the welfare centres.

For the benefit of women folk, sewing and tailoring classes are run at all the centres.

Labour Welfare Advisory Committees have been constituted to advise on various matters pertaining to Labour Welfare work.

A sum of Rs. 55.23 lakhs was provided for the construction of 2,200 tenements in the industrial areas at Jaipur, Bhilwara, Kishangarh, and Pali, under the Industrial Housing Scheme; 912 single-room and 210 double-room tenements have been completed at Jaipur, Bhilwara and Pali. A total sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided in the current financial year's budget for the construction of houses at various places.

Transport

During the period under review, the Transport Department is not only rendering great service to the people but also is providing employment and considerable help in the growth of the industries and other sources

of production. For the development of Road Transport two more Regional Transport Authorities at Kota and Bikaner have been formed and the Asstt. Regional Transport Officers at Kota and Bikaner have been made full-fledged Secretaries to these newly formed Regional Transport Authorities.

A scheme to nationalise the passenger transport on main motorable routes is under the consideration of the Government.

Health

The public health programme aims at the expansion of curative medical services and to bring them increasingly within the easy reach of the people living in both urban as well as in rural areas. Accordingly, with a view to implementing the Plan Schemes various training schemes were carried out to get trained personnel. The most important training schemes are the following :—

- (1) Training of Auxiliary Nurses and Midwives.
- (2) Training of Compounders.
- (3) Training Auxiliary Health Workers.
- (4) Sanitary Inspectors' training.
- (5) Dais training.

In addition, many medical facilities have been added to the existing. To overcome the difficulty of medical education in the State, a new medical college was proposed to be started at Bikaner during the year 1959-60, in addition to the existing one at Jaipur. Similarly, during the year 1959-60 16 Primary Health Centres, 4 dental clinics, 40 more isolation beds, 2 centres for training of compounders, 3 more centres for training of dais, 50 rural and 22 urban family planning clinics have been established.

Trachoma Control Pilot project has been started in Rajasthan since January, 1959, and a survey of trachoma is being conducted in Jaipur District.

Employment

The number of Employment Exchanges working in the State of Rajasthan increased from 12 to 14 during this period.

The scheme for the collection of Employment Market Information from the public and the private sector through the Employment Exchanges was launched during the year.

In order to advise the people in the choice of their future careers and also to equip them with reliable information regarding employment opportunities in various trades and professions, a Vocational Guidance Unit is being organised at the Employment Exchange, Ajmer.

An Occupational Analysis and Research Unit is also being organised in the State Directorate of Employment to collaborate with the National Headquarters of the D.C.R. and E. in the preparation of occupational literature.

In order to solve the problem of unemployment it was decided by the Government of Rajasthan to reserve land for (1) allotment of land for Khud Kasht to Bhomias (Ex-Jagirdars) ; (2) Rehabilitation of ex-Military

Personnel ; (3) Rehabilitation of Gadoliya Lohars.

Besides above reservations the Government decided to allot land to the landless tenants under the Rajasthan Colonisation, Act, 1955.

Jails

With the change of social outlook, the prisons of to-day are Homes for Correction and are no more the Jails with high walls for deterrance. Accordingly, the 'Theory of Crime' has undergone substantial change too.

For the reformation of prisoners, Rajasthan Prisoners Welfare Day was celebrated throughout the State in April, 1959.

At Jaipur, the Prisoners' Physical Display and Sports was organised as an additional step towards the healthy reformation of the prisoners.

A booklet 'Progressive Jails of Rajasthan' for the amelioration of prison life was published during the year under report.

Electoral Rolls

The old system of voting by token ballot papers has been replaced by new method of voting by marking the ballot papers, in 1958.

Community Development

119 Blocks had been functioning at the commencement of the period and 11 Pre-Extension Blocks were opened during the period making the total 130. Out of these 68 are Ist Stage, 30 II Stage, 21 C.D. and 11 Pre-Extension Blocks. In all 9237 villages with a population of 8.17 lakhs have so far been covered under the programme.

Agriculture: During the period under report, for raising the agricultural production 1,17,613 mds. of Fertilizers, 2,54,103 mds. improved varieties of seeds and 21,448 improved implements were distributed.

Vigorous efforts were made to plant fruit trees, and to lay out orchards. During the period 11 lakhs fruit trees were planted and about 2500 acres under orchards were laid out.

Irrigation: 5,295 new wells were constructed and 8,647 were repaired and other works of minor irrigation were also executed whereby 1,56,473 additional acres of land were brought under irrigation. About Rs. 83.82 lakhs were spent on irrigation.

Rural Health and Sanitation and Drinking Water: Pure and sanitary drinking water was provided in 2,663 villages by means of either constructing model sanitary wells or renovating the old ones. Treatment of rickety and under-nourished children in schools is also undertaken.

Education: In 828 villages, primary school buildings were constructed and 669 new primary schools were opened, and consequently the number of students on rolls increased by 100 per cent.

Social Education: Introduction of the scheme of the Gram Kakis had been a salient feature of the year. Under this scheme a modestly educated lady worker was employed to work in 20 selected families.

Communications: 1,210 miles of *Kacha* roads and 678 culverts were constructed.

Housing: 120 villages were taken under the Rural Housing Scheme of the Government of India and about 580 houses have been constructed.

Rural Arts and Crafts: The salient feature of the programme has been the establishment of proper coordination with Khadi and Village Industries Board. The model scheme regarding Hand Weaving, Dyeing, Designing, Leather Tanning, Carpentry and Black-smithy, Mudah and Rope Making, Grant to Industrial Cooperative Societies, Masonry Training Centre, Pottery, Plastic Goods and Toys, Bamboo and Basket Making, have been formulated and are being implemented in the various Blocks of the State.

Cooperation: Cooperative programme had also made headway. 1,729 new Cooperative Societies with a membership of 1,11,657 were registered during the period.

People's Participation: The people's participation in the programme of Community Development in Rajasthan had been encouraging. The contribution from the people in terms of kind, cash and labour amounted to Rs. 134.47 lakhs.

Camps and Seminars: The period under report showed remarkable results in the field of camps. Farm Leaders Camp for Rabi Campaign in agriculture, animal husbandry and cooperation, training camps for Gram Kakis, trainers training camp for democratic decentralisation, camps for Panchayat Samiti Members and field workers for the education of the people were organised, and Seminars held at various levels.

Democratic Decentralisation

For the decentralisation of the Democratic Institutions, the State has been divided in 232 blocks. Legislation regarding formation of Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads have been introduced in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly.

Training programme for the members of the Panchayats was drawn up.

* Governor ..	* Gurmukh Nihal Singh	* Portfolios
<i>Ministers</i>		
1. Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia ..	<i>Chief Minister.</i>	General Administration Dept. Political, Appointments, Planning & Development (Coordination), Education (excluding basic education), Industries & Mines (excluding Khadi & Village Industries), Community Projects.
2. Shri Hari Bhau Upadhyaya ..		Finance, Excise & Taxation, Basic Education, Industries (Khadi & Village Industries) Social Welfare.
3. Shri Ram Kishore Vyas ..		Home (except Transport, Stationery & Printing and Government Presses) Law Department and Legal Remembrancer's Office,

THE TWELFTH YEAR OF FREEDOM

- Judicial Department, Irrigation & Power, Public Relations.
4. Shri Damodar Lal Vyas .. Revenue including Jagir Resumption, Devasthan Department, Relief & Rehabilitation, Famine Relief.
5. Shri Badri Prasad Gupta .. Local Self-Government, Stationery & Printing, Govt. Presses, Legislative Assembly and Election, Medical, Food & Civil Supplies, Labour.
6. Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha .. Agriculture, Cooperation, Forests, Public Works Dept., Transport.

Deputy Minister

1. Shri Sampat Ram .. Revenue, Excise.
2. Shri Bheekha Bhai .. Irrigation & Power, Medical & Social Welfare.
3. Shri Poonam Chand Vishnoi .. Education, Planning and L.S.G.
4. Shri Rikhabchand Dhariwal .. Finance, Industries and Mines.
5. Shri Daulat Ram .. Agriculture, Cooperation and Panchayats.

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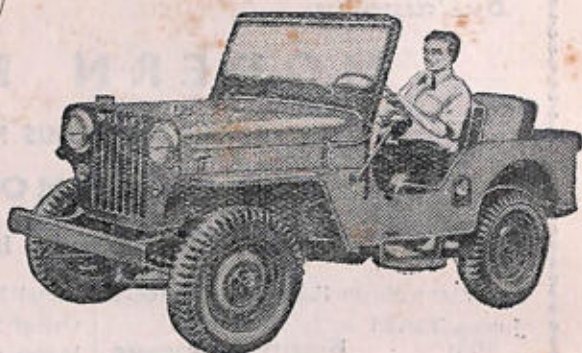
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CHAPTER XXXVI

UTTAR PRADESH

Area: 1,13,422 sq. miles

Population: 6,32,15,742

Main Language: Hindi

FOOD has been a persistent problem in U.P. during the year and the attention of the Government was concentrated on increasing food production. Allied with the problem of food is the problem of land reforms. While the consolidation of land holdings was going on, the question of imposing ceiling on existing holdings was engaging the attention of the Government, specially in the context of the Congress resolution at Nagpur. During the year there has been expanded activity in relation to setting up cooperatives as an aid to augmentation of agricultural production.

Land Reforms

Bringing land reforms and consolidation of holding laws nearer to perfection through amendment Acts and plugging revenue leakages by launching the Land Revenue Demands Correction Scheme from April 1, this year, highlighted the activities of the State's Revenue Department.

The State Government also considered the question of imposing ceiling on existing holdings and tentatively decided to fix a ceiling of 40 acres for average good soil for a family of five persons and additional eight acres for every additional member subject to a maximum of three more holdings. The Government propose to bring a bill fixing ceiling on existing holdings during the forthcoming monsoon session of the State Legislature.

Under the Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1958, the limit of acquiring land in future has been reduced to 12½ acres. 'Family' has been defined as the person himself, his wife or her husband and his minor children.

Under the U.P. Consolidation of Holdings (Amendment) Act, 1958, the method of evaluating plots on the basis of rent rates and classification of soil was replaced by evaluating plots on the basis of their productivity and such relevant factors as location, irrigation facilities, etc.

The scheme of consolidation of agricultural holdings was later extended in stages.

During the year, upto April 30, 1959, the scheme was extended to five more tehsils bringing 866 additional villages under its orbit.

There was some rethinking about further extending and continuing consolidation operations in the light of the Nagpur resolution. The State Government ultimately decided to continue the scheme as before and extend it to nine new districts during the current financial year.

The Land Revenue Demands Correction Scheme envisages increasing

the realization of land revenue without raising its incidence. The scheme is expected to raise the annual income from land revenue by Rs. 50 lakhs.

The U.P. Amendment to the Government Grants Act, 1895, declares valid grants and other transfers of lands made by Government or under its authority, notwithstanding the various Zamindar Abolition and Land Reforms Acts or Tenancy Acts.

Food Position

Food position in the State was none too happy during the year under review. The position deteriorated owing to successive floods and drought in previous years to a considerable degree. Heavy rains which caused floods and acute waterlogging further worsened the situation. Consequently, prices continued to soar making it imperative for the State Government to seek the help of the Centre for opening more and more fair price shops for feeding the people at subsidised rates. By the end of December, 1958 about 4,000 fair price shops have been opened in the State which supplied cheaper foodgrains to low income group.

With a view to reversing the rising price trend, forward trading in wheat and gram was prohibited. From July, 1958, forward trading in coarse grains and pulses and from March 2, 1959, in rice and paddy was also banned. The Essential Commodities Act, 1955, was enforced in the State under which stocks of wheat, rice, paddy, gram, barley and peas, etc. could be requisitioned by Government at the average market rates prevailing in the locality during the immediately preceding period of three months. Necessary restrictions on movement of foodgrains and their products were also imposed.

In order to exercise better control over wholesale trade in foodgrains, the U.P. Foodgrain Dealers' Licensing Order, 1958, was enforced.

With the arrival of kharif harvest, the State decided to procure 1.5 lakh tons of rice on levy basis. Up to June 9, 1959, about 80,000 tons had been purchased on the State Government account under the Rice Levy Order. Under the U.P. Wheat Levy Order, about 10,000 tons of wheat had been procured upto June 9 at fixed rates.

Despite natural calamities, the last kharif harvest proved rather satisfactory. The rabi harvest has also been good.

Launching of the Kharif and Rabi campaign highlighted the State efforts during the year for the achievement of its target of producing 2.4 million tons of additional foodgrains by the end of the current Plan period.

The Kharif Campaign aimed at approaching the largest number of cultivators. Encouraged by the achievements of the Kharif campaign, a more comprehensive programme was formulated for the rabi drive.

The production figures this year of both Kharif and rabi crops come to about 131 lakh tons, which means an overall increase of about 23 lakh tons over last year when the total yield was 108.37 lakh tons.

Sugar

U.P. is the largest sugar producing area and as such occupies an

important place in the national economy of the country.

Area under sugarcane cultivation was 18.72 lakh acres and the total production 70 crore maunds, cane crushed and sugar produced came to 25.81 crore maunds and 2.56 crore maunds, respectively.

Four new co-operative sugar factories and one joint stock sugar factory are proposed to be set up during the Second Plan period out of which the Bazpur factory has already been inaugurated by the Prime Minister.

Animal Husbandry: Three more sheep breeding centres were opened raising their number to 27 in the state. Seven district gosadans, three State gosadans and five private gosadans were also opened in the year.

Fisheries

During the year 10 lakh fingerlings were distributed to private pisciculturists. About 11 lakh fingerlings were stocked in the nurseries and 40 more tanks were acquired for fish development bringing their total number to 165 tons. One cold storage plant has already been installed in Allahabad and another is in the process of being installed at Varanasi.

Development of Forests

Out of the 14 schemes formulated for the development of forests in the State during the Second Plan period, five schemes were initiated during the year under review while work on other eight schemes which had been taken up in previous years was continued.

762 acres were afforested in Garhwal and Bijor districts, 2,279 acres in Meerut and Bulandshahr districts and 1,633 acres in Ganga kholas of Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar districts.

In the Kumaun circle, 13,000 fruit trees were planted and over 14,200 pits dug for planting the trees.

During the year under review, about 12,000 acres were planted with match wood and other trees of industrial importance.

For the preservation of wild life, six sanctuaries, one national park, three dormitories, 14 machans, three hutments and 56 miles of motor roads were continued to be maintained.

Cooperative Movement

The establishment of the State Warehousing Corporation, with its subordinate warehouses, and the State Land Mortgage Bank, registered recently, will remain historic achievements of the cooperative movement.

The U.P. Government made it public for the first time that they were wedded to cooperative pattern of farming and service cooperatives would cover the entire rural area within the next three years or so.

The number of cooperative farming societies so far formed in Uttar Pradesh is 321 with a membership of 7,545.

About 70,000 villages, out of one lakh, have been covered by co-operatives so far. The village societies at present are distributing loans to their members at 8 3/4 per cent. The rate of interest is proposed to be reduced in near future.

The period under review is characterised with new experiments in the

marketing of special commodities, finding new avenues for marketing of agricultural produce, effecting improvements and efficiency in the existing marketing units and successfully executing the proposed programme.

This year the State Government organised a Statewide convention of cooperators, the first of its kind in the country which supported service cooperatives.

Irrigation

The year 1958-59 saw many achievements in the field of irrigation development. Balmiki (Ohan) reservoir as well as Tanda and Dohright pumped canals started functioning, while the supplies of lower Khajuri canals were enhanced through the storage of the Upper Khajuri reservoir.

During the third year of the Second Plan, new schemes for taking over co-operative tubewells and extending mileage of lined and unlined guls and new drainage schemes were also implemented at an estimated cost of Rs. 70 lakhs.

Under the scheme of 1,500 tubewells of the Second Plan, boring of 770 tubewells was almost completed in the period under review.

For the fiscal year 1958-59, an amount of Rs. 7.83 crores (Rs. 4.97 crores for major and Rs. 2.86 crores for minor irrigation schemes) was provided, while Rs. 5.43 crores and Rs. 1.65 crores have been earmarked for major and minor schemes respectively during the current financial year. A total of Rs. 16.60 crores was spent during the first two years of the Second Plan.

The irrigation programme under the Second Five-Year Plan envisages the implementation of eleven major and 23 minor projects, which also provide for constructing 3,740 miles of additional channels and 1,500 tubewells, at a cost of Rs. 35.70 crores. Thus over 21 lakh additional acres of land will be brought under State-irrigation, resulting in additional foodgrain-production to the tune of 4.2 lakh tons.

Flood protection schemes costing Rs. 10 crores have been completed in the State. A sum of Rs. 83 lakhs has been provided during the current financial year for flood control schemes.

Industries

The decentralization of the administrative machinery dealing with the industrial development, the reorganisation of training-cum-production centres, the starting of the first co-operative sugar factory and the issue of 40 licences for setting up new industries are the main features of industrial activity in the State during 1958-59.

Nearly 240 re-organized training-cum-production centres were functioning in clusters of four units in each district. Of these, 40 are mobile centres providing training in highly specialized crafts. These centres have a capacity to train 4,000 trainees annually.

The inauguration of the first co-operative sugar factory on February 16, 1959, at Bazpur in Naini Tal district with a daily crushing capacity of 1,500 tons paved the way for starting big industries on co-operative lines.

The synthetic rubber factory at Bareilly has finally been allocated to

the public sector. The soda ash-cum-ammonium chloride factory near Varanasi is likely to go into production sometime during the current financial year. Another big undertaking of the private sector is the Aluminium factory at Pipri in Mirzapur district which is expected to go into production by the second year of the Third Plan.

In the public sector, the Government Precision Instruments Factory, Lucknow achieved the target of manufacturing 3,000 water meters and 25 microscopes per month fixed for the Second Five-Year Plan period. Besides, production of stethoscopes, E.N.T. Diagnostic sets and Pressure Gauges has been introduced.

The production of the Government cement factory at Churk exceeded its annual rated capacity.

The U.P. Small-Scale Industries Corporation was registered to help the production and marketing of small-scale industries' products.

As many as 82 schemes were under execution in the State for developing small, cottage, village, handicrafts and sericulture industries. The budget allotment for all these schemes during the year amounted to Rs. 301.52 lakhs.

The condition of the two biggest industries of the State, namely, the textile and the sugar industries, was, however, not satisfactory. The countrywide slump in the textile industry caused the closure of 16 mills, out of the total number of 30 textile mills in the State, rendering 2,83,816 spindles and 3,463 looms idle. Similarly, there has been a sharp decline in sugar production also. All possible measures are being taken to rehabilitate these industries.

Labour

Various schemes for the welfare of labourers and ensuring them industrial and social security continued to make progress during the period.

The Shops and Commercial Establishment Act and the Minimum Wages Act, governing the working conditions of the employees of the shops, the agricultural labour and employees in certain scheduled employments, were extended to new areas.

Employees State Insurance Act was extended to four more industrial towns bringing the total of such towns to 15.

Under the two labour housing schemes, one for the sugar factory workers and the other for the remaining industrial workers, as many as 1,310 and 20,634 quarters were completed against their respective targets of 1,500 and 20,690 quarters. Under the second scheme construction of 4,898 more quarters, in two phases was also decided upon.

Four more labour welfare centres were opened to provide recreational, medical and educational facilities to workmen and the members of their families outside the premises of factory. This brought the total of centres to 54.

Emphasis during this period was more on the education and training of the workers. Two education-cum-training camps were organized

by the State for the proper training of industrial workers in the sound principles of trade unionism.

It was decided to build a Holiday Home for the sugar factory workers at Ranikhet at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs.

Bonus issue for the sugar workers for the crushing season of 1957-58 was resolved successfully by an *ad hoc* tripartite committee. To a similar committee was referred the bonus question of crushing season 1958-59.

The old-age pension scheme, for the old destitutes over 70, brought over 3,000 more helpless souls within its fold. Two more industrial training institutes and six more employment exchanges were opened.

Power Development

The installation of the first 'Speed-Ring' in one of the five power house of the Rihand Dam was the most significant feature of power development in U.P. during 1958-59.

The generating capacity of the Gorakhpur, Mau, Sohawal and Mainpuri steam power-stations was developed to the full capacity in the State. The installed capacity of these stations increased from 1,40,031 k.w. to 1,80,219 k.w. A total of 47.13 crore units of power was generated by the power-houses during the year.

The 132 KV sub-stations at Roorkee and Moradabad, which were commissioned during 1958-59, are the biggest switching and controlling centres in the Ganga Grid.

The number of sub-stations increased by 512 and the length of transmission lines by 1,772 miles. The State Electricity Department has extended the power facilities to 47 districts.

Educational

Elementary Education: During 1958-59 five private Nursery and Kindergarten Schools were brought on the grant-in-aid list. One thousand two hundred and fifty Junior Basic Schools and 40 Senior Basic Schools were opened. Grants aggregating Rs. 13.84 lakhs were given to the Antarim Zila Parishads for the construction of 556 quarters for women teachers. Libraries were provided in 60 Senior Basic Schools.

Training Schools: Eleven Basic Training Schools and three Junior Training Schools were started in 14 districts.

Secondary Education: Special building grants were given to 16 Higher Secondary Schools and 40 Aided Higher Secondary Schools were given special library grants. Buses were provided in 5 schools. Sixty-seven new schools were given grant-in-aid.

Higher Education: The Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishva Vidyalaya, a unique institution of its type, started teaching work with effect from July, 1958.

Additional grants were given to degree colleges for building and equipment purposes.

Special Education: Forty Sanskrit Pathshalas and Arabic Madras as were brought on the grants-in-aid list and ten were given building grants.



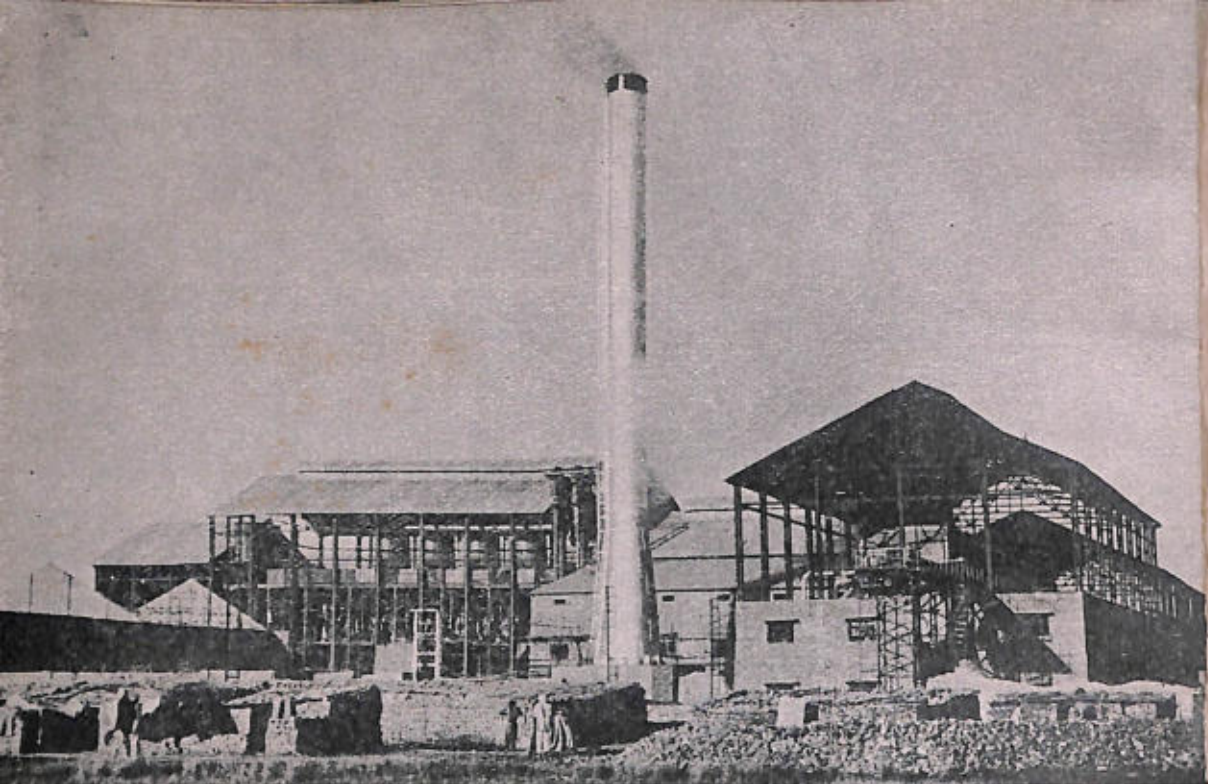
The U.P. Government Cement Factory, Churk, in Mirzapur District, will double its present daily production of 700 tons by the end of the Second Plan period.

King Mahendra of Nepal seen before laying the foundation stone of Kosi Barrage on 30-4-1959 at Birpur. The Prime Minister of India was present on the occasion.



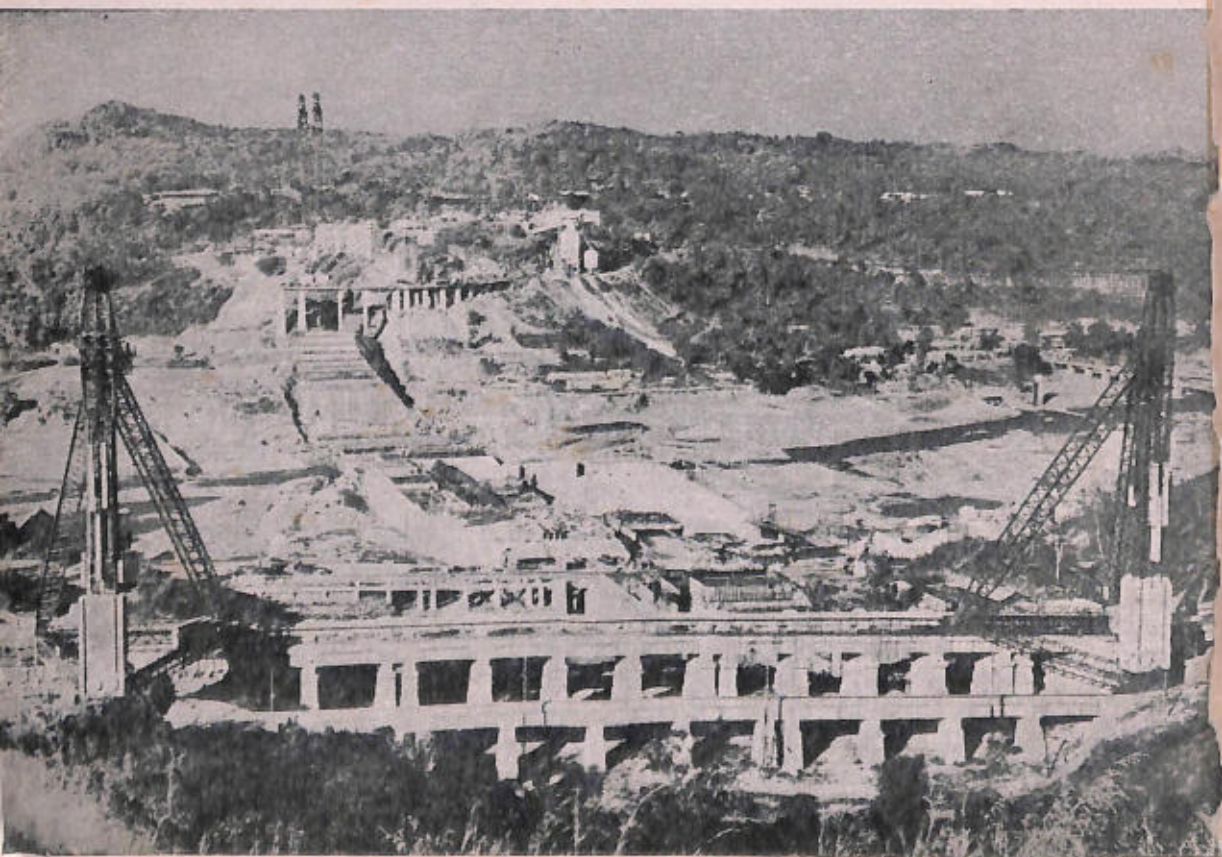
कोशी बराज को शिलान्यास
 श्री ५ महाराजा धिराज महेंद्रवीर विक्रम शाह देव
 का वासी पाद
 श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू
 तथा नेपाल सब भारत का जनता को
 समस्त भयो ।
 (३० अप्रिल १९५९ ई.)
 कोशी बराज का शिलान्यास
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 समस्त हुआ ।
 (३० अप्रिल १९५९ ई.)

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The Rs. 1.30 Crore Bazpur Co-operative Sugar Factory in Nainital District, inaugurated by the Prime Minister on 16-2-1959, has a crushing capacity of 1500 tons of cane, producing 150 tons of sugar daily.

The Rs. 46-crore Rihand Dam project in Mirzapur district will be the only big hydro-electric scheme bearing fruition during the Second Plan period.



Hindi Literature Fund: Prizes amounting to Rs. 60,300 were given to authors of 156 Hindi Books. The authors of Sanskrit and Urdu books also received prizes of the value of Rs. 7,300 and 4,800 respectively.

Medical and Public Health

The budget of Medical and Public Health rose from Rs. 6,63,41,200 in 1957-58 to Rs. 7,03,10,600 in 1958-59. Of this amount Rs. 1,98,17,300 was spent on Public Health and Rs. 98,81,500 on buildings.

To provide increasing medical relief to people in the rural areas 50 more primary health units were established during 1958-59.

Malaria: Malaria Eradication Programme, which was taken up in 1958-59 in place of the existing Malaria Control Programme was enforced and 40 Eradication units were set up in the State.

Family Planning: 23 new family planning clinics were set up bringing the total number of State-run family planning clinics to 65.

Cancer: A 22-bed Cancer wing was opened in the Kamala Nehru Hospital at Allahabad. Its building was constructed at a cost of Rs. 4.32 lakhs. In addition Rs. 3.10 lakhs was given for equipment and Rs. 51,200 for meeting recurring expenditure.

The Kanpur Medical College was virtually completed and made to function as a full-fledged institution. The Lucknow and Agra Medical Colleges were also expanded.

Homeopathy was given recognition in the State and a degree course of 5½ years was started under the aegis of the National Homoeopathic College, Lucknow.

A scheme of an After-Care and Rehabilitation of T.B. patients was started during the year.

Leprosy: To supervise closely the work of Leprosy Control in the State a State Leprosy Officer was appointed. Besides, one more Leprosy Control Unit was established during the year.

Law and Order

Great emphasis continued to be laid on the improvement of Police-Public relations. Special police squads, such as 'Missing Boys Squads', 'Any Service for Us Squads', were established. Police officers and men did 'Pad Yatra' in all districts especially to maintain contact with the villagers. As many as 6,400 lost children were restored to their parents. Village Defence Societies were formed in ninety per cent of the villages.

During 1958, in all 825 cases of dacoities, 477 robberies, 1637 murders, 3045 riots and 17,589 burglaries occurred in the State as against 907,517, 1468, 3002 and 18,328 occurring in 1957 respectively. The Police arrested 40 dacoits and killed many notorious ones. The Police also recovered 50 foreign-make guns, 14 foreign-make revolvers and pistols, and 147 country-make guns and 1184 pistons. The Police Dog squads were brought to the sanctioned strength.

The Complaints Scheme also worked very successfully during the year and out of the 6,381 and 1,652 were found correct.

The Police Radio section also expanded its activities and two more

stations were established during the year.

The Police Fire service attended more than 550 calls during the year and saved many lives and property of more than four lakhs of rupees.

The expenditure on the Police decreased, approximately, by Rs. 22.66 lakhs.

Social Security: All the fifty long-term prisoners employed under free conditions on the Tarai State Farm at Phoolbagh, in Nainital district, secured their release during the year on account of their good conduct report as was promised to them by the Government. On the demand of the Farm authorities another batch of about fifty prisoners was sent there to released ones.

An Advisory Board of Jail Industries was constituted during the year.

Seven more vocations were added during the year bringing the number of vocations in which training is imparted to prisoners in jails to 24.

A Lady Probation Officer was appointed for the 'Nari Bandi Niketan' and a 'Prisoners' Home' was opened at Kanpur to look after those released prisoners who have no place to go to.

On the occasion of the Gandhi Jayanti 3,500 prisoners were released in the State.

An Amber Vidyalaya was sanctioned for Meerut to train 50 convicts as Amber Charkha instructors.

Social Welfare

Enforcement of two Acts, the Uttar Pradesh Women and Children Institutions (Control) Act and the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act and the setting up of one more State Work House for beggars at Varanasi were the main achievements, during the period in the sphere of the State Social Welfare.

The district shelter-cum-reception centres, 21 in number, and five States Homes were originally established under a scheme of Moral Hygiene and After-Care Service for men and women discharged from jails or rescued from moral danger.

The Varanasi Beggar Work House is now full to capacity and so is the Hardwar Beggar Work House established earlier.

The continuing schemes that made satisfactory progress were the women welfare scheme, rescue operation for protecting the minor girls from the clutches of traffickers, education-cum-training institutions for physically handicapped and the Nagar Kalyan Samitis which enlist the co-operation of urban people for tackling collectively the various social problems at the mohalla level.

Roads

Before independence there were only 9,387 miles of roads in Uttar Pradesh. The target of the Second Plan was additional 1,773 miles of metalled and 328 miles of unmetalled roads. During the first two years of the Second Plan, 1032 miles of metalled roads and 121 miles of unmetalled roads were constructed. The target of 1958-59 was 400 miles of metalled and 1000 miles of unmetalled roads. Till December, 1958, nearly 218

miles of metalled roads had been constructed and the total miles of the roads came to 12,684.

Bridges

Uttar Pradesh has a network of rivers, both big and small, flowing all over its length and breadth. Roads are useful only if the river crossings are bridged. It is proposed to construct 222 bridges both major and minor. Till December, 1958 construction of 44 bridges was completed—21 bridges in the first two years of the Plan and 23 in 1958-59.

The major bridges under construction are: over the Ramganga on Bareilly-Mathura Road, over the Ganga at Garhmukteshwar and over the Sarju at Ayodhya on the Lucknow-Gorakhpur National Highway. Construction of a bridge over Rapti at Birdghat and another bridge over Yamuna at Mathura are expected to start soon.

Road Transport

The operation of road transport services in Uttar Pradesh was undertaken in 1947 to provide comfortable, cheap and efficient means of transport and help in the economic development of the State.

The Second Five-Year Plan provides for the expansion of Roadways services to 464 additional miles of roads in Uttar Pradesh with a capital expenditure of Rs. 85.5 lakhs.

During the first and second year of the Second Plan Roadways services were extended to 316.7 and 397.1 additional miles of roads, respectively. On March 31, 1959 a fleet of 2439 buses was operating on 550 routes covering 604,17,416.6 miles.

The Roadways have a network of workshops spread over throughout the State.

A liberal policy was followed in the issue of road permits to private operators. The fleet of motor vehicles in the private sector towards the end of September, 1958 consisted of 3,166 stage carriages, 7,501 public carriers, 1,476 private carriers and 399 contract carriages including taxis.

Financial Position

The balances at the credit of the various reserve funds at the end of 1957-58 were 116 lakhs in the U.P. Road Fund, 49 lakhs in the Hospital Fund, 102 lakhs in the Famine Relief Fund, 1,144 lakhs in the Revenue Reserve Fund, 9 lakhs in the Sugar Research and Labour Housing Fund, 2,607 lakhs in Zamindari Abolition Fund, 59 lakhs in the Depreciation Reserve Fund—Irrigation, 170 lakhs in the Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Bus Services, 392 lakhs in the Depreciation Reserve Fund—Electricity, 19 lakhs in the Depreciation Reserve Fund—Cement Factory. Some of these are invested in Government of India Securities. The total balance in these Reserve Funds amounts to 4,743 lakhs.

On March 31, 1958 the debt of Uttar Pradesh Government amounted to 18,821 lakhs consisting 12,863 lakhs taken from that Government for development purposes and 681 lakhs for relief and rehabilitation schemes plus 4,029 lakhs representing the amount of public loans floated by this Government from time to time plus 151 lakhs as Uttar Pradesh Encumbered

The revenue receipts and expenditure and the surpluses for the last fourteen years are as follows :

(*Figures in lakhs of rupees*)

		Revenue receipts	Revenue expenditure	Surplus(*)
1944-45	..	2,747	2,330	*417
1945-46	..	2,995	2,551	*444
1946-47	..	3,265	3,061	*204
1947-48	..	3,876	3,771	*105
1948-49	..	4,920	4,729	*191
1949-50	..	5,626	5,626	—
1950-51	..	5,189	5,184	*5
1951-52	..	5,556	5,550	*6
1952-53	..	6,483	6,483	—
1953-54	..	7,564	7,281	*283
1954-55	..	7,819	7,713	*106
1955-56	..	8,553	8,423	*130
1956-57	..	8,996	8,984	*12
1957-58	..	10,171	9,751	*420

Estates Act Bonds, 73 lakhs from the Reserve Bank of India and 19 lakhs from the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board for expansion of Co-operative Institutions and Marketing Societies. Apart from this, the State Government have also issued Zamindari Abolition Compensation Bonds of the face value of Rs. 4,539 lakhs and Rehabilitation Grant Bonds of the value of Rs. 452 lakhs, the liability on account of which will be met, by annual instalments, from the extra revenue from Zamindari Abolition over a period of 40 years and 25 years respectively. Sinking Funds have been constituted for all the public loans and the balances at the credit of those funds are invested in Government of India Securities.

Against the outstanding debt of 18,821 lakhs there were assets in the form of the Ganga, Yamuna and Sarda Canals, various other small canals, and the State Tube-wells and Hydro-Electric Grid, Electric Supply Undertakings, Cement Factory and Government Bus Services, in which about

16,374 lakhs have been invested. Another asset is the balance due to Uttar Pradesh Government, on account of loans and advances amounting to Rs. 4,016 lakhs. Besides these, there are a large number of buildings and roads for which no separate capital accounts are maintained.

Local Self-Government

A new leaf in the history of Local Self-Government in Uttar Pradesh was turned when the Antarim Zila Parishads were constituted in 1957, after abolishing the district boards which had outlived their utility. A comprehensive Zila Parishad Bill has now been drafted for introduction in the State legislature.

During the year under review, the U.P. Nagar Mahapalikas Bill was passed by the State legislature and placed on the statute book. This Act is proposed to be enforced initially in the five towns of Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Agra and Lucknow, which have no municipal boards functioning since long and are under official administrators. Government have decided to hold Corporation elections in these five towns in next October or November.

Model bye-laws for the abolition of rickshaw-pulling in the State within a specified period and to regulate the conditions of rickshaw-pulling during the period were framed. These bye-laws have been circulated to the Municipalities for adoption.

Uttar Pradesh has 72,409 Gaon Panchayats and 8,585 Nyaya Panchayats. Efforts were made to activate the Panchayats by augmenting their resources and entrusting them with greater responsibility. Having been convinced of the effectiveness of the Nyaya Panchayats, Government extended their civil jurisdiction from cases up to Rs. 100 to those up to Rs. 500.

Water Supply and Sanitation

Under the rural water supply and sanitation scheme, work to the extent of Rs. 10.80 lakhs was done during 1958-59 against a subsidy of Rs. 10.00 lakhs received from the Government of India. A sum of Rs. 65 lakhs received from the Government of India under the urban water supply and drainage scheme in 1958-59, was distributed among 39 municipal boards for the execution of their approved water supply and drainage schemes. Work on these Schemes also was taken up during the year.

Housing

Under the subsidized industrial housing scheme all the 13,926 quarters have been completed in three phases, 6,692 quarters out of 6,764 have been completed, 48 reached roof-level and 25 plinth-level in fourth phase and 282 quarters reached plinth-level, 12 roof-level and 16 completed in the fifth phase.

Under the low-income group housing scheme, the allocation of the Second Plan is Rs. 462.55 lakhs. Out of this amount Rs. 3,11,86,886 have been spent so far (upto March, 1959). The progress achieved is given below:

	<i>Completed</i>	<i>Roof level</i>	<i>Plinth level</i>
(a) Construction of houses	4,550	483	321
(b) Land development 423.65 acres of land has since been developed.			

Under the slum clearance scheme, Rs. 196 lakhs have been allocated by the Centre during the Second Five-Year Plan period. Under this scheme, some of the worst slum areas of the KAVAL towns will be removed by building healthy houses at slum sites.

Under the village housing projects scheme, physical engineering survey in 143 villages has been completed so far and plans for 105 villages have been prepared.

<i>Governor :</i>	Shri V.V. Giri
<i>Ministers</i>	<i>Portfolios</i>
1. Dr. Sampurnanand <i>Chief Minister</i>	.. General Administration, Planning, Industries and Labour.
2. Shri Hukum Singh Visen	.. Health, Relief and Rehabilitation, Justice and Revenue.
3. Shri Girdhari Lal	.. Public Works, Irrigation and Power.
4. Shri Syed Ali Zaheer	.. Finance and Forests.
5. Shri Kamalapati Tripathi	.. Home, Education, Information and Harijan Welfare.
6. Shri Vichitra Narain Sharma	.. Local Self-Government.
7. Shri Mohan Lal Gautam	.. Co-operation and Agriculture.
<i>Ministers of State</i>	
1. Shri Sita Ram	.. Excise and Transport
2. Shri Jagmohan Singh Negi	.. Food and Civil Supplies
3. Shri Lakshmi Raman Acharya	.. Social Security and Social Welfare
<i>Deputy Ministers</i>	
1. Shri Sultan Alam Khan	.. Planning
2. Shri Baldev Singh Arya	.. Health, Relief and Rehabilitation
3. Shri Ram Swaroop Yadhav	.. Local Self-Government
4. Shri H. N. Bahuguna	.. Labour, Heavy and Small-Scale Industry
5. Shri Mahabir Singh	.. Public Works

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Manufactured to BS 2791 : 1956 for aluminium conductors and BS 1557 : 1954 for polythene insulation and PVC-sheathing.

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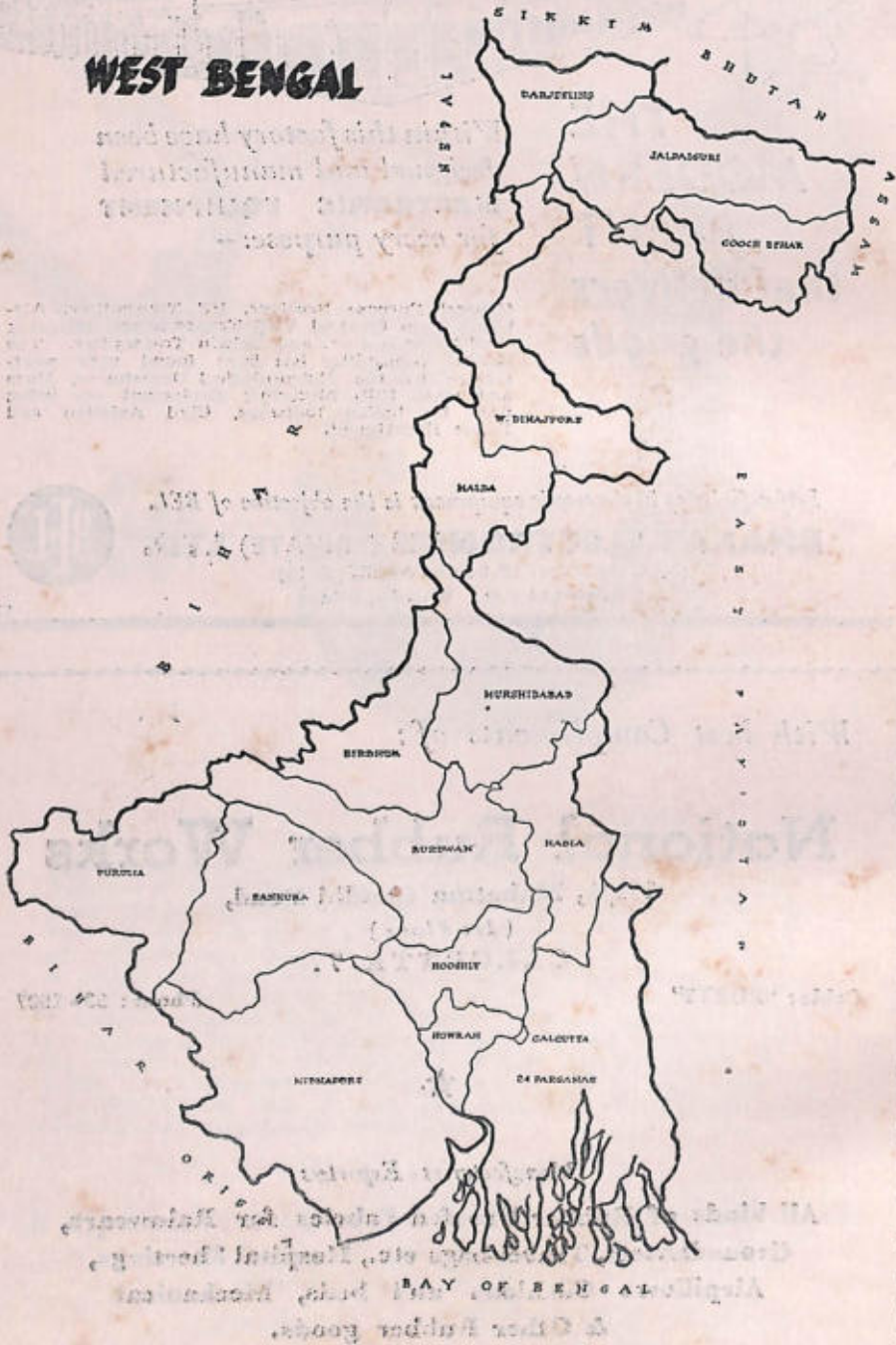
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WEST BENGAL



CHAPTER XXXVII

WEST BENGAL

Area: 33,927 sq. miles.

Population: 2,63,02,386.

Main Language: Bengali.

AMONG the States of the Indian Union, West Bengal is faced with some of the most acute problems, not the least significant among them being the one relating to the refugees. Apart from the consequences of Partition which made the State smaller and its population denser, calling for the most statesmanlike tackling of the many difficulties flowing out of this situation, the food problem has been the acutest. The failures of crops, the growing demand of an increasing population for the daily needs, the problem of unemployment—have all contributed to make the task of the Government more difficult than even otherwise it was. But the Government—with the aid of the Central Government, has almost successfully tackled the problem of refugee rehabilitation. The new projects of irrigation, minor and major, have enabled more land to come under cultivation. In the field of agriculture, improved seeds, irrigation schemes, training centres, etc. have contributed to increased yields. In other spheres like animal husbandry, co-operation, education and other administrative matters, progress has been recorded, enabling the common man to raise his standards of living and thus helping the gradual process of evolving a Socialist pattern of society.

Financial Position

The Budget Estimates of West Bengal for 1959-60 reveal a revenue deficit of Rs. 3.63 crores, the revenue receipts and expenditure being estimated at Rs. 79.04 crores and Rs. 82.67 crores respectively. There is a surplus of Rs. 4.10 crores outside the revenue account, bringing the overall surplus to Rs. 0.47 crores.

Development Schemes

Irrigation and Waterways: Projects for flood control and irrigation and for the removal of drainage congestion were mainly undertaken by the Irrigation and Waterways Department, during 1958-59.

Damodar Valley Corporation: The work undertaken by the D.V.C. Project in West Bengal on the Barrage and Irrigation Project proceeded according to Schedule during 1958. Additional irrigation potential for the Plan period under the D.V.C. Project is eight lakh acres. The D.V.C. authorities programmed to irrigate 3.01 lakh acres of new areas. According to the tentative assessment made by Government, about 4.040 lakh acres were actually irrigated with D.V.C. water during 1958.

Mayurakshi Reservoir Project: Under this project some adjustment and rectification works were executed during the period under review. The revised estimates of irrigation potential under this project is 4.50 lakh

acres (kharif) against the original estimate of six lakh acres. A total area of 13.62 lakh acres was actually irrigated under this project, which means about 1.38 lakh acres of new area have so far been brought under irrigation. With some additional distributaries which are proposed to be constructed during 1959-60 and 1960-61, the total irrigable command of the Mayurakshi Reservoir Project is likely to go up to 5.25 lakh acres. A sum of Rs. 75 lakhs approximately was spent on this project during 1958-59.

Sonarpeer-Arapanch-Malta Drainage Scheme: This project in the District of 24-Parganas will benefit 23,040 acres of ill-drained and waterlogged areas from the next *Kharif* season. A sum of Rs. 7.30 lakhs was spent on this project during 1958-59.

Another project, named *Bagjola-Gheeni-Jatragachi Drainage Project*, in the District of 24-Parganas, was completed in 1958 and benefited 25,600 acres of ill-drained and waterlogged areas. A sum of Rs. 6.58 lakhs was spent on this project during 1958-59.

The Plan allocation for the *Kangsabati Reservoir Project* in the district of Bankura, is Rs. 475 lakhs as against the total estimated expenditure of Rs. 25 crores. The total expenditure on this project up to the end of 1958-59 was about Rs. 201 lakhs including Rs. 73.80 lakhs spent during 1958-59. The construction of the Silabati Barrage was almost completed by the end of 1958-59.

Amta Basin Drainage Scheme: Work on this scheme, in the district of Howrah, estimated to cost Rs. 23.30 lakhs was taken up during the last quarter of 1958-59. This scheme will benefit about 21,450 acres of ill-drained and waterlogged areas.

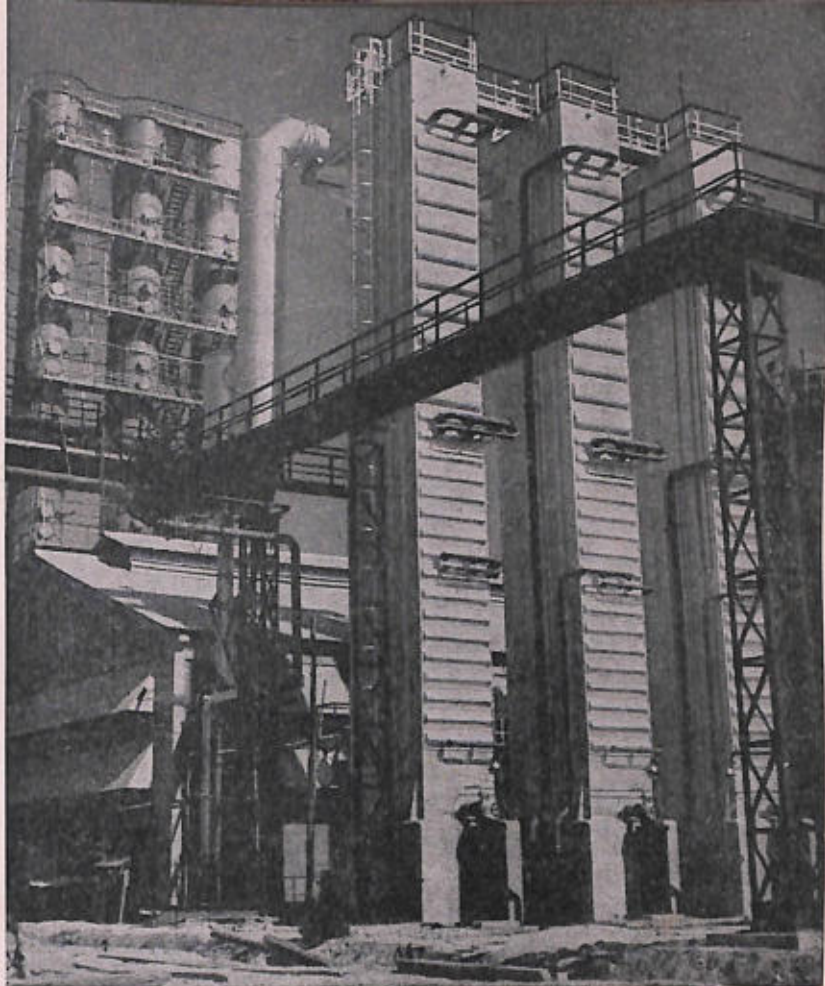
Calcutta Corporation Outfall System: The work of remodelling the Calcutta Corporation's outfall system from Bantala to Kulti was taken up by the State Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 106 lakhs towards the last quarter of 1957-58. During 1958-59, a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs approximately was spent on this scheme.

Minor Irrigation And Drainage Schemes: The total amount for minor irrigation and drainage schemes of the Irrigation and Waterways Department of the State Government in the agricultural sector of the State Plan is Rs. 76 lakhs, out of which expenditure during the first 3 years up to the end of 1958-59 was Rs. 29 lakhs, leaving a balance of Rs. 46.00 lakhs for the next two years. Altogether 33 schemes estimated to cost Rs. 57.37 lakhs have already been taken up. The schemes already completed benefit about 45,000 acres of land.

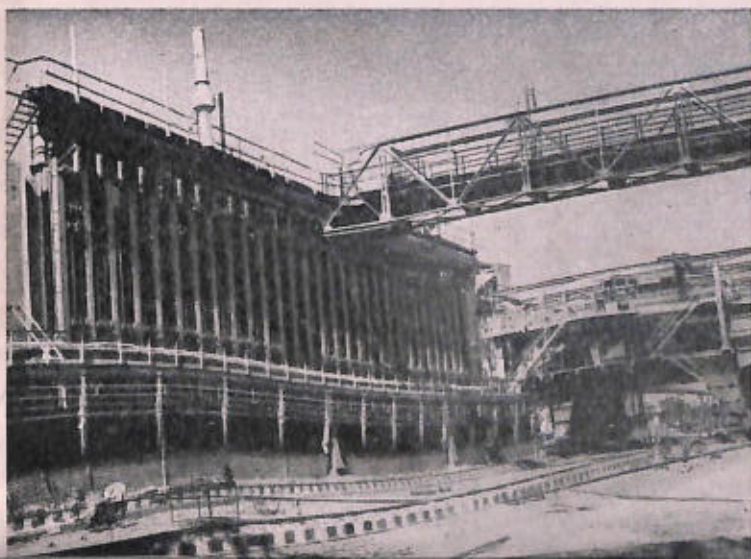
Flood Control

The flood control schemes of the State Government are entirely financed on long-term Central loans. Plan allocation for flood control works of the State, as revised by the Government of India, is Rs. 193 lakhs. The expenditure during 1958-59 amounted to Rs. 44 lakhs approximately. Of the 17 new short-term flood protection schemes in the northern districts of West Bengal, taken up in early 1958, 13 schemes were completed before the flood season of that year. About 100 square miles would be benefited by

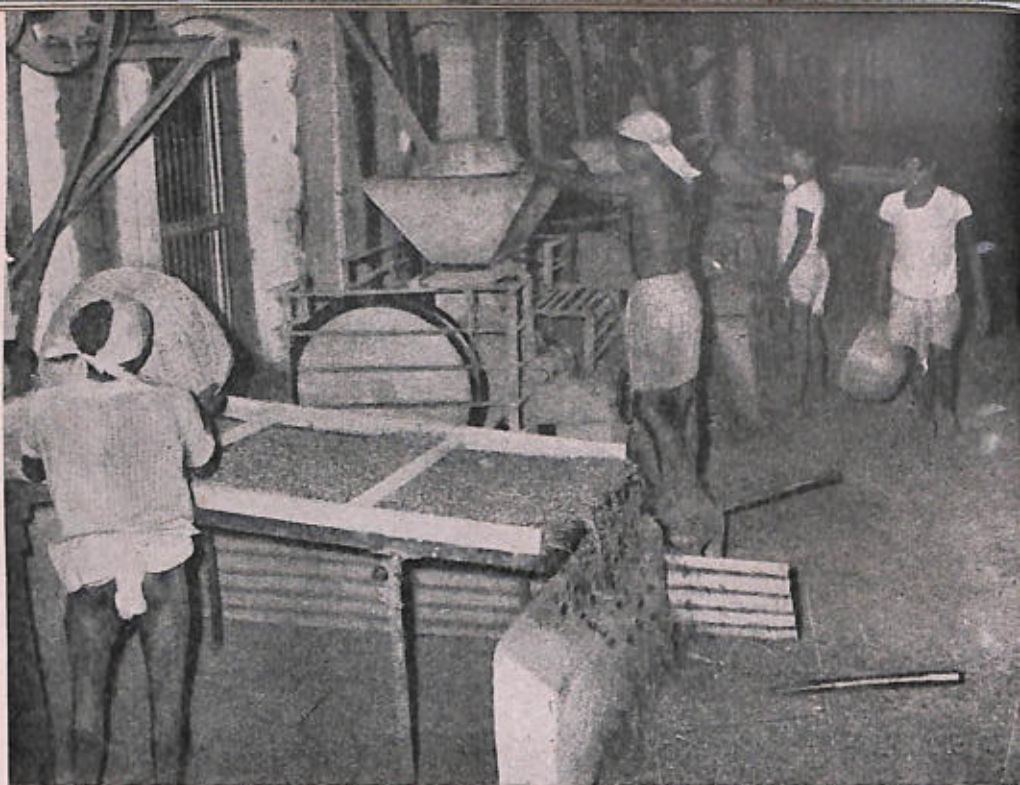
*Durgapur Coke Oven—
A view of the Gas
Coolers and Scrubblers*



9000

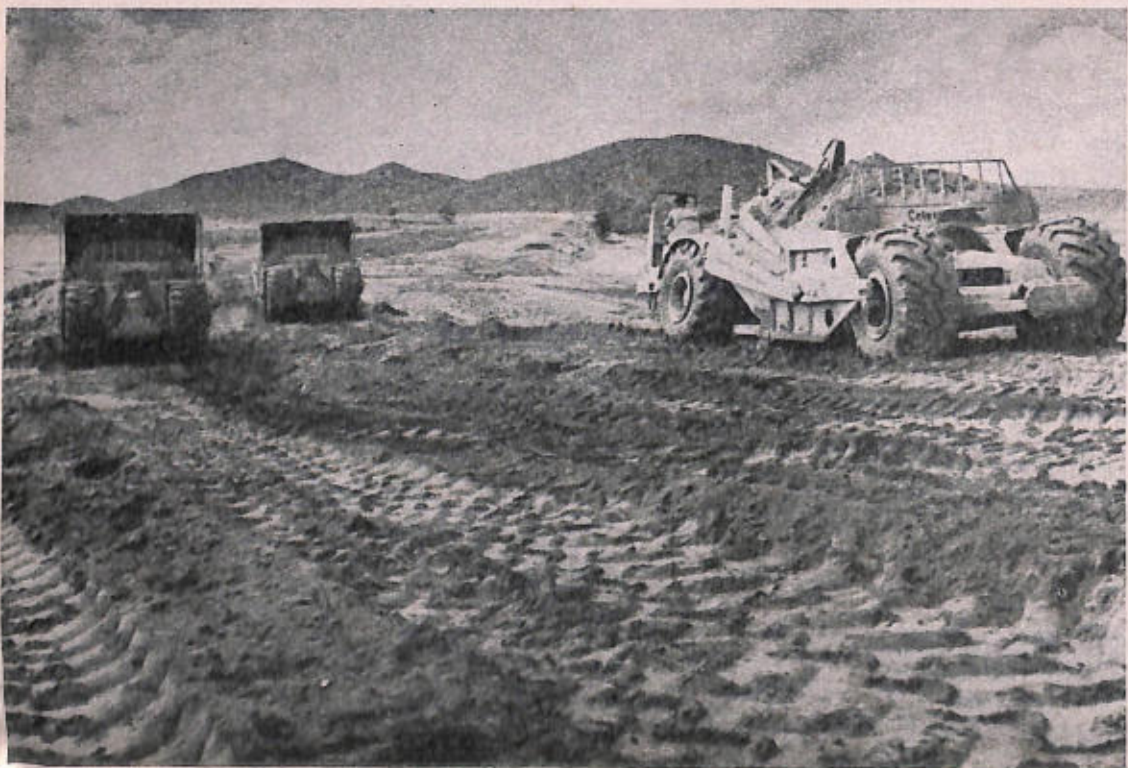


*A view of the Coke-Oven
Batteries of the Durgapur
Coke-Oven Project*



Lac Industry in West Bengal—Interior view of the factory

Work in progress at Kangsabati Dam site



these schemes. The State Government have recently decided to undertake, at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.10 lakhs, for the repair of embankments in the district of Midnapore, which were damaged by the floods of September, 1958.

Labour

Unemployment is one of the baffling problems facing the country today.

In West Bengal, in 1958, workers' increased reliance on machinery made the unemployment problem more acute. About two million man-days were lost due to stoppages, four cases alone accounting for more than 50% of the total loss. During 1958, there were 242 cases of stoppages of work as against 227 in the previous year.

The man-days lost in Jute Industry accounted for only 7.19% of the total man-days lost during 1958.

A Committee was set up by the State Government to collect relevant data, for setting up a wage board for Jute Industry. Another Committee was also set up to deal with the women workers of the mill.

The cotton industry in West Bengal provides employment to about 45,000 workers. The Second Omnibus Tribunal which was appointed for Cotton Industry awarded an increase of Rs. 10.52 in the minimum wages of an unskilled workman.

In 280 tea estates of the State about 2,25,000 workers are employed per day. A rapid improvement is also noticed in the Industrial relations in the tea industry in 1958 over previous years.

For the convenience of conciliation, West Bengal has been divided into eight conciliation regions, each in charge of an Assistant Labour Commissioner assisted by a Labour Officer.

The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 which was in operation from 1924, has greatly benefited the workers and also increased the activities of the office of the Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation, for the whole of West Bengal.

During 1958, the Employment Exchanges in West Bengal played an important role for solving the unemployment problem of the State. During 1958, it received 26,145 vacancy notices and provided jobs to 17,755. Six New Employment Exchanges to deal with the rush were started at North Calcutta, South Calcutta, Kalyani, Purulia, Durgapur and Siliguri. Two more Exchanges were expected to be started during 1959.

For the benefit of the workers, 30 Labour Welfare Centres in different districts of West Bengal are run by the Government of West Bengal.

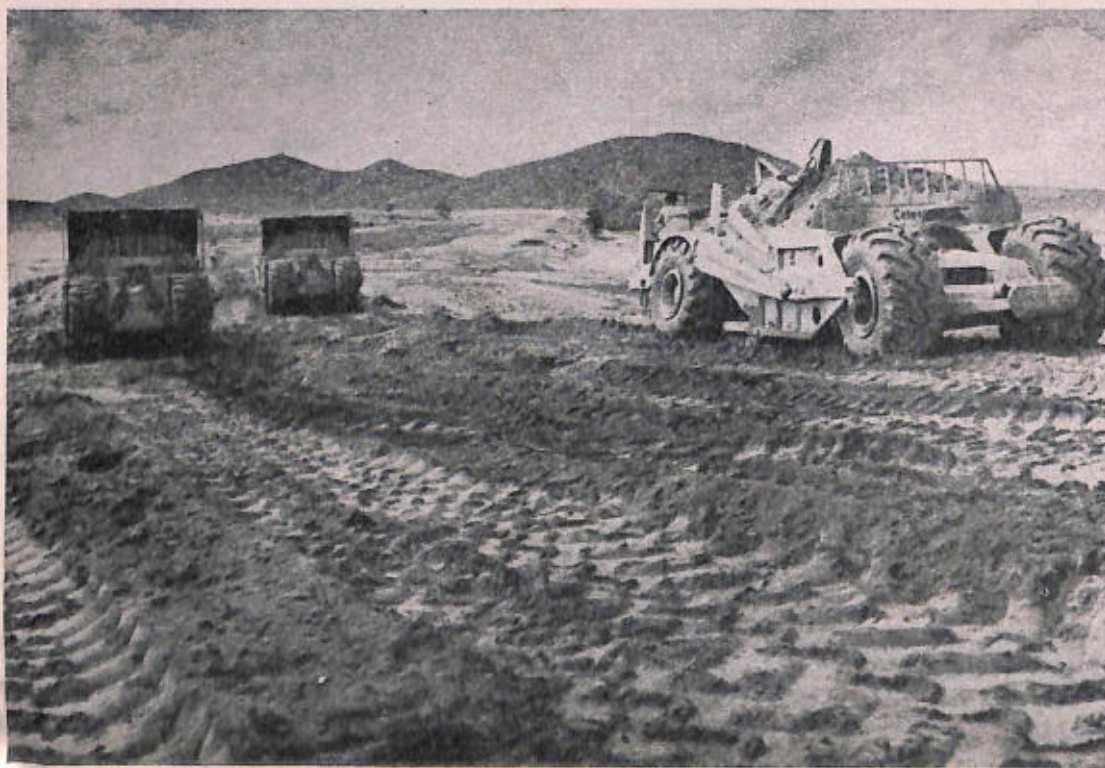
Relief Operations

West Bengal rural economy was hard hit during 1958-59 by several factors viz (a) shortfall in production of the main *aman* crop owing to inadequate rainfall during the previous year ; (b) continuance of drought during the agricultural season ; (c) floods and cyclone in different districts and (d) the steady rise in prices of food grains and other essential commodities.



Lac Industry in West Bengal—Interior view of the factory

Work in progress at Kangsabati Dam site



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To help the affected population several relief works as construction and repair of old and new roads, tanks, canals, paddy husking, khadi production, jute spinning etc. has to be started by the Government of the State to provide employment to the agricultural population.

Of the processing societies, paddy husking, oil crushing, gur making, fruit canning and preservation societies are important.

The Primary Dairy and Milk Societies increased to 192 at the end of the review period as against 174 of the previous year.

The Housing and Colonisation Societies advanced Rs. 4.74 lakhs as loans to their members.

So far as the Second Five-Year Plan is concerned, the Co-operation Department have 8 separate but related schemes. So far as the supply of long-term credit is concerned, there was a scheme to set up one Central Land Mortgage Bank and Five Primary Land Mortgage Banks to cover the districts during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

Fortyfive Farming Societies were organised during 1958-59 and loans and grants amounting to Rs. 1.08 lakh were paid to these societies. The State Plan for Co-operative development during the Second Five-Year Plan period provides also for organisation of large-sized Agricultural Marketing Societies.

Food Situation

Due to unfavourable weather conditions in the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 the growth of *aman* rice in West Bengal has been below normal. The deficit in respect of cereals rose from 3 lakh tons in 1957 to 7.6 lakh tons in 1958 and is likely to be 9.2 lakh tons in 1958.

The estimated gross production of cereals in West Bengal during 1959 is expected to be 41.8 lakh tons. The consumption requirement of an estimated population of 300 lakhs will be 46.8 lakh tons at 3.25 maunds per head a year. The deficit in 1959 will thus be 9.2 lakh tons.

The West Bengal Rice and Paddy Price Control Order was promulgated from January 1, 1959, to fix the prices of rice and paddy much below the level of market prices current towards the end of December, 1958.

Though the rice crop in the State has been a partial failure, the State, in order to cope with the situation, adopted various anti-hoarding measures from the very beginning of the year and fixed the prices at reasonable levels through the West Bengal Rice and Paddy Price Control Order, 1959.

Supply Position

Prime steel allotments to West Bengal increased in 1958-59 over previous year by 40%.

The cement position in the State has improved considerably and the distribution of cement against permits was discontinued from August, 1958.

So far as the fuel was concerned, there was some increase of West Bengal's coke/coal quotas in 1958-59 but the supply of kerosene was very inadequate in 1958, but the position improved in 1959.

Milk Supply in Calcutta: The progress made in the implementation

of the Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme has continued to be satisfactory. The Work of the Central Dairy in Calcutta has also progressed according to schedule.

Out of many milk colonies that are operating in Calcutta, Haringhata Milk Colony requires special mention.

Legislative Measures: There were 22 enactments which were hitherto passed or assented to during the year 1958-59.

Besides, the Durgapur Bill, 1958 was passed by both Houses of the Legislature and is now awaiting assent of the President.

Jail Reforms: In addition to the two Welfare Officers attached to the Presidency Jail and Alipore Central Jail respectively, the Government sanctioned two additional posts of welfare officers, one in the Dum Dum Central Jail and the other a female Welfare Officer in charge of female prisoners.

The Government sanctioned introduction of outdoor games in all Central and District Jails for the recreation of the prisoners. A blanket factory was installed in the Dum Dum Central Jail during 1958-59.

Prohibition

In pursuance of the policy of gradual prohibition, consumption of opium has been gradually restricted in West Bengal.

The West Bengal Opium (restriction) Rules, 1952 have been amended with effect from April 1, 1959, that no excise opium will be issued for oral consumption except on production of medical certificate.

Local Self-Government and Panchayats

The Calcutta Slum Clearance and Rehabilitation of Slum Dwellers Act, 1958, came into force from March 1, 1959. The object of the Act is the clearance as well as the improvement of the slum areas.

During the early part of 1958-59, 60 Anchal Panchayats and 342 Gram Panchayats were established in selected areas of West Bengal.

The State Government further introduced six months' training course for candidates selected for appointment by Government as Secretaries of Panchayats. This training is aimed at equipping the secretaries of Anchal Panchayats as executive officers for running the Panchayat administration efficiently.

The State Government have decided to sanction an annual grant of about Rs. 3,000 to each Anchal Panchayat for its work.

Tribal Welfare

The Tribal Welfare Department is responsible for the execution of schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes. The expenditure incurred on these schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan is shared between the State and the Centre on an equal basis.

During 1958-59, a total expenditure of Rs. 25.14 lakh under the Second Five-Year Plan was incurred.

Road Development

About 1,200 miles of State Roads and 100 miles of National Highways were completed in the first three years of the Second Five-Year Plan

period, besides other constructions in West Bengal. A sum of about Rs. 4 crores was spent during the period under review on all road works.

Nearly Rs. 450 lakhs is being spent each year on new construction and improvement of roads of various categories, including National Highways.

Electrification

The Directorate of Electricity controls and issues licenses to private electric supply undertakings in the State. Voltage of transmission lines has now increased upto 1,32,000 volts.

The Directorate of Electricity has been instrumental in the realization of Government revenue on electricity duty to the extent of Rs. 3 crores per year.

The electrical laboratory attached to the Directorate of Electricity has all-India importance. A branch of this laboratory known as "Certifying Laboratory" was organised to assist the Indian Standards Institutions, in the work of testing meters and instruments manufactured in India.

Education

Basic Education: Considerable attention was paid to basic education. 47 Pre-Basic Schools and 1,284 Junior Basic Schools were sanctioned.

Besides this, 4 Senior Basic Training Colleges for men were started, 691 primary schools were started in the unschooled villages at a cost of Rs. 1,48,343.

Fortyfive Senior (Basic) Schools were sanctioned during the period, bringing the total number to 104.

Secondary Education: Great progress was recorded in the field of Secondary Education. During the year 116 Higher Secondary Schools were upgraded.

Girls' Education: Free education to girls of the age group 11-14 in rural areas at the estimated cost of Rs. 2 lakhs, was introduced.

College Education: The State Government sanctioned Rs. 7.97 lakhs for new Degree Colleges started in Hooghly, Howrah and Nadia.

Technical Education: The existing engineering institutions for Diploma Courses in West Bengal increased from 920 in 1949 to 6,840 in the period under review. The total expenditure on the entire scheme was Rs. 47,59,200. The Government further granted Rs. 5,02,335 for 6 Junior Technical Schools.

Nine Social Education-cum-Library Buildings in the districts of Burdwan and Birbhum were constructed under the Government-aid programme.

In 1958-59, various clubs, sports associations and schools and colleges received financial assistance from the Government.

In order to provide better facilities for higher education in the State, two new Universities were started, one at Burdwan and the other at Kalyan-Haringhata area.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons

During the period under review, by the introduction of migration

certificates, there was a marked fall in the influx of refugees from East Pakistan. Only 3,929 migrants, entered West Bengal during 1958-59. The Government was maintaining 169 Camps and Houses for the displaced persons ; 20,773 persons from camps were resettled in rehabilitation sites, within West Bengal and 4,544 persons were sent to other States for rehabilitation. The Government spent Rs. 25 per capita per month for the maintenance of the Camps and Homes.

The Government have established 1,280 free primary schools providing education to 1,90,000 lakh students in addition to 175 schools run in Camps. The total cost incurred for rehabilitation grants for education and training of refugee students in schools, colleges and other institutions was Rs. 1.69 lakhs.

Cottage and Small-Scale Industries

West Bengal has made notable progress in the cottage and small-scale industries development. Of all the Cottage Industries, Handloom Industry requires special mention. The Government of India sanctioned Rs. 21,36,036 as loans and Rs. 25,27,240 as grants during the first 2 years of the Second Five-Year Plan period for this industry alone. Three central depots were started in the previous year under the West Bengal Weavers' Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd.

The State Government, at the instance of the All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission, have taken up a programme for manufacture of 10,000 Ambar Charkhas during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

In the field of small-scale industries for the development of ceramic industries a scheme for the production of china and fine earthenware has been implemented at the Bengal Ceramic Institution, Calcutta. Other important schemes executed by this institution are toy-making and artistic pottery making.

The State Government sponsored the conversion of Malda Silpa Bidyapith into a training-cum-production centre.

Transport and Communications

The scheme of the State Transport Service in Calcutta is a continuation of the scheme undertaken in the First Five-Year Plan for nationalization of bus service in Calcutta. According to the programme of nationalisation of bus service, 4 routes were nationalised in 1958-59, as against 13 routes of the previous year. The fleet strength of the State Transport Service at the end of the period under review was 581, as against 565 of the previous year.

In order to meet the shortage of qualified Indian Crew in the Inland Water Transport, a Training Centre was opened in Calcutta. The total expenditure incurred during the period under review was Rs. 1,05,900. The neighbouring States like Bihar, Assam, the Andamans and also the Tea Board are benefitted by this scheme.

Another scheme, known as *Pooling Scheme* was undertaken by the State Government. The object of this scheme is to maintain the State Government launches by carrying out repairs and supplying of stores to these launches.

After partition of Bengal, the State Government felt the need of building another dockyard for repair of Government launches. Accordingly an expenditure of Rs. 1,20,279 was incurred for this establishment during the period under review.

Defence

In the field of Defence, a few training centres of the National Volunteer Force of West Bengal were established at Kalyan, Hatisahar, Cooch Bihar and Kurseong in 1958. About 31,797 boys received training upto March, 1959 in these centres. The trainees are known as "Rakshis" and they assist the police in time of emergency and are also engaged in various types of social work and the checking of smuggling in the border areas.

A few schools and camps—Sainik School, Dehra Dun, Sayyak Seva Camps etc.—were opened for imparting military training to intending candidates.

Welfare of ex-Servicemen and their families also received due attention.

Health

Malaria: Malaria was at one time the greatest scourge in West Bengal. The control programme already in existence has been a phenomenal success. Under the malaria control programme of the State Government, an area of 33,634 Sq. miles were covered and 23 million persons were protected during the year under review. In addition to the Malaria Eradication Programme a Malaria-cum-Filaria Control and Research Centre has started functioning in the Contai Sub-Division of Midnapore district as an experimental measure under the National Filaria Control Programme from 1958-59.

Tuberculosis: Next to Malaria, tuberculosis has been the biggest problem. In 1958, there were 41 TB Chest Clinics in West Bengal. By the end of the Second Plan period, the total number of such clinics will be 68. Government have already issued instructions under which any person suffering from T.B. may obtain facilities for free antibiotic therapy, if indigent, through the agency of local medical practitioners and Government institutions. There is also a proposal for establishment of a T.B. Rehabilitation and After-care Colony during the Second Plan period.

Leprosy: One hundred beds are being added to the State Leprosy Colony at Gouripur, in the district of Bankura having accommodation for 500 leprosy patients. The total number of beds for leprosy patients available in different clinics and the State Leprosy Colony was 2,422 during 1958-59.

Epidemic Diseases: So far as the control of epidemic diseases is concerned, 360 Health Centres functioned in rural areas. It is expected that 90 more such Health Centres will be started during 1959-60.

Measures for improvement of nutritional state of the students by way of distribution of milk, fruits, and vitamin tablets have also been taken.

The Family Planning propaganda started practically from 1955. Fifty centres for this purpose have so far been established and the target figure for the Second Plan period is 102.

About two and half lakhs of factory workers are enjoying the benefits of Employees' State Insurance Scheme.

Under the rural water supply scheme, 2,372 new tubewells were sunk, 749 old ones were resunk and 313 wells constructed during 1958-59.

Land and Land Revenue

Considerable progress has been made so far as the land reforms are concerned and, unlike many other States of India, ceilings on land have already been imposed in West Bengal. To remove some difficulties arising in the working of the West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act, 1953, and for securing better social justice, Government are considering what further steps can be taken for plugging the loop holes in the law and introducing further measures of land reforms. A bill for this purpose was introduced in the budget session of the State Legislature, 1959 and referred to a joint Committee of both the Houses of the State Legislature.

Surplus land above the ceilings are already being taken possession of by Government.

Repair and maintenance of the embankments previously owned by the intermediaries and vested in Government are now being done in a planned manner.

Pending finalisation of compensation assessment rolls, intermediaries are getting *ad-interim* payments.

In order to ensure quick payment of compensation to the intermediaries, the Collectors have been authorised to sanction special payment of compensation up to Rs. 5,000, the Divisional Commissioners upto Rs. 10,000 and the Board of Revenue upto Rs. 20,000 in each case.

Since the undertaking of the Steel Project at Durgapur, in the district of Burdwan, structures had been and were being erected in an unplanned manner in and around the area. Large scale speculation of land was going on there. In order to tackle this problem, the Durgapur (Development and Control of Building Operations) Bill, 1958 was also passed by the State Legislature.

Various representations were made to Government in the later part of 1958 regarding the problem of eviction of *bargadars*.

The Government has, in response, removed such difficulties as were experienced.

Small Irrigation Schemes

At the beginning of 1958-59 a tentative programme for improving 140 derelict irrigation tanks in the eight districts of West Bengal, where the Tank Improvement Act has been enforced, at a cost of Rs. 10.80 lakhs was drawn up.

At the end of 1958-59, as many as 6,018 tanks were completed under the BTI Act since its inception covering a total irrigable area of 2.88 lakh acres.

For these extra benefits about 3,30,000 cultivators have been paying water rates at a rate not exceeding Rs. 3 per acre per annum.

The Bengal Tank Improvement Act has been extended to three other districts—Howrah, Nadia and 24-Parganas—and in the near future, a large

number of tanks of these areas also will be taken up for a reexcavation.

*	*	*
<i>Governor</i>	..	Smt. Padmaja Naidu
<i>Ministers</i>		<i>Portfolios</i>
1. Dr. B.C. Roy	..	Chief Minister and Minister-in-charge of the Home Department (excluding Police and Defence branches), Finance, Development, Co-operation and Cottage and Small-scale Industries Departments.
2. Shri Prafulla Chandra Sen	..	Food, Relief and Supplies and Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation.
3. Shri Ajoy Kumar Mukherjee	..	Irrigation and Waterways.
4. Dr. Rafiuddin Ahmed	..	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Service; Community Development and Extension Service Dept.
5. Shri Harendra Nath Chaudhuri	..	Education.
6. Shri Abdus Sattar	..	Labour.
7. Shri Kalipada Mukherjee	..	Home (Police & Defence)
8. Shri Bhupati Mazumdar	..	Commerce and Industries and Tribal Welfare.
9. Shri Khagendra Nath Das Gupta	..	Works, Buildings & Housing.
10. Shri Iswar Das Jalan	..	Local Self Government, Law and Panchayats.
11. Shri Hem Chandra Naskar	..	Forest and Fisheries.
12. Shri Shyama Prasad Burman	..	Excise.
13. Shri Bimal Chandra Sinha	..	Land & Land Revenue.
14. Shri Tarun Kanti Ghosh	..	Agriculture and Food Production
<i>Ministers of State</i>		
1. Smt. Purabi Mukhopadhyay	..	Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation Department and Home (Jails)
2. Dr. Anath Bandhu Roy	..	Health.
<i>Deputy Ministers</i>		
1. Shri Tenzing Wangdi	..	Tribal Welfare.
2. Shri Narbahadur Gurung	..	Labour.
3. Shri Chittaranjan Roy	..	Co-operation.
4. Shri Smarajit Bandopadhyaya	..	Community Development, Forests.
5. Shrimati Maya Banerjee	..	Refugee Relief & Rehabilitation.
6. Shri Charu Chandra Mahanti	..	Food.
7. Shri Rajanikanta Pramanik	..	Relief & Supplies.
8. Shri Ardhendu Sekhar Naskar	..	Police Br. of Home.
9. Shri Ziaul Haque	..	Health.
10. Syed Kazam Ali Meerza	..	Cottage & Small-scale Industries.
11. Shri Jagannath Kolay	..	Publicity.
12. Shri Sourindra Mohan Misra	..	Education.
13. Shri Ashutosh Ghose	..	Food, Relief and Supplies.
14. Shri Satish Chandra Sinha Roy	..	Transport Branch of Home Dept.



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CHAPTER XXXVIII

UNION TERRITORIES

SINCE the reorganisation of States, as a result partly of recommendations of the States Reorganisation Committee in 1956, the Union Government had taken up the direct administration of the following territories: (1) Andaman and Nicobar islands, (2) Delhi (3) Himachal Pradesh, (4) Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands (5) Manipur and (6) Tripura. In these comparatively backward areas, there has been considerable progress after they came under the Central administration. In the sphere of Education, Agriculture, Co-operation, Community Development, Public Health, Welfare of aboriginal tribes, these States have made notable improvement.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The Central Government is administering these islands through the Chief Commissioner with headquarters at Port Blair. He is assisted by an Advisory Council.

Agriculture: During the year 500 acres of forest land were cleared and out of this 100 acres were brought under coconut cultivation. A nursery for supply of seedlings has been established. Demonstration plantations have been established in Car Nicobar and improved seeds, manures and fertilisers are supplied to agriculturists. Agricultural implements also are being supplied to peasants.

Forests:—Government export of timber to foreign countries was confined to meet last commitments.

Co-operation:—A Cooperative credit society has started functioning at Port Blair with a share capital of Rs. 20,000 of which half has been contributed by the Government as loan.

Fisheries:—An office has been set up for the fisheries department. Thirteen maunds of common salt have been supplied to fisherman at subsidised rates for development of fisheries. Fishing boats have also been supplied on loan-cum-subsidy basis.

Community Development:—The Community Development Block in Nicobar was inaugurated in November, 1958 and has been functioning.

Roads:—Four miles of road have been completed and another 7 miles will be completed by the end of the year. Another 11 miles of road-laying is also in progress.

Education: Schemes under the Second-Five Year Plan for educational development include: (1) Reorganisation of primary education (2) Extension of Junior Basic Education in rural areas (3) Providing Senior Basic School for Girls, (4) Conversion of Middle Schools into Senior Basic Schools (5) Conversion of Government High School into a Higher Second Multi-purpose School and (6) Grant of stipends for higher education. These

schemes were sanctioned during 1958-59, except the fifth scheme. Special attention has been given to girls education. Most of the schools in the islands are co-educational. An important decision related to exemption of all school-going children from payment of tuition fees upto the Secondary stage. A school for imparting vocational training has been started and functioning. A provision of Rs. 5,80,900 is being made for the year 1959-60 provision for current year being Rs. 5,13,600.

Medical Aid and Public Health: A 50-bed hospital will shortly be constructed in Car Nicobar. A scheme for training *dais* is under progress. During the year a child welfare centre has been established and another is contemplated. Work on water supply improvement in regard to 24 villages in Andaman group islands, is completed.

Aboriginal Tribes: Construction of building work for the Community Welfare Centre under the programme of amelioration of the tribes, has been started. A medical-cum-anthropological unit is being set up.

Publicity: An information centre and a publicity unit are being maintained at Port Blair. A documentary film on life and activities of Nicobarese has been produced.

Delhi

Administrative problems of Delhi are getting more complex and intricate due to fast growing population and the varying needs of the metropolis. The Secretariat was re-organised in December, 1958. The scheme of re-organisation is being extended to the offices of the Heads of Department. All the taxation departments, namely, Sales Tax, Excise, Stamps, Entertainment Tax are being integrated under the Sales Tax Commissioner.

Two advisory bodies namely, the Public Relations Committee and the Industrial Advisory Board were set up under the chairmanship of Shri Gopinath Aman and Dr. Yudhvir Singh respectively to keep a close contact with the public. The Delhi Municipal Corporation began to function from 7th April, 1958.

Law and Order: To ensure security for the Delhi public, several squads have been organised: the Missing Persons Squad, Anti-cheating and Forgery Squad, the Flying Squads, the Explosive Squad etc. Besides these, several Acts were also passed, namely Arms Act, Gambling Act, Excise Act and Opium Act.

Jails: On April, 1958, the Jail was shifted from Mathura Road to its new premises at Tihar. The total number of inmates in the jail is about 1,505. Training in cottage industry and Ambar Charkha for the benefit of the prisoners was introduced.

Revenue Department: This Department functions under the Deputy Commissioner. During 1958, Bhoomidari rights under the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954 were enforced in 180 villages. A sum of Rs. 1,59,000 was disbursed as *taccavi* loan during the year.

Legislation: The following Acts have been enforced in Delhi Territory during the year:

1. The Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act,

1958.

2. The Indian Stamp (Punjab Amendment) Act, 1958. The Delhi Rent Control Bill has been passed by Parliament and two other bills amending the Delhi Land Reforms Act and the the Delhi Panchayat Raj Act have been introduced in the Lok Sabha.

Finance and Taxation: The Central Sales Tax Act was amended to remove the drawbacks of the Act. Steps were also taken for the integration and reorganisation of the Taxation Department.

Agriculture: In the sphere of agriculture, 15 schemes at the cost of Rs. 10.7 lakhs were organised in 1958.

There are about 1,686 co-operative societies of various types in the Union Territory of Delhi, with a membership of 1,20,595 and a working capital of Rs. 585 lakhs. 25 large sized cooperative societies were sponsored by the Rural Credit Survey Report.

Industries: The Department of Industries and Labour is managed by the Industrial Advisory Board and other advisory bodies.

In the field of Khadi Industry, 10 new Ambar Charkha Training and Khadi Production Centres were set up.

A sum of Rs. 16,000 was disbursed by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for reviving village oil industry.

Under the Industrial Housing Scheme about 1,380 quarters were constructed at various places.

Social Services: The main achievement in the sphere of Education under the Second Five-Year Plan was that 16 new Higher Secondary Schools were opened, 14 Middle Schools were raised to Higher Secondary Schools respectively. Another notable improvement in the same sphere is the amalgamation of the Teachers Training Institute for both sexes into a single co-educational institution. At present there are about 1215 schools in the State of various types.

Medical Services: With the establishment of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the Directorate of Health Services was abolished, and the office of the Superintendent of Medical Services was set up. Most of the functions of the former Directorate were transferred to the Corporation.

Under the Second Five-Year Plan, Rs. 47 lakhs have been sanctioned for Maulana Azad Medical College.

Anti-Malaria Campaign, launched by the State, made remarkable progress.

Housing: During 1958, a sum of Rs. 12.15 lakhs has been disbursed and 171 houses have been completed. Further a sum of Rs. 1.17 crores have been provided for the low income groups housing scheme during the Second Five-Year Plan.

Social Welfare: The most important Social Institutions sponsored by the State, during the Year are "After Care Home for Women", "After Care Home for Boys and Girls," "Nari Niketan", "Poor House" and "Children's House."

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes: Under this scheme a sum of Rs. 2,80,000 has been sanctioned for providing house sites to the Harijans. During 1957-58, 348 houses were constructed.

Ex-Criminal Tribes: A total sum of Rs. 5,000 has been recommended by the Harijan Welfare Board for stipends to 160 students of ex-criminal Tribes. A scheme for imparting training in Ambar Charkha to the women Tribes has been finalised by the Board.

Transport Department: The total number of vehicles registered upto December, 1958, was 55,530. Out of these, 23,500 alone ply in Delhi.

Food and Civil Supplies: The Department enforces the cotton control order and looks after the proper distribution of cement, iron and steel, coal and salt. It further fixes the prices of the foodgrains at a reasonable price. Further, to cope with the acute food situation in the State, the Delhi Guest Control Order was enforced.

Directorate of Employment and Training: With a view to solve the problem of the educated unemployed an Unemployment Bureau has been established in the Delhi University in December, 1958. About 50,694 employment seekers were registered in the Employment Exchange in November, 1958 as against 49,103 in April, 1958.

New Delhi Municipal Committee: The notable event during the period, is the appointment of a whole-time President.

Political sufferers: The political sufferers received both cash, and interest free loans from the Government. Refugee political sufferers were given housing site of 100 sq. ft. with Rs. 500 as subsidy for constructing houses.

Himachal Pradesh

Agrarian Reforms: By October, 1958, the work of consolidation of holdings was completed in 208 villages, covering an area of 34,307 acres. But in 1959, under the Second Five-Year Plan the scheme was revised to suit the changing circumstances. The total area to be consolidated under the revised scheme would be 4,57,000 acres at a cost of Rs. 48 lakhs.

Relief Measures: A sum of Rs. 31,000 was granted as gratuitous relief to the flood victims. Further a total sum of Rs. 50,000 was paid as advance to the agriculturists of Mahasu District.

Legislation: A number of Acts were enforced in Himachal Pradesh, namely: The East Punjab General Sales Tax Act, 1948, The Punjab State Aid to Industries Act, 1935, and the Rajasthan Weights and Measures Act, 1957.

Agriculture: During the period remarkable progress is noted in the sphere of Agriculture.

Land for two Potato Development Stations has been acquired at Jogindernagar in Mandi District at Kharapathar in Mahasu District. One Regional Research Station was established at Mashobra for research on important groups of fruits. Further, 74 minor irrigation schemes were in progress during the period under report.

Animal Husbandry: During the year, the number of veterinary hospitals in the territory has increased from 36 to 37. Anti-Rinderpest Campaign

has been completed in Bilaspur District, and is in progress in Mandi District. Three Extension centres for sheep breeding were opened in Chamba and Mahasu Districts.

Forests: Forests form an important asset of the territory. Afforestation and soil conservation work was extended to new areas, and more than 377 acres of land were brought under afforestation.

Power Projects: Fifty-nine towns and villages were electrified, and the work is still under progress during the year.

Industries: One Carpentry-cum-Production centre has been established at Chamba. Three tailoring centres were also established.

Education: During the period under report, a Degree College was opened in Chamba, and the Intermediate College at Bilaspur was upgraded to a Degree College. Ten middle schools have been converted into High Schools and 15 primary schools have been raised to Middle Standard. 40 Junior Basic Primary Schools have been opened.

Public Health: In the interior of the territory, 10 Allopathic Dispensaries are working and 3 X-Ray Plants are being installed in the hospitals.

Water Supply & Sanitation: Up to the end of September, 1958, 13 water supply and drainage schemes were completed.

Housing: By the end of September, 1958, 27 houses had been constructed under the Low Income Group Housing Schemes.

Welfare of Backward Classes: Several schemes were undertaken by the State for the welfare of the Backward Classes. Ten Welfare Extension Centres have been established. An Industrial Training Institute was organised.

State Undertakings: Road Transport in Himachal Pradesh was nationalised in the year 1949, with the object of providing efficient and economical system of transport service to the public. It was enforced in 4 regions, namely Dhali, Mandi, Mohan and Bilaspur. A sum of Rs. 4,13,000 has been spent on the development of the Central Workshop established in Taradevi.

Ten candidates were deputed for training to various forest and soil conservation training institutions outside the territory, and a few more are undergoing training in Lower Forest Subordinate Training School at Solan.

In the field of Medicine, too, facilities in the form of Scholarships and stipends were given to the deserving candidates.

Special emphasis is laid for imparting training in General Nursing and Midwifery etc.

Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands

With the reorganisation of States, the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands were constituted into a Union Territory in November, 1956. An Advisory Council was formed to assist the Administrator. A development plan for the islands was drawn up and approved by the Planning Commission at the cost of 73.85 lakhs. A further provision of Rs. 32,00,000 was made during the year under review.

Medical and Public Health: There are about 7 dispensaries, equipped

with all modern instruments. These cater to the needs of about 23,000 inhabitants in the islands. Two leper colonies were also established.

Education: During the period under report, allround progress was made in the sphere of education. The number of students has increased from 1,600 to 2,600. A number of Primary and Middle Schools were started. Scholarships were awarded to the deserving candidates.

Agriculture: The main agricultural occupation is the coconut cultivation. Coconut nurseries were established and improved seedlings were sold to the islanders at concessional rates.

Cottage Industries: During the year, a remarkable progress has been made in the sphere of industry.

The coir production-cum-training scheme was put under the charge of a coir supervisor. Ten islanders were deputed to mainland for training in hand-loom weaving. Another scheme for making palm gur, was implemented.

Fisheries: A scheme was launched for "Fisheries" Development" during the year with an outlay of Rs. 4.6 lakhs intended for developing the inshore and offshore fishing. Six islanders have been deputed to Beypore Institute, for training in deep sea fishing.

Manipur

The scales of pay of the various categories of Government employees were revised according to the revised scales applicable to Assam Government Employees since, 1956. The Advisory Committee for Manipur met thrice in the year.

Law & Order: During the year, except for slightly increased activities by the Naga hostiles in the border of Naga Hills, the law and order situation remained satisfactory.

Survey & Settlement: A scheme for the survey and settlement of the valley area of Manipur is being implemented with the help of Government of West Bengal.

General Financial Position: The principal sources of income are Land Revenue, stamps, forests, Registration, Taxes on vehicles, duties and taxes.

The estimated receipts for 1958-59 are Rs. 46,21,800. The total expenditure is estimated at Rs. 4,20,17,500 out of which an amount of Rs. 60,19,800 is for the Second Five-Year Plan.

Local Self-Government and Local Bodies: The entire Education Department and Medical Department were put under the charge of the Council. A sum of Rs. 18 lakhs was sanctioned as grant to the council for the year.

Three places in the valley, namely, Oinam, Bishenpur and Moirang were declared as Notified Areas.

Agriculture Production: All-round progress is noted in the sphere of Agriculture, during the year. Nearly 203 acres of land were brought under vegetable cultivation, 1,175 acres under fruit cultivation and 83 acres under paddy cultivation by Japanese method.

Health & Rural Sanitation: Nine drinking water tanks were excavated, 49 old tanks renovated and 23 drinking water wells were

constructed.

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes: A sum of Rs. 15.09 lakhs was sanctioned for the welfare of scheduled tribes.

Under this scheme in the field of education 40 new Hindi schools and 5 community centres were opened. 140 tribal boys and girls were given scholarships upto Higher Secondary education.

A new agricultural farm and a veterinary Dispensary were opened at Jirilam. For the development of Cottage Industry grants were extended by the State.

A sum of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned for the revival of tribal folk songs, art and culture.

State Undertakings: Ten 5-ton trucks were added to the fleet of vehicles for Manipur State Transport which continued to run the Railway out-Agency between Dimapur and Imphal and Dimapur and Kohima.

State Trading Organization purchased rice on behalf of the Government of India.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons: Several schemes were sponsored by the State Government for rehabilitation of the refugees. The most notable schemes are the granting of loans, two schemes for irrigation of land in Sarou and Saitan colonies at an estimated cost of Rs. 70,000, a scheme for drinking water supply to the colonies and the scheme for opening hospitals for the benefit of displaced persons etc.

Community Development: During the period six development blocks, covering 1,037 villages, with a population of 3,53,898 persons were under operation.

Imphal Water Supply Scheme: Imphal Water Supply Scheme was implemented by the Central Public Works Department for the benefit of the Manipur State.

Tripura

General Administration: During the period, the entire administrative set-up was reorganised by the Chief Commissioner, Sri N.M. Patnaik. The Advisory Committee for Tripura met thrice during the year under the chairmanship of the Home Minister. A few economy measures were also implemented in the State resulting in a saving of Rs. 2,40,551 during the current year.

Relief Measures: Relief measures, in the form of agricultural loans, were extended to the flood and cyclone victims. A sum of Rs. 8 lakhs, and later on Rs. 3,71,500 was given as agricultural loan.

Survey and Settlement: Almost $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total area of Tripura (4116 sq. miles) was brought under Survey operations. The total area traversed was 257 sq. miles. Lastly, Cadastral Survey was completed in 26 villages comprising an area of 137 sq. miles.

Financial Position: The total Revenue receipts of Tripura for the year are estimated at Rs. 39 lakhs, the principal source being Land Revenue, State Excise, Stamps, Forests, Registration, Education and Electricity.

The total expenditure is estimated at Rs. 5,23,06,000 as against Rs. 3,83,09 000 in the previous year.

Agricultural Production: During the period under review, 6 Seed Multiplication Farms were established which would yield 1032 maunds of paddy seed and 21 maunds of jute seed annually.

Minor Irrigation Schemes: Out of 8 minor irrigation schemes taken up last year, one was completed benefiting 200 acres of land. Other schemes are nearing completion.

Animal Husbandry: Two Artificial Insemination Centres were started. About 2,662 cattle were artificially inseminated in these centres.

Forest and Soil Conservation: Under the soil conservation scheme 110 acres of old Jhum area were planted. An area of 469 acres of land was afforested.

Fisheries: Long term loans were granted to private fish growers to enable them to develop fish cultivation. In addition to 167·90 acres of Government owned tanks and lakes, another 92 acres of water was proposed to be brought under fish cultivation. During the year, number of fingerlings sold was about 77,000 and the quantity of fish sold was 70 maunds.

Cooperation: During the Second Plan period, the Government contributed Rs. 5,90,700 for co-operative societies for the year. The expenditure incurred upto December, 1958, was Rs. 1,53,660. Ten large-sized co-operative societies, 5 Purchase and Sale Societies and 1 Forest, 4 Labourers Co-operative Societies were organised.

Community Development Programme: The distinction between the Community Development and National Extension Service has been removed due to revision in the programme of Community Development.

Under Community Development Programme, three important roads were metalled and completed. The expenditure incurred on Assam-Agartala Road alone during the year was Rs. 44 lakhs.

Education: Remarkable progress has been made in the sphere of Education. All primary and secondary schools were transferred to the Territorial Council. The State finalised a scheme for giving non-recurring financial aid to non-Government colleges. The total percentage of children receiving primary education in the State is 64·82%. A number of new Primary Schools were converted into Junior Basic Schools.

Health: During the period under review, remarkable progress is made in the sphere of Health. Setting up of a big hospital at Agartala, 20 hospitals in the sub-division, a number of health centres, eradication of malaria, B.C.G. Vaccination etc. were sponsored under health schemes.

Village and Small-scale Industries: During the period, the construction of Industrial Training Institute at Agartala at an estimated cost of Rs. 12 lakhs was started. A sum of Rs. 12 lakhs was sanctioned for giving financial aid to industrial units pursuing various trades in the territory.

Eleven Weavers' Co-operative Societies having 225 looms were given loans amounting to Rs. 47,187 during the year.

Housing: Under the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme a sum of

Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned as loan for construction of houses by the owners. An additional sum of Rs. 71,000 was sanctioned for disbursement under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

Welfare of Backward Classes: A sum of Rs. 20.06 lakhs was sanctioned for the implementation of various schemes sponsored by the Government for the welfare of Backward Classes.

Territorial Council: The total income of the Council was estimated at Rs. 4,08,300 and expenditure Rs. 93,92,000.

Co-operative Movement: Sixty-five co-operative societies were organised during the year raising the total number to 425. The Apex Co-operative Bank disbursed short-term loans amounting to 5 lakhs and medium term loans amounting to Rs. 7,750 to the various co-operative societies.

Rehabilitation Schemes: 29 Schemes were sponsored for the rehabilitation of displaced families at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,16,77,340. 2,314 families were rehabilitated during the year, as against 2,070 families rehabilitated in the previous year. 14 relief camps were organised for the purpose. In order to provide better employment to the displaced persons, 210 schemes for setting up of medium, small and cottage industries were sponsored at an estimated cost of Rs. 63,81,240.



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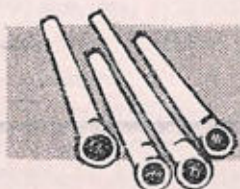
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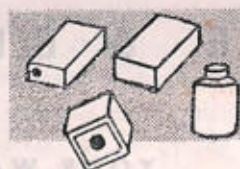
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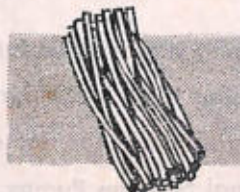
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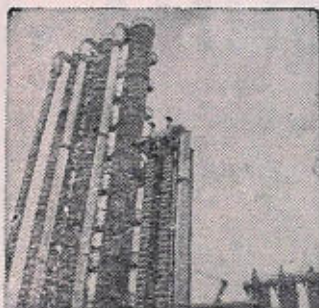
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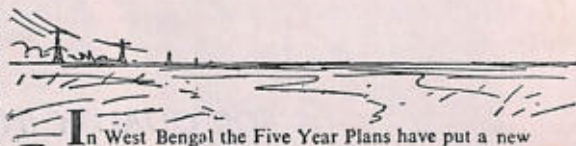
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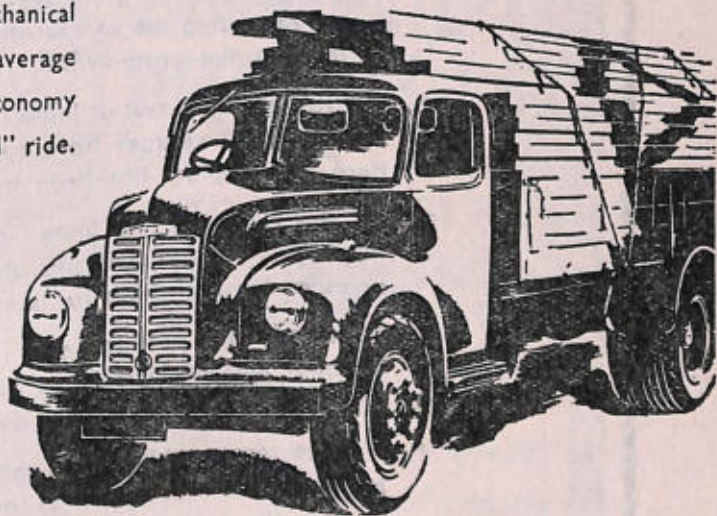
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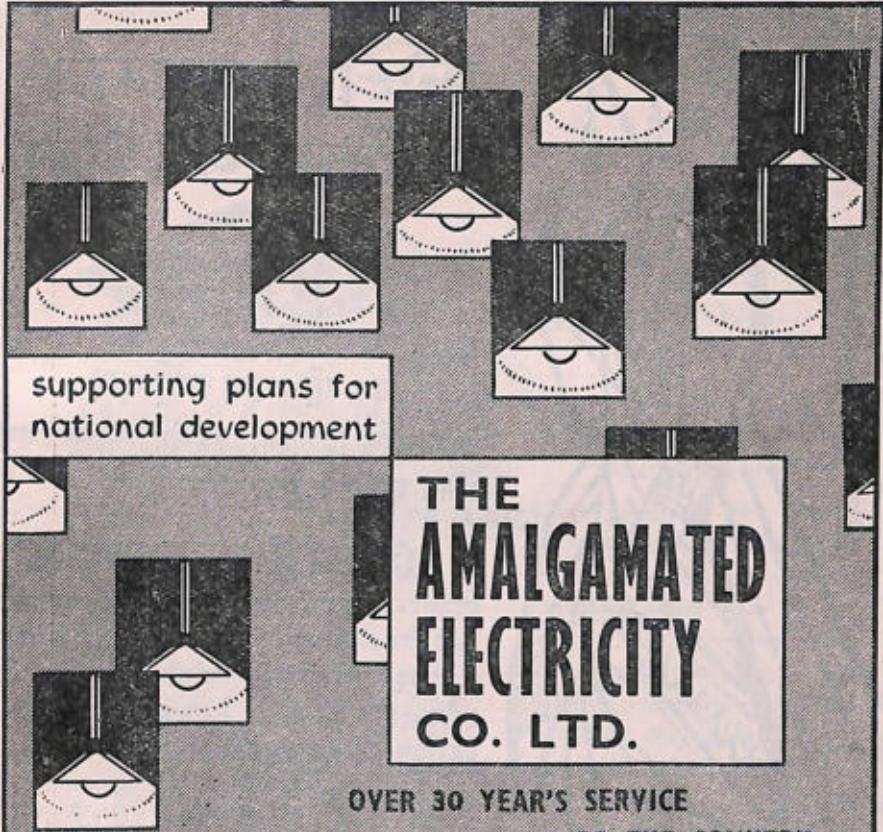
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प्रसारित:- उद्योग विभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश, (हैण्डलूम सेक्शन) कानपुर।

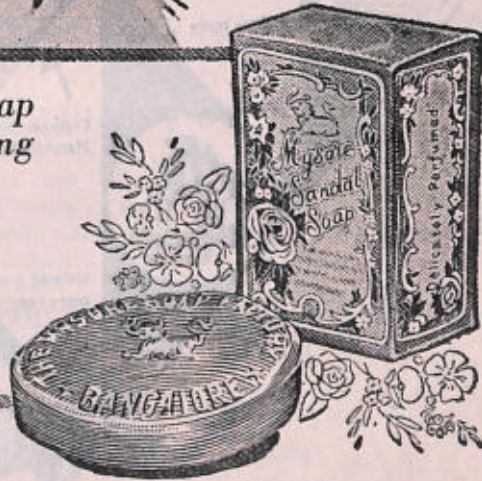


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at $1\frac{1}{2}$ fares for First,
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Minimum distance chargeable

301 miles.

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301 to 500 miles	—	20 days
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Last date for completion of return journey

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Special Conditions

Break of journey

Not allowed on return journey
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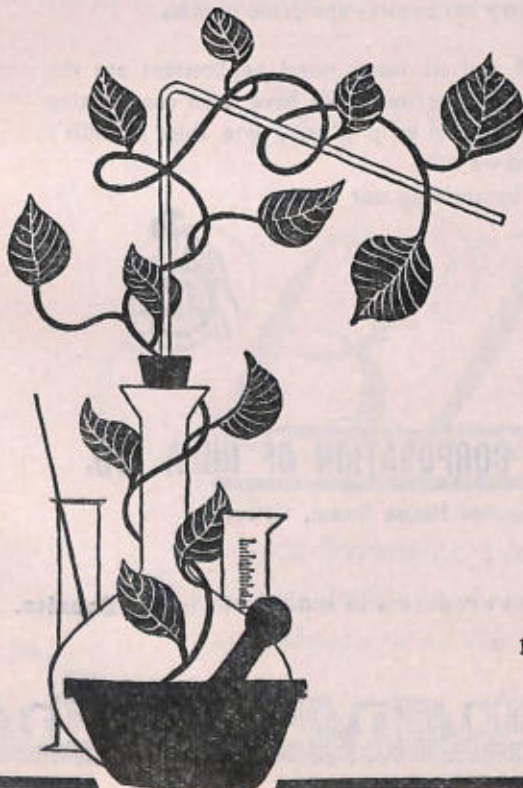
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Land of beautiful lakes, mighty rivers and magnificent temples, such as Srisaillam, Tirupathi, Kalahasti, Bhadrachalam and Lapakshi.

Do not miss to see the country's shipyard at Visakhapatnam, the Machkund Project, the Nagarjunasagar Project, the unique cottage Industries of Nakkapalli, Kondapalli, Warangal, Karimnagar and Nirmal.

Andhra Pradesh forests are a veritable paradise for Shikaris. Games of all kinds, from a snipe to a tiger available in all seasons.

The bracing and salubrious climate of Araku Valley invites you for a brief sojourn.

Hyderabad City, the capital of Andhra Pradesh, 2,000 feet above sea level, has a pleasant climate from October to March. The historic fort of Golkonda, the unique Museum of Salar Jung, the Osmania University Buildings and old palaces, reminiscent of the glory that was Ind, are there for you to see.

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For particulars write to :

Officer-in-Charge,

Tourist Information Bureau, Department of Information
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a birth-right or a challenge?

Freedom came to India as dawn comes to a waking sleeper. The country turned its face to the light and got to work. Much has been done in 12 short years, but much more remains to be done. Self-sufficiency in food, full employment, increased standards of living—these demand dams, fertilizers, factories, raw materials and other items which occupy priorities in our Plans. They mean finance too.

The Life Insurance Corporation is an important source of finance. In 1958, a million rupees a day were made available for investment in public and private sectors. (In 1958 too, LIC's new business figures crossed Rs. 325 crores—an all-time record). Naturally, the greater LIC's business achievements, the more money will there be for financing the country's development.

Freedom is a birth-right—but it is also a challenge. The Life Insurance Corporation is helping to meet this challenge.



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Are You
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THIS WILL INTEREST YOU

To help small scale industries fulfil their role in the country's developing economy, the State Bank, in collaboration with other interested institutions, put into operation in 1956 a Pilot Scheme at a few selected centres to make available to them co-ordinated credit facilities.

The scheme has worked well and the Bank is now in a position to offer, at all its branches, liberalised facilities which were originally made available only at the Pilot centres.

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The man with a Motor Cycle on his mind

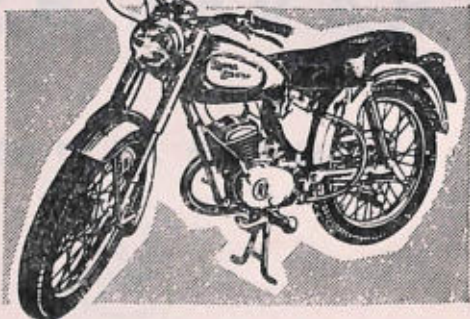
YESTERDAY a young man came to us and said "I want to buy a **Royal Enfield**." He was one of those ambitious, determined young men who cannot do without one.

"But all our production is already booked up" we pleaded. "You'll have to wait for your turn."

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- * Khadi Industry provides employment to millions of partly employed and unemployed villagers.
- * Hand pounding of Paddy Industry gives employment to millions in villages and Hand Pounded Rice builds the body.
- * Palm Gur Industry provides Sweet and wholesome neera and releases additional acreage for food production.
- * Ghani Oil Industry provides pure and nutritious oil to people.
- * Honey builds body and kills fatigue.
- * Cane Gur is cheaper and richer in food value.
- * Wealth from waste is obtained by utilising
 1. Non-edible oils for soap making,
 2. Fibres for rope and mat making,
 3. Rags and husk for production of handmade paper and,
 4. Carcasses for producing hides and bone meal.

Encourage and buy Khadi and Village Industries Products only and thus banish unemployment from our beloved country.

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BUT IN 1958-1959

Madras Government provided employment to 2,13,309 Spinners, 4,372 weavers and 2,247 other artisans & produced 30,60,210 yards of Khadi.

Madras Government KHADI Schemes relieve unemployment in the rural areas and offer a wide range of varieties in Cotton and Silk to suit all tastes, all age groups and all classes.

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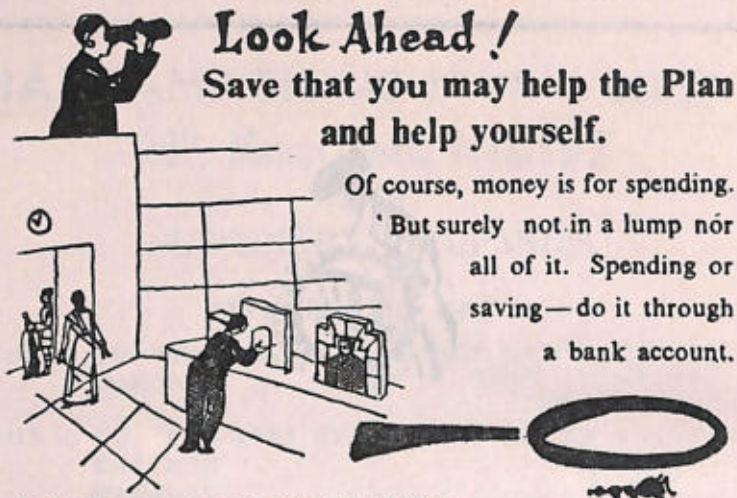
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 Save that you may help the Plan
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Of course, money is for spending.
 ' But surely not in a lump nor
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It helps put money into circulation,
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Yes. But not enough homes
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Think what this means.
Cut off from the world outside.
Every journey a major undertaking.
Isolated from new ideas...
new influences.
Out of touch with progress.
Pleasant enough for a holiday.
But for a *lifetime*?
Miles away from medical aid.
Miles away from school.
Miles away from the nearest market.
Miles away from everywhere.
Millions of people
live like that in India. Today.

*That's why roads must
have topmost priority*

And that's why everything to do
with roads is so important.

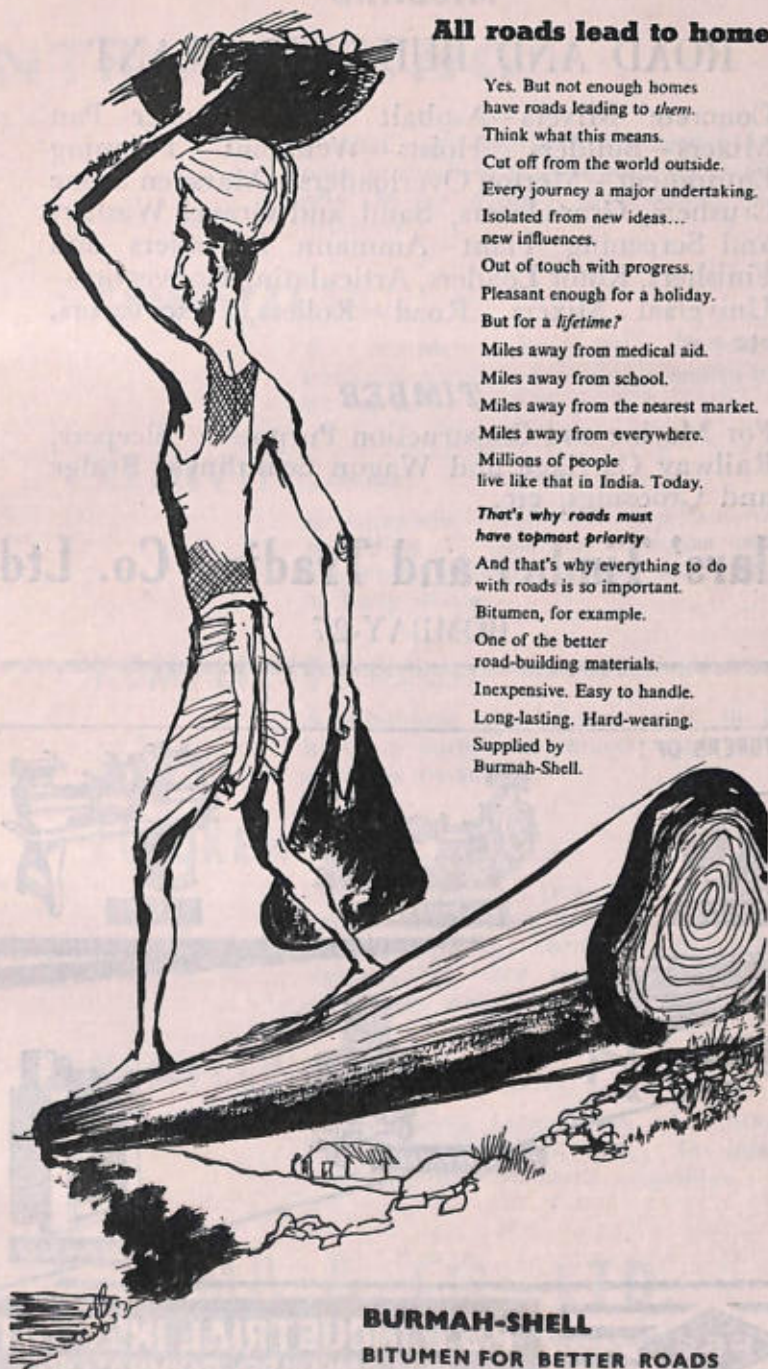
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One of the better
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Inexpensive. Easy to handle.

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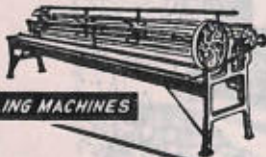
ELEC. MOTORS



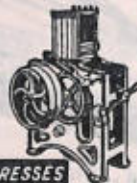
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A complete nutritional supplementation providing 11 essential vitamins and 10 important minerals to meet constant need of body tissues.

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A NEW AGE DAWNS ON ORISSA

Orissa has crossed another milestone of progress in the year 1958-59. A new life has begun in rural areas. The entire State has been delimited into 307 Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks on the basis of the population coverage. 2344 Gram Panchayats are now functioning in the rural areas. Villages have been electrified. Roads have been built and new horizons have been opened. A new urge has gripped the imagination of the people and new achievements are being made as the time goes on. Orissa is working out an allround progress. A new age has dawned on this State.

- * Erection of all the four generating sets for the stage first of the Hirakud Project is now complete in all respects. With the commissioning of the third generator Hirakud Power System is now generating 16,44,700 units of electricity per month. This has heralded the dawn of a new era of improved agriculture and rapid industrialisation of Orissa.
- * The Hirakud Canal System provides irrigation facilities for an area of 156,721 acres of land. With the progress of the Project, this will increase ultimately covering an area of 6,72,000 acres.
- * The one million-ton Steel Plant at Rourkela is under rapid construction and the first blast furnace has gone into production.
- * The Delta Irrigation Scheme designed to provide irrigation facilities for 10.77 lakh acres at an estimated cost of 15.92 crores is under execution.
- * With the availability of hydel power from Hirakud and Duduma, the Ferro Manganese Plants at Joda and Rayagada have already started production.
- * An increase of 38% in food production over that of 1955-56 is being attempted in the Second Plan period.
- * An Agricultural College, a Veterinary College and an Engineering College, besides many other technical institutes, have been established for training technical personnel.
- * With the Jalput Dam Project making rapid progress, the Machkund Hydro-electric scheme will ensure large supplies of cheap power for both domestic and industrial purposes up to Berhampur in Ganjam district.
- * The Paradip port has been opened. This will provide much-needed outlet for export and import.
- * Enormous mineral and forest wealth in the State is yielding to ready exploitation and more is in store for the future.
- * An Industrial Township with well-laid-out roads, drainage and water supply is rapidly growing up at Rourkela.

Orissa thus provides unlimited scope for industrialists and entrepreneurs to play their roles in building

ON THIS DAY . . . WE SALUTE THE ARCHITECTS OF OUR FREEDOM!



On this day, as on all occasions when we remember our country's freedom, our thoughts turn to the illustrious men and women whose vision, faith and courage made our freedom possible. On this day, precious in our nation's history, we rededicate ourselves to the service of our people, happy in the knowledge that wherever people gather in their thousands, our Loudspeakers serve them with reliability, efficiency and economy.

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1954	—	14.58	"
1955	—	15.26	"
1956	—	16.82	"
1957	—	19.19	"
1958	—	21.16	"

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Govind Ballabh Pant :

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The Jammu & Kashmir State like other parts of the country is at present in the thick of the 2nd Plan development activities. The State has registered notable progress in various spheres of its economy.

The following are some of the targets of Development activities during the 2nd Plan period :—

1. Opening of 1500 Basic Activity Schools.
2. Medical College to be established. Preliminary arrangements finalised.
3. Establishment of a Cement Factory capable of producing 60—100 tons per day.
4. Brick and Tile Factory to manufacture 80 lakh bricks and 10 lakh tiles per annum when in full production.
5. Expansion of District and Muffasil Medical Facilities.
6. Establishment of Family Planning Centres.
7. Bed strength of Central hospitals at Srinagar and Jammu to be 600 and 300 respectively.
8. About 47 seed Farms to be established.
9. 5 lakh maunds Fertilizers to be distributed.

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- * 38 Seed Farms set up in the State.
- * 1,86000 maunds of fertilizers distributed.
- * 1,24568 maunds of quantity seeds distributed among cultivators.
- * 12 Fruit Plant Nurseries established.

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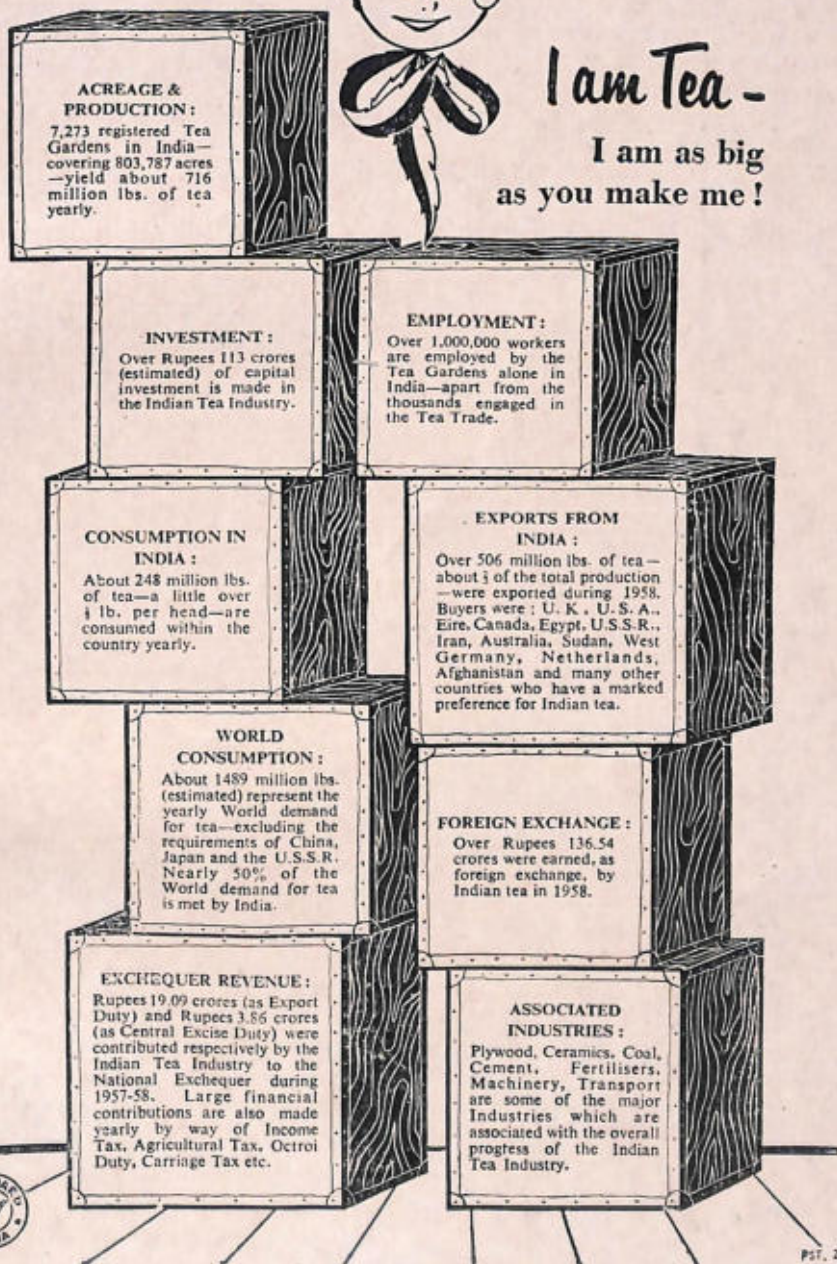
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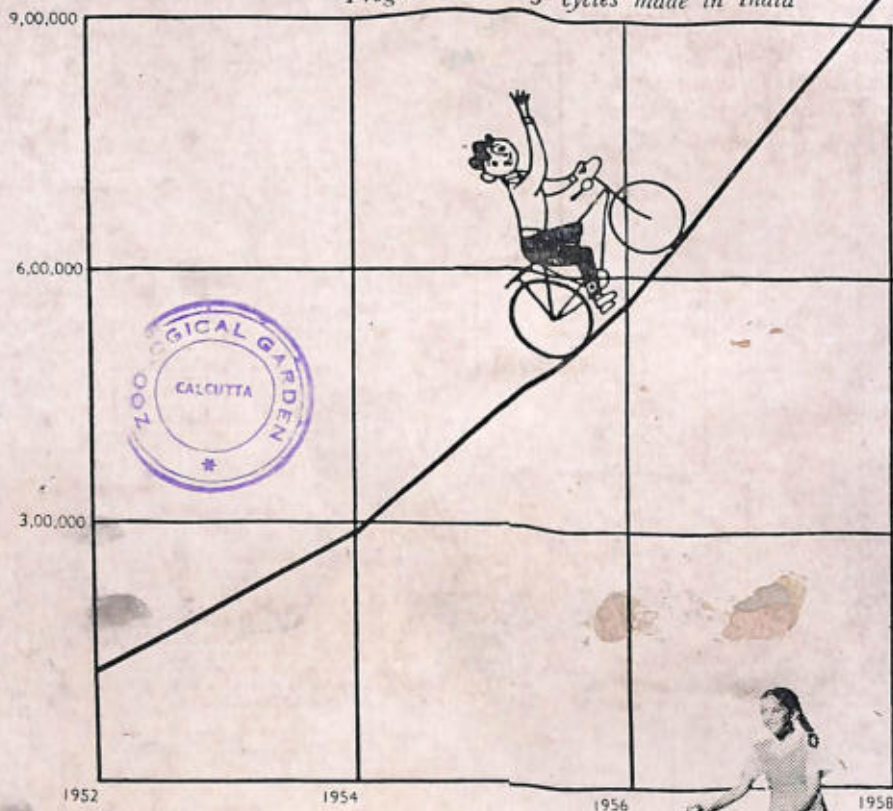
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I am as big
as you make me!



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