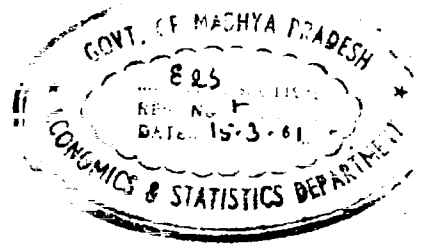
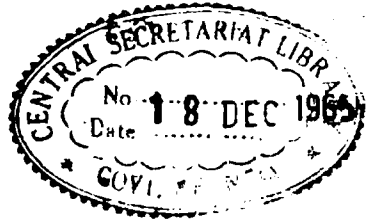


GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH



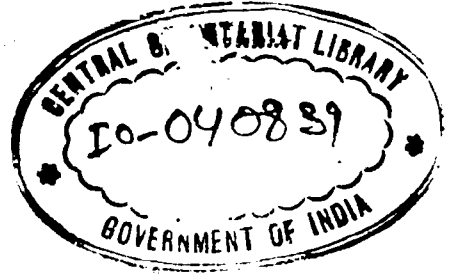
SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN



PROGRESS REPORT 1959-60

DIRECTORATE
OF
ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

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CHAPTER I

Development of the Economy Achievements and Perspective

The Annual Plan Progress Report for the year 1959-60 attempts to analyse and examine the principal achievements in the major sectors of the State economy during the year under review. These achievements are to be judged in the light of the over-all financial and physical targets fixed for each of the sectors of the State economy; the degree of success achieved in the mobilization of the domestic resources for financing the Plan; the extent of peoples participation in the building up of community assets; the net increase in the total and per capita income of the State; the extension of employment opportunities and reduction in economic and social inequalities. These objectives are sought to be achieved through substantial increases in the industrial and agricultural production, extension of social services like education, medical and public health, strengthening and diversification of rural economic structure and building up of such economic and social overheads as would enable the economy to stage a take off from its present stage of under-development and acquire the necessary momentum for a self-generating, self-sustaining and self-accelerating economic growth. The pen-ultimate year of the Second Five Year Plan was, therefore, mainly directed towards speeding up the pace of progress on all fronts and rapid realisation of the financial and physical targets envisaged in the Plan. The intensification of development activities was also accompanied by rapid institutional and structural changes so vitally needed to make the economy more dynamic and progressive. The Annual Plan Progress Report seeks to give a systematic, scientific and objective account of the principal developments in the various sectors of the State economy during the period under review.

The Second Five Year Plan activities received a good momentum with bumper harvest in 1956-57 alongwith substantial gains in industrial production. Adverse weather conditions and partial failures of rainfall in some parts of the State during 1957-58, however, resulted in substantial contraction in the availability of food-grains during 1958-59. Coinciding with this the decline in the domestic production of manufactures and consumer goods consequent to severe restrictions on import of raw-materials and components spurred the prices to new heights with their inevitable projections on the cost of living of the majority of population, cost of production of home-made goods and export trade. In contrast to the above, the year under report witnessed all round economic recovery and progress. Agricultural production, particularly of foodgrains, recorded an increase of about 17% in 1958-59 over 1957-58, while the production of commercial crops has been sufficiently higher than in the preceding year except for raw cotton the production of which slightly declined. The increase in industrial production during the year under review works out to about 6 per cent as against 1.7 per cent in 1958 and 3.5 per cent in 1957. Except for textiles and sugar, increase in industrial production was mostly contributed by iron and steel, cement, coal, jute, matches, salt, soaps and chemicals, automobiles, machine-tools and general engineering industries. Better supply of raw materials, better labour management relations, expansion in productive capacity and easy availability of long and short term credit facilities are some of the factors which have contributed towards rapid industrial advancement. In view of the above encouraging picture, the brief recession in economic activity witnessed during 1958-59 could be said to have passed behind except for the most distressing feature of the rising prices and the cost of living. The general price level has been continuously rising during the four years of the Second Five Year Plan. From 105.2 in 1956-57 to 108.4 in 1957-58, to 112.9 in 1958-59 and 117.1 in 1959-60. Although in between the years the rise of 3 to 5 points could be considered as permissible in these days of large-scale plan investments, the net rise of about 12 points during the four years is certainly causing anxiety since it is directly linked with the cost of living of the population—workers engaged in industry and on huge construction programmes under various plan projects and employees of the Central and State Governments and various commercial organisations. The All India Consumer Price Index has also been keeping close to the general price level and from 107 in 1956-57 advanced to 112 in 1957-58, to 118 in 1958-59 and stood at 121 in March, 1960. Enlarged plan investments and development expenditure, increase in population, inadequate production of various consumer goods, continued stress on export promotion drive have been attributed as important factors responsible for the continued rise in the price levels and cost of living.

But for the operation of the statutory price controls on cement, steel, fuel, power, several basic raw materials and the Central and State Governments Foodgrains Movement Control Orders, State Trading etc., the rise in price level and the cost of living would have been unprecedented.

Among the favourable economic trends in 1959-60 mention must be made of the slight improvement in the *Balance of Payments* position. The adverse trade balance in 1958-59 was Rs. 339 crores (excess of imports of Rs. 1164 crores over exports of Rs. 825 crores) as compared with Rs. 401 crores (excess of imports of Rs. 1318 crores over exports of Rs. 917 crores) in 1957-58. In the first three quarters of 1959-60, imports aggregated Rs. 724 crores and exports Rs. 658 crores, so that the adverse balance of trade was about Rs. 66 crores. A significant feature of the import trade is the sharp increase in imports on Government account which aggregated Rs. 288 crores, Rs. 509 crores and Rs. 528 crores in 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively; it was somewhat less at Rs. 295 crores in the first three quarters of 1959-60. The general upward trend in Government imports reflects to a considerable extent the increasing participation of the State in economic activity.

The successful completion of a number of power and irrigation projects, commissioning of the new three steel plants (Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur), installation of new plant and machinery and additions to the existing installed capacity in various industries, development of inland transport, communications and shipping, opening of new lines of manufacture and improvements in technology and organisation during the year not only strengthened and broad-based the national economy but imparted it a measure of elasticity amenable to diversification and specialisation so necessary for a self-generating and self-accelerating economy.

The economic landscape in the State during the year under review almost conformed more or less to the pattern obtained in the country as a whole. The systematic assessment and objective appraisal of the progress of the plan in the context of the principal developments in the economy is expected to reveal the performance of the plan and the resulting gains to the community. An effort has been made below to outline briefly the principal trends in production, prices, cost of living, employment and general pattern of development during the year under review.

Agricultural and Industrial Production:

By far the most gratifying feature of the economy in 1959-60 is the increase in agricultural production. The All India Index of Agricultural Out-put (1949-50=100) which had declined from 123.6 in 1956-57 to 114.6 in 1957-58 rose to 131.0 in 1958-59. Between 1957-58 and 1958-59 the output of food-grains increased from 62.5 million tons to 73.5 million tons, of jute from 4.1 million bales to 5.2 million bales, of groundnut from 4.4 million tons to 4.8 million tons and of sugarcane (in terms of gur) from 5.9 million tons to 7.2 million tons, though the out-put of cotton was somewhat lower at 4.7 million bales. Industrial production in 1959 (first ten months) too rose by 7.4 per cent as against 3.5 per cent in 1958 and 1.7 per cent in 1957. The increase in production is reflected in National Income (at 1948-49 prices) which aggregated Rs. 11,570 crores in 1958-59 (quick

estimate) as against Rs. 10,830 crores in 1957-58, the corresponding per capita income being Rs. 290.7 and Rs. 275.76. Population continues to increase faster than National Income. Consequently while the total National Income since 1950-51 has increased by about 31 per cent, the per capita income has risen by only 18 percent.

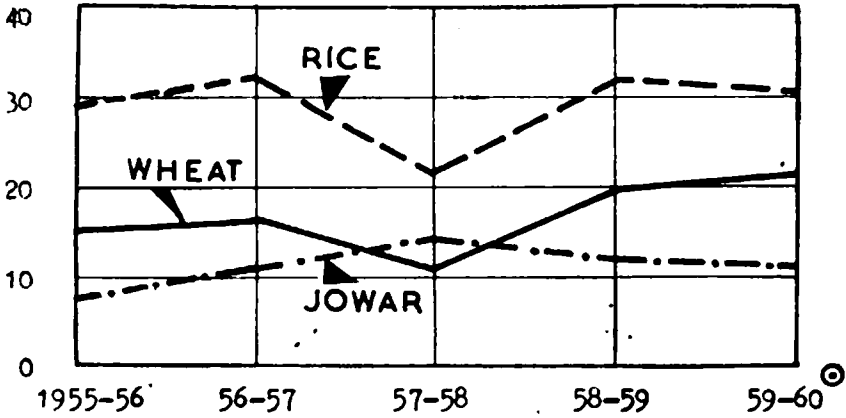
The State Agricultural Production Index (1952-53=100) indicated remarkable recovery from 99.6 in 1957-58 to 138.6 in 1958-59—foodcrops securing the highest increase from 96.8 to 138.8 closely followed by non-foodcrops from 116.6 to 137.4 during the same period. Substantial achievements were also claimed in the industrial and the mining sectors. The Cement Production Index (1950=100) rose from 94.2 in 1958 to 129.9 in 1959. The production of coal increased from 50.51 lakh tons in 1957 to 53.93 lakh tons in 1958 and 55.41 lakh tons in 1959. The total generation of electricity by public utility undertakings in the State increased from 242.942 M. Kwh. in 1958 to 272.717 M. Kwh. by October, 1959. Respective figures for electricity sold also followed suit from 188.788 M. Kwh. to 231.173 M. Kwh. The Cotton Textile Industry strived hard during the year under review to maintain the level of production. Among other industries in the State, sugar, matches, leather manufactures, potteries and ceramics, confectionery and biscuits etc. consolidated the position inspite of erratic trends in production. With the intensification of the export promotion drive, reduction in excise duties on import of spare parts and components, and other fiscal and monetary measures, the industrial activity in the State is bound to accelerate with the rapid development in other parts of the country.

Price Situation:

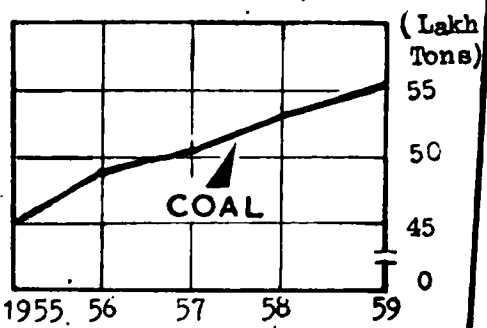
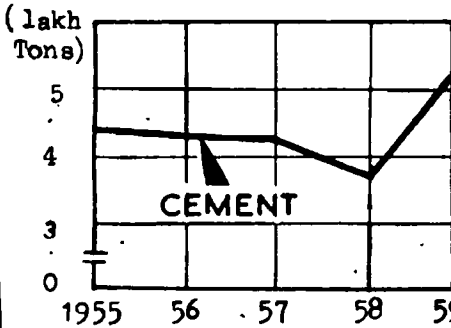
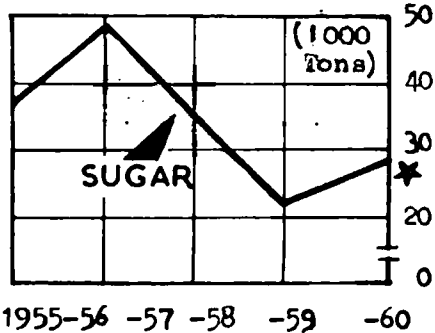
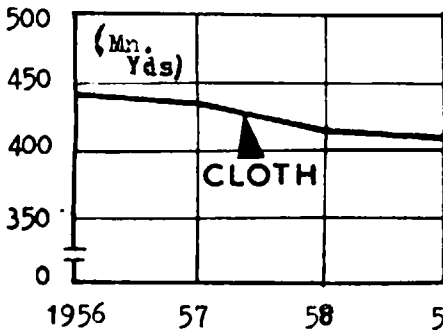
Notwithstanding all efforts to keep price levels within reasonable limit the prices moved upwards during the year under review also. The All India price movements (with which the price fluctuations in this State have been in general sympathy) as indicated by the General Index of Wholesale Prices in India (1952-53=100) recorded a net rise of 4.2 points from 112.9 in 1958-59 to 117.1 in 1959-60. The main pace maker of the general rise of price level has been foodgrains, liquor and tobacco, industrial raw materials and manufactures—recording an increase from 115.2 in 1958-59 to 119.0 in 1959-60; from 95.4 to 99.5; from 115.6 to 123.7 and from 108.4 to 111.6 respectively. The changes in the index for fuel, power, light and lubricants were minuscule from 115.4 in 1958-59 to 116.5 in 1959-60. Compared with the situation last year wherein the major portion of price rise was contributed by foodgrain prices, during the year under review, the rise in the general level of prices was more or less shared between important commodity groups with the result that the general price structure in the country as also in Madhya Pradesh remained much the same. The rise in prices having been distributed over various commodities the consumer had to pay a little more than the previous year for their

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

(LAKH. TONS)



INDUSTRIAL & MINERAL PRODUCTION



© Final Forecast Estimates. ★ Excluding one factory.

necessities and can certainly be termed as a part of sacrifice for resultant future benefits from various development projects.

Cost of Living:

Continued rise in prices of foodgrains, the principal constituent in the family budget significantly affected the cost of living of the people. The All India Consumer Price Index Numbers for the Working Classes (1949-50=100) went up from 105 in 1956 to 111 in 1957 to 116 in 1958 to 121 by March, 1960, claiming a net rise of 16 points over the last four years. The declining trend of net variations from year to year could however, be considered as the only silver-lining to the otherwise grim picture of squeezed existence of the fixed salary earners. Out of the five centres in the State for which the Consumer Price Indices for Working Class are available, the indices for Gwalior and Indore (Base 1951=100) cities during the same period moved from 104 to 109 and from 101 to 103. The indices for Jabalpur, Satna and Bhopal, however, recorded a decline of about a point or two from 109 to 108 (Base 1949=100), from 104 to 93 (Base 1953=100) and from 111 to 110 (Base 1951=100) respectively.

Monthly movement of the indices have been rather erratic followed by a downward trend during the last quarter of the year under review. Even the decline in Jabalpur, Satna and Bhopal series is attributable to the sudden drop in the prices of foodgrains consequent on the firm stand of the State Government against the formation of Madhya Pradesh—Bombay combined food zone, slackening in Government purchases etc. Holding of the price line has now come to be the crux of the problem and has to be tackled by increasing both agricultural and industrial production in the country. Monetary and fiscal measures to curb the unhealthy price trends serve merely as temporary palliatives.

Food Position:

As against the failure of monsoons during 1957-58 and consequent contraction in the availability of food supplies during 1958-59, the record production of foodgrains in 1958-59 enabled the State to turn the corner from scarcity to substantial supplies of foodgrains in the market for the general public. The State Government measures controlling the movement of foodgrains also exercised a healthy influence both on the adequate availability of foodgrains and prices.

By the end of October, 1957, the State Government had purchased 97,000 tons of paddy and 41,000 tons of wheat and the Government of India bought about 4 lakh tons of rice. These purchases went a long way to ensure a firm floor price supporting the market level, ensuring at the same time a fair deal to the producer.

In April, 1959, prices of sugar suddenly increased and sugar altogether disappeared from the market all over the State. The State Government promptly met the situation by passing the Madhya Pradesh Sugar

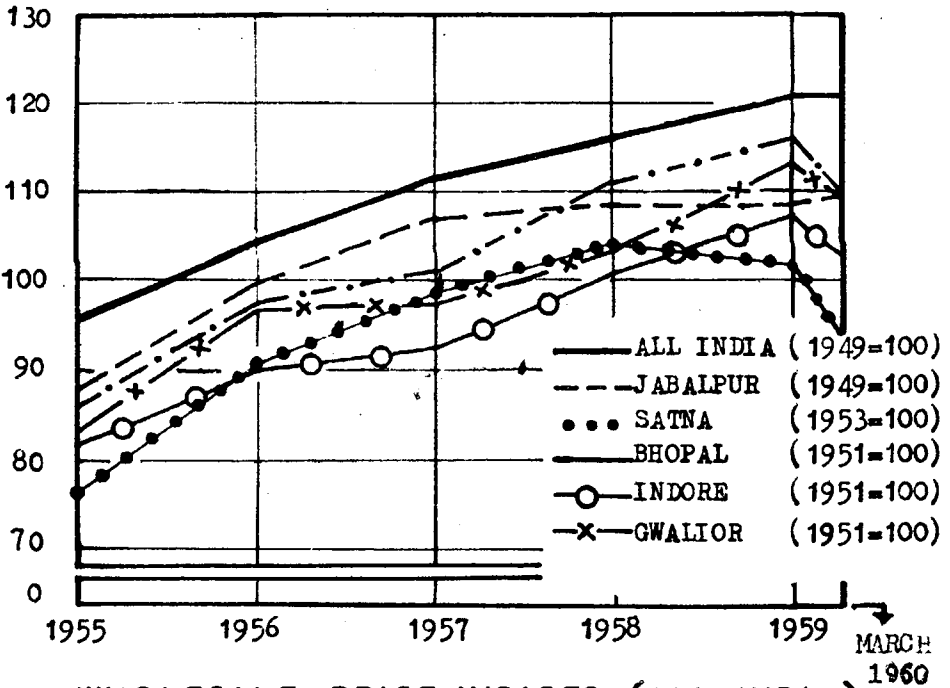
Dealers Licensing Order. Rationing of sugar was immediately introduced in all important cities and towns in the State and arrangements were made with the Government of India for a monthly quota for this State. Since August, 1959, regular quota supplies are being received and distributed through the licenced dealers after fixing the control rate for the sale of sugar. More than 50 per cent of sugar distribution is being done through the agency of co-operative societies with a view to ensure maximum coverage of consumers.

In spite of adverse weather conditions at the sowing period and sometime thereafter in certain parts of the State, according to the available information and crop forecasts condition of foodcrops has been quite encouraging. Consequently arrivals of foodgrains in markets have been satisfactory and public in general are getting foodgrains at reasonable prices. No shortage of foodgrains is likely to be experienced during 1960-61 also. It is expected that this year the State Government would be in a position to place at the disposal of the Central Government and other State Governments sizeable quantities of rice and wheat. To ensure better return to the cultivators, the State Government have already approached the Central Government for increase in the procurement prices of rice and paddy. Efforts are also afoot to encourage the producers to organise co-operative marketing societies in important village centres from where Government would purchase foodgrains directly and save the producers from the traders exploitation and unnecessary expenditure on transport etc.

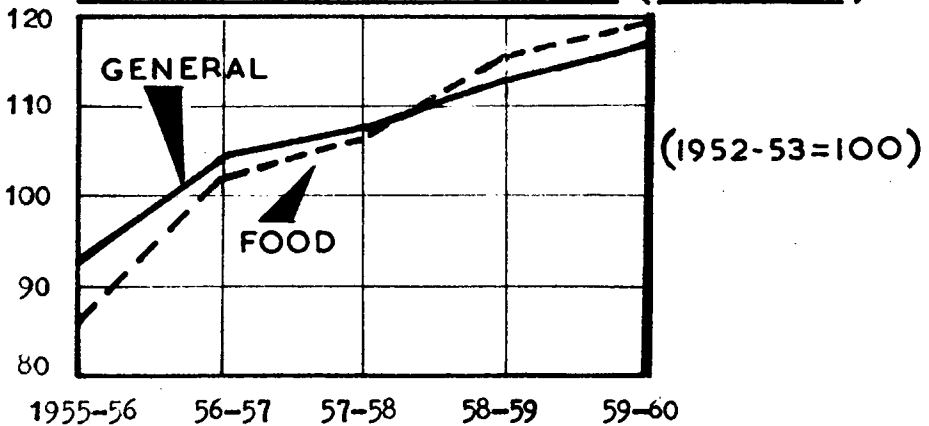
Employment:

With the implementation of the various development plan activities, there has been a sizeable increase in employment in various fields in the State. The first three years of the Second Five Year Plan mostly covered the consolidation of plan activities in the four integrating units. The development work was considerably accelerated during the year under review which also resulted in the creation of enlarged employment opportunities in the State. Not only that local population benefited but these opportunities were also well utilised by people from outside the State particularly in the activities connected with the commissioning of the Bhilai Steel Plant, Chambal and Korba Projects, building up of the Heavy Electricals, the Capital Project at Bhopal, various rail road development schemes and investigation and opening up of mineral areas. It is, however, difficult to have an exact quantitative assessment of the employment generated as a result of the plan schemes. The number of Employment Exchanges operating in the State have been increased from 9 in 1957 to 15 in 1958, to 18 in 1959 and to 25 by March, 1960. The total number of job seekers increased from 64,974 persons in 1957 to 1,15,490 in 1958 to 1,44,876 in 1959 showing a net increase of 29,386 and that of placings affected by these Exchanges from 11,147 in 1958 to 19,244 in 1959, showing a net increase of 8,097. The Employment Exchanges are now being

CONSUMER PRICE INDICES (WORKING CLASS)



WHOLESALE PRICE INDICES (ALL INDIA)



increasingly patronised by the job seekers in securing employment. All the persons listed on the live register are not necessarily unemployed. Some of them get registered for seeking better employment without declaring that they are employed.

In addition to the establishment of employment exchanges the State Government have already set up an Employment Advisory Centre in the Youth Service Exchange Office at Jabalpur. Two more similar advisory centres are proposed to be started at Bhopal and Indore. The psychological tests of educated youngmen seeking employment are taken at these centres. They are advised about the suitability of professional training required by them and are helped in securing suitable jobs in accordance with their ability and tastes.

Taking into consideration the backward state of the socio-economic structure in the State, various economic and political forces at work in the four integrating units and the formidable task of co-ordination and consolidation, shortage of technical personnel and struggle ahead the achievements under various plan programmes during the last four years—including the year under review—although not spectacular, have been quite impressive. The slow and steady building up of the production potential consequent on the completion of important irrigation and power projects; expansion in employment opportunities and significant strides and advances in the fields of education, health and social welfare have all tended to infuse a sense of confidence, hope and promise. The fact that the people in the new State could hold the line despite nature's adversity and unforeseen contingencies during the last four years, indicates inherent vitality of the economy and the readiness of the community to sacrifice and shoulder big responsibilities. The detailed review to follow covering the progress of the various development schemes during the year 1959-60 reveals the extent of the success of the development programme in promoting the economic and social well-being of the people in the State.

CHAPTER III

Physical Resources and the Plan

The political map of India was re-drawn on the 1st November, 1956 on the basis of linguistic and cultural homogeneity, geographical and historical unity, financial viability, requirements of the national development plans and administrative convenience. The new State of Madhya Pradesh comprises of Mahakoshal (17) districts, the whole of Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal, Madhya Bharat excluding the Sunel enclave of Mandsaur district, and the Sironj sub-division of the Kotah district of Rajasthan, extending from Chambal in the North to the Godawari in the South. With an area of 1,71,052 square miles this is the largest State in the country covering 12.79 per cent of the total area of the Indian Union and seventh in order of population with 2,60,71,654 persons covering about 7.3 per cent of the country's population. This State is most centrally located in the heart of the country and girdled by seven States *viz.* Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujraht, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar.

Physical Regions :

The territories of the State lie between latitudes 18°N and $26\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$ and longitudes 74°E and $84\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{E}$, the Tropic of Cancer running parallel to the Narbada. The main physical regions of the State include Gird region in the North, the Malwa plateau in the centre, the Narbada valley, the Satpura range and the Chhattisgarh plains. The Vindhyas and the Satpuras are the two important mountain ranges running West to East through the middle of the State. The Chambal, the Betwa, the Sone, the Narbada, the Tapti, the Mahanadi and Indrawati represent the main river systems in the State.

Rainfall:

Annual rainfall in the State varies from 762 mms. to 1524 mms. in Mahakoshal region, 762 mms. to 1016 mms. in Malwa region, 762 mms. to 8189 mms. in Vindhya Pradesh region and 762 mms. to 1270 mms. in Bhopal region.

Climate:

The climate is dry in the north, cool and breezy in the Malwa plateau and wet and humid in the eastern and southern parts.

Population:

Estimated population of the State according to 1951 Census works out at 261 lakhs *i.e.*, about 7.3 per cent of the country's population. The ratio of females per 1,000 males is about 967. Nearly 78 per cent of the total population derives livelihood from agriculture and allied occupations as against the all India average of 70 per cent. The remaining 22 per cent depend on other non-agricultural sources. Out of this population whose earnings are from non-agricultural sources, nearly 64 per cent population depends on production other than agriculture, commerce and transport, while the remaining 36 per cent population depends upon professions and other services. About 32 per cent of the total population *i.e.*, 83.5 lakh persons belong to the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes, the 1951 Census recording being 48,63,580 persons under the scheduled tribes and 34,90,761 persons as scheduled castes. Thus almost one third of the total State population require special attention for their socio-economic advancement.

Size of the Plan:

The Second Five Year Plan of the new Madhya Pradesh as prepared by the four merged units earlier involves a total financial outlay of Rs. 190.90 crores as below:—

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Rs. in Crores.</i>
Mahakoshal	.. 84.41
Madhya Bharat	.. 67.27
Vindhya Pradesh	.. 24.90
Bhopal	.. 14.32
Total	.. <u>190.90</u>

Out of the total plan, allocation of production sector and social services sector works out to Rs. 138.52 crores and Rs. 52.38 crores respectively. The plan allocation by various heads of development and sectors is as under:—

I.—*Production Sector*

	Plan allocation (lakh Rs.)	Percentage to total plan
1. Agriculture & Community Development	5048.49	26.44
2. Irrigation and Power	6478.72	33.94
3. Industry and Mining	1035.06	5.42
4. Transport and Communications	1290.12	6.76
Total ..	<u>13852.39</u>	<u>72.56</u>

II.—*Social Services Sector*

5. Education	2174.22	11.39
6. Health	1446.11	7.57
7. Housing	450.24	2.36
8. Other Social Services	826.22	4.33
9. Miscellaneous	341.09	1.79
Total ..	<u>5237.88</u>	<u>27.44</u>
Grand Total ..	<u>19090.27</u>	<u>100.00</u>

As will be observed from the plan break-up given above the highest priority has been given to irrigation and power on which hinges the entire development programme both under agriculture and community development and industries and mining.

AGRICULTURE

The excessive dependence on agriculture and other allied occupations is an indicator of the relative economic backwardness of the State. Agriculture is almost wholly dependent on the vagaries of monsoons. Out of the total area of 1,07,589 thousand acres during the year 1956-57 the total area sown was reported as 43,572 thousand acres, the net areas sown being 38,352 thousand acres. Roughly only about one third of the total area in the State had been brought under the plough. The figures relating

to the area and yield of principal agricultural crops during the same year are given below:—

	Area (in '000 acres)	Average yield per acre (lbs.)	Total yield (in '000 tons)
I. Cereals and Pulses:			
Rice	9,491	760	3,138
Jowar	4,337	597	1,117
Bajra	474	471	76
Maize	1,040	395	184
Wheat	7,440	476	1,603
Barley	446	578	135
Gram	3,708	583	965
Tur	920	638	307
II. Oil Seeds:			
Groundnut	669	539	159
Linseed	1,435	170	103
Til	929	188	92
III. Cotton:	2,185	118	653 (Bales)

The comparatively low yields of important crops in the State are mainly attributable to the low percentage of irrigated area to the area sown.

Emphasis on agriculture continues during the Second Plan as well. The implementation of the various plan schemes *viz.* Minor Irrigation, Land Development, Distribution of Manures, Fertilizers and Improved Seeds, Plant Protection Measures and Improved Agricultural Practices involving an outlay of Rs. 1909.59 lakhs are expected to yield an additional food production of about 18.65 lakh tons at the end of the Second Five Year Plan. Taking the level of foodgrains production at 68.75 lakh tons in 1956-57 the total food production by 1960-61 is expected to work out to 87.40 lakh tons.

IRRIGATION

Out of 38,352 thousand acres of net area sown during the year 1956-57, the total irrigated area aggregated 2049 thousand acres or 5.3 percent of the net area sown as against 18 percent for the Indian Union. Such a low percentage of irrigated land is bound to affect the yield averages in the State which are ridiculously low compared to other States. Out of the existing total irrigated area 47 percent is served by canals, 13 percent by tanks, 36 percent by wells and the remaining 4 percent by other sources.

The Minor Irrigation Schemes to be implemented by the Agriculture, and the Public Works Departments at a cost of Rs. 786.35 lakhs are expected to irrigate 7,58,000 acres of additional land.

Besides the Chambal and Tawa multipurpose projects, there are 56 major and medium irrigation projects including 9 scarcity area schemes under the Second Five Year Plan involving an investment of Rs. 1,617.41 lakhs. The major and medium irrigation works are expected to provide an additional irrigation potential of about 65,50,000 acres.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES

(i) *Animal Husbandry, Sheep, Wool and Poultry Development:*

Madhya Pradesh has a livestock population of 305.96 lakhs out of which 225.60 lakhs constitute milch cattle *i.e.*, cows and buffaloes and the remaining include other stock such as bulls, goats, sheep, etc. The yield of milk and milk products is, however, comparatively very low. In order to improve the quality of cattle, schemes relating to improvement of cattle breed and eradication of cattle diseases which cause heavy cattle mortality have been given priority under the Second Five Year Plan programme involving an outlay of Rs. 382.27 lakhs. Among important targets to be achieved by 1961, establishment of 29 artificial insemination centres, 190 Key villages and the setting up of Live stock Research Institute deserve special mention.

(ii) *Dairying and Milk Supply:*

For dairying and milk supply schemes, a provision of Rs. 80.72 lakhs has been made in the Second Five Year Plan. Establishment of the co-operative milk unions at Jabalpur and Bhopal; training of personnel; expansion of existing dairies at Durg, Adhartal, Ratone, Chandkuri, Chhindwara, Bilaspur and Mhow; supply of milch cattle, ghee testing scheme, etc. are some of the important schemes.

(iii) *Fisheries:*

There is vast scope for pisciculture in Madhya Pradesh. A provision of Rs. 24.80 lakhs has been made under the Second Five Year Plan and the development programme envisages the collection and purchase of seeds, stocking in tanks, construction of fish farms, nurseries, grant of loans and subsidies and training of personnel, etc.

FORESTS

(i) *Forests:*

Madhya Pradesh is endowed with rich forests covering an area of about 67,518 square miles (1956-57) which is about 2/5th of the total area of this State and largest area under forests as compared to other States of

the Union. Out of the total forest area, 33,278 square miles were under reserved forests, 18,148 sq. miles under protected forests and 16,072 sq. miles under other categories. During the year total revenue from forests aggregated Rs. 6.14 crores. Amongst forest products timber, firewood, charcoal, katha, bamboo, tendu leaves and lac are most important.

A provision of Rs. 291.24 lakhs has been made in the Second Five Year Plan for the development and exploitation of the forest resources. Training of personnel; survey and demarcation of undemarcated forests; survey of forest resources; raising plantations of economic species; preparation of working plan schemes; construction of roads and buildings; rehabilitation of degraded forests, etc. are some of the important schemes.

(iii) Soil Conservation:

Soil conservation plays a vital role in increasing agricultural production and forest growth. The schemes relating to anti-erosion and soil conservation are being undertaken by the Agriculture Department on cultivable lands and by the Forest Department on lands within the forest areas. A provision of Rs. 217.81 lakhs and Rs. 27.14 lakhs has been made in the Second Five Year Plan of Agriculture and Forest Department respectively. Mass bunding, field embankment, training and research work on soil conservation, reclamation of Chambal ravines in Bhind and Morena districts covers the programme of work by the Agriculture Department. Anti-erosion, soil conservation and afforestation works are being attended to by the Forest Department.

CO-OPERATION

Processing, Marketing and Co-operation:

By the year 1956-57 there were about 20,000 co-operative societies of all types in Madhya Pradesh out of which 17,550 were primary credit societies and about 3,000 non-credit societies including marketing, processing and industrial co-operative societies. The total membership of all the societies aggregated about 7.50 lakhs with a share capital of Rs. 120 lakhs. The movement in the State as a whole has covered about 50 per cent of the villages and 12 percent of the rural population. The Co-operative Movement in Madhya Pradesh could be said to be making good progress and is currently engaged in building up an integrated co-operative structure by co-ordinating credit with marketing, processing and warehousing as recommended by the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee. The integrated scheme of rural credit advocated by the Rural Credit Survey Committee is based on the three fundamental principles of—

- (1) The State partnership at different levels *i.e.*, contributing share capital to Apex, Regional and Primary Co-operative Institutions *viz.*, Credit, Marketing, Processing, Warehousing, etc.;

- (2) Full co-ordination between credit and other economic activities especially marketing and processing; and
- (3) Administration through adequately trained and efficient personnel required to meet the needs of the rural population.

The development schemes of the four integrating units of the State were amalgamated into 13 schemes and a provision of Rs. 378.80 lakhs has been made in the Second Five Year Plan. The important programme of work includes the development of Madhya Pradesh Co-operative Bank, development of Co-operative Central Banks, State Co-operative Marketing Society, State Warehousing Corporation, organisation of large-sized primary credit societies, regional marketing societies, co-operative processing industries, co-operative farming, creation of Relief and Guarantee Fund and Co-operative Development Fund, training of Personnel, etc.

N. E. S. AND COMMUNITY PROJECTS

(i) *C. D. and N. E. S. Programme:*

Madhya Pradesh has been divided into 416 development blocks with an idea to cover the entire State under the 'National Extension Service' by the end of the Second Plan period. It has, however, been recently decided to complete this process by the end of October, 1963. According to the revised programme the State is expected to have 262 blocks covering a population of about 15 millions by March, 1961. A provision of Rs. 1,460.75 lakhs has been made in the Second Five Year Plan for implementing this programme.

(ii) *Village Panchayats:*

The rural development activities through the agency of *Panchayats* were originally provided in the plans of Mahakoshal and Madhya Bharat regions with a plan provision of Rs. 275.37 lakhs. These activities have also been extended to Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal regions. The total amount of Rs. 299.86 lakhs now available for these programmes is expected to cover the requirements of 48,500 villages.

The rural development activities through the agency of *Panchayats* includes the establishment of *Gram Panchayats*, *Nyaya Panchayats* and cover the training of Sarpanchas, construction of *Panchayat Bhawans*, *Magan Chulas*, the establishment of unity and cultural centres, etc.

POWER SCHEMES

Besides the setting up of Thermal power stations, there are a number of suitable sites for the development of hydel power in the State. The Chambal Multipurpose Project in the former Madhya Bharat region and the Tawa Multipurpose Project in Mahakoshal region are amongst the

two important irrigation-cum-power projects partially covered under the Second Five Year Plan.

(i) *Chambal Multipurpose Project:*

The Chambal Valley Development Scheme was started in 1949 and on completion is expected to provide additional yield of 4.75 lakh tons of foodgrains annually by irrigating 14 lakh acres of land in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and generate 2.10 lakh K. W. of power.

According to the revised estimates approved by the Chambal Control Board in February, 1958, the first stage is expected to cost Rs. 6,359.37 lakhs and the revised cost of the works in Madhya Pradesh is expected to be of the order of Rs. 4,191.25 lakhs. Out of the 223 miles length of the Right Main Canal, 149 miles of canal will be in Madhya Pradesh.

(ii) *Tawa Multipurpose Project:*

As against the estimated requirement of Rs. 28.06 crores for the completion of this project a provision of Rs. 3.04 crores exists in the Second Five Year Plan. It is proposed to construct a dam across the Tawa river half a mile down stream of its confluence with the Denwa river about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles upstream of the Central Railway bridge on Itarsi-Jabalpur Section. The total length of the left bank canal will be 90 miles and the right bank canal 33 miles with the distributaries and minors about 7700 miles. The project is estimated to irrigate about 7.50 lakh acres of Kharif, rabi and perennial crops yielding about 2,07,000 tons of additional foodgrains, 40,000 tons of raw sugar and generate 20,000 K.W. power (at 60% load factor).

(iii) *Other Power Projects:*

The total installed capacity of 72 power houses in the State in 1955 aggregated 81,572 K. W. This capacity was raised to 91,955 K. W. in 1958. Almost all major States in India have an installed capacity exceeding 1000 M. K. W. and in matters of installed capacity this State is far behind.

Excluding the multipurpose projects, a provision of Rs. 2,417.87 lakhs has been made in the plan for power development schemes, the important ones being Kobra Thermal Power Station, rural electrification, Birsinghpur Thermal Station, expansion of Chandani and Bhopal Power houses. By the end of the Second Five Year Plan 1.16 lakh K.Ws. of additional installed capacity would have been added, 780 miles of transmission lines above 33 K. V., 2,435 miles of 33 K. V. and below, and 410 towns and villages are expected to be electrified.

INDUSTRIES

(1.) *Large and Medium Scale Industries:*

The important large scale industries in the State include 19 cotton textile mills with 12,520 looms and 4,99,684 spindles, 6 sugar factories

3 paper and straw board factories, 13 potteries, 3 art silk mills, 2 rayon mills, 1 match factory, 1 biscuit factory and 2 cement factories. Besides, the country's only newsprint mill is located at Neapanagar in East Nimnar district of the State. The production of large scale factories during 1956 was reported as under :—

Cloth	45 crore yards
Sugar	49,000 tons
Biscuits	2,000 tons
Cement	4 lakh tons
Newsprint	11,000 tons
Matches	58,000 gross

There were 1,791 registered factories in the State employing on an average 1,55,000 workers daily.

The development programme for the large and medium scale industries in the State envisages an investment of Rs. 129.99 lakhs during the Second Five Year Plan. It is proposed to establish one cotton spinning mill, an oil mill, a solvent extraction plant and power alcohol distillery and undertake expansion of the State owned pottery and leather factory at Gwalior.

(ii) *Village and Small Scale Industries :*

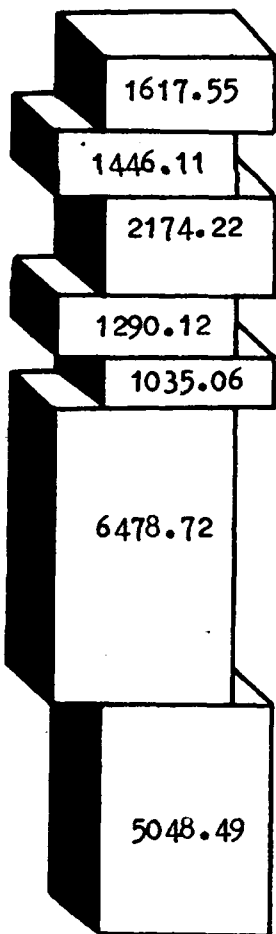
Village and home crafts of this State such as Chanderi and Maheshwari sarees, Dewas leather toys, lacquer and papier mache work, potteries, etc., have been famous throughout the country and abroad also. Ancillary industries such as dyeing and calico printing have also developed with the growth of handloom industry in the various parts of the State. Most of these industries require to be rehabilitated in terms of management, financial assistance, marketing facilities, etc. A provision of Rs. 893.80 lakhs has been made in the Second Five Year Plan for the development of village and small scale industries and establishment of training-cum-production centres in this State. The Small Industries Sector includes a variety of schemes like the development of electric transformers industry, umbrella ribs factory, cycle parts factory, leather toys, tussar silk industry, pottery centres, wood working trades, etc. The Khadi programme includes production of khadi, introduction of 10,000 Ambar Charkhas, establishment of training-cum-production centres in metal industries, hand-made paper, oil, leather, bee keeping, etc. Industrial Estates are also to be established at Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur and Bhopal.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

The State is very rich in mineral resources and known for large and extensive deposits of manganese, iron ore, coal, bauxite, copper, clays, etc.

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

(Rs. IN LAKHS)



HOUSING AND
OTHER SOCIAL SERVICE ETC.

HEALTH

EDUCATION

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS

INDUSTRY & MINING

IRRIGATION & POWER

AGRICULTURE AND
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Production of important minerals in this State during the year 1956 was as under :—

Manganese	4,43,368 tons
Lime Stone	10,27,400 tons
Iron Ore	36,569 tons
Coal	48,40,000 tons
Bauxite	41,000 tons

An amount of Rs. 11.27 lakhs has been provided in the Second Five Year Plan for the reorganisation of the Mining and Geology Department and investigation programme for various minerals in this State.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

This State is very poorly served with road transport facilities. The total road mileage in the State at the end of 1955-56 aggregated 17,518 miles which works out to 0.12 miles of road per sq. mile of the area and one mile of road per 1,587 persons. Under the Second Five Year Plan a provision of Rs. 1,290.12 lakhs has been made for the development of roads and road transport including a provision of Rs. 54.00 lakhs for the construction of village and feeder roads on people's participation basis, Rs. 22.50 lakhs for the expansion of the Madhya Bharat Roadways and Rs. 5.75 lakhs as State's share of expenditure on Tourism Schemes. Total target of mileage in the Second Five Year Plan for all the four units works out to 1,995 miles. Under advice from the Planning Commission, the implementation of the scheme relating to the Madhya Bharat Roadways has been stayed until the formulation of the Road Transport Corporation in the State.

EDUCATION

The total number of educational institutions during 1956-57 was about 22,780 with an enrolment of about 11 lakh students. This includes about 21,040 primary schools with about 7.71 lakh students. According to the above data there was one educational institution which served $7\frac{1}{2}$ sq. miles of area and 1,135 persons on an average. The percentage of literacy in the State as per 1951 Census is about 9.84 which is very low as compared to that of other States in the country. There are four Universities in the State *viz.*, Vikram University, Ujjain, Jabalpur University, Jabalpur, Sagar University, Sagar, and Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwa Vidyalaya, Khairagarh.

Under the Second Five Year Plan a total provision of Rs. 2,062.85 lakhs has been made for the educational development schemes to be implemented

by the Education Department. The breakdown under important heads work out as under:—

	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
Primary Education	934.05
Secondary Education	353.93
University Education	305.87
Professional & Technical	280.15
Other Educational Schemes	188.85

It is envisaged to establish 10,012 primary schools including junior basic, 2,420 junior basic schools and conversion of existing 2,960 primary schools into basic schools, 432 middle schools including senior basic, 100 senior basic schools, 34 high schools, 30 higher secondary schools and 32 multipurpose schools including conversion of 14 old high schools, 12 technical education diploma institutes and 10 degree institutions respectively. These institutions are expected to provide teaching facilities for about 5 lakh students and 10,591 teachers.

Provision has also been made for a District Gazetter Unit as well as a Committee to estimate the manpower requirements for various plan schemes under the Second Five Year Plan.

Under Social Education, a provision of Rs. 111.37 lakhs has been made for the Second Plan period. The programme covers the organisation of rural and urban social education classes, circulating libraries and holding of summer camps, publication of *Samaj Seva Patrika* and training of Kalapathak kalakars, social education organisers, teachers, etc.

HEALTH

(i) *Water Supply and Sanitation:*

A provision of Rs. 299.77 lakhs in the Second Five Year Plan for the development of water supply, drainage and sanitary schemes is inclusive of the provision of Rs. 135.00 lakhs for rural water supply in the Madhya Bharat region to be implemented by the Social Welfare Department. Besides the existing provision of Rs. 164.77 lakhs for the urban water supply schemes for the State, it is proposed to take up new urban water supply schemes for which an additional provision of Rs. 200 lakhs has to be found out by the diversion of savings from other sectors of the plan.

(ii) *Health Services:*

A provision of Rs. 1,146.34 lakhs has been made in the Second Five Year Plan for the development of health services. The work programme includes the development and expansion of existing hospitals and opening of clinics, increasing the number of beds by 4,540, establishment of 309 health centres, 242 family planning centres and increasing the training facilities for 700 doctors, alongwith special schemes for the control of

diseases like Malaria, Filaria, Tuberculosis and Leprosy. About 414 nurses, 1,894 dais and midwives will also be trained. The provision under important sectors of the health services is given below:—

	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
Education and Training	323.92
Control of Diseases	211.97
Primary Health Units and Family Planning	149.27
Other Health Schemes	110.87
Medical and Other Schemes	350.31

A provision of Rs. 61 lakhs has been specially earmarked for the development of Ayurvedic System of medicine in the State. The programme includes opening of 148 new ayurvedic dispensaries, upgrading of 1162 existing ayurvedic dispensaries and opening of ayurvedic hospitals at Raipur, Ratlam and Ujjain.

HOUSING

A provision of Rs. 450.24 lakhs has been made for Housing and Town Planning programme during the Second Five Year Plan period. The breakdowns of this provision according to important schemes is as under:—

(i) *Housing*:

	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
Slum Clearance	8.06
Subsidised Industrial Housing	134.10
Low Income Group Housing Scheme	197.17
Rural Housing	18.60

(ii) *Urban Land Development (M. K.),* 92.31

Under the Subsidised Industrial Housing scheme it is proposed to construct 4,064 houses—2,500 houses in Mahakoshal region, 888 in Madhya Bharat region, 666 in Vindhya Pradesh region and 970 houses in Bhopal region. In addition 688 housing plots are also to be developed in Madhya Bharat region. Under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme the five years target covers the construction of 3,285 houses in the State. The Urban Land Development Scheme covers the preparation of master plans for towns and development of land for slum clearance and housing purposes.

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

During the year 1957, employment in organised industrial sector aggregated 1,55,000 workers covering 1,791 registered factories. Of these

52,000 were employed in cotton textile mills, 12,000 in ordinance factories,, 4,500 in sugar factories, 3,400 in cement factories, 2,500 each in potteries and general engineering industries and 1,500 each in paper and straw board factories and rayon silk mills. There were 275 registered trade unions claiming a membership of over one lakh workers.

A provision of Rs. 126.99 lakhs has been made in the Second Five Year Plan for the various labour and labour welfare schemes. It is proposed to set up seven industrial training centres for training craftsmen. In addition an apprenticeship training course is to be started at Gwalior and evening classes for industrial workers are also to be run at Indore, Gwalior and Jabalpur. Industrial Training Institutions are already functioning at Indore, Rewa, Khandwa, Raipur, Bhopal and Jabalpur. The Plan programme envisages the training of craftsmen such as blacksmiths,, carpenters, electricians, fitters, mechanics, draftsmen, moulders,, etc. Out of the total provision of Rs. 126.99 lakhs under the Labour and Labour Welfare, an amount of Rs. 8.99 lakhs is to be spent on National Employment Services controlling the establishment of Employment Exchanges, Youth Employment Services and Employment Counselling at the Exchanges.

An amount of Rs. 5.60 lakhs has also been earmarked for implementation of Employees State Insurance Scheme in the Mahakoshal region.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

Out of the total population of 260.72 lakhs in the State, 34.91 lakhs belong to the scheduled castes and 48.64 lakhs to the scheduled tribes. Both the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes taken together account for 32.05 per cent or one-third of the State population. With such a high percentage of economically handicapped population, the State of Madhya Pradesh has a special responsibility regarding their welfare. A provision of Rs. 699.23 lakhs has been made in the Second Five Year Plan of the State for the welfare of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The programme of work for the scheduled tribes covers grant of scholarships to 53,060 students, financial assistance to tribal families, opening of dispensaries, construction of roads, etc. Amongst other activities, establishment and running of primary and middle schools, student's hostels, veterinary dispensaries, pedigree bull centres, agricultural farms, primary health centres, maternity and child welfare centres, multipurpose co-operative societies, craft training centres in carpentry, smithy, bricks and tiles making, etc. deserve mention.

Under the programme for the scheduled castes it is proposed to award scholarships to about 1,34,397 students of scheduled castes, 75,000 students of ex-criminal tribes and 12,214 students of other backward classes and financial assistance to families. In addition, a substantial amount is being spent for the welfare of backward classes outside the plan under centrally sponsored schemes.

SOCIAL WELFARE

A provision of Rs. 111.37 lakhs has been made in the Second Five Year Plan for Social Welfare Schemes covering grants to social welfare extension projects, homes for destitute women, children guidance clinics, home craft centres, *sanskar kendras* and *balwadis*, children's colony, grants-in-aid to *vyayam shalas* and *kreedha mandals*, grant-in-aid for studies and physical welfare institutions, recreation centres, etc.

The Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, have proposed social and moral hygiene and after-care service and care programme. The State's share of expenditure on these schemes is to be found from within the ceiling of the plan for social welfare and the Government of India's assistance will be over and above the State plan ceiling.

MISCELLANEOUS

(ii) *Statistics:*

For the development of statistical services and for improving the quality and accuracy of data, a provision of Rs. 45.62 lakhs has been made under the Second Five Year Plan. The work programme envisages setting up of the District Statistical Machinery, plan progress reporting, State national income estimation, conduct of sample surveys in collaboration with the National Sample Survey and training of statistical personnel.

(iii) *Publicity:*

Publicity plays a vital part in mobilising local support and people's participation in the implementation of the Plan schemes. A provision of Rs. 66.24 lakhs has been made in the Second Five Year Plan for setting up of District Publicity Offices, operation of mobile publicity vans, organisation of exhibitions and song drama units, information centres and installation of community listening sets.

(iiii) *Other Schemes:*

(aa) *Languages:*

A provision of Rs. 18.18 lakhs has been made for the development of national and regional languages.

(bb) *Local Bodies' Development:*

A provision of Rs. 196.05 lakhs has been made in the Second Five Year Plan for grants-in-aid and loans to various municipalities in Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh regions of the State for providing water supply, street lights and civic amenities such as markets, play-grounds, etc.

(cc) *Welfare of Prisoners:*

A provision of Rs. 8.92 lakhs has been made for the welfare of prisoners. The programme covers eradication of illiteracy, supply of oil

and soap to prisoners, electrification of some jails, appointment of reforms preachers and male nurses for nursing sick prisoners.

(d) *Metric System of Weights and Measures:*

A provision of Rs. 6.08 lakhs has been made in the Second Five Year Plan for the introduction of metric system of weights and measures in the State.

(e) *Bhopal Capital Project:*

With the location of capital of the new State at Bhopal it has become necessary to provide office as well as residential accommodation for the various Government offices *viz.* Secretariat and the Heads of Departments and their employees. In the interest of maintaining efficiency in administration and keeping pace with the development work programme it is necessary to locate the headquarters of most of the development departments at Bhopal to facilitate discussions and contacts with the Government at Bhopal. The programme envisages construction of buildings for the Secretariat and offices of the Heads of Departments as well as quarters for officers and staff, educational institutions and provision of various civic amenities.

In drawing up the Second Five Year Plan of the new State an effort has been made to co-ordinate the original Second Five Year Plans prepared by the four integrating units keeping in view the requirements of the reorganised State and the basic objectives set out in the National Plan. Within that general ideological frame-work, it is hoped to achieve the fullest possible utilisation of the available resources in terms of materials, finance and personnel.

CHAPTER III

Progress of the Plan

Before the formation of the new Madhya Pradesh the various constituent units were separate States. The size of the First Five Year Plan of these units was as under:—

	<i>(Rs. in Crores)</i>
Old Madhya Pradesh	48.17
Madhya Bharat	22.62
Vindhya Pradesh	7.35
Bhopal	5.52
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Total ..	83.66
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Besides the various development schemes implemented under the respective First Five Year Plan programmes, additional development work outside the Five Year Plan was undertaken by these States under the schemes sponsored by the Government of India and out of their own resources. In the old Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat the investment outside the First Five Year Plan was of the order of Rs. 18.13 crores and Rs. 14.00 crores respectively.

An idea about the implementation and progress of the First Five Year Plan in the constituent units could be had from the figures of the Plan provision and expenditure given below:—

Unit	<i>(Rs. in Crores)</i>	
	Plan Provision	Expenditure
Mahakoshal	31.83	27.25
Madhya Bharat	22.62	21.19
Vindhya Pradesh	7.35	5.60
Bhopal	5.52	4.81
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Total ..	67.32	58.85
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Total expenditure on the main heads of development incurred during the First Five Year Plan period taking all the constituent units together is given below. Figures for Mahakoshal unit have been calculated at 64 percent of the total expenditure in old Madhya Pradesh.

Heads of Development			Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Agriculture	..	..	1452.0
2. Animal Husbandry	..	..	109.8
3. Dairying & Milk Supply	..	..	27.1
4. Forests	..	..	107.2
5. Co-operation	..	..	46.9
6. Rural Development	..	..	228.2
7. Fisheries	..	..	14.3
8. Irrigation Projects	..	..	396.9
9. Power Projects	..	..	841.8
10. Cottage Industries	..	..	92.2
11. Other Industries	..	..	201.7
12. Roads	..	..	499.0
13. Education	..	..	927.0
14. Medical	..	..	552.0
15. Public Health	..	..	150.4
16. Housing	..	..	11.3
17. Labour & Labour Welfare	..	..	3.6
18. Welfare of Backward Classes	..	..	223.8
Total ..			5885.2

The important achievement of the First Five Year Plan was to strengthen the rural economy at the base through increased agricultural production. Besides, certain essential social and economic overheads were also created and foundation of basic social and economic policies laid. With the abolition of proprietary rights and intermediaries a bold programme of land reforms was also launched. Initiation of the Community Development Programme can be cited as one of the land-marks of the First Five Year Plan.

Second Five Year Plan:

Before the reorganisation of the States was affected, the four constituent units had already finalised their respective Second Five Year Plans. The sum total of outlays provided by the integrating units aggregated Rs. 190.90 crores as under:—

			(Rs. in Crores)
Mahakoshal	..	..	84.41
Madhya Bharat	..	..	67.27
Vindhya Pradesh	..	..	24.90
Bhopal	..	..	14.32
Total ..			190.90

Out of the proposed outlay, the revenue and capital expenditure during the Second Plan period work out to Rs. 69.57 crores and Rs. 121.33 crores respectively. Requirements on account of foreign exchange during the Second Plan period have been estimated at Rs. 19.85 crores.

State Resources:

For financing the Second Five Year Plan the constituent units had originally arranged to provide to the extent of Rs. 41.55 crores from within the state. These estimates were revised from time to time and the latest estimates of State's resources work out to Rs. 47.70 crores as under:—

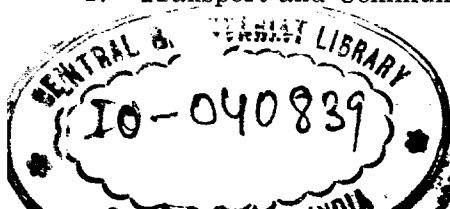
			(Rs. in crores)
(a) Balance from current revenues	..	..	0.30
(b) Additional taxation	..	..	23.00
(c) Loans from public	..	..	17.00
(d) Share of small savings	..	..	11.80
(e) Unfunded debt and other miscellaneous receipts	..	..	—(4.40)
Total			47.70

With the availability of Rs. 47.70 crores from the State resources a provision of Rs. 143.20 crores is required to implement the State Plan of the size of Rs. 190.90 crores. It is expected that the remaining amount will be available from the Government of India in the form of central assistance—grants and loans.

The Plan:

The breakup of the total Second Five Year Plan outlay under different heads of development is given below:—

Heads of Development	Plan Provision (Lakh Rs.)	Percentage to total outlay
<i>I.—Production Sector:</i>		
1. Agricultural and Community Development	5,048.49	26.44
2. Irrigation and Power	6,478.72	33.94
3. Industry and Mining	1,035.06	5.42
4. Transport and Communications	1,290.12	6.76
Sub-Total	13,852.39	72.56



II.—Social Services Sector :

5. Education	2,174.22	11.39
6. Health	1,446.11	7.57
7. Housing	450.24	2.36
8. Other Social Services	826.22	4.33
9. Miscellaneous	341.09	1.79
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Sub-Total ..	5,237.88	27.44
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Grand-Total ..	19,090.27	100.00
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Almost three fourths of the total Plan provision i.e., 138.52 crores or 72.56 per cent has been proposed to be utilised in the Production Sector whereas the remainder Rs. 52.38 crores or 27.44 per cent is to be spent under the Social Services Sector. Since the entire development programme both under Agriculture and Community Development and Industries and Mining is conditioned by the adequate and timely availability of irrigation facilities and industrial power, highest priority has been given to irrigation and power development schemes during the Second Five Year Plan Period.

Progress during the Second Plan Period :

With the penultimate year of current plan progress reporting the Second Five Year Plan of the State has completed four years of hectic struggle in co-ordinating the plan programmes in the various constituent units and established the State economy on strong foundations. It could be confidently said that the State has turned the corner now and hence onwards commences the forward march towards economic prosperity and social security. The progress of the Second Five Year Plan of this State in terms of financial investment during the past four years has been shown in the table below :—

Head of Development	Second Plan Provision 1956-61	Actual Expenditure			Revised plan 1959-60	Actual Expenditure 1959-60	Total Expenditure 1956-60	Percentage of total expenditure to approved plan ceiling in col. 8	Percentage of expenditure under heads of development to Grand total expenditure
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I.—Production Sector:									
1. Agriculture and Community Development	5,048.49	590.68	799.84	893.91	961.58	851.41	3,135.84 (3836.48)	81.74	28.72
2. Irrigation & Power	6,478.72	711.71	1,064.05	1,388.26	1,319.49	1,199.93	4,363.95 (4189.90)	104.15	39.97
3. Industry & Mining	1,035.06	36.41	89.19	84.69	114.20	80.77	291.06 (458.94)	63.42	2.67
4. Transport & Communications	1,290.12	175.97	209.76	169.86	210.25	170.29	725.88 (878.70)	82.61	6.65
Sub-Total I	13,852.39	1,514.77	2,162.84	2,536.72	2,605.52	2,302.40	8,516.73 (9364.02)	90.95	78.01
II.—Social Services Sector:									
5. Education	2,174.22	144.52	267.57	269.50	385.69	336.69	1,018.28 (1327.77)	76.69	9.33
6. Health	1,446.11	126.36	144.68	151.50	254.00	213.36	635.90 (784.00)	81.11	5.82
7. Housing	450.24	65.81	62.20	39.12	59.99	57.13	224.26 (284.72)	78.77	2.06
8. Other Social Services	826.22	29.30	74.31	57.44	88.75	67.39	228.36 (378.52)	60.33	2.09
9. Miscellaneous	341.09	6.29	23.94	161.86	122.09	102.13	294.22 (295.12)	99.69	2.69
Sub-Total II	5,237.88	372.28	572.70	679.34	910.52	776.70	2,401.02 (3070.13)	78.21	21.99
Grand Total	19,090.27	1,887.05 (3,279.83)	2,735.54 (2,699.69)	3,216.06 (3,171.94)	3,516.06	3,079.10 (3,282.69)	10,917.75 (12,434.15)	87.87	100.00

Figures in brackets indicate plan allocations.

Implementation and the progress of various plan schemes was initially marred by the shortage of adequately trained and experienced technical personnel in this State. The dislocation of administration in the integrating units on the eve of the reorganisation continued for some time and created a problem of co-ordination of various schemes operating in different units. The low expenditure in 1956-57 was chiefly due to the above reasons. Although there was slight slackening of effort in the beginning the entire administrative machinery was skillfully geared to catch up the required momentum. As will be clear from the figures reproduced below expenditure in subsequent years has, however, been steadily increasing:—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Plan ceiling approved by the Planning Commission	Actual expenditure
1956-57	32.80	18.87
1957-58	26.99	27.36
1958-59	31.72	32.16
1959-60	32.83	30.79
Total	Rs. 124.34	109.18

The annual plan ceilings fixed by the Planning Commission have generally been on the lower side due to the lack of financial resources both at the Central and State levels. As against the plan allocation of Rs. 124.34 crores expenditure during the first four years 1956-60 aggregated Rs. 109.18 crores or 87.87 percent of the total plan allocation for the period. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 109.18 crores, Rs. 85.17 crores or 78.01 percent were spent in the Production Sector and Rs. 24.01 crores or 21.99 percent were utilised in the Social Services Sector. Irrigation and power claimed the highest amount of Rs. 43.64 crores or 39.97 percent of the total expenditure followed by Agricultural and Community Development Programmes with Rs. 31.36 crores or 28.72 percent. Expenditure under Educational Development Programme ranked third with Rs. 10.18 crores or 9.33 percent. Development of Transport and Communications claimed Rs. 7.26 crores or 6.65 percent of the total expenditure, followed by Health Programmes involving an outlay of Rs. 6.36 crores or 5.82 percent.

Taking into consideration, the plan allocations under the various heads of development, Irrigation and Power ranks top most. As against the total plan allocation of Rs. 41.90 crores during the first four years 1956-60 actual expenditure aggregated Rs. 43.64 crores exceeding the plan allocations and accounts for 104.15 percent in terms of financial achievement. Although next highest expenditure is under Agriculture and Community Development, vis-a-vis plan allocation and expenditure Transport and

Communications claimed the next place with 82.61 per cent financial achievement, closely followed by Agriculture and Community Development with 81.74 percent. Health, Housing and Education claimed 81.11 percent, 78.777 percent and 76.69 percent respectively.

Due to initial development handicaps and other technical bottlenecks programme under Industries and Mining was rather chequered. Taking into consideration the time factor and spade work required before the actual implementation the programme under 'Housing' and Other Social Services' could be taken as quite encouraging.

Central Sector:

The establishment of the Bhilai Steel Plant during the period under review can be cited as one of the major achievements in the 'Central Sector', in this State. Although the work of the plant was started during the First Five Year Plan period, it went into production in the later part of the Second Plan. The Government of India have already decided to further expand the Bhilai Steel works so as to raise its capacity to 2.5 million tons in terms of ingot steel. The National Coal Development Corporation has taken up the work relating to the exploitation of the coal reserves in the Korba region. The Heavy Electricals Project at Bhopal is progressing fast and the Government of India have also decided to expand its capacity during the Third Plan period. With the establishment of these key growth agents, the backward economy of this State has indeed been activated. The employment opportunities have also been considerably expanded. Since the Bhilai Steel Plant and the coal reserves in Korba region are located in the predominantly tribal areas, the members of the local scheduled tribes and backward classes have also received their due share of the resultant benefit.

Execution of the Plan Schemes:

The State Government have taken various measures to step up the tempo of work and to co-ordinate the activities of various development departments so essential for the successful implementation of the plan programmes. A State Development Committee at the Cabinet level and a State Development Advisory Board consisting of the Secretaries to Government and the heads of various development departments have been constituted. These committees meet periodically to review the progress of the plan, decide policy matters and ensure inter-departmental co-ordination in the implementation of the State Plan. In order that the details of the schemes to be implemented in districts are widely known to all concerned in the district, a districtwise breakup of the annual plan is sent to the officials at the district level and to the members of the District Advisory Committees by the end of April every year. With a view to prepare projects for the long term industrial development the State Government

have constituted a Board of Industries and Mineral Resources. A Techno-Economic Survey of the State has also been conducted through the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, to have definite ideas about the potentialities of industrial development in the State. In order to assess the man-power requirements and to provide adequate training facilities wherever necessary Manpower Committees have also been constituted both at the Cabinet and Secretariat level. The Manpower Requirements Study is in progress under the guidance of the Director of Economics and Statistics. With a view to suggest utilisation of available natural power and irrigation potential an Irrigation and Power Committee has been constituted at the State level. Water Utilisation Committees at State, Division, District, Tehsil and block levels have also been formed for individual projects irrigating 5,000 acres or more.

Annual Development Plan 1959-60:

As originally conceived the Plan for 1959-60 involved an outlay of Rs. 34.22 crores. These estimates were subsequently revised to Rs. 35.16 crores. Against the plan allocations of Rs. 32.83 crores, actual expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 30.79 crores or 93.79 percent. Breakup of the revised plan provision and expenditure is given below:—

(Rs. in crores)

Head of Development	Second Plan Provision (1956-61)	Revised Plan (1959-60)	Actual (1959-60)	Percentage of total expenditure to approved plan ceilings col. 4	Percentage of expenditure under heads of development to grand total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Production Sector:</i>					
1. Agriculture and Community Development	50.49	9.62	8.51 (9.16)	92.90	27.64
2. Irrigation and Power	64.79	13.20	12.00 (12.45)	96.38	38.97
3. Industry and Mining	10.35	1.14	0.81 (1.17)	69.23	2.63
4. Transport and Communications	12.90	2.10	1.70 (1.71)	99.42	5.52
Total ..	138.53	26.06	23.02 (24.40)	94.00	74.76

	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>II.. Social Service Sector:</i>						
5: Education	21.74	3.86	3.37 (3.38)	99.70	10.94	
6: Health	14.46	2.54	2.13 (2.15)	99.07	6.92	
7: Housing	4.50	0.60	0.57 (0.60)	95.00	1.85	
8: Other Social Services	8.26	0.89	0.68 (0.87)	78.16	2.22	
9: Miscellaneous	3.41	0.32	0.28 (0.34)	82.35	0.91	
10: Scientific and Industrial Research						
11: Bhopal Capital Project	—	0.90	0.74 (1.00)	0.74	2.40	
.. Total ..	52.37	9.11	7.77 (8.34)	93.16	25.24	
Grand Total	190.90	35.16	30.79 (32.83)	93.79	100.00	

Figures in brackets indicate plan allocation.

Out of total expenditure of Rs. 30.79 crores, an amount of Rs. 23.02 crores or 74.76 percent was spent on the Production Sector and Rs. 7.77 crores or 25.24 percent was utilised for the various social services. Irrigation and Power claimed the highest amount of Rs. 12.00 crores or 38.97 percent of the expenditure followed by Agriculture and Community Development Programmes with Rs. 8.51 crores or 27.64 percent. Education, Health, Transport and Communications, Housing, Industries and Mining ranked in order seriatim.

Against the plan allocation of Rs. 3.38 crores, expenditure on various Educational Schemes during the year under review amounted to Rs. 3.37 crores or 99.70 percent, recording the highest financial achievement. Transport and Communications with 99.42 percent expenditure of plan allocations ranks next. Expenditure on the Health programmes works out to 99.07 percent. Financial achievements under Irrigation and Power, Housing and Agriculture and Community Development works out to 96.38 percent, 95.00 percent and 92.90 percent respectively. Viewed against the aggregate financial achievements during the first four years the order of

ranking has almost been reversed during the year under review with Education, Transport and Communications and Health as against the aggregate ranking of Irrigation and Power, Transport and Communications and Agriculture and Community Development. Although the development tempo under Irrigation and Power, Agriculture and Community Development has been continuously improving the remarkable achievements recorded under Education and Health programmes during the year under review are certain indicators of bridging the leeway under other important development sectors and the determined march of the State towards greater social security consequent on the fulfilment of the plan targets.

CHAPTER IV

Agricultural Production and Land Development

About 78 percent of the population in this State depends on agriculture and allied primary occupations for livelihood. It forms the backbone of the economy as the single largest contributing factor towards the State income. In order to accelerate the pace of economic advance, a very high priority has been accorded to the programme of agricultural production and land development. Agriculture also holds out high potential in the form of adequate raw material and labour force for the development of agro-industrial activity. A provision of Rs. 626.82 lakhs has been made for agricultural production programme under the Second Five Year Plan. Besides, an additional provision of Rs. 53.82 lakhs has also been earmarked for training schemes including basic agricultural training, extension training, home economics and workshop training. Unitwise breakup of the plan provision and expenditure is given in the table below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Unit	Plan outlay 1956-61	1956-57 (Actuals)	1957-58 (Actuals)	1958-59 (Actuals)	Plan 1959-60 (Revised)	1959-60 (Actuals)	Total Expenditure 1956-60 (Actuals)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mahakoshal	291.50	15.01	23.92	36.51	56.33	23.83	99.27
Madhya Bharat	199.82	6.90	8.25	20.20	20.16	20.61	55.96
Vindhya Pradesh	73.65	1.21	2.02	6.19	12.93	10.29	19.71
Bhopal	61.85	2.50	6.98	6.81	9.23	5.41	21.70
Total	626.82 629.07 (Revised)	25.62 (100.00)	41.17 (106.64)	69.71 (140.31)	108.65	60.14 (101.54)	196.64 (448.49)

Figures in brackets indicate plan allocations

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 626.82 lakhs total expenditure under agricultural production programme during the first four years 1956-60 works out to Rs. 196.64 lakhs, against the plan allocation of Rs. 448.47 lakhs during the same period, actual expenditure being about 44 percent. Out of the plan allocation of Rs. 101.54 lakhs, actual expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 60.14 lakhs or about 59 percent. The slow implementation of various schemes *viz.* local manurial resources, night soil, composting, horticulture development, sugarcane development, and research schemes had, by and large, been due to the dislocation caused by the reorganisation of this State, non-availability of technical personnel, non-unification of the schemes of the integrating units, non-receipt or late receipt of sanctions, etc. There had been, of course, a rise in expenditure in the subsequent years which is clearly indicative of the gradual pick up in the agricultural development activity in the State.

The progress of important schemes during the year under review is given below:—

MAHAKOSHAL

Seed Farms:

Out of the revised provision of Rs. 21.16 lakhs for opening 17 seed farms including Khamaria Farm, an amount of Rs. 3.53 lakhs was utilised during the year under review and 6 farms opened in 1958-59 were continued.

Distribution of Seeds, Fertilisers and Plant Protection:

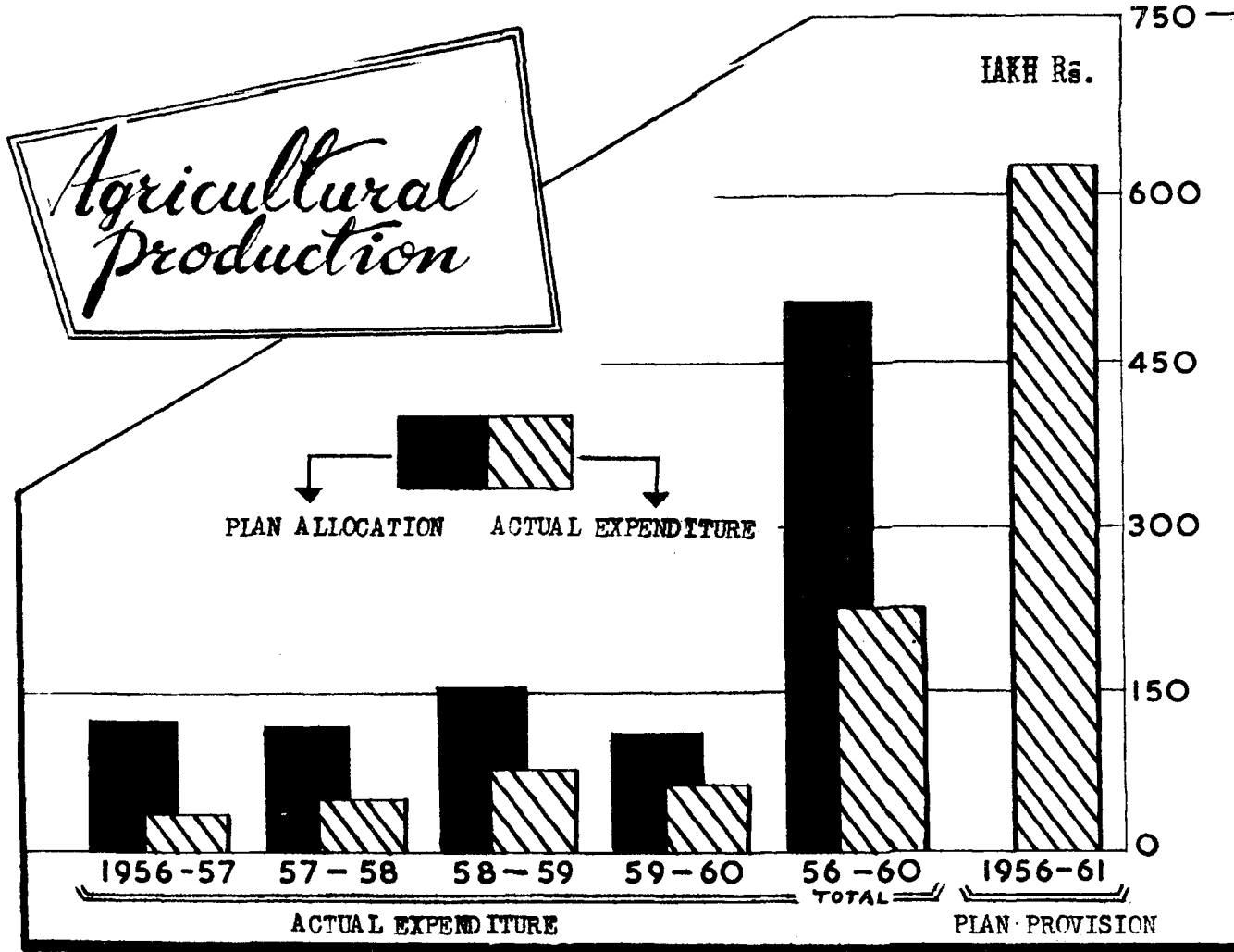
Out of the revised provision of Rs. 14.77 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 7.51 lakhs was utilised on the distribution of seeds and fertilisers and plant protection measures. The targets and achievements relating to important schemes during the year are given below:—

	Target		Achievement	
	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical
	1	2	3	4

1. *Improved Seeds—*

1. Paddy	4.00	2,19,400 DA acres 10,97,000 NS acres	3.88	3,11,235 acres
2. Wheat (R.R.)	2.30	1,00,000 AC 5,302 DA acres 3,00,000 AC NS acres	0.88	62,299 acres

Agricultural production



	1	2	3	4
3. <i>Fertilisers</i> —				
(i) Ammonium-Sulphate		56,100 tons	—	19,422 tons
(ii) Super Phosphate	1.00	5,540 tons	1.49	2,247 tons
3. Town Compost	0.94	70,000 tons	0.07	56,114 tons
4. Sunn Seed for green manuring	0.85	771 tons	0.89	373 tons
5. Local manurial resources	0.44	40,800 tons	—	14,867 tons
6. Night Soil	0.30	7,650 tons	—	7,650 tons
7. Plant Protection	1.97	50,000 acres	0.30	3,253 acres

Development of Commercial Crops, Horticulture and Fruit Preservation:

Out of the revised provision of Rs. 2.25 lakhs covering sugarcane development (Rs. 0.41 lakh), distribution of A—K—12—24 G. N. Seed (Rs. 0.09 lakh), horticulture development (Rs. 1.60 lakhs) and training of gardeners (Rs. 0.15 lakh), expenditure under development of commercial crops and horticulture schemes worked out to Rs. 0.03 lakh and Rs. 0.48 lakh respectively.

Agricultural Education:

Out of the revised provision of Rs. 13.52 lakhs an amount of Rs. 0.13 lakh was spent on post graduate training in India; and Rs. 4.02 lakhs were spent under the scheme 'Establishment of Agriculture College at Jabalpur'.

Agricultural Research, Information and Statistics:

Out of the revised provision of Rs. 4.63 lakhs, expenditure on the programme of agricultural research, information and statistics involved an expenditure of Rs. 2.88 lakhs. Schemes covering research on oilseeds, wheat breeding, rice cultivation, holding of crop competitions and crop-cutting experiments, setting up of a publicity unit, co-ordinated market news, strengthening of staff, etc., were continued during the year under review.

MADHYA BHARAT

Seed Farms:

Out of the revised provision of Rs. 7.25 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 1.93 lakhs was spent during the year under review on the establishment and continuation of the seed multiplication farms.

Distribution of Seeds, Fertilisers and Plant Protection:

Against the revised provision of Rs. 5.64 lakhs, expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 13.75 lakhs. The details of the financial and physical achievements are given below:—

	Target Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical	Achievement Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical	
<i>I. Distribution of Improved Seeds:</i>					
1. Paddy	0.10	12,500 DA Acres 62,500 NS Acres	1.01	13,091 Acres	
2. Wheat	0.90	15,000 DA Acres 1,50,000 NS Acres	5.38	81,869 Acres	
3. Gram	1.40	27,000 DA Acres 81,000 NS Acres	2.33	49,636 Acres	
4. Jowar		40,280 DA Acres 2,01,400 NS Acres	0.47	66,993 Acres	
5. Maize		14,475 DA Acres 57,900 NS Acres	0.05	17,883 Acres	
6. Tuar		11,272 DA Acres 45,000 NS Acres	0.07	9,227 Acres	
7. Potato		5,000 mds. 500 Acres	0.05	216 mds.	
Total		Rs. 1.40 lakhs		Rs. 9.36 lakhs	

II.—Distribution of Fertilisers and Manures:

1. Ammonium Sulphate	—	10,680 Tons	—	3,761 Tons
2. Superphosphate	1.63	3,062 Tons	0.31	966 Tons
3. Green Manure	0.85	842 Tons	1.03	726 Tons
4. Bone Meal	—	100 Tons	—	—
5. Urban Compost	0.96	1,35,000 Tons	0.02	67,112 Tons
6. Local Manurial Resources	0.11	38,400 Tons	—	1,03,628 Tons
7. Night Soil	—	7,200 Tons	—	667 Tons

III.—Plant Protection Unit: (Purchase of Equipment):

	0.69	24350 Acres	3.03	17,934 Acres
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Development of Commercial Crops, Horticulture and Fruit preservation:

Against the revised provision of Rs. 5.82 lakhs, expenditure on the various schemes aggregated Rs. 9.65 lakhs. The details of the financial outlays and physical achievements under various schemes are given below:—

	Target		Achievement	
	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical
II.—Development of Commercial Crops:				
(a) Sugarcane	1.79	40,000 Acres 8,010 Tons	1.17	22,716 Acres
(b) Cotton Development	0.33	4,95,000 Acres 11,959 Bales	4.89	3,36,497 Acres
(c) Development of Oil-seeds	0.16	—	1.42	—
1. Tilli	—	407 Tons 6,500 Acres	—	2681 Tons 1691 Acres
2. Linseed	—	440 Tons 4400 Acres	—	12,630 Acres
3. Groundnut	—	7200 Tons 14400 Acres	—	—
Total ..	Rs. 2.28 Lakhs		Rs. 7.48 Lakhs	
III.—Horticulture and Fruit Preservation:				
1.. Horticulture Development	2.92	1,033 acre orchards 5 Nurseries	1.09	303 acres
2.. Training of Gardeners	0.31	100 Nos.	0.26	74 Nos. trained
3.. Research for Horticulture in Chambal area	0.31	—	0.82	—
Total ..	Rs. 3.54 lakhs		Rs. 2.17 lakhs	

Agricultural Education:

Out of the revised provision of Rs. 5.40 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 2.03 lakhs was utilised during the year under review on the strengthening of staff and expansion of the College of Agriculture at Gwalior, training of personnel outside the State and starting of Agriculture College at Indore.

Research, Information and Statistics:

Out of the revised provision of Rs. 6.05 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 2.21 lakhs was spent during the year on the continuation of various agricultural research schemes, covering popularisation of agricultural implements, participation in all India research schemes, crop competitions, market news, audio-visual publicity, varietal cultural trials, establishment of the Camal Agricultural Development Office for intensive agriculture development work in the Chambal Valley Project etc.

VINDHYA PRADESH

Seed Farms:

Out of the revised provision of Rs. 8.19 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 2.10 lakhs was spent during the year under review on the establishment and running of seed multiplication-cum-demonstration farms.

Distribution of seeds, Fertilizers and Plant Protection:

Against the revised provision of Rs. 2.73 lakhs expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. ~~2.64~~^{2.74} lakhs. Improved varieties of seeds were distributed and covered an area of 14,717 acres under Kharif and 1,06,164 acres under Rabi. Besides 3,321 maunds of potatoes, 439 tons of fertilisers, 110 tons of green manure, 600 tons of local manure and 4,891 tons of town compost were distributed. Plant protection measures covered an area of 1.49 lakh acres.

Horticulture Development and Fruit Preservation:

Out of the revised provision of Rs. 0.85 lakh an amount of Rs. 0.38 lakh was spent on the schemes relating to 'Horticulture Development' and 'Training of Gardeners'.

Agricultural Research, Information and Statistics:

Against the revised provision of Rs. 1.16 lakhs expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 1.37 lakhs and covered schemes relating to the participation in the I.C.A.R. Schemes, publicity and information programme, crop competitions and administration.

BHOPAL

Seed Farms :

Out of the revised provision of Rs. 2.63 lakhs for the establishment of nucleus seed farms and seed stores, an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh was spent during the year under review.

Distribution of Seeds, Fertilizers and Plant Protection :

During the year under review improved varieties of wheat, gram and jowar seeds were distributed and covered an area of 36,095, 3,150 and 2,705 acres respectively. Besides, 830 tons fertilizers, 113 tons green manure, 9,598 tons urban compost and 3,121 tons local manure were also distributed. Plant protection measures covered about 74,831 acres. As against the revised provision of Rs. 1.52 lakhs expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1.67 lakh.

Development of Commercial Crops, Horticulture and Fruit Preservation :

Out of the revised provision of Rs. 1.28 lakhs, expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 0.72 lakh and an area of 5,322 and 500 acres respectively, was covered under the sugarcane and cotton development programmes.

Agricultural Education, Research, Statistics etc :

Out of the revised provision of Rs. 3.80 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 1.88 lakhs was spent during the year under review on the running of the Agriculture Institute at Sehore and research on mango, citrus, guava fruits and fodder, sugarcane, weed control, crop competitions, etc.

LAND DEVELOPMENT

Development of land is not only the sine-qua-non for agricultural productivity but it is also the most important factor in the economic growth of any under developed region. A provision of Rs. 651.75 lakhs has been made for land development in the Second Plan of the State, inclusive of Rs. 495.03 lakhs under agriculture, Rs. 27.14 lakhs for soil conservation under forests, Rs. 54.25 lakhs for consolidation of holdings under survey and settlement (Land Records) and Rs. 75.33 lakhs for colonization under the Revenue Department. The provision of Rs. 495.03 lakhs under agriculture includes an outlay of Rs. 277.22 lakhs on land development and Rs. 217.81 lakhs on soil conservation. The unitwise break up of plan provision and expenditure is given overleaf:—

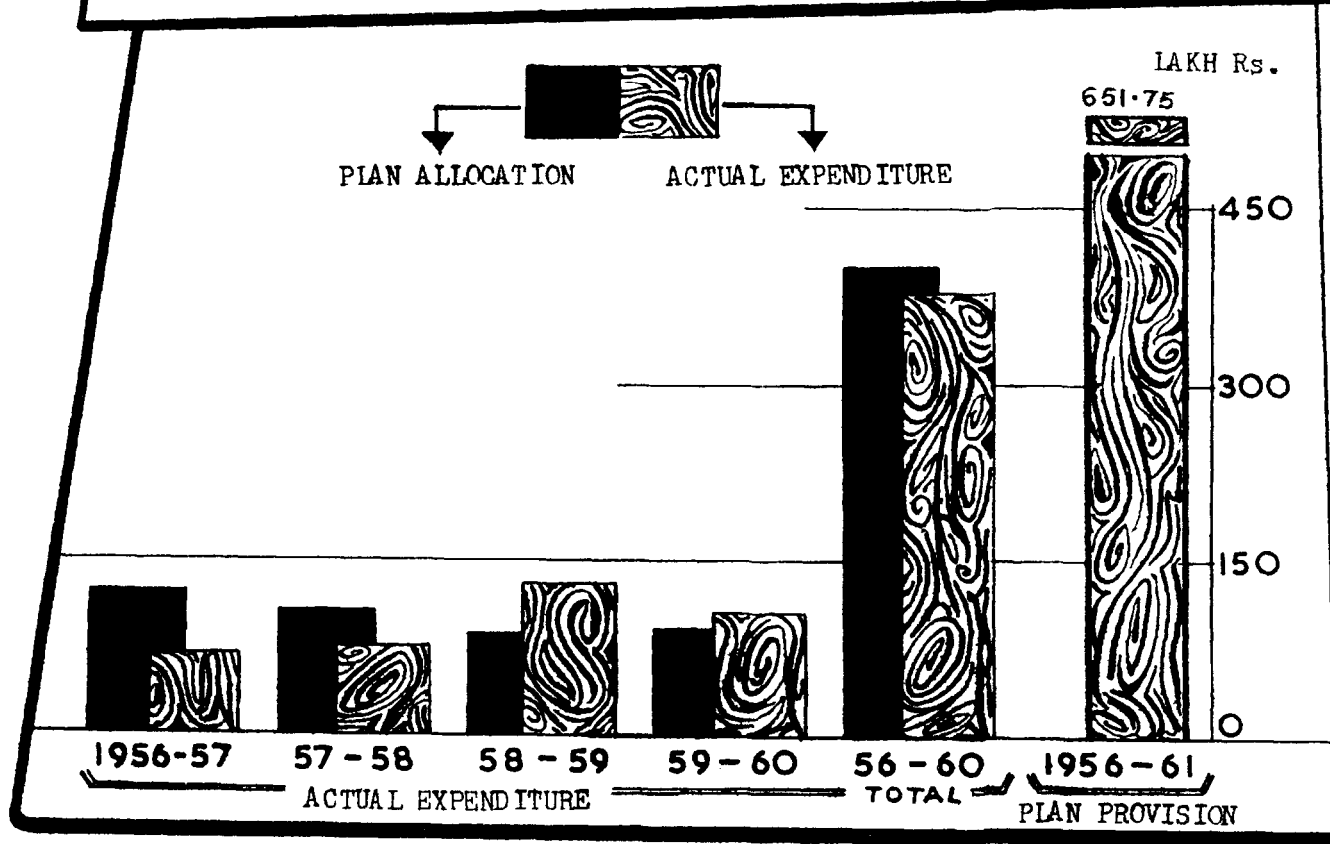
(Rupees in Lakhs)

Unit	Plan outlay 1956-61	1956-57 (Actuals)	1957-58 (Actuals)	1958-59 (Actuals)	Plan 1959-60 Revised	1959-60 (Actuals)	Total Expenditure (Actuals) 1956-60
Mahakoshal (L.D.)	143.07	30.27	24.22	79.25	19.90	15.22	148.96
(S.C.)	82.78	5.99	11.80	3.43	6.74	5.52	26.74
Sub-Total	225.85	36.26	36.02	82.68	26.64	20.74	175.70
Madhya Bharat (L.D.)	56.65	5.61	5.75	6.75	10.01	44.23	62.34
(S.C.)	57.20	1.53	2.94	6.52	7.93	6.10	17.09
Sub-Total	113.85	7.14	8.69	13.27	17.94	50.33	79.43
Vindhya Pradesh (L.D.)	64.70	8.62	11.02	11.17	8.66	8.71	39.52
(S.C.)	47.39	6.58	7.74	4.51	3.63	4.06	22.89
Sub-Total	112.09	15.20	18.76	15.68	12.29	12.77	62.41
Bhopal (L.D.)	12.80	6.39	3.62	6.63	7.34	7.23	23.87
(S.C.)	30.44	0.06	0.45	0.16	1.89	0.75	1.42
Sub-Total	43.24	6.45	4.07	6.79	9.23	7.98	25.29
Total (L.D.)	277.22	50.89	44.61	103.80	45.91	75.39	274.69
(S.C.)	217.81	14.16	22.93	14.62	20.19	16.43	68.14
Grand Total	495.03	65.05	67.54	118.42	66.10	91.82	342.83
(Revised)	514.53	(113.00)	(84.22)	(58.75)		(72.00)	(327.97)

L.D.=Land Development; S.C.=Soil Conservation.

Figure in brackets indicate plan allocations.

LAND DEVELOPMENT & SOIL CONSERVATION



Out of the plan provision of Rs. 277.22 lakhs for Land Development and Rs. 217.81 lakhs for Soil Conservation schemes, expenditure during the first four years 1956-60 aggregated Rs. 274.69 lakhs and Rs. 68.14 lakhs respectively. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 327.97 lakhs for Land Development and Soil Conservation schemes during the same period actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 342.83 lakhs or 104.5 percent. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 72.00 lakhs during the year under review, actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 91.82 lakhs or 127.7 percent.

MAHAKOSHAL

Out of the revised provision of Rs. 11.66 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 9.85 lakhs was spent on the scheme relating to 'Machine Tactor Station'. Against the target of 18,500 acres an area covering 12,243 acres was ploughed. Against the target of 9,000 acres, about 1,704.93 acres were reclaimed from weeds by means of mechanised cultivation and out of the revised provision of Rs. 6.24 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 0.77 lakh was utilised. An amount of Rs. 1.16 lakhs was given to the cultivators as taccavi for the utilization of private tractors. Under the soil conservation programme, out of the revised provision of Rs. 6.74 lakhs an amount of Rs. 2.53 lakhs was utilised during the year under review. Against the target of 3,000 acres, Pilot Demonstration Project covered an area of 45 acres and involved an expenditure of Rs. 0.20 lakh. Mass bunding and construction of field embankments covered an area of 2,834 acres and 13,190 acres, respectively. Besides 97 persons were imparted training in soil conservation methods.

MADHYA BHARAT

Against the revised provision of Rs. 10.01 lakhs an amount of Rs. 11.02 lakhs was spent during the year under review on the schemes relating to land development. The State Tractor Organisation utilised an amount of Rs. 2.08 lakhs. Out of the target of 9,000 acres, about 5,533 acres of land was brought under cultivation by C.T.O. Summer cultivation covered 7,737.20 acres as against the target of 14,000 acres and against the revised provision of Rs. 2.85 lakhs expenditure amounted to Rs. 5.44 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 0.64 lakh was advanced as taccavi. Under the scheme 'Land Development for irrigation in the Chambal Commanded Area', out of the revised provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs an amount of Rs. 0.67 lakh was utilised.

Under the soil conservation programme, out of the revised provision of Rs. 7.93 lakhs expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 5.98 lakhs. Contour bunding covered an area of 6,798 acres as against the target of 10,000 acres and entailed an expenditure of Rs. 4.94 lakhs out of the revised provision of Rs. 6.06 lakhs. Besides 30 persons were imparted training in soil conservation methods. Ravine reclamation covered an area of 31 acres as against the target of 100 acres. Ravine reclamation at Nayakpura covered an area of 370 acres and involved an expenditure of Rs. 0.45 lakh.

VINDHYA PRADESH

Out of the revised provision of Rs. 8.66 lakhs, expenditure on land development programme during the year amounted to Rs. 6.92 lakhs. As against the target of 2,500 acres, an area of 1,340 acres was covered under land reclamation by tractorisation. Additional 4,011 acres of fallow land was broken during the year by bullock power as against the target of 5,000 acres. Taccavi aggregating Rs. 2.31 lakhs was given for the purchase of tractors, 352 bulls and 24 bullock carts.

Under the soil conservation schemes, an amount of Rs. 2.45 lakhs was utilised out of the provision of Rs. 3.63 lakhs. Paddy bunds were constructed over 1,135 acres and out of the revised provision of Rs. 1.20 lakhs, expenditure amounted to Rs. 0.55 lakh. Embankment of rabi areas covered an area of 6126 acres and involved an expenditure of Rs. 1.74 lakh out of the revised provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

BHOPAL

Out of the revised provision of Rs. 7.34 lakhs, expenditure on land development schemes during the year amounted to Rs. 5.92 lakhs. Taccavi loans amounting to Rs. 0.17 lakh were given for the purchase of tractors and rest of the amount was utilised on ploughing, bunding and levelling of land.

Out of the revised provision of Rs. 1.89 lakhs under the soil conservation programme, an amount of Rs. 0.10 lakh was utilised on research and Rs. 0.54 lakh on soil conservation measures over an area of 348 acres.

CHAPTER V

Animal Husbandry and Dairying

Out of the livestock population of 305.96 lakhs in Madhya Pradesh about 225.60 lakhs are milch cattle *i.e.*, cows and buffaloes and the remaining are other stock such as bulls, goats, etc. Despite such a large number of milch cattle, the yield of milk and milk-products is comparatively low and the draught power is poor. The cattle are ill-fed and suffer from heavy incidence of diseases and high rate of mortality. With the four-fifths of the population depending on agriculture and allied occupations and the crippled livestock in the State, the improvement of the bovine population is of basic importance both for stepping up of agricultural productivity and improvement of the nutritional standards of the population. In order to improve the breed of the cattle and exercise effective control on diseases, a provision of Rs. 462.99 lakhs has been made for the veterinary and animal husbandry development programmes under the Second Five Year Plan. This amount is inclusive of Rs. 154.01 lakhs under animal husbandry including sheep, wool and poultry development, Rs. 128.26 lakhs under veterinary education and eradication of rinderpest and Rs. 80.72 lakhs under dairying and milk supply.

Unitwise break up of the plan provision and expenditure is given below :—
(Rs. in lakhs)

Unit	Plan outlay 1956-61	1956-57 Actuals	1957-58 Actuals	1958-59 Actuals	Plan Provision 1959-60 Revised	1959-60 Actuals	Total expenditure 1956-60
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>I. Animal Husbandry Including Sheep, Wool and Poultry Development</i>							
Mahakoshal	99.59	0.56	2.83	3.44	8.40	8.08	14.91
Madhya Bharat	53.89	2.63	3.92	4.96	5.73	4.68	16.19
Vindhya Pradesh	71.66	1.31	4.18	4.72	6.54	6.59	16.80
Bhopal	28.87	0.41	1.61	1.26	2.47	1.73	5.01
Sub-Total	254.01	4.91	12.54	14.38	23.14	21.08	52.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>II. Veterinary Education and Eradication of Rinderpest.</i>							
Mahakoshal	45.31	1.36	2.12	1.74	1.97	2.70	7.92
Madhya Bharat	58.83	15.06	12.08	10.91	11.17	10.23	48.23
Vindhya Pradesh	10.50	0.75	1.16	1.51	2.04	1.53	4.98
Bhopal	13.62	0.22	2.30	3.81	4.36	4.34	10.67
Sub-Total	128.26	17.39	17.66	17.97	19.54	18.80	71.82
Sub-Total	382.27	22.30	30.20	32.35	42.68	39.88	124.73
I-II		(57.35)	(50.94)	(60.00)		(47.00)	(215.29)
<i>III. Dairying and Milk Supply.</i>							
Mahakoshal	45.76	3.31	4.55	4.23	5.28	3.37	15.46
Madhya Bharat	22.28	0.64	0.18	0.28	0.55	0.33	1.43
Vindhya Pradesh	1.93	—	0.01	—	—	—	0.01
Bhopal	10.75	—	0.06	1.70	3.77	2.16	3.92
Sub-Total III	80.72	3.95	4.80	6.21	9.60	5.86	20.82
		(1.73)	(7.13)	(10.00)		(13.50)	(32.36)
Grand Total							
I+II+III	462.99	26.25	35.00	38.56	52.28	45.74	145.55
		(59.08)	(58.07)	(70.00)		(60.50)	(247.65)

Figures in bracket indicate plan allocations.

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 382.27 lakhs for the development programme of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services actual expenditure during the first four years aggregated Rs. 124.73 lakhs. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 215.29 lakhs during the same period, actual expenditure accounts for 57.93 percent. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 47.00 lakhs during the year under review actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 39.88 lakhs or 84.85 percent.

Under the Dairying and Milk supply schemes, out of the plan provision of Rs. 80.72 lakhs actual expenditure during the first four years 1956-60 aggregated Rs. 20.82 lakhs. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 32.36 lakhs during the same period actual expenditure accounted for 64.34 percent. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 13.50 lakhs during the year under review, actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 5.86 lakhs or 43.41 percent.

VETERINARY, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & DAIRYING

LAKH Rs.

150

120

60

30

0

PLAN ALLOCATION

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

1956-57

57-58

58-59

59-60

56-60

1956-61

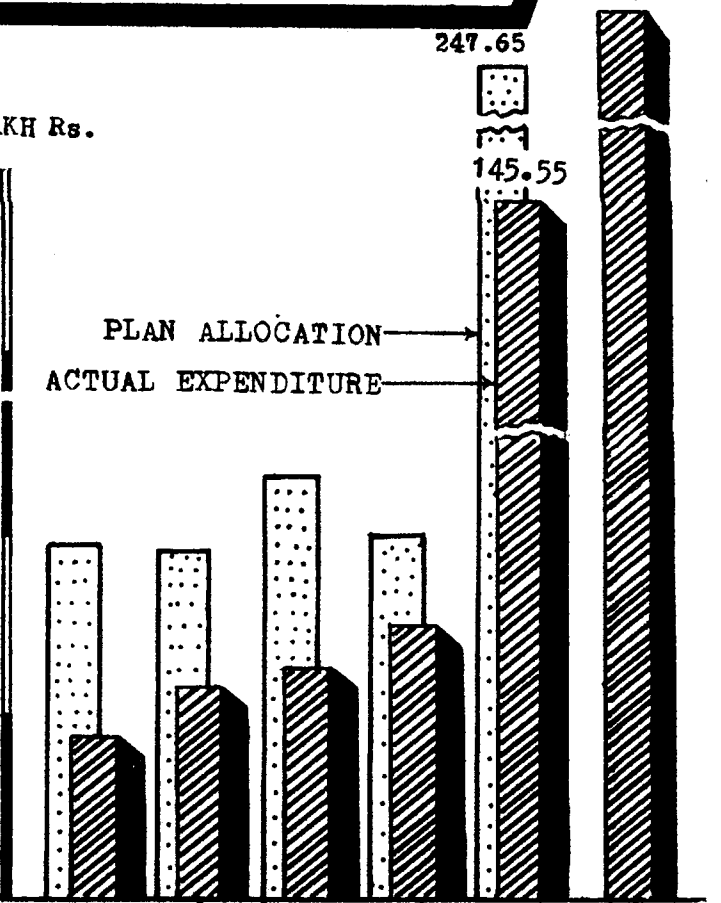
ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

PLAN
PROVISION

247.65

145.55

462.99



The progress of the various schemes during the year under review is given below:—

MAHAKOSHAL

Development of live-stock:

The programme covers the establishment of 'Artificial Insemination Centres with Key villages' covering both the milch and draught cattle by adopting scientific breeding and feeding methods, disease control, marketing etc. A key village is either one village or a group of contiguous villages having a cattle population of 500 cows or she-buffaloes over 3 years of age. The area is marked for intensive cattle breeding. The superior progeny born is sent to the villages to effect an all round improvement.

During the year under review, 7 artificial insemination centres with 44 key villages were continued and 84 calves subsidised; and out of the revised provision of Rs. 1.75 lakhs an amount of Rs. 1.66 lakhs was utilised. Bull Depot at Jabalpur was expanded and another was established at Bilaspur and out of the revised provision of Rs. 0.64 lakh, an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh was utilised. Advisory and extension staff appointed under the scheme was continued and out of the revised provision of Rs. 0.13 lakh an amount of Rs. 0.07 lakh utilised.

Expansion of Animal Husbandry Organisation:

Three District Live Stock Officers already appointed were continued and out of the revised provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh an amount of Rs. 0.30 lakh was utilised.

Gaushala Development:

Seven Gaushalas were continued during the year and out of the provision of Rs. 0.58 lakh *ad hoc* grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 0.37 were utilised for the maintenance and repairs of buildings, etc. of five gaushalas located at Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Harda, Jabalpur and Raigarh. Animals were also purchased for Gaushala at Jabalpur.

Establishment of Outlying Dispensaries:

Against the target of establishing 96 outlying dispensaries during the Second Plan period 46 dispensaries established earlier were continued during the year under review. Besides twenty new dispensaries were established at (1) Sirsiwa, (2) Piparchedi (Raipur district), 3. Jabalpur, 4. Dondilohara, 5. Nipani (Durg district), 6. Kathakani, 7. Bamhnidih (Bilaspur District,), 8. Puser, 9. Kunkuri (Raigarh District), 10. Kamleshwarpur, 11. Chandramedha (Surguja District), 12. Bamar (Sagar), 13. Bagharaj (Jabalpur), 14. Changotola (Balaghat), 15. Ugli (Seoni),

16. Danawa, 17. Jhallar (Betul), 18. Lajpur, 19. Bankabedi (Hoshangabad), and 20. Jalgaon (Khandwa District). Out of the revised provision of Rs. 1.63 lakhs an amount of Rs. 1.31 lakhs was utilised on the scheme.

Establishment of Gosadans :

Gosadans already established at Padsigram in Gangaibhir (Jabalpur District) and in Nowgaon (Raigarh District) were continued during the year under review. Three trucks were also purchased for the Gosadans. Out of the revised provision of Rs. 1.23 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 1.05 lakhs was utilised. Out of the provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh an amount of Rs. 0.03 lakh was utilised on the training of four persons in catching, taming and disposal of wild cattle.

Development of Poultry Industry:

One Poultry Extension Centre established on the Government of India pattern at Adhartal (Jabalpur) in 1958-59 was continued during the year under review. Construction of buildings at the Poultry Farm at Durg and Poultry Extension Centre at Itarsi, were taken up by the Public Works Department in 1959-60. Birds, equipments etc., were purchased for these poultry farms and an amount of Rs. 1.56 lakhs was utilised.

Under the scheme Provision of water facilities at Quarantine Station, wells and troughs were constructed at Rahatgarh and Malthan Quarantine Stations and an amount of Rs. 0.01 lakh was utilised.

Education :

During the year under review, annual admissions to the Veterinary College, Jabalpur were increased. Hostel for the Veterinary College has almost been completed. An amount of Rs. 1.87 lakhs was utilised during the year under review. Construction of a bungalow for the Principal and residential quarters for the staff of the Veterinary College, Jabalpur, have also been taken up. Animal Geneticist Unit and Cattle Sterility Unit continued during the year under review and Rs. 0.07 lakh and Rs. 0.20 lakh respectively were utilised.

Eradication of Rinderpest :

About 5.99 lakhs of cattle were protected in Sagar and Khandwa districts and an amount of Rs. 0.56 lakh was utilised.

Development of Co-operative Fodder Production and Reservation :

The construction of hostel building of the Live-Stock Farm (Government Dairy Farm) at Adhartal was taken up and an amount of Rs. 0.15 lakh was utilised.

Piggery Development:

The unit continued to function at Adhartal and amount of Rs. 0.19 lakh was utilised.

Mobile Units:

Three mobile vans were purchased and allotted to Raipur, Bilaspur and Jabalpur Divisions. These units are expected to start functioning soon. Out of the revised provision of Rs. 0.80 lakh expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 0.55 lakh.

Mixed Farm:

Mixed Farm at Jagdalpur was continued during the year under review. About 14 animals, bullockcart and one Iron safe etc. were purchased. Out of the total revised provision of Rs. 0.38 lakh an amount of Rs. 0.33 lakh was utilised.

MADHYA BHARAT

Key Village Scheme:

As against the target of setting up of 7 artificial insemination centres and 70 key villages under the Second Five Year Plan, two artificial insemination centres and 40 key villages established earlier were continued and expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 1.59 lakhs.

Gaushala Development:

As against the target of opening 12 gaushalas in the Second Five Year Plan, 7 gaushalas established earlier were continued during the year under review and out of the revised provision of Rs. 0.89 lakh *ad-hoc* grants amounting to Rs. 0.37 lakh were paid to three gaushalas at Mandsaur, Badnawar (Dhar) and Alot (Ratlam) for repairs to buildings etc.

Veterinary Dispensaries:

Against the plan target of opening 50 dispensaries at the rate of 10 dispensaries per year, 30 dispensaries opened earlier were continued. In addition 10 dispensaries were opened during the year under review at the following places 1. Jhagar (Guna), 2. Patai (Gwalior), 3. Baroda, 4. Birmura (Morena), 5. Ratangarh (Mandsaur) 6. Rahati (Ratlam), 7. Divara (Shivpuri), 8. Nagoda (Ujjain), 9. Bamorishale (Bhilsa) and 10. Dasai (Dhar).

Gosadan Scheme:

Construction of buildings at Barekhan Gosadan was continued during the year under review and out of the revised provision of Rs. 0.18 lakh an amount of 0.01 lakh was utilised.

Poultry Development:

During the year under review, one Poultry Extension Centre established earlier was continued and the construction of buildings for the Poultry Extension Farm at Ratlam was taken in hand by the Public Works Department. Requisite birds, equipments etc., were purchased. Out of the revised provision of Rs. 0.40 lakh an amount of Rs. 0.38 lakh was spent. Under the I. C. A. R. Scheme "Economic Poultry Ration" brooder houses were constructed and chicks introduced and an amount of Rs. 0.17 lakh was utilised. Under another scheme 'Cheap Poultry Houses', 6 different types of poultry houses were constructed. The birds were introduced and kept under observation and an amount of Rs. 0.03 lakh was spent. Poultry Farm at Mhow continued to function during the year under review and an amount of Rs. 0.15 lakh was utilised.

Sheep and Wool Development:

Two Sheep Extension Centres located at Sussai and Kayampur (Mandsaur) and the Wool Testing Laboratory at Shivpuri continued to function during the year under review. Besides 200 ewes and rams were purchased for the sheep farms at Bansakhedi and Gujarbardi. Buildings for the Kayampur Farm were constructed. An amount of Rs. 0.34 lakh was utilised on the above programmes.

Eradication of Rinderpest:

Under the mass inoculation programme 14 lakh cattle were vaccinated and an amount of Rs. 3.17 lakhs was utilised. About 527 ampoules of vaccine were produced and an amount of Rs. 0.26 lakh was spent. Besides, an amount of Rs. 2.15 lakhs was utilised for the maintenance of staff and purchase of equipment for the laboratory of the Madhya Bharat Vaccine Institute, Mhow.

Education:

About 82 students were admitted in the Vaccine Institute, Mhow (Veterinary College). The Madhya Bharat Vaccine Institute was continued. Laboratory equipments etc., were purchased and an amount of Rs. 4.45 lakhs was utilised.

Publicity and Propaganda:

With a view to stimulate the interest of the general public in cattle breeding, a large number of maps, charts, graphs, pamphlets etc., were prepared and an amount of Rs. 0.02 lakh was utilised.

Under the scheme 'District and Regional Cattle Shows' an amount of Rs. 0.45 lakh was spent on the organisation of sixteen cattle shows.

VINDHYA PRADESH

Key Village Scheme:

Two artificial insemination centres and 14 key villages were continued and one new artificial insemination centre was opened during the year under review. Expenditure on this programme during the year amounted to Rs. 0.55 lakh. To facilitate the bringing up of calves on better lines subsidy amounting to Rs. 0.12 lakh was given for 169 calves. The Extension Centre established at Ajaigarh in 1957-58 was continued during the year under review and an amount of Rs. 0.08 lakh was spent. Under the scheme 'Fodder Production' five fodder farms were continued and an amount of Rs. 0.26 lakh was utilised.

Opening of Hospitals and Dispensaries:

Twelve hospitals and 67 dispensaries established earlier were continued and in addition twenty new dispensaries were opened at the following places during the year, 1. Chharkhandi, 2. Khatkari, 3. Hinauta, 4. Khajuha, (Rewa District), 5. Karigohi, 6. Badera (Satna), 7. Bajna, 8. Chitori, 9. Sarpai, 10. Gulganj, 11. Mathgaon (Chhatarpur) District, 12. Sarai, 13. Kham, 14. Bharatpur (Sidhi), 15. Mujwamkala, 16. Venkata Nagar, 17. Jaising Nagar, 18. Bansukli, 19. Chhalna, (Shahdol) and 20. Hirapur (Tikamgarh (District)). An amount of Rs. 4.03 lakhs was spent on the running and maintenance of these dispensaries.

Cattle Improvement:

During the year under review, 33 bulls already purchased were maintained and 15 new bulls were purchased. An amount of Rs. 0.26 lakh was spent on this scheme.

Establishment of Gosadans:

One Gosadan established in 1957-58 was continued during the year under review and an amount of Rs. 0.13 lakh was spent.

Improvement of Goat and Sheep:

One Goat Stud Farm for the improvement of goats was continued. Besides 33 bulls already purchased earlier were maintained and 15 new bulls were purchased during the year under review and an amount of Rs. 0.12 lakh was utilised.

The Sheep Breeding Farm at Tikamgarh was continued and an amount of Rs. 0.19 lakh was utilised on its maintenance and the construction of new buildings.

Poultry Development:

The Poultry Extension Centre at Rewa was continued and one new Extension Centre was opened at Shahdol during the year under review.

Expenditure on the functioning of these two Extension Centres amounted to Rs. 0.29 lakh.

Eradication of Rinderpest:

Four lakh cattle were inoculated and an amount of Rs. 0.93 lakh was utilised.

Expansion of Animal Husbandry Organisation:

During the year under review, the staff already appointed was continued and an amount of Rs. 0.19 lakh was utilised.

Mobile Veterinary Unit:

Two Mobile Vans were purchased and located at Nowgong and Shahdol and an amount of Rs. 0.38 lakh was spent.

Education and Training:

The sanctioned staff for the Veterinary Institute Rewa, was appointed and an amount of Rs. 0.13 lakh was utilised.

Under the scheme 'Stockmen and Compounders Course' 60 Stockmen and 60 Vaccinator-cum-Compounders were imparted training in vaccination and an amount of Rs. 0.18 lakh was utilised. Besides, an amount of Rs. 0.29 lakh was spent on the training of thirty Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.

Under the scheme 'Expansion of Library at Headquarters', an amount of Rs. 0.02 lakh was utilised.

Publicity:

Seven cattle shows were organised during the year under review and an amount of Rs. 0.07 lakh was spent.

BHOPAL

Key Village Scheme:

Against the plan target of opening three artificial insemination centres and seven key villages, the Artificial Insemination Centre at Berasia with 6 key villages was continued during the year under review and 38 calves were subsidised. Total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 0.22 lakh.

Hospitals and Dispensaries:

Against the target of setting up of ten hospitals in the Second Plan six hospitals opened earlier and two new hospitals set up during the year at Dehagaon in Raisen district and Imlat in Sehore district were continued and an amount of Rs. 0.52 lakh was utilised.

Poultry Development:

Under the scheme 'Pilot Poultry' two extension centres established earlier were continued. Birds and equipment etc., were purchased for the construction of the building for the Extension Centre of Sehore. Construction of the building was in progress. Expenditure on the above programme amounted to Rs. 0.35 lakh. Government Poultry Farm at Bhopal was continued and a sum of Rs. 0.17 lakh was spent for running the same.

Education and Training:

An amount of Rs. 0.18 lakh was utilised on the degree course training of fifteen students.

Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Institute, Sehore, continued to function and an amount of Rs. 1.24 lakhs was spent on its maintenance and the construction of required buildings.

Mobile Dispensaries:

Three Mobile dispensaries already established were continued and one new unit was established at Bhopal. An amount of Rs. 0.34 lakhs was spent on running of the mobile dispensaries.

Eradication of Rinderpest:

About 1.08 lakh cattle were vaccinated and an amount of Rs. 2.92 lakhs was utilised.

Necessary equipment has been purchased for the *charmalayas* proposed to be constructed near the Gosadan of Delwari and an amount of Rs. 0.06 lakh utilised.

DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY

In Mahakoshal area, out of the revised provision of Rs. 0.23 lakh, an amount of Rs. 0.17 lakh was utilised on the continuation of the staff appointed earlier.

The construction of buildings for the Government Dairy Farms located at Itarsi, Durg, Adhartal and Bilaspur was continued and 58 milch cattle were purchased. Out of the revised provision of Rs. 4.50 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 3.20 lakhs was utilised.

The Dairy Farm at Mhow was continued and out of the revised provision of Rs. 0.55 lakh an amount of Rs. 0.33 lakh was utilised.

For the Cooperative Milk Supply Union at Bhopal, necessary equipment was purchased involving an expenditure of Rs. 2.16 lakhs. Fitting of the T. C. M. equipment has been taken up in hand. The Milk Union distributed 17 mds. of milk daily.

CHAPTER VI

Fisheries

As rightly pointed out by the Provincial Industrial Survey Committee; in a poor country like India where the masses are not able to obtain a balanced diet and where milk is not procurable in sufficient quantities, it is imperative to supplement a diet based chiefly on rice as a staple food with cheap source of protein such as fish. In an inland province, with rivers and tanks of limited capacity, it is necessary to husband the available resources and increase the supplies through scientific approach. Pisciculture naturally claims an important place by providing cheap nutritious food and large employment potential. In Madhya Pradesh, fishery is an important subsidiary industry in many districts.

The fisheries development programme covers pisciculture and local research, establishment of fish farms, training of personnel, fisheries rural extension work, conservation of fisheries, reclamation of tanks and derelict fisheries, fishery development in Chambal and collection of fisheries statistics.

Unitwise break-up of the plan provision and expenditure are given in the table below:—

(Rs. in Lakhs)							
Unit	Plan outlay 1956-61	1956-57 (Actuals)	1957-58 (Actual)	1958-59 (Actual)	Plan 1959-60 Revised	1959-60 (Actuals)	Total expenditure 1956-60 (Actuals)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mahakoshal	3.54	—	0.71	0.83	0.85	1.11	2.65
Madhya Bharat	9.00	0.55	1.30	1.63	2.11	1.55	5.03
Vindhya Pradesh	8.55	0.19	1.14	1.10	1.58	1.47	3.90
Bhopal	3.71	0.02	0.19	0.37	0.73	0.59	1.17
Total	24.80	0.76 (5.00)	3.34 (5.26)	3.93 (7.00)	5.27	4.72 (7.00)	12.75 (24.26)

Figures in brackets indicate plan allocations.

Against the total plan provision of Rs. 24.80 lakhs, expenditure during the first four years aggregated Rs. 12.75 lakhs. Against the plan allocations of Rs. 24.26 lakhs during the same period actual expenditure accounts for 52.56 per cent. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 7.00 lakhs expenditure during the year under review worked out to Rs. 4.72 lakhs or 67.43 per cent.

MAHAKOSHAL

Development of Inland Fisheries:

Mahakoshal has vast potentialities for the development of fisheries. Narmada and Tapti rivers and its tributaries as well as other rivers, rivulets and tanks provide excellent opportunities for the development of fishing industry.

Against the target of stocking of 500 acres and extraction of 2,500 maunds of fish during the year under review, fish seed was stocked in 776 acres and 2519 mds. of fish were extracted. The scheme involved an expenditure of Rs. 1.11 lakhs as against the total provision of Rs. 1.53 lakhs. In order to augment supplies of fish seed from local resources, a number of natural breeding grounds were established in Bilaspur, Raipur and Seoni districts. The experiments of artificial breeding through hormone injection were conducted in Raipur and Bilaspur and spawn of Rohu and Mrigal were obtained. With the formation of co-operative societies of fishermen and abolition of auctioning of fishing rights to middlemen, large number of jobs were provided to fishermen in the preparation of nurseries, cleaning of tanks, collection and transportation of seed and extraction of fish, etc.

During the year under review, 25 Fishermen Co-operative Societies were registered in the following districts:—

Jabalpur	4
Rajnandgaon (Durg)	2
Raipur	8
Seoni	2
Bilaspur	9
	<hr/>
	25
	<hr/>

Besides, two societies in Rajnandgaon and one in Seoni were under registration. Four fish markets one each at Jabalpur, Raipur, Sagar and Bilaspur were also constructed. The control and management of these fish markets was transferred to the local municipal authorities. Out of 20 stalls of the fish markets, four stalls were reserved for fishermen co-operative societies. About 118 displaced fishermen families from Bettiah West Bengal camps were settled at Piprol, Mahe and Khusrang.

MADHYA BHARAT

Fish seed distribution-cum-Experimental Farm:

During the year under review, there was a provision for the construction of one fish farm, three nurseries and distribution of 1.90 lakhs fish seed. However, 2,39,360 units of fish seed were distributed and an amount of Rs. 0.19 lakh provided for the scheme has been fully utilised.

Pisciculture and local Research and Training:

The scheme was continued during the year. The target and achievements were as under:

	Target	Achievement
1. Establishment of Nurseries	18	10
2. Collection of seed	18 lakhs	15.36 lakhs
3. Stocking of seed	14 „	12.33 „
4. Extraction of seed	3200 Mds.	1530 Mds.

Research unit at Gwalior continued to work on the problem relating to the location of suitable spawning grounds, selection of fish seed collection centres, development of better nursery management methods to achieve better recovery of baby fish from the spawn, survey of rivers and tanks for suggesting necessary measures for increasing fish production, breeding of major carps by pituitary hormone technique, improvement in the techniques of hatching of carp eggs, establishment of dry type of breeding grounds by creating desired conditions, introduction of exotic fishes to supplement the indigenous species, eradication of weeds and predators, hydro-biological studies of various tanks to assess the fish producing potential and make the industry more economical.

As a result of this, it had been possible to successfully hatch out more than 70 per cent of the fertilised eggs of the desired species of fish. The mortality of fry during transportation was reduced from 50 % to 5% by replacing the old practice of transporting fish seed in hundies to the use of plastic bags filled with oxygen and transported in tin containers.

Two officers were sent for training to the Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, at Calcutta.

Fisheries Development in Chambal Valley:

This scheme was implemented late during 1958-59. Out of the provision of Rs. 0.30 lakh expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 0.23 lakh. Five lakh units of fish seed were purchased and 0.59 lakh units were stocked against the target of 15 lakhs in both the cases.

Fishermen Welfare Scheme:

Under the scheme 7 Fishermen Co-operative Societies—4 in Indore and 3 in Gwalior—were registered and two were under registration in Gwalior during the year under review.

Reclamation of Tanks and Derelict Fisheries:

As against the target of the reclamation of 2 ponds and 2 reservoirs, one reservoir could be reclaimed during the year under review and the provision of Rs. 0.06 lakh was fully utilised.

Fissheries Rural Extension Work (C. D. areas):

The programme covers development of pisciculture in the C. D. areas by locating model fisheries projects, training of gram sewaks, etc. The scheme was implemented in one block during the year under review and out of the provision of Rs. 0.03 lakh, an amount of Rs. 0.01 lakh was utilised.

VINDHYA PRADESH

Conservation of Fisheries:

The programme of conservation of fisheries was continued during the year under review and out of the plan provision of Rs. 0.40 lakh an amount of Rs. 0.37 lakh was utilised.

Survey, Reclamation and Stocking:

Fish seed was stocked in 511 acres and 118 mds. of fish seed was extracted. Out of the provision of Rs. 0.82 lakh, an amount of Rs. 0.79 lakh was utilised during the year under review.

Establishment of Fish Farm:

The Fish Farm was continued and out of the provision of Rs. 0.32 lakh an amount of Rs. 0.31 lakh was spent during the year under review.

Subsidies to Fishermen Co-operative Societies:

Six Fishermen Welfare Societies were registered during the year under review at Rewa.

BHOPAL

Fisheries Research:

The Fisheries Research Centre at Bhopal was continued during the year under review and the provision of Rs. 0.07 lakh was fully utilised. Under the programme of fisheries statistics, necessary data was collected in two tehsils only and involved an expenditure of Rs. 0.09 lakh against the provision of Rs. 0.05 lakh.

Development of Seed Resources:

As against the target of 10 lakhs seed collection during the year under review, 8.37 lakh seeds were collected. The scheme involved an expenditure of Rs. 0.10 lakh as against the target of Rs. 0.12 lakh.

Stocking of Tanks:

During the year under review, 4.76 lakh fish seeds were stocked in the tanks. The provision of Rs. 0.06 lakh under the scheme was fully utilised.

Construction of Nurseries and Rearing Ponds:

During the year under review, 7 nurseries were constructed and involved an expenditure of Rs. 0.17 lakh out of the provision of Rs. 0.20 lakh.

Riverine Fisheries (Deep Water Fishing):

Against the target of 500 maunds, about 71 maunds of fish were extracted during the year under review, involving an expenditure of Rs. 0.10 lakh out of the provision of Rs. 0.14 lakh.

An overall resume of the progress and achievements under the pisciculture programme in the State during 1959-60 has been quite encouraging. For the development of seed resources 23 breeding grounds and 19 collection centres were established as under:—

(a) Breeding Ground:

(1) Open Fields	10
(2) Wet Bundh	11
(3) Dry Bundh	2
	<hr/>
	23
	<hr/>
(b) Spawn Collection Centres	6
(c) Fingerlings Collection Centres	5
(d) Induced Spawning	
Through harmorne injection	8
	<hr/>
	42
	<hr/>

During the year work at these centres was continued and 30.36 lakhs fry and fingerlings were collected. Seed resources were also developed in Bilaspur, Raipur and Seoni districts. Besides, 15.49 lakhs fry was imported from the Fish Seed Syndicate, Calcutta for stocking in departmental tanks. The experiments of artificial breeding through harmone injection were conducted with success at Nowgong, Gwalior, Bhopal, Raipur and Bilaspur and 6.52 lakhs spawn of Rohu and Mrigal were obtained and nearly 0.50 lakh fish fry were raised.

Nearly 500 glands were supplied to the Central Inland Fisheries Research Station at Cuttak. Besides, 13.00 lakhs of fertilized eggs were also supplied to Uttar Pradesh for stocking of Mata Tila Dam and 1000 Miahasheer fry were supplied to Bombay State.

Apart from establishing major carp breeding grounds and fish seed collection centres in the State, the Mirror Carp was introduced in high-level tanks at 7 places. Success has been achieved in breeding this fish at Nowgong and Rewa and it is hoped that such type of breeding centres will be established at other places as well.

From the statistics collected from 13 tanks the average per acre production works out to 410 lbs. (5 mds.) at present. Through heavy stocking and intensive manuring with cow dung, sewage and other measures, it is possible to increase production to 3158 lbs. (40 mds.) per acre.

Pisciculture in C. D. areas and Private Sectors:

During the year under review, considerable progress was made in extending fish culture in C. D. areas. There were 450 parties including gram panchayats, co-operative societies, block authorities and private pisciculturists. About 56.00 lakhs of fish seed were supplied and 5,000 acres of water area was brought under fish culture which is expected to produce 38,500 maunds of fish.

A preliminary survey was organised to assess fisheries potential in block areas. Out of 261 blocks about 180 blocks offered good prospects for the extension of fish culture. The Model Fisheries Scheme approved by the Government is finding popularity and is being implemented in a number of blocks. In addition to it, the Government of India have sanctioned 4 Model Fisheries Projects to be taken up in selected blocks in the State.

Training of gram sewak in fish culture was undertaken by the Extension Unit. Nearly 200 gram sewaks were imparted field training at Pawarkheda, Betul and Obaidullaganj training centres.

The pisciculture programme in the private sector had also made considerable headway and a large number of private pisciculturists are coming forward to take seeds for their tanks as indicated below:—

	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
No of parties taking seed	253	470	600
Seed supplied in lakhs	20.00	44.00	56.00
Estimated production of fish (mds.)	27,500	30,250	38,500

Under the Fishermen Welfare Scheme, the number of Fishermen Co-operative Societies increased from 30 in 1958-59 to 42 during 1959-60.

Out of 35 technical officers in the Department, 28 officers have already been trained in the Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Calcutta. During the year under review, only one officer was sent for training.

Research:

Three Research Units are functioning in the State at Gwalior, Bhopal and Nowgong. The work programme covers—

- (1) The location of suitable spawning grounds and selection of fish seed collection centres;
- (2) Development of better nurseries management methods to achieve better recovery of baby fish from the spawn;
- (3) Survey of rivers and tanks to suggest necessary measures for increasing fish production;
- (4) Selection of suitable fish seed and segregation of desirables from undesirables;
- (5) Breeding of major carps by pituitary hormone technique;
- (6) Improvement in technique of hatching carp eggs and collection of fish seed;
- (7) Establishment of dry type of breeding grounds by creating desired conditions;
- (8) Introduction of exotic fishes to supplement the indigenous species;
- (9) Eradiction of breeds of predators;
- (10) Hydro-biological studies of various tanks to assess the fish producing potential and make the industry more economical.

Fish Markets:

Four fish markets were constructed each at Jabalpur, Raipur, Sagar and Bilaspur.

Resettlement:

About 118 families of displaced fishermen were resettled in Piprol, Mahe and Khusrang.

Publicity and Propaganda:

The department took active part in exhibitions and fairs. A documentary film on "Breeding of major carps in Madhya Pradesh" was also prepared and exhibited in various exhibitions and melas.

CHAPTER VII

Forests

Forests in Madhya Pradesh cover about 39.5 per cent area of the State. These forests abound in building timber, bamboos and other major and minor forest products utilization of which holds out a bright future for the establishment and development of industries like paper and pulp, straw boards, ply-wood and veneers, charcoal etc. Out of the 66,000 sq. miles of forest area (according to Forest Department records) 31,000 sq. miles constitute reserved forests, 22,000 sq. miles are protected forests and the remaining 13,000 sq. miles are unclassed forests and practically devoid of the growth of vegetation. The forest development schemes under the Second Five Year Plan of Madhya Pradesh include survey and demarcation of unreserved forest areas, preparation of working plans for the scientific management of forests, training of forest personnel, raising of plantations of teak and other economic species, rehabilitation of ex-proprietary forests, development of communications to ensure more economic utilisation of forest produce, construction of buildings, particularly in the remote forests for staff, preservation of wild life, uplift of forest dwellers, etc.

Unitwise break-up of the plan provision and actual expenditure during the first four years of the plan period is given in the table below:—

Unit	Plan outlay 1956-61	1956-57 (Actuals)	1957-58 (Actuals)	1958-59 (Actuals)	Plan 1959-60 Revised	1959-60 (Actual)	Total 1956-60 Actuals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mahakoshal	138.03	7.70	10.83	20.87	29.66	27.52	66.92
Madhya Bharat	63.15	7.07	7.99	8.62	9.25	8.68	32.36
Vindhya Pradesh	46.53	3.06	3.31	4.24	6.84	5.96	16.57
Bhopal	43.53	6.39	3.84	4.55	3.96	3.13	17.91
Total ...	291.24	24.22 (47.82)	25.97 (34.33)	38.28 (45.00)	49.71	45.29 (49.48)	133.76 (176.63)

Figures in brackets indicate plan allocations.

Out of the total plan provision of Rs. 291.24 lakhs for forest schemes initial allocation of funds during the first four years 1956-60 amounted to Rs. 176.63 lakhs. These allocations were, however, subsequently revised to Rs. 154.15 lakhs as under:—

Year	Allocation	(Rs. in lakhs)
	Final	expenditure Actual
1956-57	30.11	24.22
1957-58	34.33	25.97
1958-59	40.00	38.28
1959-60	49.71	45.29
Total ..	<u>154.15</u>	<u>133.76</u>

Actual expenditure during the first four years 1956-60 aggregated Rs. 133.76 lakhs. As compared with the allocation of funds, achievement works out to 86.77 per cent. Short-fall in expenditure was due to revision in the original allotments, non-execution of the road construction programme and late sanction of some of the schemes.

Progress of various Plan schemes in different Units during the year under review is given below:—

MAHAKOSHAL

Reorganisation of Forest Department:

For efficient management of forests and co-ordination of various forest development activities, additional territorial conservators circle, three additional forest divisions and one development circle were constituted and staff appointed earlier was continued. Expenditure on the above schemes amounted to Rs. 3.63 lakhs.

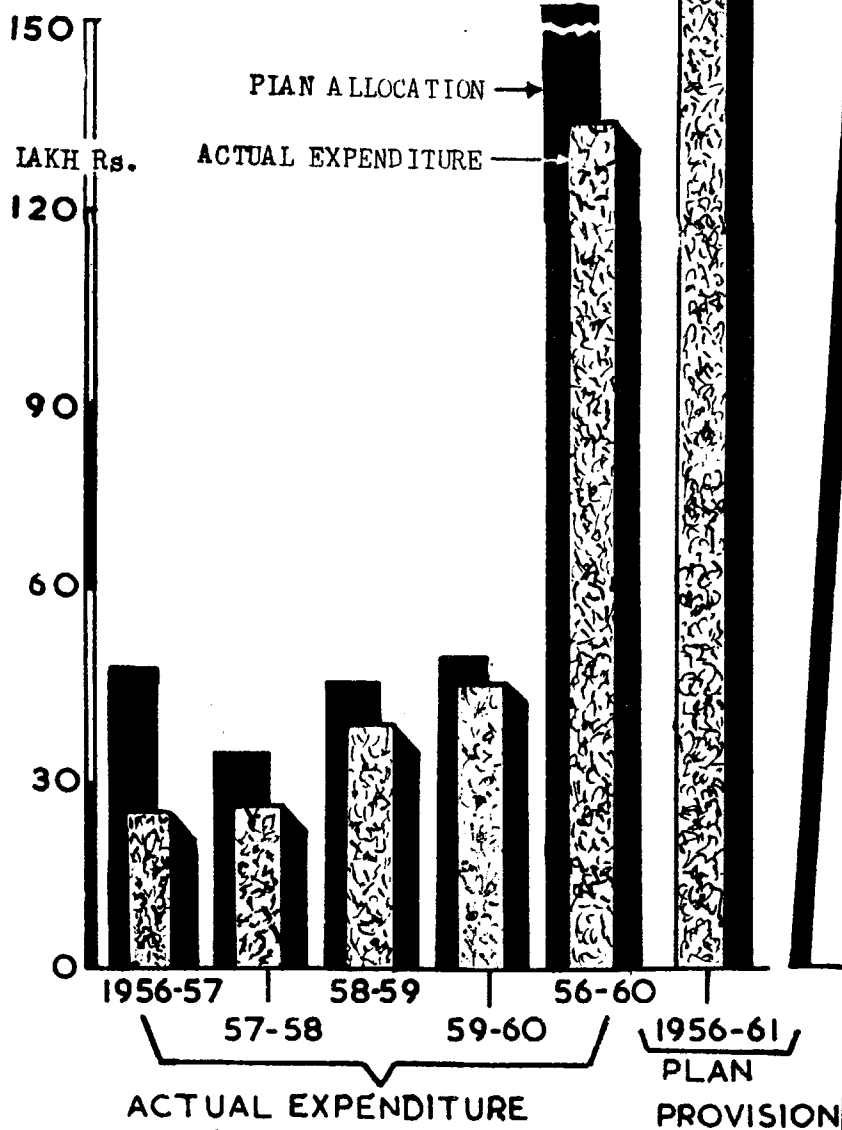
Training of Personnel:

During the period under review 20 candidates including six for the Superior Forest Service course and 14 candidates for the Rangers course were deputed for training to the Indian Forest College, Dehradun (U. P.) and an amount of Rs. 1.83 lakhs utilised.

Survey and Demarcation of Un-demarcated Forests:

The scheme was continued during the year and 833 sq. miles of undemarcated forests were surveyed. An amount of Rs. 1.67 lakhs was spent during the period under review.

FORESTS



Survey of Forest Resources:

An area of 631 sq. miles of forests was covered by sampling method to assess the availability of important timbers and other forest produce. Expenditure on the programme during the year amounted to Rs. 0.64 lakh.

Formation of Ad-hoc Working Circles:

A new scheme for the survey and preparation of management programmes for the un-reserved forests in Jabalpur, Betul, Brindrangarh and North Bilaspur Division were launched during the year under review. An expenditure of Rs. 0.66 lakh was incurred on the preparation of these schemes.

Plantation of Teak, Semal etc.:

The scheme was continued during the year and plantations of teak, semal etc. were raised over an area of 1,389 acres and 971 acres of forest land was prepared for the next year's plantations. Expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1.91 lakhs.

Revision and Preparation of Working Plans:

During the period under review one working plan and two working schemes were completed and four working plans which were under preparation since the previous year remained in a preparatory stage. An amount of Rs. 2.25 lakhs was utilised.

Forest Roads and Bridges:

During the period under review 36 miles of forest roads were constructed and renovated and an expenditure of Rs. 0.94 lakh was incurred.

Housing of Subordinate Staff:

During the period under review construction of 27 quarters of various categories was completed and the construction of other 27 quarters was in progress. Expenditure on this work programme amounted to Rs. 0.94 lakh.

Establishment of National Park:

The development of communications, completion of Forest Rest House, purchase of furniture and crockery and completion of two cabins etc., in the Kanha National Park in Mandla district involved an expenditure of Rs. 0.44 lakh during the year under review.

Raising Economic Status of Forest Labour:

With a view to provide better medical facilities to the villagers in the forest areas, out of the eight mobile dispensaries established earlier seven continued to function during the year under review and involved an expenditure of Rs. 0.44 lakh.

Protection and Regeneration of Ex-Zamindari and Jagirdari Forests:

The work of rehabilitation of degraded forests was continued during the year. One hundred and ninety four additional felling series were laid, 176 coupes were marked, 190 coupes were disposed off, 2,729 acres were planted and 4,198 acres of land was cleaned during the period under review. Enrichment and compensatory planting was also undertaken. As against the plan provision of Rs. 9.75 lakhs, expenditure amounted to Rs. 12.20 lakhs.

MADHYA BHARAT*Administration:*

To cope up with the increasing development activities 63 posts created earlier were continued during the period under review at a cost of Rs. 0.71 lakh.

Education and Training:

The training of the following personnel deputed in the previous year was continued during the year also and an amount of Rs. 1.74 lakhs utilised.

(i) Superior Forest Service Course	3
(ii) Rangers Training	8
(iii) Forest Guards Training	126

Survey, Settlement and Demarcation of Forests:

Survey of 588 miles and clean cutting of 477 miles long demarcation lines was carried out during the year under report at a cost of Rs. 1.75 lakhs.

Preparation of Working Plans:

The work of preparation of the working plan scheme for the forests of Sironj Sub-division was completed and the preparation of the working plan for Kannod division continued to be in progress. An expenditure of Rs. 0.53 lakh was incurred during the period under review.

Communications and Buildings:

Nine miles and four furlongs of fair weather roads and 9 buildings for different forest personnel were constructed during the year under review at a cost of Rs. 0.85 lakh.

Plantations:

Plantations of teak and other species were raised over an area of 655 acres at a cost of Rs. 0.84 lakh. In addition, suitable areas for next year's plantation were also selected and preliminaries extended.

Miscellaneous Schemes:

- (i) The National Park at Shivpuri and Game Sanctuary at Kheoni were maintained at a cost of Rs. 0.20 lakh.
- (ii) Part Survey relating to the cultivation of medicinal plants was undertaken at a cost of Rs. 0.40 lakh.
- (iii) The work of preparation of *ad-hoc* working surveys for unreserved forests of Dewas district and Sheopur division was started during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 0.21 lakh was spent.
- (iv) Under the Scheme 'Protection and Regeneration of Ex-Zamindari and Jagirdari Forests' 29 felling series were laid out, 35 coupes marked, 31 coupes were disposed off and an area of 2302 acres was prepared for next year's plantation. An amount of Rs. 1.81 lakhs was utilised during the year under review.

VINDHYA PRADESH

Re-organisation of Forest Department:

Development and Publicity Staff provided under the scheme continued to work during the year and a sum of Rs. 0.42 lakh was spent on the schemes.

Training of Personnel:

The following personnel were deputed for training in various forestry courses during the year under review and an expenditure of Rs. 1.51 lakhs was incurred over the training programme.

(i) Superior Forest Service Course	3
(ii) Rangers Training	8
(iii) Forest Guards Training	125

It is proposed to shift the Forest Guards Training School from Govindgarh to Amarkantak. The construction work in Amarkantak remained in progress.

Demarcation and Survey of Forests:

A sum of Rs. 0.30 lakh was spent over demarcation and survey of 257 sq. miles of un-demarcated forests during the year under review.

Nursery and Plantations:

Besides maintenance of the forest nurseries, plantations were raised over 545 acres and an expenditure of Rs. 0.91 lakh was incurred on the above programme.

Roads and Buildings:

During the year under review, 60 miles of forest fair weather roads and 23 buildings for subordinate forest staff were constructed at a cost of Rs. 0.49 lakh and 0.51 lakh respectively.

Miscellaneous Schemes:

- (i) An amount of Rs. 0.01 lakh was utilised on the repairs and alterations in the Shellac Factory at Umaria.
- (ii) A sum of Rs. 0.10 lakh was spent as running cost of 3 motor vehicles.
- (iii) Work on the preparation of an ad-hoc working scheme for one of the un-reserved forests of Panna Division was in progress and an amount of Rs. 0.11 lakh was utilised during the period under review.
- (iv) Under the scheme "Protection and Regeneration of Ex-Zamindari and Jagirdari Forests", 37 felling series were laid out, 35 coupes were marked and 30 coupes were disposed off. An amount of Rs. 1.60 lakhs was utilised during the period under review.

BHOPAL

Administration:

Various additional posts created earlier for implementation of development schemes were continued during the year under report and an amount of Rs. 0.41 lakh was utilised.

Training of Personnel:

Twenty five forest guards were deputed for training during the year and an expenditure of Rs. 0.06 lakh was incurred.

Tending of Growing Stock:

Thinning operations over an area of 448 acres and cutting track operations over 925 acres were undertaken at a cost of Rs. 0.07 lakh during the year under review.

Preparation of Working Plan and Working Scheme:

The work of preparation of working plans of East and West Bhopal Divisions was started and a sum of Rs. 0.35 lakh was spent during the year.

Plantations:

Plantations over 325 acres were raised besides preparation of areas for next year's plantations and maintenance of nurseries at a cost of Rs. 0.25 lakh.

Improvement of Pastures:

A sum of Rs. 0.06 lakh was spent during the year on experiments to assess the productivity of pasture lands and collection of seeds etc.

Forest Produce:

One brood lac farm was established during the period under review thereby raising the total number of such farms to four in this unit. Departmental cultivation of lac was also undertaken. An amount of Rs. 0.09 lakh was spent on the above schemes during the period under review.

Roads, Buildings and Wells:

The work of construction of roads was entrusted to the Public Works Department. An amount of Rs. 0.70 lakh was utilised during the year under report.

Three buildings for forest staff were completed and one remained under construction during the period under review. Expenditure on the building programme amounted to Rs. 0.30 lakh.

Uplift of Forest Villages:

Eighteen villages were surveyed and one new well was constructed. Expenditure on the programme during the year under review amounted to Rs. 0.05 lakh.

Under the scheme "Protection and Regeneration of Ex-Zamindari and Jagirdari Forests" 18 coupes were marked, 10 coupes were disposed off, 180 acres of land was planted and silvicultural operations were undertaken on 95 acres of land. Expenditure under the scheme amounted to Rs. 0.79 lakh.

SOIL CONSERVATION

Under the Second Five Year Plan of the Forest Department an amount of Rs. 27.14 lakhs has been provided for the Soil Conservation Schemes which mainly aim at afforestation of ravines and depleted forest areas and creation of fuel-cum-fodder reserves in the waste lands. The Unit-wise breakup of the plan provision and actual expenditure during the first four years of the plan period is given in the table over-leaf:—

(Rs. in lakhs)							
Unit	Plan 1961-61	1956-57 (Actuals)	1957-58 (Actuals)	1958-59 (Actuals)	1959-60 Plan Revised	1959-60 (Actuals)	1956-60 Total (Actuals)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mahakoshal	3.31	0.32	0.59	0.69	0.75	0.76	2.36
Madhya Bharat	10.65	2.20	2.01	1.45	1.40	1.27	6.93
Vindhya Pradesh	8.88	0.49	0.77	1.00	1.00	0.86	3.12
Bhopal	4.30	0.14	0.26	0.30	0.11	0.11	0.81
Total	27.14	3.15	3.63	3.44	3.26	3.00	13.22

Actual expenditure on the soil conservation schemes during the four years 1956-60 amounted to Rs. 13.22 lakhs.

Progress of various Plan Schemes in different units during the year under review is given below:—

MAHAKOSHAL

Besides undertaking afforestation works over an area of 828 acres in the catchment areas and Chhattisgarh plains, an area of 470 acres was prepared for next year's programme at a cost of Rs. 0.76 lakh.

MADHYA BHARAT

Soil Conservation, anti-erosion and afforestation measures were carried out over 1,920 acres in Bhind, Morena and Gwalior districts and an amount of Rs. 1.27 lakhs was utilised during the period under review.

VINDHYA PRADESH

Soil conservation, afforestation and gully reclamation works were carried out over 339 acres and an amount of Rs. 0.86 lakh spent.

BHOPAL

An area of 55 acres was afforested at a cost of Rs. 0.11 lakh.

CHAPTER VIII

Co-operation

As a movement of the people, by the people and for the people, co-operative activity occupies an important place in the programme of rural change. The original schemes, numbering about 40, proposed under the Second Five Year Plan of the integrating units were subsequently amalgamated into thirteen schemes and have been broad-based on the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee of the Reserve Bank of India. Besides two additional schemes, outside the plan—one for the supervision of small sized societies by the financing agencies, and the second for the revitalisation of these societies, are also being implemented since 1957-58. Excluding loans to be obtained from the Reserve Bank of India by the State Government for contribution towards the share capital of co-operative credit institutions, a provision of Rs. 378.80 lakhs has been made in the Second Plan of the State for the implementation of various co-operative development schemes.

Unitwise breakup of the total plan provision and expenditure under various co-operative development programmes in Madhya Pradesh is given in the table below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Units	Plan out-lay 1956-61	1956-57 (Actuals)	1957-58 (Actuals)	1958-59 (Actuals)	Plan 1959-60 (Revised)	1959-60 (Actual)	Total Expenditure 1956-60
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mahakoshal	153.45	14.25	30.00	26.45	29.00	18.46	89.19
Madha Bhaart	135.00	9.78	19.94	21.12	26.07	17.03	67.87
Vindhya Pradesh	59.85	1.64	7.43	6.26	7.12	5.76	15.35
Bhopal	30.50	0.08	5.03	3.07	3.44	2.91	11.09
Total ...	378.80	25.75 (73.65)	62.40 (76.88)	56.90 (64.04)	65.63	60.50 (68.65)	205.55 (283.22)

Figures in brackets indicate Plan allocations.

Unitwise details for Rs. 15.35 lakhs spent during 1959-60 on administration, training etc., are not available.

Allocation of the Plan provision and actual expenditure under major activities of the Co-operative Department is given in the table below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Plan	Actual Expenditure			Total	
	Provision 1956-61	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Expenditure 1959-60 1956-60	
1. Co-operation & Warehousing	239.21	10.28	34.98	33.80	24.98	104.04
2. Marketing, Co-operative Farming and Training	139.59	15.47	27.42	23.10	35.52	101.51
Total	378.80	25.75	62.40	56.90	60.50	205.55
Plan allocation		(73.65)	(76.88)	(64.04)	(68.65)	(283.22)

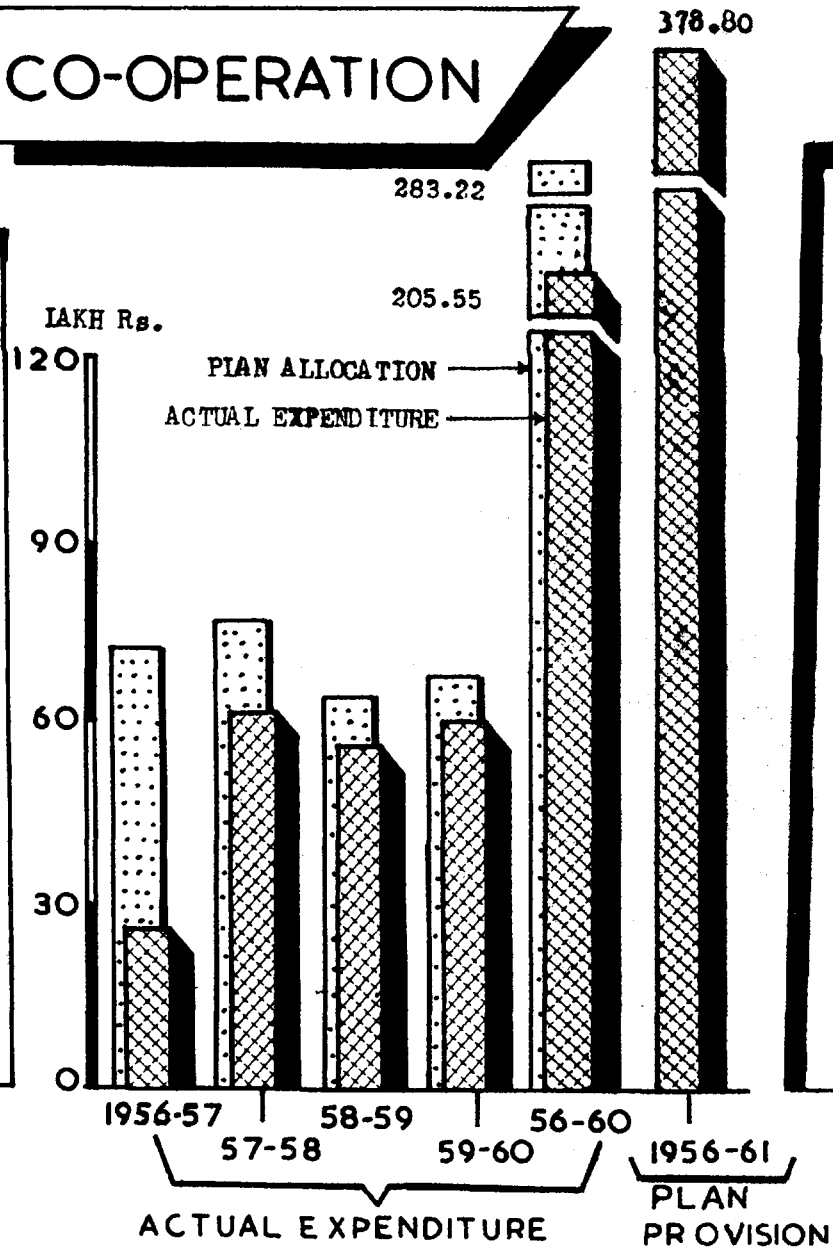
Out of the total plan provision of Rs. 378.80 lakhs, expenditure during the first four years aggregated Rs. 205.55 lakhs. As compared with the total plan allocations of Rs. 283.22 lakhs during the same period, actual expenditure accounts for 72.58 percent. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 68.65 lakhs, actual expenditure during the year under review worked out to Rs. 60.50 lakhs or 88.13 percent.

A brief review of the progress of various co-operative development schemes is given below:—

Training and Education:

In order to train competent personnel to look after various co-operative activities, a regular training programme in co-operation has been organised through the institutions run by the Reserve Bank of India, the State Government and the Madhya Pradesh State Co-operative Union. The three Co-operative Training Institutions set up in the First Plan at Nowgong, Jabalpur and Agar are being continued under the Second Plan and have a target of training 1,516 candidates by the end of the Second Plan. A fourth Subordinate Co-operative Training Institute is being set up at Bilaspur. The Intermediate Officers Training Centre at Indore and the Co-operative Training Centre at Kotah for block level

CO-OPERATION



Co-operative Extension Officers run by the Reserve Bank of India, continued and are expected to train 128 and 250 candidates respectively, from Madhya Pradesh. During the year under review seventeen candidates were sent for training for special course in marketing at Poona and Indore. Twelve candidates have so far been specially trained in land mortgage banking at Madras.

So far, 61 Senior Officers and Co-operative Inspectors of the State Department were deputed for training to the Co-operative Training College, Poona. The programme for educating members of village societies, committee members and office bearers in co-operation is being implemented through the agency of the Madhya Pradesh State Co-operative Union which has set up seven Divisional Institutes for this purpose. By now 52,410 members of societies, 775 committee members and 141 office bearers have been trained in the first four years of the Second Plan. The programme for the training of non-official personnel is to be further intensified by setting up two training units in each district by the end of 1960-61. It is expected that nine lakhs rural families will come under co-operative organisation and agriculture credit to the tune of Rs. 12.00 crores will be supplied through the co-operative organisation by the end of Second Plan. The various subordinate co-operative institutions trained the undermentioned personnel during 1959-60:—

	Department	Institutes
1. Peripatetic Training Units	112	301
	606	(Office bearers)
	2960	(Managing Committee members).
	16620	(Members)
2. Training Units set up by the Divisional Institutions	77721	(Members) (State Scheme)

Development of Apex Bank:

The Madhya Pradesh State Co-operative Bank Limited, Jabalpur, formed by the amalgamation of the Mahakoshal Co-operative Bank Limited, Jabalpur and the Madhya Bharat State Co-operative Bank Limited, Gwalior, continued to function during the year under review. The State Government have contributed a sum of Rs. 56.40 lakhs towards its share capital during the first four years of the Second Five Year Plan.

Against the credit target of Rs. 1,125.00 lakhs, actual achievement amounted to Rs. 1,186.00 lakhs as on 30th June 1959. The Reserve Bank of India sanctioned short term credit limit of Rs.735.00 lakhs as against the demand of Rs. 900.00 lakhs during the year 1959-60. As against the provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs the share capital contribution of Rs. 10.00 lakhs (Reserve Bank of India sanctioned a loan of Rs. 10.00 lakhs only) was given to the Madhya Pradesh State Co-operative Bank

Limited, Jabalpur and although short of the provision, helped to increase its borrowing power to meet the agricultural co-operative credit demands of the co-operative central banks.

Development of Central Co-operative banks:

At present there are 46 co-operative central banks covering the entire State and these continued to function during the year under review. The volume of agricultural finance provided by these banks has increased from Rs. 365.00 lakhs as on 30th June, 1956 to approximately Rs. 1,353.73 lakhs including the short term loans of the order of Rs. 973.50 lakhs and medium term loans of Rs. 380.23 lakhs. During the year under review managerial subsidy of Rs. 1.00 lakh was paid to 46 banks. Although Rs. 20.00 lakhs were provided for contribution to the share capital of 20 selected central banks, the Reserve Bank of India sanctioned a loan of Rs. 10.70 lakhs and hence contributions could be made towards the share capital of 17 selected central banks only.

Organisation of large-sized Primary Credit Societies:

During the first four years of the Second Plan 610 large-sized co-operative societies were organised covering 7,592 villages with a total membership of 1,31,350. These societies were given financial assistance of Rs. 85.02 lakhs by way of share capital contribution, loans and subsidies for construction of godowns and employment of staff. About 220 societies constructed godowns. The organisation of large-sized societies was stopped after 1958-59. Out of the plan provision of Rs. 2.80 lakhs for the year under review, an amount of Rs. 2.087 lakhs was incurred on payment of subsidy to the societies established and continued during 1957-58.

State Ware-housing Corporation:

The State Ware-housing Corporation which started functioning since 1958-59 is expected to establish 41 rented ware-houses and construct 10 ware-houses with a total storage capacity of 10,000 tons by the end of the Second Five Year Plan. The State Government has contributed Rs. 2.00 lakhs towards the share capital of the Madhya Pradesh State Ware-housing Corporation during 1959-60 by obtaining a loan of Rs. 1.00 lakh from the Government of India. Out of Rs. 14.00 lakhs the present share capital of the Madhya Pradesh State Ware-housing Corporation, the Central Warehousing Corporation has so far contributed Rs. 8.50 lakhs. Warehousing activity has been started in 20 rented ware-houses at different centres in the State.

Relief and Guarantee Fund and Co-operative Development Fund:

Relief and Guarantee Fund and Co-operative Development Fund were created in 1957-58. Amounts of Rs. 2.95 lakhs and Rs. 1.00 lakh were contributed by the State Government towards these funds respectively during the year under review.

Apex Marketing Societies:

The Mahakoshal Co-operative Marketing Society now registered as Madhya Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Society is functioning as Apex Marketing Society in the State for the unaffiliated marketing societies.

Apart from helping regional marketing societies in the marketing of agricultural produce, supervising their working through its staff and supplying diesel engines, electric motors and pumping sets to cultivators the State Co-operative Marketing Society also acts as the sole importer and distributor of chemical fertilizers on behalf of the State Government. During 1959-60, the State Government contributed Rs. 1.00 lakh towards the share capital and Rs. 25,000 towards staff subsidy of the State Co-operative Marketing Society.

Co-operative Processing Societies:

Financial assistance of Rs. 1.50 lakhs each was given to three societies—one at Mahasamund (Raipur district), at Jaithari (Shahdol district) for setting up rice mills and at Ratlam for setting up an oil mill. Mahasamund Society has already established its own rice mill. Subsidy amounting to Rs. 14,000 was paid to two processing societies established in 1959-60 and to one society established in 1957-58. An amount of Rs. 50,000/- was also given as share capital contribution to Dhamnod Society for establishing two small gins at selected places to feed the Dhamnod Society.

Co-operative Farming Society:

During the year under review, 200 farming societies were established and financial assistance of Rs. 5.97 lakhs as share capital to 199 societies (Rs. 3,000/- per society) and staff subsidy of Rs. 1.35 lakhs was paid to the farming societies established during 1958-60. Farhadi Better Farming Society could not draw the amount of Rs. 3,000/- as share capital due to some technical difficulties.

Revitalization of Small-Sized Societies:

Consequent to the decision taken by the National Development Council village service societies have been organised during the last two years of the Second Plan in place of large sized societies. About 4,500 village (Service) societies, mostly by reorganization and revitalization of the existing primary agricultural credit societies would be established by the end of the Second Plan, and are expected to cover about 8,000 villages. An amount of Rs. 2.80 lakhs was spent on the appointment of staff for the establishment of 1,500 village service societies.

The progress under important schemes in different units during the year under review is given below:—

MAHAKOSHAL

Out of the revised plan provision of Rs. 29.00 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 18.46 lakhs was utilised during the year under review.

Development of Central Bank:

An amount of Rs. 0.44 lakh was utilised on the staff and strengthening of capital structure of the 22 central banks.

Large Sized Primary Credit Societies:

Out of the revised provision of Rs. 1.17 lakhs an amount of Rs. 0.82 lakh was utilised on the organisation of large sized societies.

State Warehousing Corporation:

An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh was utilised on organising warehousing activities by the corporation.

Supervision of Small Sized Societies by Central Banks:

An amount of Rs. 2.07 lakhs was utilised on the supervision of small sized societies.

Revitalization of Small-Sized Societies:

An amount of Rs. 1.35 lakhs was utilised on the revitalization of 750 small sized societies.

Rural Godowns:

An amount of Rs. 0.80 lakh was utilised on the construction of 8 rural godowns in the selected villages.

Development of Apex Marketing Society:

The Madhya Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., Jabalpur, was given an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh as contribution towards its share capital and Rs. 25,000/- as subsidy for the staff.

Regional Marketing Societies:

An amount of Rs. 6.53 lakhs was utilized on the organisation of 16 marketing societies and the construction of 16 godowns.

Co-operative Farming Society:

Out of the revised provision of Rs. 3.10 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 2.40 lakhs was utilised on the organisation and staff of 80 better farming societies.

Development of Processing Societies:

Out of the revised provision of Rs. 1.56 lakhs an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs was utilised in the form of financial assistance and staff subsidies to the various co-operative processing societies established earlier and continued during the year under review.

Development of Co-operative Activities in the Aboriginal Areas of Mandla district:

An amount of Rs. 0.29 lakh was utilised on the development of co-operative activities in the aboriginal areas in Mandla district.

MADHYA BHARAT

Land Mortgage Bank:

An amount of Rs. 0.05 lakh was utilised on the running of the Central Land Mortgage Bank.

Central Banks:

An amount of Rs. 0.42 lakh was advanced to 21 central banks as subsidy for supervising staff and contributions towards share capital.

Large-sized Primary Credit Societies:

An amount of Rs. 0.87 lakh was utilised on the organisation and running of these societies.

Regional Marketing Societies:

An amount of Rs. 7.23 lakhs was utilised on the organisation of 17 Regional Marketing Societies and the construction of 17 godowns.

Processing Societies:

An amount of Rs. 2.08 lakhs was utilised on the appointment of supervisory staff and grant of subsidies for the construction of two gins.

Co-operative Farming Societies:

An amount of Rs. 2.16 lakhs was utilised on the organisation of 72 better farming societies.

VINDHYA PRADESH

Apex Land Mortgage Banks:

An amount of Rs. 0.05 lakh was utilised on the organisation of one Apex Land Mortgage Bank and its branches.

Apex Bank and Branches:

An amount of Rs. 0.14 lakh was utilised on the organisation of one Apex Bank and its branches.

Large-sized Societies:

An amount of Rs. 0.198 lakh was utilised on the organisation of large-sized societies.

Supervision of Primary Small-sized Societies by Central Banks:

An amount of Rs. 0.293 lakh was utilised on the appointment and maintenance of additional staff required for the supervision of small sized societies.

Revitalisation of Small Sized Societies:

An amount of Rs. 0.41 lakh was utilised on the revitalisation and reorganisation of 220 societies.

Rural Godowns:

An amount of Rs. 0.375 lakh was utilised on the construction of four godowns.

Regional Marketing Society:

An amount of Rs. 1.79 lakhs was utilised on the organisation of four societies and the construction of four godowns.

Processing Society:

An amount of Rs. 1.56 lakhs was utilised on the organisation and working of the processing society at Jaithari in Shahdol district.

Co-operative Farming Society:

An amount of Rs. 0.93 lakh was utilised on the organisation of 31 co-operative better farming societies.

BHOPAL

Large Sized Societies:

An amount of Rs. 0.195 lakh was utilised on the organisation of large sized societies.

Supervision of Small Sized Societies by the Central Banks:

An amount of Rs. 0.15 lakh was utilised on the supervision of small sized societies by the various Central Banks.

Revitalisation of Small Sized Societies:

An amount of Rs. 0.96 lakh was utilised on the revitalisation and organisation of 48 small sized co-operative societies.

Rural Godowns:

An amount of Rs. 0.60 lakh was utilised on the construction of six godowns in selected villages.

Regional Marketing Societies:

An amount of Rs. 1.39 lakh was utilised on the organisation of 3 regional marketing societies and the construction of 3 godowns.

Co-operative farming:

An amount of Rs. 0.48 lakh was utilised on the organisation of co-operative better farming societies.

CHAPTER IX

Land Records Consolidation of Holdings

For the effective implementation of agricultural development programme under the plan, adequate and reliable statistical data is necessary for basic planning. With a view to remove the existing gaps or defects in the quality and coverage of available data through proper reporting and supervision and collection of agricultural statistics on a systematic and scientific basis, a sum of Rs. 35.80 lakhs has been earmarked in the Second Five Year Plan of Madhya Pradesh.

Unit-wise break-up of the plan provision and expenditure has been given in the table below:— (Rs. in lakhs)

Plan	Plan outlay 1956-61	1956-57 (Actuals)	1957-58 (Actuals)	1958-59 (Actuals)	Plan 1959-60 (Revised)	1959-60 (Actuals)	Total expenditure 1956-60 (Actuals)
1	2	5	4	5	6	7	3
Mahakoshal	29.03	0.46	1.57	2.75	3.90	3.17	7.95
Madhya Bharat	2.87	—	0.17	0.27	0.51	0.36	0.80
Vindhya Pradesh	1.90	—	0.08	0.15	0.22	0.14	0.37
Bhopal	2.00	—	0.04	0.06	0.12	0.08	0.18
Total	35.80	0.46 (8.73)	1.86 (4.09)	3.23 (5.96)	4.75	4.20* (5.96)	9.30 (24.74)

Figures in brackets indicate plan allocations.

*Unit-wise break-up for Rs. 0.45 lakh not available.

Out of the total plan provision of Rs. 35.80 lakhs, expenditure during the first four years of the Second Plan amounted to Rs. 9.30 lakhs. Against the plan allocations of Rs. 24.74 lakhs during the same period,

actual expenditure accounts for 37.60 percent. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 5.96 lakhs during the year under review expenditure amounted to Rs. 4.20 lakhs or 70.47 per cent. Due to the non-availability of technical personnel and problems of integration, no programme could be implemented during 1956-57 in Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal units. Efforts were, however, subsequently intensified and the gradual increase in expenditure in the following years, reflect the emphasis placed on the implementation of various schemes.

In addition to the plan provision for the schemes relating to the improvement of agricultural statistics, an amount of Rs. 54.25 lakhs has also been provided under the Second Plan for the schemes under the programme of the Consolidation of Holdings.

IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS: MAHAKOSHAL

1. *Reducing the Work Load of Primary Reporting Agency:*

Out of the revised provision of Rs. 2.98 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 2.26 lakhs was spent during the year under review and 4 A. S. L. R., 24 R. I., 334 Patwaris, 24 Chainmen and 5 Peons were appointed so as to further reduce the heavy charges of Patwaris and ensure timely reporting of accurate statistical data.

2. *Integrated Scheme of Crop-cutting Experiments on Commercial (non-food) Crops and Protective Crops (Fruits, Vegetables, etc.):*

The scheme was initiated in 1957-58 and continued during the year under review. The crop cutting experiments have been extended to commercial (non-food) crops *viz.*, cotton, sesamum, groundnut, rape and mustard, linseed, banana, papaya, potatoes, onion and chillies for yield estimates. As against the revised provision of Rs. 0.23 lakh expenditure on the scheme amounted to Rs. 0.24 lakh.

3. *Rationalised Supervision of Patwari's Work of Enumeration:*

The scheme provides for surprise checking of Patwaris' work of area enumeration and independent estimation of area under principal crops, etc. The Survey was in operation in all the 43 districts and covered principal crops and land utilisations. Out of the revised provision of Rs. 0.09 lakh, an amount of Rs. 0.07 lakh was spent during the year.

4. *Collection and Compilation of New Type of Data Relating to Agricultural Economy:*

The scheme was initiated in 1957-58 for studying and appraising the impact of various development schemes on agricultural productivity through construction of the under mentioned economic indicators—

- (1) Index Numbers of Agricultural Production;

- (2) Index Numbers of Farm (Harvest) Prices;
- (3) Index Numbers of Parity between Prices received and paid by the farmers; and
- (4) Index Numbers of Agricultural Wages.

Indices of Agricultural Production and Farm (Harvest) Prices for the years 1952-53 to 1957-58 were constructed during the year under review and the rest were taken up for construction during the year 1959-60. Out of the revised provision of Rs. 0.13 lakh, an amount of Rs. 0.09 lakh was utilised during the year under review.

5. *Cadastral Survey of Unsurveyed Area:*

There are large tracts of forests and other backward areas which have not yet been traversed and cadastrally surveyed and cover about 35,000 villages in the State. In order to improve the accuracy of land records and crop statistics, this scheme was initiated in 1958-59 and continued during the year under review. The survey work was started in Bastar district. Out of the revised provision of Rs. 0.47 lakh, expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 0.11 lakh.

MADHYA BHARAT

1. *Integrated Scheme of Crop-cutting Experiments on Commercial (non-food) Crops and Protective Crops (Fruits, Vegetables, etc.):*

The scheme was initiated in 1957-58. Out of the provision of Rs. 0.22 lakh, an amount of Rs. 0.17 lakh was spent during the year under review.

2. *Rationalised Supervision of Patwaris' Work of Area Enumeration:*

The scheme was continued during the year under review and out of the revised provision of Rs. 0.06 lakh, an amount of Rs. 0.04 lakh has been utilised.

3. *Collection and Compilation of New Type of Data Relating to Agricultural Economy:*

The scheme was continued during the year under review and out of the revised provision of Rs. 0.09 lakh, an amount of Rs. 0.07 lakh was utilised.

4. *Survey of Culturable Waste Lands:*

The size and distribution of culturable waste lands is expected to provide basic statistical material to the State Government for the programme of settlement of landless labourers. During the year under review, the survey was initiated in Shivpuri district and was completed in Dewas district. An amount of Rs. 0.06 lakh was utilised during the year under review.

VINDHYA PRADESH

During the year under review, schemes relating to estimation of commercial (non-food) crops *i.e.*, cotton and oil seeds, rationalised supervision of patwaris' work of area enumeration and collection and compilation of new type of data relating to agricultural economy and training of statistical personnel were continued and out of the total revised provision of Rs. 0.22 lakh, an amount of Rs. 0.14 lakh was utilised.

BHOPAL

The schemes relating to estimation of yield of commercial (non-food) crops, rationalised supervision of patwaris' work of area enumeration, collection and compilation of new type of data relating to agricultural economy and training of statistical personnel were continued during the year under review and out of the revised provision of Rs. 0.12 lakh, an amount of Rs. 0.08 lakh was utilised during the year under review.

Training of Statistical Personnel:

In view of the requirement of trained statistical personnel to attend to the various schemes for the improvement of agricultural statistics, one statistician, one Crop Survey Supervisor and one Statistical Assistant were sent for training in agricultural statistics at the Institute of Agricultural Research and Statistics, at New Delhi.

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

During the year under review this scheme was implemented in Mahakoshal region only. However, with the coming into force of Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code with effect from 2nd October, 1959, it would now be possible to extend these operations to other regions also. The unit-wise break-up of the plan provision and expenditure is given in the table below:—

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Unit	Plan outlay 1956-61	1956-57 (Actuals)	1957-58 (Actuals)	1958-59 (Actuals)	Plan 1959-60 (Revised)	Total 1959-60 (Actuals)	Total expendi- ture 1956-60 (Actuals)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mahakoshal	31.50	0.68	3.30	3.75	4.60	4.08	11.81
Madhya Bharat	18.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vindhya Pradesh	4.75	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhopal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	54.25	0.68 (1.11)	3.30 (5.32)	3.75 (10.16)	4.60	4.08 (6.00)	11.81 (22.59)

Figures in brackets relate to plan allocations.

Out of the total plan provision of Rs. 54.25 lakhs, expenditure during the first four years 1956-60 aggregated Rs. 11.81 lakhs, Against the plan allocations of Rs. 22.59 lakhs during the same period actual expenditure accounts for 52.28 percent. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 6.00 lakhs expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 4.08 lakhs or 68.00 percent. Six land consolidation parties continued to function in Durg, Bilaspur, Rajgarh, Hoshangabad and Jabalpur districts. The programme has also been extended to Balaghat district and necessary staff has been recruited and trained. So far the consolidation of holding has been completed in 224 villages covering an occupied area of 1,77,027 acres. In addition the work was also in progress in 260 villages covering 1,86,460 acres of occupied area. The total demand on account of consolidation fee during the year amounted to Rs. 1,30,955.66 at the rate of 0.75 np. per acre of occupied land. The gross cost of consolidation per acre worked out to Rs. 2.27 and the net cost of Rs. 1.53. Physical targets and achievements under the programme of Consolidation Holdings have been given in the table below:—

Item	Unit	Second plan target	Achievements			
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Villages	No.	—	—	123	228	244
Area covered	(000'acre acres)	5046.0	—	81.0	157.4	177.2
Holdings before consoli- dation.	No.	—	—	N. A.	N. A.	22,586
Holdings after consolida- tion.	No.	—	—	N. A.	N. A.	24,019
Khasra Number before- consolidation.	No.	—	—	N. A.	N. A.	1,88,874
Khasra Number after - consolidation.	No.	—	—	N. A.	N. A.	89,615

N. A. Not available.

The increase in the number of holdings after consolidation was due to inaccurate records which existed prior to consolidation. A large number of changes due to partition, transfers, sales and gifts of lands affected prior to consolidation were brought on patwari records during consolidation. Similarly, a large number of allotments of lands in favour of landless persons were also brought on patwari records during consolidation proceedings.

Colonisation-Settlement of Landless Labourers:

With a view to bring more land under cultivation and provide land to landless labourers, a provision of Rs. 75.33 lakhs has been made in the Second Plan. Unit-wise break-up of the plan provision and expenditure have been given in the table below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Unit	Plan	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Plan	1959-60	Total
	outlay 1956-61 (Revised)	(Actuals)	(Actuals)	(Actuals)	(Revised)	(Actuals)	expen- diture 1956-60 (Actuals)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mahakoshal	23.03	—	1.18	1.16	2.97	1.55	3.89
Madhya Bharat	18.00	0.95	0.47	2.19	2.41	1.75	5.34
Vindhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhopal	34.30	—	—	1.01	1.41	1.92	2.93
Total ...	75.33	0.95 (1.20)	1.65 (9.52)	4.36 (12.94)	6.79	5.22 (8.00)	12.16 (31.66)

Figures in brackets indicate plan allocations.

Expenditure during the first four years aggregated Rs. 12.16 lakhs. Against the plan allocations of Rs. 31.66 lakhs during the same period, actual expenditure accounts for 38.41 per cent. Out of the plan allocation of Rs. 8.00 lakhs expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 5.22 lakhs or 65.25 per cent. In terms of physical achievements, against the target of 175 families, 121 families were settled (46 in Mahakoshal, 40 in Madhya Bharat and 35 in Bhopal).

CHAPTER X

Community Development Programme

The Community Development Programme aims at the transformation of the social and economic life in the rural areas through the establishment of direct contact with the masses and extension services. Since its inception the movement has greatly succeeded in catching the imagination of the people and in creating in them a desire for rapid economic and social advancement through community's own efforts.

Under the national community development programme, 5 Community Projects were established in October, 1952, within the areas now-integrated to form new Madhya Pradesh. It is proposed to cover the entire State with 416 Blocks by October, 1963.

Unit-wise distribution of different categories of blocks in operation in the State as on 31st March, 1960 is given below:—

Unit	Total number of blocks proposed	Blocks in operation					
		Stage I Blocks	Stage II Blocks	C. D. Blocks	M.P. T. Blocks	Pre-extension Blocks	Total No. of Blocks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mahakoshal	227	68	46	11	7	16	148
Madhya Bharat	120	37	16	3	2	10	68
Vindhya Pradesh	55	16	6	5	1	4	32
Bhopal	14	5	9	—	—	—	14
Total ...	416	126	77	19	10	30	262

These 262 blocks in operation cover about 50 thousand villages, 93,000 square miles of area and 162 lakh persons representing 72 per cent of the populated villages, 54 per cent of the area and 62 per cent of the population of the State respectively.

Unit-wise break-up of the plan provision and expenditure is given in the table below:—

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Unit	Plan	1956-57 (Actuals)	1957-58 (Actuals)	1958-59 (Actuals)	Plan	1959-60 (Actuals)	Total
	outlay 1956-61				1959-60 (Revised)		1956-60 (Actuals)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mahakoshal	879.25	150.86	225.19	213.30	187.14	184.74	774.09
Madhya Bharat	506.00	70.02	91.37	89.96	82.16	80.75	332.10
Vindhya Pradesh	190.00	37.33	46.79	45.82	39.66	37.72	167.66
Bhopal	85.50	27.99	31.19	23.89	19.84	15.10	98.17
Total ...	1460.75	286.20 (489.48)	394.54 (265.00)	372.97 (329.00)	328.80	318.31 (321.00)	1372.02 (1404.48)

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 1,460.75 lakhs total actual expenditure during the first four years 1956-60, aggregated Rs. 1,372.02 lakhs. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 1,404.48 lakhs during the same period actual expenditure accounts for 97.69 percent. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 321.00 lakhs, actual expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 318.31 lakhs or 99.16 per cent.

Due to smaller allotments under irrigation, education, health and housing programmes by the Government of India there has been a slight short-fall in expenditure during the year under review as compared to the preceding years.

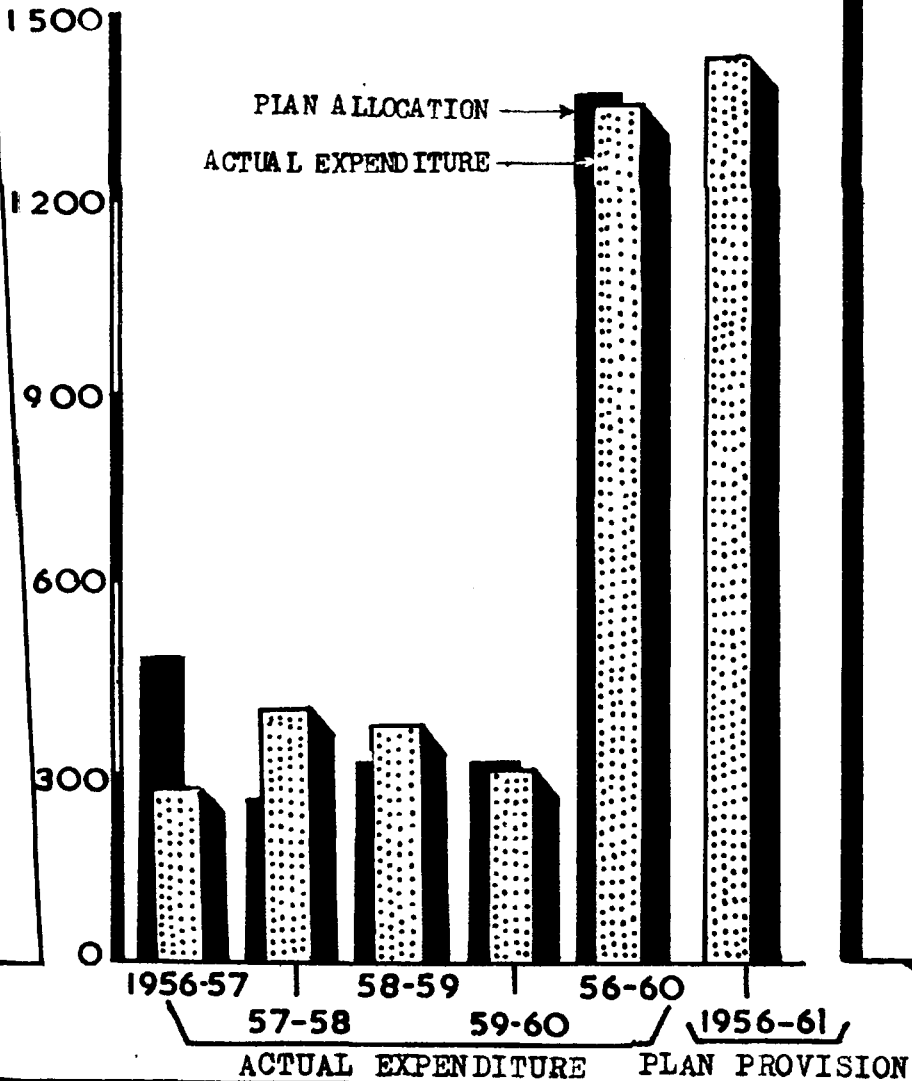
Expenditure on various programmes during the first four years of the Second Plan period has been shown in the table below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Heads of Programme	Expenditure in				Total 1956-60
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Project and Block Headquarters	80.38	119.38	97.07	100.57	397.40
2. A. H. and Agricultural Extension	12.84	13.02	12.76	15.50	54.12
3. Irrigation		56.56	111.19	96.76	345.67

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & NATIONAL
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	1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Reclamation		1.28	2.11	0.94	0.02	4.35
5. Health and Rural Sanitation		33.12	35.70	37.49	29.03	135.34
6. Education		30.62	34.18	26.49	17.25	108.54
7. Social Education		14.47	17.40	24.42	15.53	71.82
8. Communications		30.06	30.87	31.06	13.95	105.94
9. Rural Arts and Crafts		10.62	4.16	10.61	15.58	40.97
10. Housing		16.23	24.43	35.37	27.97	104.00
11. Suspense		0.02	2.10	—	1.75	3.87
Total ...		286.20	394.54	372.97	318.31	1372.02

During the period under review, a bill for the establishment of Panchayat Raj was introduced in the State Legislature. The Democratic decentralisation of authority through the agency of panchayats is expected to give a fillip to the community development programme.

Efforts were made during the year under report to enlist co-operation of local people in the preparation of villages and family plans. Intensive programme of rural arts and crafts necessitated increased expenditure on these activities during the year under review.

Agriculture:

Agricultural production programme was given the highest priority and the extension workers were instructed to devote eighty per cent of their time to various agricultural activities. As in the last year *Kharif* and *Rabi* campaigns were organised. Special emphasis was laid on meeting the cultivators demands for improved seeds, fertilisers and credit for the purchase of improved implements. Agricultural demonstrations were held to demonstrate the efficacy of the improved methods and implements. About 8,20,270 maunds of improved seeds, 5,84,463 maunds of chemical fertilisers, 33,923 maunds of chemical pesticides, 3,376 iron ploughs, 418 seed drills were made available to the needy cultivators. Japanese method of paddy cultivation covered about 86,261 acres and 1,44,082 compost pits were dug during the year under report.

Minor Irrigation:

Under the minor irrigation programme 4,257 Kachcha wells and 2,998 *pakka* wells were constructed, 2,349 *kachha* wells and 1,460 *pakka* wells were renovated; 6,798 tanks were constructed and 5,839 tanks were repaired. Under the construction and renovation of channels programme, 3,966 miles of channels were constructed and 678 miles of existing channels were repaired. 23 tube wells and 835 pumping sets were installed. The total additional area brought under irrigation during the year under review aggregated 49,536 acres.

Land Reclamation and Improvement:

Under the land improvement schemes 1,93,636 acres of land was reclaimed and 2,37,570 acres of land was bunded and terraced.

Health and Rural Sanitation:

Under this programme 71 primary health centres were started; 5,203 rural latrines were constructed, 61,034 yards of pakka drains were constructed and 81,925 sq. yards of lanes paved. Under the drinking water supply scheme 2,799 wells were constructed and 1,546 wells renovated, 77,871 drinking water wells were disinfected and 441 hand pumps were installed.

Social Education:

Under the adult literacy programme 32,111 men and 3,920 women were made literate. Camps for functional leaders were organised and 34,979 leaders were trained. Besides 1,349 mahila samities (with 19,693 members) and 172 women's camps (with 9,869 participants) were organised. Under the children's programme 879 Balawadies were started and served 13,357 children.

Communications:

With a view to provide facilities of communications in the rural areas 39,538 furlongs of *Kachcha* and fair weather roads were constructed. 1090 culverts were constructed and 198 culverts were repaired.

Villages and Small Industries:

Improved tools and appliances costing about Rs. 75,000 were distributed to the village artisans during the year under report. Bricks and tiles manufactured during the year numbered 424.19 lakhs and 394.91 lakhs respectively. For intensive development of village industries 1,278 Ambar Charkhas were introduced; 3,354 brick kilns were started; 554 sewing machines were distributed; 834 new tannery pits were started; 140 improved *ghanies* were introduced; 21 flaying centres were started and 4,945 bee-hives were introduced.

Co-operation:

During the year under review 1,783 credit, 304 industrial, 233 farming and 1,305 other societies including multipurpose societies were organised with a membership of 58,939, 7,502, 8,177, 45,561 respectively.

People's Participation:

The villagers contribution during the year in the form of cash, labour and materials aggregated Rs. 100.05 lakhs and works out to about 32.95 per cent of the Government expenditure. Considering the reduced quantum of Government expenditure the peoples' response to the programme has been quite encouraging.

CHAPTER XI

Multipurpose River Valley Projects

Expansion of irrigation is an essential condition for diversifying agriculture and increasing crop yields. Development of power is a pre-requisite for carrying out large programmes of industrial development. The Multi-purpose River Valley projects provide facilities both for irrigation and power and thus play a vital role in establishing new levels of economic and social well-being in the regions served by them.

Of the two multi-purpose river valley projects—Chambal and Tawa—under execution during the Second Five Year Plan in Madhya Pradesh, the former is a continuing scheme since the First Five-Year Plan, while the latter is a new scheme taken up under the Second Five Year Plan. The Chambal multi-purpose project has been jointly sponsored by the Government of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. The table below gives the total cost, the Second Plan provision and the expenditure during the first four years of the Second Plan:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Project	Estima- ted cost on com- pletion	Plan outlay 1956-61	1956-57 (Actuals)	1957-58 (Actuals)	1958-59 (Actuals)	Plan 1959-60 (Revised)	Expen- diture 1959-60 (Actuals)	Tstal Expendi- ture 1956-60 (Actuals)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chambal Valley Project	7169.00	2139.30*	341.78	522.37	742.21	700.00	712.83	2319.19
		1305.00 (Irrigation)	329.43	456.56	486.04	500.00	429.52	1701.55
		834.30 (Power)	12.35	65.81	256.17	200.00	283.31	617.64
Tawa Project	2000.00	304.14	0.54	15.50	10.16	9.00	6.13	32.33
Total ...	9169.00	2443.44	342.32 (306.00)	537.87 (300.00)	752.37 (561.00)	709.00	718.96 (710.00)	2351.52 (1877.00)

*Revised to Rs.2868.31 lakhs.

Figures in brackets indicate plan allocations.

Out of the Second Plan provision of Rs. 2443.44 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 2351.52 lakhs was utilised during the first four years 1956-60. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 1877.00 lakhs during the same period actual expenditure accounts for 125.28 percent. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 710.00 lakhs expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 718.96 lakhs or 101.26 per cent.

Chambal Multi-purpose Project:

The Chambal is one of the fastest flowing rivers in the country but in other seasons the water level is very low and insufficient for irrigation purposes. To utilise the excess water going waste during the rainy season, the Chambal Valley Development Scheme was finalised during 1949. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 71.69 crores and is expected to yield 4.75 lakh tons of additional food-grains annually by irrigating 14 lakh acres of land in 12 tahsils of Madhya Pradesh and 19 tahsils of Rajasthan and generate 2,10,000 kw. of power. The scheme envisages construction of 3 dams viz., Gandhi Sagar Dam in Madhya Pradesh and Rana Pratap Sagar Dam and Kotah Dam in Rajasthan as well as power houses, transmission system and a barrage alongwith necessary canals. Out of 223 miles length of right main canal, 149 miles will be in Madhya Pradesh.

The Chambal Valley Development Scheme has been divided into three stages. The first stage covers the construction of Gandhi Sagar Dam with its power station in Madhya Pradesh and the Kotah Barrage in Rajasthan with the canal and transmission systems both in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. According to the revised estimates prepared by the Chambal Control Board in February, 1958, the first stage is expected to cost Rs. 6,359.37 lakhs and the revised cost of the works in Madhya Pradesh is expected to work out to Rs. 4,191.25 lakhs as detailed below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the work	Original cost	Revised cost	Year of completion
1	2	3	4
1. Gandhi Sagar Dam	890.00	1360.25	1959
2. Gandhi Sagar Power Station	500.00	479.12	1959
3. Transmission System	449.00	577.68	1960
4. Right Main Canal	1304.00	1774.20	1962
Total	3143.00	4191.25	lakhs

In the second stage, the Rana Pratap Sagar Dam and power station and its transmission system is expected to involve an expenditure of Rs. 1,668.00 lakhs according to the project report (1958) prepared by Chief Engineer, Irrigation, Rajasthan. In the third stage, the Kotah Dam and power station with its transmission system will be constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.00 crores.

A sum of Rs. 423.42 lakhs was utilised on the scheme up to March, 1956 *i. e.*, till the end of the First Five Year Plan. Under the Second Five Year Plan of Madhya Pradesh, a revised provision of Rs. 2,868.31 lakhs has been made for this project including Rs. 2,101.21 lakhs for irrigation sector and Rs. 767.10 lakhs for power sector. Expenditure during the first four years aggregated Rs. 2,319.31 lakhs including Rs. 1,701.55 lakhs on irrigation and Rs. 617.64 lakhs on power programme.

Gandhi Sagar Dam:

The Gandhi Sagar Dam which is the main storage reservoir for generation of power and irrigation is located five miles down-stream of the Chaurasigarh Fort and forty miles south of Kotah City. This Dam is expected to store 6.35 million cubic feet of water with a water spread of 265 sq. miles and is estimated to cost Rs. 1,360.25 lakhs.

The excavation work has been completed. By the end of the year under review, against the total quantity of 256 lakhs cubic feet, masonry and concrete work covering 240.96 lakhs cubic feet has been completed.

Gandhi Sagar Power Station:

The Gandhi Sagar Power Station will have a generating capacity of 75,000 k.w. electric power at 60 percent load factor and is expected to cost about Rs. 479.12 lakhs. Most of the major works connected with the power station have been completed and power supply on commercial basis will be started in 1960-61.

Transmission Lines:

The programme of work covers the erection of the transmission towers and lines of about 526 miles expected to cost about Rs. 577.68 lakhs. The work was undertaken during 1958-59 with a provision of Rs. 130.00 lakhs. Upto the end of 1959, realignment and detailed route survey of Ujjain-Ratlam transmission line 66 kv single circuit (58 miles) had been completed covering a route distance of 42 miles. Land for most of the lines has been acquired and erection work has been started. Building works at 4 sub-stations *i.e.*, Ujjain, Neemuch, Mandsaur and Bhopal have been completed. Work on Ujjain grid sub-station and Ujjain-Indore line was in progress. Re-check survey work from Neemuch to Gandhi Sagar Dam has also been completed. Erection work on Neemuch-Mandsaur line is progressing.

Right Main Canal:

By the end of March, 1960, about 6,485.52 lakhs cubic feet of earth work, 252.79 cubic feet of rock cutting and 107.45 lakh cubic feet of masonry and concrete work has been completed.

TAWA PROJECT

This is the second biggest river valley project of Madhya Pradesh. It is proposed to construct a dam across the Tawa River, half a mile downstream of its confluence with the river Denwa and 3½ miles upstream of the Central Railway Bridge on the Itarsi—Jabalpur section.

Against the total estimated cost of Rs. 20.00 crores of this irrigation-cum-power project, a provision of Rs. 3.04 crores has been made in the Second Five Year Plan of the State. The foreign exchange component of the cost is estimated to be Rs. 112.00 lakhs. Total expenditure on this project during the first four years of the Second Five Year Plan aggregated Rs. 32.33 lakhs.

The project envisages the construction of 5,315 feet long dam, out of which 1,000 feet will be masonry and the rest 4,315 feet earth, and two earthen dykes 771 feet and 781 feet long. The dam will be 200 feet high and impound 2.9 million acres feet of water. The total length of the main canal will be 90 miles and right bank canal 33 miles with distributories and minors 770 miles.

The project is also designed to generate 20,000 k.w. power (at 60% load factor) and supply power to the surrounding districts of Hoshangabad, Narsimhapur, Jabalpur and Bhopal.

On completion the project is expected to irrigate 7.50 lakh acres of Kharif, rabi and perennial crops and the likely anticipated additional yield has been estimated as 2,07,000 tons of foodgrains and 40,000 tons of raw sugar annually.

During the first four years an amount of Rs. 32.33 lakhs has been spent on this project. Besides completing the construction of buildings in hand at Hoshangabad and Rampur Dam site during the year under review, detailed survey and investigations at Tawa Dam site were also continued.

CHAPTER XII

Irrigation

In keeping with the economic conditions obtained in the State, irrigation development programme has been assigned a very high priority under the Second Five Year Plan. When fully implemented, the agriculture in the State will be largely protected from the ever threatening draughts, resulting from uncertain monsoons and provide wherewithal to 78% of the State population dependent on agriculture. Out of the total plan of Rs. 19,090.47 lakhs a provision of Rs. 1,617.41 lakhs has been earmarked for the various major and medium irrigation schemes excluding the multipurpose river valley projects and minor irrigation schemes. Unit-wise break-up of the plan provision and expenditure on various major and medium irrigation projects is given in the table below:—

MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

(Rs. in lakhs)

Unit	Plan 1956-61	1956-57 (Actuals)	1957-58 (Actuals)	1958-59 (Actuals)	Revised esti- mates 1959-60	1959-60 (Actuals)	Total 1956-60 (Actuals)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mahakoshal	631.66*	82.31	104.09	94.77	127.46	105.14	386.31
Madhya Bharat	495.00	50.78	36.87	21.70	30.66	30.24	139.77
Vindhya Pradesh	223.50	0.18	1.88	3.00	7.08	8.92	13.98
Bhopal	267.25	1.43	1.76	0.03	0.11	0.55	3.77
Total ..	1617.41	134.70	144.60	119.50	165.31	145.03	543.83
		(237.43)	(111.01)	(89.00)		(90.00)	(527.44)

*Includes plan for scarcity area schemes also.

Figures in brackets indicate plan allocations.

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 1,617.41 lakhs total expenditure during the first four year 1956-60 aggregated Rs. 543.83 lakhs. As against the plan allocation of Rs. 527.44 lakhs during the same period actual expenditure accounts for 103.11 per cent. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 90.00 lakhs, actual expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 145.03 lakhs or 161.14 per cent.

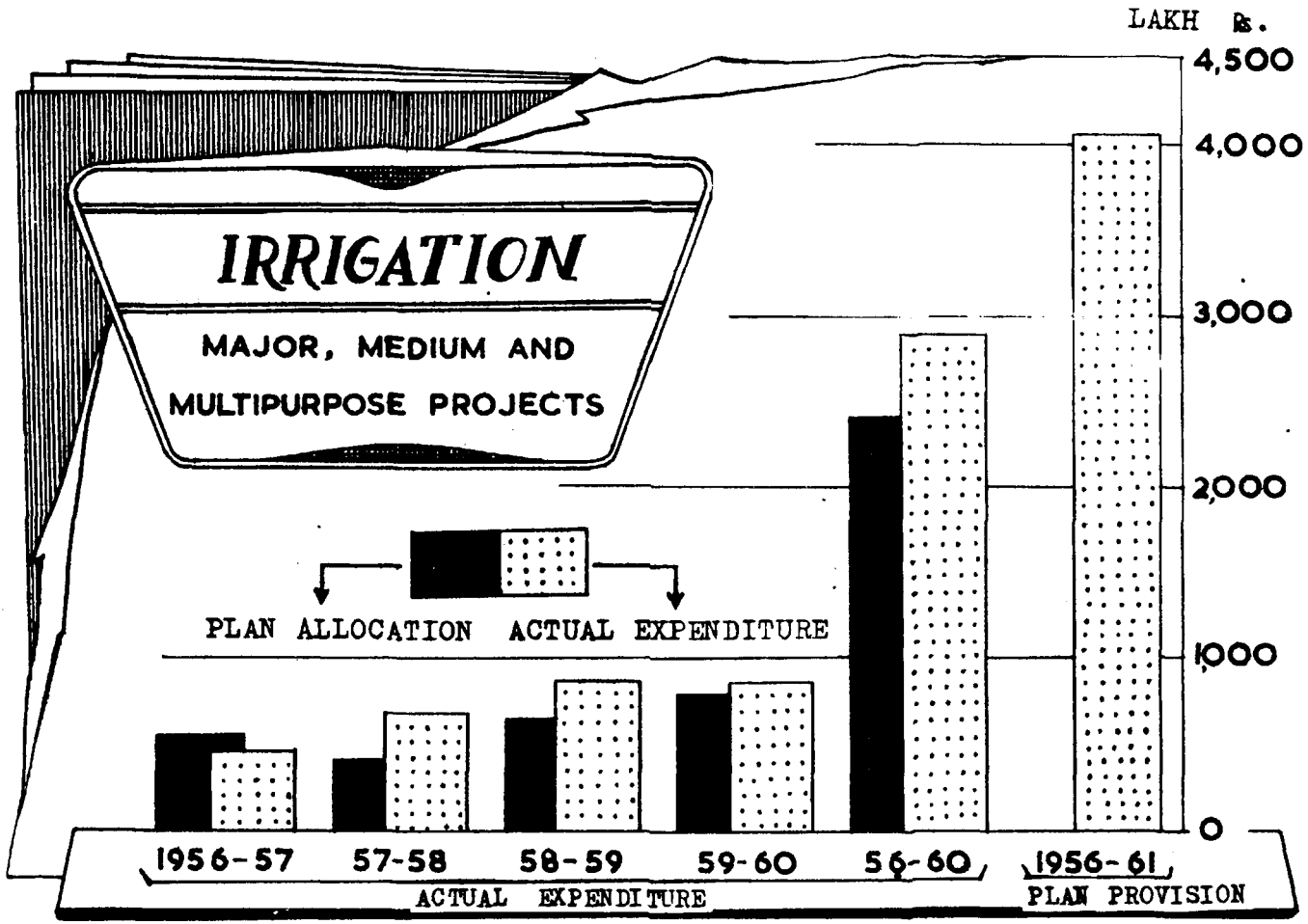
Unitwise break-up relating to the irrigation potential created and area actually irrigated is given in the table below:—

	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (Tentative)
1	2	3	4	5
I. Mahakoshal				
(a) Irrigation potential	32,637	42,000	59,548	1,03,000
(b) Area actually irrigated	16,146	31,063	37,043	N. A.
II. Madhya Bharat				
(a) Irrigation potential	30,000	35,000	39,000	53,200
(b) Area actually irrigated	17,400	17,400	19,682	N. A.
III. Vindhya Pradesh Region:				
(a) Irrigation Potential	6,600	13,958	14,000	26,000
(b) Area actually irrigated	1,622	2,459	2,561	N. A.
IV. Bhopal				
(a) Irrigation Potential	12,000	14,000	18,240	22,000
(b) Area actually irrigated	834	3,000	4,668	N. A.
V. Total				
(a) Irrigation Potential	81,237	1,04,958	1,30,788	2,04,200
(b) Area actually irrigated	36,202	53,922	63,954	N. A.

There are 56 irrigation schemes in Madhya Pradesh, (inclusive of nine scarcity area schemes in Mahakoshal) which are being currently executed under the Plan. Out of these, 3 new schemes have been formulated to be implemented during the Second Plan period while the rest are spill-over schemes from the First Plan.

MAHAKOSHAL

Out of the six continuing schemes work in four projects viz., Sampna (Betul), Durki Kheda (Hoshangabad), Gondi (Durg) and Gangulpara (Balaghat) have already been completed. Masonry work on Sampna (Betul), Railway crossing on Dukrikheda (Hoshangabad); water courses on Gondi (Durg) were completed during this period. On Gangulpara (Balaghat) scheme, earthwork of 152.50 lakhs cft. was done and the remaining work was progressing. Head works for Dudhawa (Raipur) and Saroda (Durg) irrigation schemes were in progress.



As regards 6 new schemes undertaken during the Second Plan period, maintenance of Mahanadi main canal and branch canals was completed, during the period. Earthwork on Maniari Project (Bilaspur) was completed and work on Nehlesara (Balaghat), Kedarnala (Raigarh), and Keswa Nala (Raipur) were in progress. As a part of preliminary work on Bila (Sagar), staff quarters, except E type were constructed during the period under review.

MADHYA BHARAT

Out of the six continuing schemes in this unit, the Dam and approach channel, as also right channel work on Mola Project (Guna) was completed. On Borad Project headworks at Satak were completed and work on canals was taken up. Jerwai pick-up-weir was under investigation and work at Segwal was at stand-still. On Morwan Project (Mandsaur) dam was completed. Work on canals at Shivgarh Bhedli (Ratlam) was in progress. Barodia (Rajgarh) project was completed except pitching falls of spill channel. Masonry works on canals at Kunda Nala (Dhar) was in progress.

From among the 11 new schemes included in the Second Five Year Plan projects at Bamori (Guna), Akhahiri (Shivpuri), Kaithan and Chhapi in Bhilsa and Raigarh districts and Tillar (Shajapur) were in the finalisation stage. Survey and investigations of new alignments were completed in respect of Pampwati project (Jhabua). Investigations of head works were completed in respect of Jaosaiya (Guna) project. Building and road works were completed on Chandrakeshar (Dewas) project. Two schemes relating to the removal of shortage in Harsi irrigation system (Gwalior) and Bhainsakhedi (Ujjain) were under the consideration of C. W. P. C. for technical clearance.

VINDHYA PRADESH

Out of the three continuing schemes implemented in this unit, work covering the preparation of dam site and approach road were completed on Kulghari Canal (Satna) during the period under review. Survey and investigations were continued on Gurma Nala (Rewa) and Narkuni (Sidhi) Projects.

Out of the 13 new schemes included in the Second Five Year Plan, four projects *viz.*, Chatat Reservoir (Shahdol), Raigawan West, Sohawal, Nagod and Unchera schemes in Satna district have been found unfeasible. About 90 per cent work on the repairs of the dam at Nandanwara (Tikamgarh) was completed. Besides 13 lakh cft., earthwork on the Dam at Beniganj (Chhatarpur) was also completed. Work on the Davendranagar (Panna) project was also in progress. Galhata (Shahdol) project scheme was under preparation, whereas schemes relating to (Panna), Upper Ken Valley (Panna) and Kasiyari Dam (Rewa) were under investigation by the C. W. and P. C.

BHOPAL

The scope of Kaliasota (Sehore) project was being enlarged in the light of the comments received from the C. W. and P. C.

Barna (Raisen) project, included as a new scheme in the Second Five Year Plan had been administratively approved and technically sanctioned. The work on this project is expected to begin early next year.

Scarcity Area Schemes (Mahakoshal):

Out of the plan allocation of Rs. 95.86 lakhs expenditure on the scarcity area schemes expenditure during the first four years 1956-60 amounted to Rs. 22.59 lakhs.

Out of the nine scarcity areas schemes Amrua (Raipur), Sahaspur Lohara (Durg) and Saraitola (Raigarh) have not been found suitable. Singhora project (Raipur) has been approved in place of Amrua and investigations are in progress. Head Works were in progress in case of two schemes *i. e.*, Sagar Nadi (Seoni) and Dhuandhar (Mandla). Survey of tank bed alignment of bund and command area was completed on Jirgiri (Jabalpur) scheme. Work under Daroli (Damoh) and Bhitrigarh (Jabalpur) schemes was also in progress.

MINOR IRRIGATION (P. W. D.)

Minor Irrigation Works, which consist of the construction and repair of small tanks, improvement and extension of irrigation channels, construction of irrigation wells and repairs of old ones, installation of electric and oil pumps and persian wheels, occupy an important place in the irrigation system in this State. These are not only economical in execution, but yield quick results, besides generating local co-operation and participation in their implementation. Minor Irrigation Schemes are executed both by Public Works Departments (Irrigation Branch) and Agriculture Department. Unit-wise break up of the provision and expenditure relating to Minor Irrigation Schemes to be executed by the P. W. D. (Irrigation Branch) is given in the table below:—

Unit	Total No. of schemes contoining	New schemes	Second plan allocation	Expenditure			Provision revised		Expenditure (Actual)	
				1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1959-60	1950-60	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1. Mahakoshal	28	1	153.21	39.98	51.37	67.55	83.35	67.06	225.96	
2. Madhya Bharat	62	37	135.00	19.49	13.07	11.52	25.77	15.86	59.94	
3. Vindhya-Pradesh.	24	19	83.20	10.93	17.62	9.93	47.38	16.70	55.18	
4. Bhopal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.14	15.14	
Total ...	114	57	371.41	70.40 (92.63)	82.06 (66.59)	89.00 (87.83)	156.50 (88.00)	114.76 (88.00)	356.22 (335.05)	

Figures in brackets indicate plan allocations.

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 371.41 lakhs, expenditure on Minor Irrigation Schemes executed by the P. W. D. during the first four years 1956-60 worked out to Rs. 356.22 lakhs. As against the plan allocation of Rs. 335.05 lakhs during the same period actual expenditure worked out to 106.32 per cent. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 88.00 lakhs, expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 114.76 lakhs or 130.41 per cent.

MAHAKOSHAL

Out of the 28 Minor Irrigation Schemes continuing from the First Five Year Plan, work on the following ten schemes was completed during the period under review:—

1. Chikhla (Balaghat).
2. Badalpur (Seoni).
3. Barpati (Damoh).
4. Thakurdaya (Raipur).
5. Ghugwa (Raipur)
6. Pikridih (Raipur)
7. Parsoda (Raipur)
8. Manpur (Raipur)
9. Kalmijhar (Raipur).
10. Lamkeni Dangri (Raipur).

Besides the above schemes Head Works on following five schemes were in progress during the period:—

1. Surkhi (Durg).
2. Nawegaon (Durg).
3. Madiyan (Durg).
4. Motinala (Damoh).
5. Tejgarh (Damoh)

The work on the remaining 13 schemes was at the various stages of construction.

Tube-wells (Hoshangabad):

Civil work of existing tube wells was completed. Drilling of two new wells was completed and work on two new tube wells was in progress. As against the provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 9.99 lakhs was utilised during the year 1959-60.

MADHYA BHARAT

Out of the 62 continuing Minor Schemes, the following 32 works were completed during the period:—

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Buri Borad (Shivpuri). | 17. Tikasa (Dewas). |
| 2. Ramnagar Nala (Shivpuri). | 18. Dhiyali (Dewas). |
| 3. Thar (Vidisha). | 19. Pipalrawn (Dewas). |
| 4. Ghatara (Shivpuri). | 20. Bangrod (Vidisha). |
| 5. Benda Bedra (Rajgarh). | 21. Pachhkhera (Dhar). |
| 6. Sarlai No. 2 (W. Nimar). | 22. Kesthali (Dhar). |
| 7. Semal Khodra (W. Nimar). | 23. Jethwai (W. Nimar). |
| 8. Pola Dongar (Mandsaur). | 24. Sisalie (W. Nimar). |
| 9. Konhar (Bhind). | 25. Ranjit Tal (W. Nimar). |
| 10. Nendi Mehdoli (Bhind). | 26. Lachhora (W. Nimar). |
| 12. Khatkia (Bhind). | 27. Sura pick-up-weir (W. Nimar). |
| 11. Nimrol (Bhind). | 28. Kundi Nala (W. Nimar). |
| 13. Goberhela (Vidisha). | 29. Moyda (W. Nimar). |
| 14. Kadodia (Ujjain). | 30. Telund (W. Nimar). |
| 15. Padlia (Ujjain). | 31. Chi-Chalia (W. Nimar). |
| 16. Ganova (Dewas) | 32. Surpli Pick-up-Weir (W. Nimar) |

The remaining schemes were at various stages of construction. Jhundpura (Morena) and Napanera (Rajgarh) projects were under modification.

Out of the 37 new schemes to be implemented during the Second Plan period work on the following schemes was in progress during the period under review.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Oblad (Jhabua). | 5. Datoda (Indore). |
| 2. Jerkia (Rajgarh). | 6. Rau Tank No. 1 (Indore). |
| 3. Phutiwar (Shivpuri). | 7. Oon Niwan (W. Nimar). |
| 4. Harsola (Indore). | |

Out of the 37 schemes eleven were reported to be unfeasible. Schemes at Nean (Ratlam), Paj (Dhar) and Dhakova (Rajgarh) were dropped. Remaining 16 schemes were in the various stages of investigation, modification etc.

VINDHYA PRADESH

Out of the 24 continuing schemes the following schemes were completed during the period under review:—

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Goretal. (Chhatarpur). | 6. Kohni Canal (Panna). |
| 2. Loni Dam (Rewa). | 7. Govindgarh (Rewa). |
| 3. Amkoi (Satna). | 8. Baroni (Datia). |
| 4. Kothi Anicut (Satna). | 9. Bundhis (Chhatarpur). |
| 5. Deori Anicut (Satna). | |

Ghogri Dam (Sidhi) and Macha canal (Chhatarpur) schemes were abandoned. Jaitwara scheme (Satna) was considered unfeasible. Andhiyari scheme (Chhatarpur) was under investigation.

Out of the 19 new schemes included in the Second Five Year Plan of this unit the following projects were found unfeasible:—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Rampur Reservoir (Rewa). | 5. Sarangpur Scheme. |
| 2. Baisaha Nala (Shahdol). | 6. Sukhani Nadi (Tikamgarh). |
| 3. Bhajari Nala (Shahdol). | 7. Bahadurganj (Panna). |
| 4. Shivpuri Canal (Satna). | |

The construction of head works at Burwa Reservoir (Shahdol); Parari canal (Satna), Bhainswar canal (Satna), Kahari canal (Panna) and Burha Nala (Chhatarpur) was in progress. Work on the remaining 7 schemes was in different stages of progress.

Minor Irrigation (Agriculture):

A provision of Rs. 414.94 lakhs has been made for the implementation of various Minor Irrigation Schemes through the Agriculture Department.

Unitwise break-up of the plan provision and expenditure is given below:—

Unit	Plan Outlay 1956-61	Actuals 1956-57	Actuals 1957-58	Actuals 1958-59	Revised 1959-60	Actuals 1959-60	Total 1956-60 (Actuals)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mahakoshal	145.40	9.79	21.65	17.66	26.44	15.53	64.63
Madhya Bharat	138.59	30.84	25.79	36.05	34.96	31.21	123.89
Vindhay Pradesh	10.00	2.50	4.62	5.86	8.00	7.09	20.07
Bhopal	120.95	5.26	7.74	12.84	16.94	27.54	53.38
Total ..	414.94	48.39 (90.00)	59.80 (83.10)	72.41 (110.00)	86.34	81.37 (97.00)	261.97 (380.10)

Figures in brackets indicate plan allocations.

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 414.94 lakhs for the minor irrigation schemes to be implemented by the Agriculture Department expenditure during the first four years 1956-60 aggregated Rs. 261.97 lakhs. Against the plan allocations of Rs. 380.10 lakhs during the same period actual expenditure accounts for 68.92 percent. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 97.00 lakhs expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 81.37 lakhs and 93.89 percent.

Unitwise details covering the expenditure incurred by the Agriculture Department and physical achievements under various Minor Irrigation Schemes during the period under review are given below:—

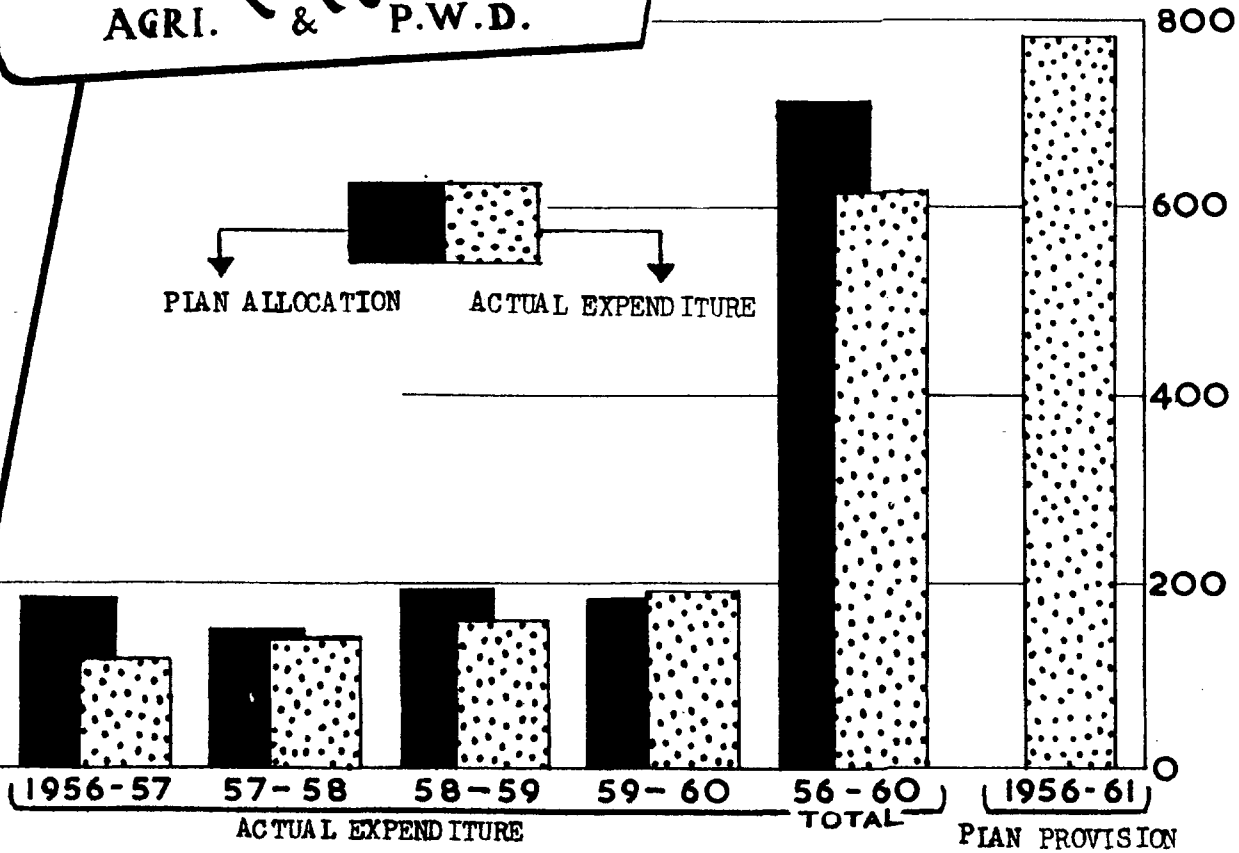
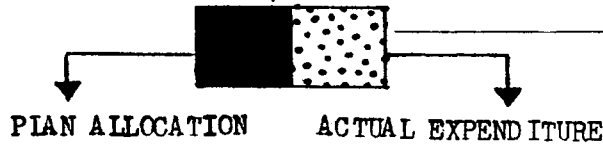
Scheme	Unit	Physical Achievements	Financial Achievements (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1 Sinking & Repair of wells:			
(i) Mahakoshal	No.	935 (822 new) 113 old	3.70
(ii) Madhya Bharat	„	977 (853 new) 124 old	10.42
(iii) Vindhya Pradesh	„	316	1.27
(iv) Bhopal	„	286 (178 new) 108 old	2.39
2. Construction of small-irrigation tanks and-repair of old tanks:			
(i) Mahakoshal	Acres	617	1.15
(ii) Bhopal		15	8.80
3. Installation of Power-Pumps etc.:			
(i) Mahakoshal	No.	282 Electric pumps	7.06
(ii) Madhya Bharat		185 Oil pumps	4.45
		80 Persian wheels	0.82
(iii) Vindhya Pradesh		56 Rahats	0.40
		24 Pumps	1.18
(iv) Bhopal		80 Pumps	0.63
		7 Rahats	0.09

During the period under review 2,514 wells were sunk or repaired in Mahakoshal and Bhopal units. Small irrigation tanks covered an area of 617 and 15 acres respectively. In Madhya Bharat unit Minor Irrigation Works through the Collectors covered an area of 1,239 acres and involved an expenditure of 3.73 lakhs.

MINOR IRRIGATION

AGRI. & P.W.D.

LAKH Rs.



CHAPTER XIII

Power Development

Technological progress and industrial expansion are related to the utilisation of power resources. Although Madhya Pradesh has got a large power potential, its exploitation has been rather slow, as compared to other States. During the First and the Second Five-Year Plans development of electricity has been accorded a very high priority and several schemes have been implemented in this State. By the end of the Second Five Year Plan 1.16 lakh k.w. of additional capacity would have been installed, 780 miles of above 33 k.v. and 2,435 miles of 33 k.v. and below would have been laid and 418 towns and villages would have been electrified. The unit-wise break-up of the plan provision and expenditure during the first four years of the Second Five-Year Plan is given in the table below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Unit	Plan Outlay 1956-61	1956-57 (Actu- als)	1957-58 (Actu- als)	1958-59 (Actu- als)	Plan 1959-60 (Revised)	1959-60 (Actu- als)	Total Expen- dituer 1956-60 (Actu- als)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mahakoshal	1573.25	120.17	329.08	428.37	271.46	252.57	1130.19
Madhya Bharat	317.70	24.93	20.87	28.25	84.22	40.74	114.79
Vindhya Pradesh	328.85	37.41	8.68	14.45	55.50	20.88	81.42
Bhopal	198.07	52.18	22.95	45.32	34.00	21.06	141.51
Total ..	2417.87	234.69 (286.28)	381.58 (474.00)	516.39 (580.00)	445.18	335.94* (445.18)	1468.60 (1785.46)

Figures in brackets indicate plan allocations.

*Break-up of Rs. 0.69 lakh not available.

Out of the total plan out lay of Rs. 2,417.87 lakhs (exclusive of the provision for the Chambal Multipurpose Project), an amount of Rs. 1,468.60 lakhs was utilised during the first four year of the Second Plan. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 1,785.46 lakhs during the same period actual expenditure works out to 82.25 per cent. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 445.18 lakhs expenditure during the year under review worked out to Rs. 335.94 lakhs or 75.46 per cent.

A brief account of the progress of various power development schemes during the year under review is given below:—

MAHAKOSHAL

Survey and Investigation of Hydro-electric Sites:

Investigations covering Pench, Mahara and Sitarewa hydel sites and those for minor hydel plants on Narmada and Pachmarhi falls were carried out during the year. Under the Pench Hydro-electric Scheme, gauge and velocity observations are being conducted at Kirrangisarra for discharge calculations. Temperature data are also being maintained. Survey for pressure tunnel is in hand and tenders for boring have been invited. Under Nahar Hydro-electric Scheme, gauge and discharge observations are being made regularly. Daily temperature at Kurwahi is also being observed. Survey for the first power channel upto a distance of 110 chains has been completed. Survey for the second power channel upto a distance of 33 chains has been completed. Block level for the Second Power House site and surveying of the 1st pen stock alignment are in progress. A temporary truckable road has been made from Machaveli nalla to Balaghat. Survey of the first saddle spillway site is in progress.

Under the Sitarewa Hydro-electric Scheme, temperature and discharge observations are maintained daily. Three alternative sites on Sitarewa for the dam have been inspected by the Geologists of the G. S. I. and site III up to $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles down stream of site II has been finally selected for the dam site.

Out of the revised provision of Rs. 1.72 lakhs an amount of Rs. 0.92 lakh was utilised on the above schemes during the year under review.

Normal Development in the Southern Grid:

During the year under review, one 500 k.v. has been installed and a transformer of 50 k.v. has been completed at the 33 k.v. step down sub-station at Seoni. About 60% of the work on normal development of the area fed by the Khaparkheda power station has been completed. About 90% of the work on 33 k.v. sub-station at Khatangi has been completed and Seoni-Katangi 33 k.v. line has been energied. An amount

LAKH Rs.

1600

POWER DEVELOPMENT

1200

800

400

0

PLAN ALLOCATION
ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

1785.46

2417.87

1956-57

57-58

58-59

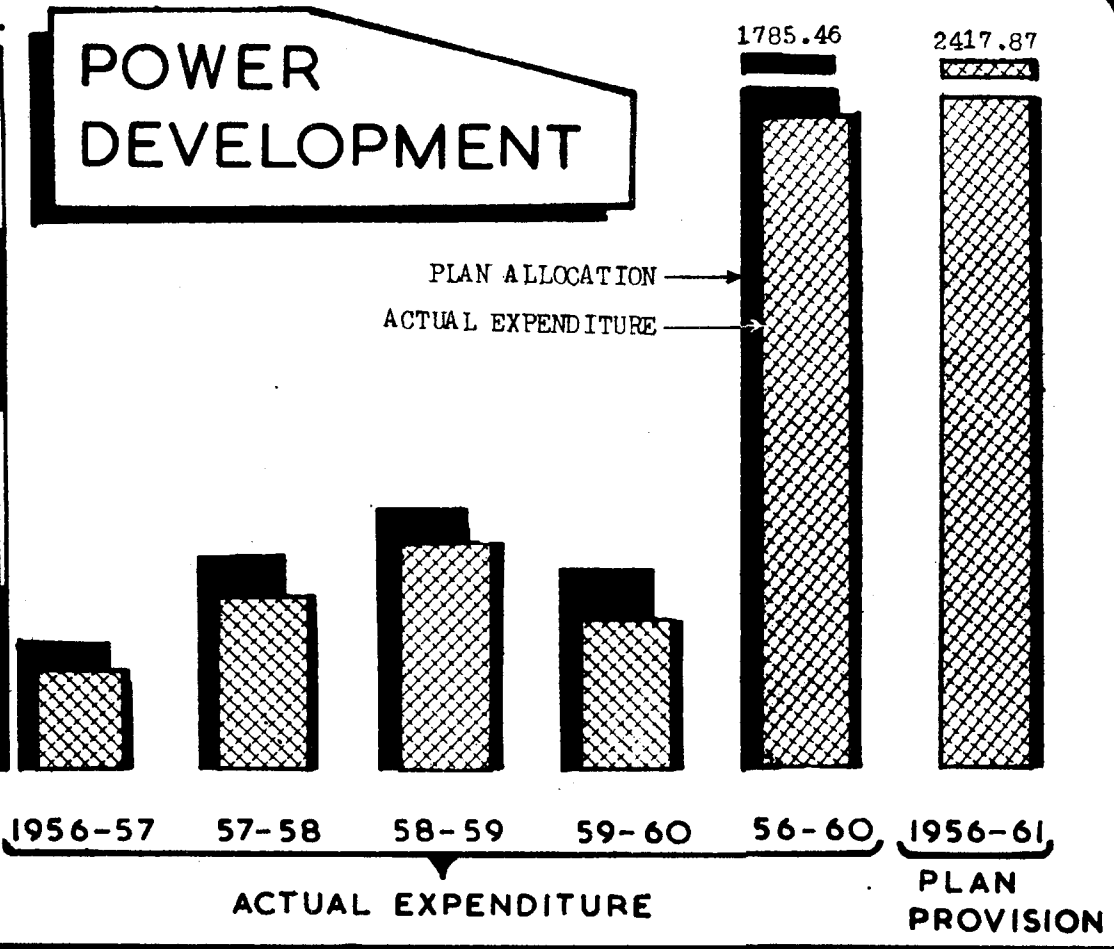
59-60

56-60

1956-61

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

PLAN PROVISION



of Rs. 8.00 lakhs was utilised during the year under review on the scheme.

Korba Thermal Power Station:

This scheme is primarily intended to meet the power requirements of the Bhilai Steel Plant and the collieries developed by the National Coal Development Corporation at Korba. During the year under review civil works associated with the Power House have been completed. Boiler Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 and Turboalternator Nos. 1, 2, and 3 have been commissioned. All outdoor and indoor switch-gear pertaining to set Nos. I, II and III have been completed and are under service. Kobra-Bhilai 132 k.v. transmission line has been energised and it is supplying load to Bhilai Steel Project. Both the transformers erected at Bhilai and Bilaspur have been commissioned.

Against the revised provision of Rs. 225.74 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 226.38 lakhs has been utilised.

Rural Electrification:

About 90% work on electrification of Baghara town and 75% on the electrification of Patonda and Mohammadpura has been completed. Out of the revised provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 14.33 lakhs has been utilised during the year under review.

Extension of Chandani Power House:

Scrutiny of the tenders for boilers and turbo alternators required for extending the Chandni Power House has been completed. Delivery of the coal handling plant has been started. Tenders for the purchase of 6.9 k.v. switch-gear battery and battery charging equipment have been scrutinised and recommendations have been submitted to the Board. Scrutiny of the tenders for the diesel shunting locomotive has been completed. Alterations and additions on the railway siding at Neapanagar have been finalised. Out of the revised provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 2.94 lakhs has been utilised during the year under review.

MADHYA BHARAT

High Tension Line from Gwalior to Morena:

The line has been completed and energised during the year under review and an amount of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been utilised.

Extension of Mains at Indore:

Extension and remodelling of mains at Indore has been in progress and the provision of additional equipment at Indore Power House was in hand. An amount of Rs. 4.29 lakhs has been utilised during the year under review.

Extension and Improvement of existing Power Houses:

Extension and improvement of mains at diesel stations *viz.*, Khar-gone, Maheshwar and Guna have been in progress during the year under review and an amount of Rs. 4.18 lakhs has been utilised.

Electrification of Small Towns and Rural Areas:

About 75% work on electrification of Agar, 85% on Ghatia, 30% on Jhabua, 5% on Jaora, 5% on Gurothi, 5% on Narayangarh and 3% on Khachroad, have been completed. Out of the revised provision of Rs. 75.00 lakhs an amount of Rs. 27.94 lakhs has been utilised during the year under review.

Investigation and Survey:

During the year under review survey of additional villages and small towns for load assessment for the Second and Third Five Year Plans, has been in progress and an amount of Rs. 0.23 lakh has been utilised.

Continuing Schemes:

During the year under review, installation of 50 k.w. sets at Raigarh has been in progress and air bottles were installed. Re-modelling of mains at Maheshwar and Mandleshwar have also been in progress. An amount of Rs. 4.05 lakhs has been utilised on the continuing schemes during the year under review.

VINDHYA PRADESH

Continuing Schemes:

Re-modelling of distribution line at Satna, Chhatarpur, Panna, Tikamgarh and Bijawar and electrification at Nawgaon have been in progress and an amount of Rs. 1.92 lakhs has been utilised during the year under review.

Birsinghpur Thermal Station Scheme:

Detailed survey of the barrage site has been completed. Work on bore hole at the site of the proposed pump house on the left bank of the river Sone has been started. The layout of the power station has been revised and the plan has been forwarded to the C. W. & P. C. for their concurrence. The land acquisition work is in progress.

A plan showing the railway siding with the proposed formation levels, the positions and sizes of the culverts and bridges has been received from the District Engineer S. E. (Railway), Bilaspur, on 23-3-1960. In the meantime an estimate for earth work for railway

siding has been prepared and forwarded to the Board for necessary sanction.

Work on the construction of quarters comprising of 8 blocks of 'B' type quarters and 6 blocks of 'E' type quarters has been completed. Orders for conductors, insulators, accessories and ground wires have been placed. Proposals for the purchase of 132 k.v. and 66 k.v. transformers have been sent for approval. Specification for 132 k.v. switchgear has been finalised. Scrutiny of tenders for fabrication and erection of towers has been completed. Tenders for the purchase of boilers and turbo-alternators are in hand. Out of the revised provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 16.51 lakhs has been utilised during the year under review.

Rural Electrification:

About 65% work on electrification of Amarpatam, Nadan and Lalpur, 98% on Govindgarh, 40% on Madhogarh, Sajjanpur, Rampur and Dela and 30% on 11 k.v. line going to Gurh has been completed. Out of the revised provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 2.45 lakhs has been utilised during the year under review.

BHOPAL

Extension of Bhopal Power House:

During the year under review the old chimney has been dismantled and another 80' high chimney has been erected. Condenser generator casings, rotors have been placed in position and aligned. Foundation belts have been grouted and oil pipes completed. About 70% of the work has been completed *i.e.* 20% on suction pit and pump house, 100% on casing tank and 75% on Power House. Out of the revised provision of Rs. 12.23 lakhs an amount of Rs. 11.38 lakhs has been utilised during the year under review.

Rural Electrification:

About 50% work on electrification of Bharankheda and 25% on Imilah has been completed. Work on 33 k.v. lines *viz.*, Bhopal-Raisen-Sanchi, Obaidullaganj-Goharganj, Obaidullaganj-Itarsi, has been almost completed. Out of the revised provision of Rs. 21.77 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 9.68 lakhs has been utilised during the year under review.

Over all achievements in respect of installed capacity, power generated and electrification of the town and villages in Madhya Pradesh

during the first four years of the Second Plan, are given in the table below:—

Physical Achievements under selected sectors of development

Item	Unit	Achievements by the end of the first plan	Second Plan Target	Achievements			
				1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Installed Capacity	1000m. w.	57.86	163.00	2.15	15.33	2.08	59.58
Power Generated	million k. w .hrs.	—	—	93.82	167.20	221.21	266.54
Towns and villages electrified	Nos.	142	410	56	117	89	40

CHAPTER XIV

Industries and Mining

Industrial development in this State has been greatly hampered due to the non-availability of industrial power, adequate means of communications, local capital resources and technical personnel. Along with the power and transport development under the Second Five Year Plan an ambitious programme to exploit the rich mineral, forest and agricultural resources in this State has been actively engaging the attention of both the public and private sectors.

Industrial development programme has been accorded a high priority next only to agriculture, irrigation and power with a total Plan outlay of Rs. 1,035.06 lakhs (Revised Rs. 939.81 lakhs). The development of Korba coal fields and the establishment of the steel plant at Bhilai and the Heavy Electricals at Bhopal by the Government of India have given a further fillip to the industrial activity and development of ancillary industries in the State. With the availability of Chambal power by the middle of 1960-61 and the completion of the Korba Birsinghpur power grids industrial activity is bound to accelerate in this State.

The unit-wise plan provision and expenditure have been given in the table below:—

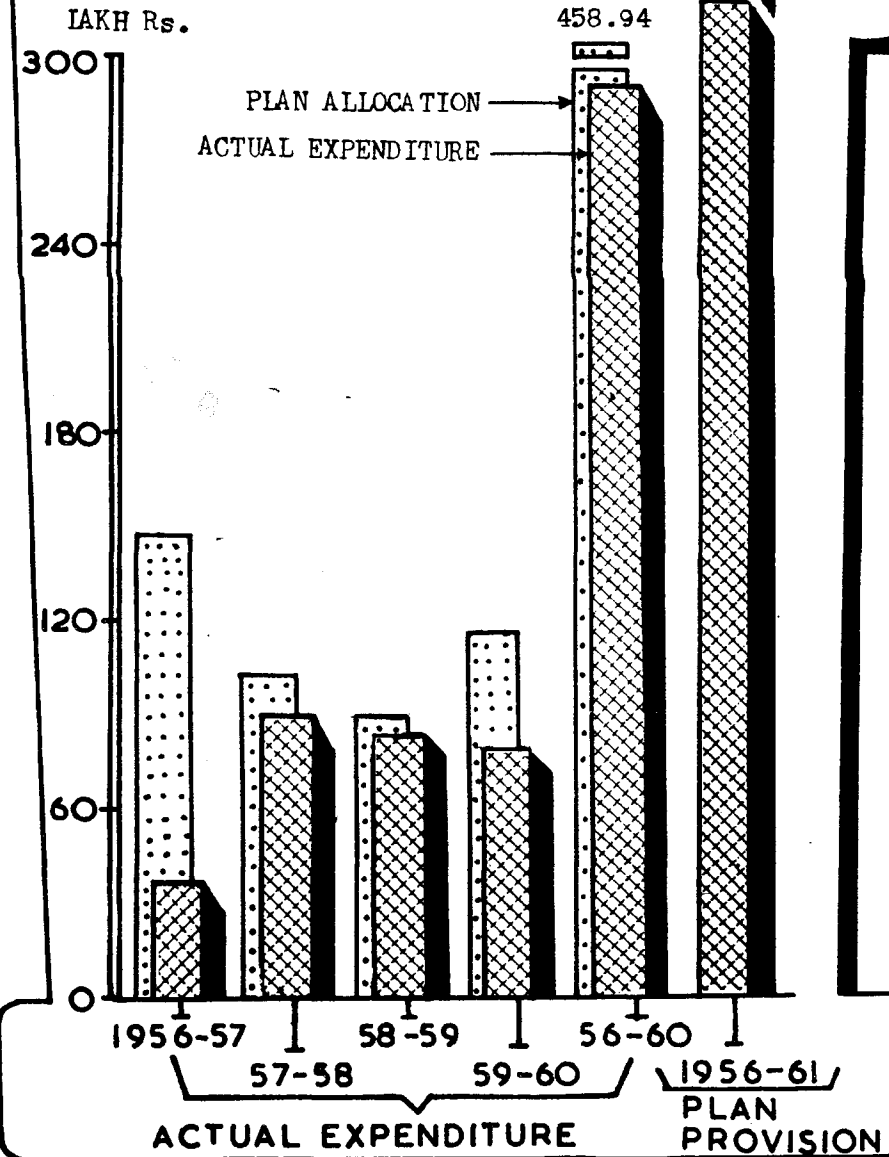
<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>							
Unit	Plan outlay 1956-61	1956-57 Actuals	1957-58 Actuals	1958-59 Actuals	Plan 1959-60 Revised	1959-60 Actuals	Total 1956-60 Actuals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Medium-scale Industries.							
Mahakoshal	11.52	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madhya Bharat	89.22	—	0.37	0.23	20.77	3.71	4.31
Vindhya Pradesh	29.25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhopal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	129.99	— (19.00)	0.37 (1.92)	0.23 (12.50)	20.77	3.71 (30.00)	4.31 (63.42)

	1	2	3	4	5		
Village & Small Scale Industries							
Mahakoshal	383.50	9.48	19.98	19.12	33.43	21.94	70.52
Madhya Bharat	355.89	21.43	58.66	59.92	50.67	49.16	189.17
Vindhya Pradesh	127.30	2.45	3.95	1.67	3.09	1.14	9.21
Bhopal	27.11	1.97	5.19	2.70	4.88	3.81	13.67
Total	893.80	35.33 (128.72)	87.78 (100.13)	83.41 (76.53)	92.07	76.05 (85.24)	282.57 (390.62)
Geological Surveys and Prospecting							
Mahakoshal	5.53	0.94	1.04	1.05	1.08	0.88	3.91
Madhya Bharat	3.60	0.14	—	—	0.15	0.10	0.24
Vindhya Pradesh	2.14	—	—	—	0.13	0.03	0.03
Bhopal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	11.27	1.08 (0.67)	1.04 (1.43)	1.05 (1.50)	1.36	1.01 (1.30)	4.18 (4.90)
Grand Total							
Mahakoshal	400.55	10.42	21.02	20.17	34.51	22.84	74.43
Madhya Bharat	448.71	21.57	59.03	60.15	71.59	52.97	193.72
Vindhya Pradesh	158.69	2.45	3.95	1.67	3.22	1.17	9.24
Bhopal	27.11	1.97	5.19	2.70	4.88	3.81	13.67
Total	1035.06	36.41 (148.39)	89.19 (103.48)	84.69 (90.53)	114.20	80.77 (116.54)	291.06 (458.94)

Figures in brackets indicate plan allocations.

Against the plan provision of Rs. 129.99 lakhs for Medium and Small-scale Industries expenditure during the first four years 1956-60, aggregated Rs. 4.31 lakhs. Against the plan allocations of Rs. 63.42 lakhs during the same period actual expenditure works out to 6.79 percent only. Due to the non-availability of foreign exchanges machinery, etc. could not be imported and recruitment of technical personnel etc. had to be postponed. Most of the expenditure was incurred on the preliminaries viz., land acquisition, barbed wire fencing to the acquired lands, advertisements for posts, etc. The programme is likely to be fully implemented early in the Third Plan period.

INDUSTRIES & MINING



The programme under the Village and Small-scale Industries also indicated slow activity and out of the Plan provision of Rs. 893.80 lakhs, expenditure during the first four years aggregated Rs. 282.57 lakhs. Against the Plan allocations of Rs. 390.62 lakhs during the same period actual expenditure works out to ~~85.30~~^{22.34} percent. Out of the Plan provision of Rs. 1,035.06 lakhs expenditure on Industries and Mining Development activities during the four years amounted to Rs. 291.06 lakhs only. Against the Plan allocations of Rs. 458.94 lakhs during the same period, actual expenditure accounts for 63.42 percent. Against the Plan allocations of Rs. 116.54 lakhs actual expenditure during 1959-60 amounted to Rs. 80.77 lakhs or 69.31 percent.

Under Geological Surveys and Prospecting, out of the plan provision of Rs. 11.27 lakhs expenditure during the first four years amounted to Rs. 4.18 lakhs.

Progress of various plan schemes in different units during the year under review has been given below:—

MAHAKOSHAL

1. *Large & Medium Industries:*

A provision of Rs. 11.52 lakhs exists for the establishment of a sugar factory on co-operative basis. However, the scheme could not be taken up for implementation so far.

2. *Village & Small Scale Industries:*

(a) *Handloom:*

Against the plan provision of Rs. 49.15 lakhs for the development of handloom industry in Mahakoshal expenditure during the first four years aggregated Rs. 28.20 lakhs. The following schemes were continued during the year under review.

(i) *Development of tussar silk industry:*

Twenty candidates were under training during the year and against the revised provision of Rs. 0.11 lakh expenditure amounted to Rs. 0.18 lakhs. Out of the plan provision of Rs. 3.07 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 0.39 lakh could only be spent on the scheme during the four years 1956-60.

(ii) *Strengthening the Financial Structure and Marketing of Handloom Cloth produced in the State:*

A provision of Rs. 17.21 lakh has been made in the plan for the grant of loans and subsidies to the Madhya Pradesh Weavers Central Co-operative Society, Ltd., Jabalpur. As against the revised provision of Rs. 6.28 lakhs expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 6.01 lakhs.

The total expenditure upto the end of the fourth year of the Plan aggregated Rs. 23.20 lakhs exceeding the plan provision by Rs. 5.59 lakhs. During the year under report handloom cloth worth Rs. 23.65 lakhs was sold.

(iii) *Better Execution of Cess Fund:*

Out of the revised provision of Rs. 1.13 lakhs for the scheme 'Additional staff for Better Execution of Cess Fund' an amount of Rs. 0.92 lakh was spent on staff during the year under review.

(b) *Small-scale Industries:*

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 313.30 lakhs expenditure during the first four years 1956-60 aggregated Rs. 35.43 lakhs. Besides running central organisation for over-all supervision, planning and administration, grant of loans and subsidies, following schemes were continued during the year under review—

- (i) Fruit Preservation Centre at Jabalpur was continued and equipment worth Rs. 0.05 lakh was purchased. Two batches of 40 trainees with stipend and 106 trainees without stipends completed training.
- (ii) Twelve candidates were under training in the Model Wood working Centre, Jabalpur, Technical posts have been advertised.
- (iii) Under the scheme 'Establishment of Pottery centre at Jabalpur and Brick-making centre at Bhilai, estimates for construction of building and Kiln have been prepared by the Public Works Department and were under the consideration of the State Government. Required machinery has been purchased.
- (iv) For the development of leather industry one Common Facility Centre for Tanning at Damoh and one Training-cum-Common Facility centre at Sagar were established. Building of the centre has been completed at Damoh and a Supervisor has been appointed. Nine candidates completed training at Sagar centre and 10 candidates were selected for the second batch.
- (v) Under the scheme 'Village and Cottage Industries centres for Small-scale Industries' 67 trainees are receiving training.
- (vi) Under the scheme 'Development of Cottage Industries in Community Development areas' 24 candidates were trained in different industries and 27 candidates were under training.
- (vii) In Carpentry and Blacksmithy Centre, Betul, 8 candidates have been trained. In Carpentry Centre at Patan 10 candidates were trained.

Spade work regarding the establishment of Iron and Steel Emporium at Jabalpur was completed. Equipment has been purchased for the Blacksmithy Workshop at Jabalpur and advertisement for Instructors etc., were issued.

The staff appointed under the schemes 'Organisation of Industrial Co-operatives in the NES and C. D. Blocks and near about areas' and the 'Marketing of production of Industrial Co-operatives' were continued during the year under review.

3. *Industrial Estates:*

Construction of 20 sheds for the Industrial Estate at Jabalpur is in progress. Land has been acquired at Raipur and tenders have been called. Nine sheds were completed for the Industrial Estate at Burhanpur. The scheme was taken up for implementation during 1958-59 and out of the total plan provision of Rs. 19.00 lakhs, expenditure during 1958-60 aggregated Rs. 6.64 lakhs.

4. *Handicrafts:*

The Soap-stone Carving Centre at Bhedaghat and the Grass Mat Weaving Centre at Mandla were continued during the year under review. Due to the non-availability of trainees, further training programme has been discontinued. Production is being carried out by the Co-operative Society. Four candidates completed training at Mandla Centre. Out of the plan provision of Rs. 1.13 lakhs, expenditure under the scheme upto 1959-60 worked out to Rs. 0.18 lakhs.

MADHYA BHARAT

1. *Large and Medium Industries:*

A provision of Rs. 72.74 lakhs has been made in the Second Plan for the establishment of cotton spinning mill at Sanawad, oil mill and solvent extraction plant at Ujjain and power alcohol distillery at Ratlam.

The schemes were taken up for implementation during the year 1958-59. Most of the spade work has been completed. Orders for machinery have been placed. The actual execution of the works is expected to be taken up early next year and production is expected in the beginning of the Third Plan period. Out of the provision of Rs. 29.00 lakhs an amount of Rs. 3.71 lakhs has been utilised during the year under review. Total expenditure up-to-date works out to Rs. 3.84 lakhs. Under the expansion schemes of the Gwalior Potteries, and the Gwalior Leather Factory, Gwalior, no development programme could be undertaken due to the non-availability of foreign exchange. No expenditure was incurred during the year under review.

2. *Village and Small Industries:*

(a) *Handloom:*

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 38.44 lakhs for the development of handloom industry in Madhya Bharat region expenditure during the first four years aggregated Rs. 22.24 lakhs. Important schemes implemented during the year under review were as under:—

- (i) Building for the Experimental-cum-training Centre at Indore has been completed and that for the Calendering Plant at Ujjain was in progress. The Experimental-cum-training Centre at Indore made available 34 new designs to the weavers. The Ujjain Calendering Plant processed 10.06 lakh yards of cloth during the year under review.
- (ii) Subsidy amounting to Rs. 1.40 lakhs was given to the Apex Weavers Co-operative Society for the replacement of throw shuttle looms by fly shuttle looms and purchase of improved appliances by the co-operative societies engaged in the handloom industry.
- (iii) An employment centre for adivasis was established at Jobat and an amount of Rs. 0.08 lakh was utilised.
- (iv) Rebate amounting to Rs. 0.20 lakh was paid during the year on the sale of handloom cloth.
- (v) Wool spinning and weaving centres were established in the C. D. Blocks at Rajpur and Harsi and the provision of Rs. 0.15 lakhs made for the purpose was fully utilised.

In addition to above, the staff schemes covering the 'Supervision of Cess Fund' and 'Collection of Handloom Statistics' were also continued during the year under review.

(b) *Small-Scale Industries:*

Besides the central organisation for overall supervision, planning and administration, the following important schemes continued during the year included—

- (i) Umbrella Ribs Centre, Mhow;
- (ii) Cutlery Training Centres, Ratlam and Mugroni;
- (iii) Press Metal Industry Centre, Vidisha;
- (iv) Cycle Parts Factory, Guna;
- (v) Electric Fans and Fractional Motors Centre, Dewas;
- (vi) Wool Working, Preservation and Seasoning Centres at Indore;
- (vii) Expansion of Tanneries at Anjar and Malhargarh;
- (viii) Carpentry Centre, Rajgarh;
- (ix) Black Smithy Centre, Dhar; and
- (x) Brick making Centre, Ujjain.

Building constructions for most of the centres was in progress. Ninety eight candidates were under training in various trades. Machinery and equipment has been purchased and practical demonstrations were also arranged in brick making. Under the scheme 'Loans to small-scale industries', Rs. 12.39 lakhs were distributed as loans to various small-scale industries in the State.

In C. D. block areas the following training and demonstration centres were continued during the year under report—

- (i) Carpentry and Blacksmithy centre, Jaora;
- (ii) Mechanical Trades Training centre, Dabra;
- (iii) Shoe Making Training centre, Dabra;
- (iv) Mechanical Cottage Industries centres, Malhargarh, Talen and Harsi; and
- (v) Training Centre at Anjar and Malhargarh.

About 9 and 27 candidates were under training at Jaora and Dabra respectively. Demonstrations covering the use of machines in cottage industries and tanning were arranged at Malhargarh, Talen, Harsi and Anjad.

Out of the provision of Rs. 163.40 lakhs for the development of small scale industries through the Directorate of Industries expenditure during the first four years 1956-60 aggregated Rs. 80.19 lakhs. Viewed from year to year, expenditure has been steadily rising. Out of the revised provision of Rs. 28.03 lakhs, expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 26.85 lakhs. Non-availability of technical staff, machinery and suitable accomodation are some of the difficulties responsible for the slow progress in different centres.

In addition to the schemes implemented by the Industries Department, an amount of Rs. 67.50 lakhs has been provided for the development programme of the Madhya Bharat Khadi and Village Industries Board. Expenditure during the first four years 1956-60 aggregated Rs. 34.72 lakhs.

Production training-cum-employment programme of the Board covered khadi industries, wool industry, cottage match industry, oil industry, potteries, hand pounding of rice, leather industry, palmgur industry, bee keeping industry, hand made paper industry, soap industry and manufacture of equipments and tools, publicity and fibre industries and propaganda.

About 7,000 persons were provided with employment and 850 persons were trained during the year. Physical achievements during the year far exceeded the targets, the important being the production of 130,809sq. yds. of khadi 49,579 lbs. of yarn. 19,971 blankets, 1497 gross matches, 1,236 reams of paper, 791 mds. of oil 892 mds. paddy. 268 mds. pulses 11,783 hides, 11,944 utencils, 673 mds. gur, 9,300 lbs. honey etc.

3. *Industrial Estates:*

Out of plan provision of Rs. 36.51 lakhs for the establishment of Industrial Estates expenditure during the period 1956-60 aggregated Rs. 32.57 lakhs. On the Industrial Estates at Indore and Gwalior an amount of Rs. 5.6 lakhs was spent during the year under report. At Indore all the 89 sheds have been completed and 84 sheds have been allotted to industrialists. At Gwalior 68 shed have been completed and 51 sheds have been allotted. Work relating to the Industrial Estates at Vidisha, Ujjain and Guna could not be taken up in the absence of technical approval by the Government of India.

4. *Handicrafts:*

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 32.92 lakhs expenditure during the first four years aggregated Rs. 14.12 lakhs. Out of the revised provision of Rs. 2.90 lakhs for the year under review, expenditure amounted to Rs. 2.48 lakhs. Emporia at Indore, Gwalior, Mandu and Sales Depot at Ujjain continued to function and total sales amounted to Rs. 4.69 lakhs. The State was represented in 36 local and 3 All India Exhibitions. At the Pottery Centre, Mandasaur, 9 candidates were trained and goods worth Rs. 6,000 produced. Under the development of hand printing and dying programme 52 new designs were introduced and 85 sets of 221 blocks of new designs were made. In the Leather Toys Centre, Indore, 76 new models were introduced and goods worth Rs. 1,562/- produced. For supply of cottage industries goods to various sales units purchases by the Central Godown, Gwalior, aggregated Rs. 1.76 lakhs.

5. *Silk:*

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 17.12 lakhs expenditure during the first four years aggregated Rs. 5.38 lakhs. Against the revised provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2.30 lakhs. The silk farms at Depalpur and Badarkha including three new farms at Sonkutch, Mhow and Depalpur were continued during the year. The Reeling, Re-reeling and Twisting Factory produced 109 lbs. of silk yarn. In the silk farms about ten thousand Cocoons were produced and 29 acres of additional land was brought under mulberry cultivation.

VINDHYA PRADESH

1. *Medium-Scale Industries:*

The plan provision of Rs. 29.15 lakhs includes an amount of Rs. 14.25 lakhs for investment in the share capital of Co-operative Sugar Mills and Rs. 15.00 lakhs for the establishment of the State Financial Corporation for developing medium scale industries in the region. The schemes, however, have not been taken up for implementation so far.

2. *Village and Small-Scale Industries:*

(a) *Handloom:*

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 7.48 lakhs expenditure during the first four years amounted to Rs. 0.60 lakh. Out of the revised provision of Rs. 0.52 lakh for the development of handloom and wool weaving centres an amount of Rs. 0.13 lakh was spent during the year under review. Four candidates were under training at the Handloom Weaving Centre, Deosar.

(b) *Small-Scale Industries:*

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 109.82 lakhs expenditure during the first four years aggregated Rs. 6.84 lakhs. Out of the revised provision of Rs. 1.43 lakhs, expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 0.69 lakh. For the encouragement of small-scale industries six schemes were implemented in this region during the year under review and covered provision of supervisory and executive staff; establishment of model bee-keeping centre at Amarkantak; distribution of chakkies and dhankies for the development of hand-pounding of rice at Rewa, Sidhi and Shahdol and the development of oil ghanies and leather industry. Six chakkies and 8 ghannies were distributed during the year under review.

3. *Industrial Estates:*

Spade work regarding the establishment of Industrial Estate near the Pilot Project area Satna has been taken up. Land has been acquired and compensation amounting to Rs. 0.12 lakh was paid to the land-owners.

Handicrafts:

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs expenditure during the first four years amounted to Rs. 0.61 lakh. Against the revised provision of Rs. 0.35 lakh for the establishment of emporia and sales depots at Sidhi, Panna, Tikamgarh, Datia and Khajuraho, expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 0.20 lakh. Handicrafts products worth Rs. 0.35 lakh were sold during the year.

BHOPAL

2. *Village and Small Industries:*

(i) *Handloom:*

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 20.65 lakhs for the development of handloom and village and small-scale industries in this region, expenditure during the first four years aggregated Rs. 9.30 lakhs including Rs. 1.40 lakhs on the development of handloom industry in the State. Against the provision of Rs. 0.15 lakh expenditure on the staff for supervising Cess Fund amounted to Rs. 0.14 lakh during the year and Rs. 0.40 lakh during the last four years. Subsidy and loans amounting to Rs. 1.00 lakh were paid during the year 1957-58.

(b) *Small-Scale Industries:*

Apart from the schemes relating to the supervision and administration, 15 schemes including rural craft training, training-cum-production centres, model blacksmithy, foot-wear, tannery etc., were implemented during the year under review and out of the provision of Rs. 3.29 lakhs expenditure aggregated Rs. 1.20 lakhs. Forty seven trainees were trained in rural crafts, black-smithy, foot wear etc., and 16 were under training.

3. *Industrial Estate:*

The scheme was implemented during the year 1958-59 and out of the plan provision of Rs. 2.36 lakhs expenditure upto the year under review aggregated Rs. 2.20 lakhs. Ten sheds have been constructed for the Small Industrial Estate at Bhopal and against the revised provision of Rs. 1.25 lakhs actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 1.76 lakhs.

4. *Handicrafts:*

Against the plan provision of Rs. 3.10 lakhs expenditure during the first four years amounted to Rs. 1.48 lakhs. Zari training, block making, Zari designing and lacquerware centres were continued at Bhopal. Thirteen candidates were under training in the Lacquerware Centre and 29 new designs were prepared by the Zari Designing Centre.

Calico Printing Centre at Sehore and Ashta were continued during the year and 6 candidates were trained in the Sehore centre.

Sales through the Mobile Exhibition Unit amounted to about Rs. 0.10 lakh. The Branch Emporium at Sanchi continued to function. Out of the provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 0.45 lakh.

5. *Silk:*

The scheme was implemented during the year 1958-59. Out of the provision of Rs. 0.30 lakh for the establishment of new farms and expansion of old farms an amount of Rs. 0.18 lakh was spent during the year under review. About 580 lbs. of cocoons were produced and 7 acres of additional land was brought under mulberry plantation. Against the plan provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh total expenditure under the scheme during the first four years aggregated Rs. 0.29 lakh.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS AND PROSPECTING

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 11.27 lakhs for geological surveys and prospecting in the State, expenditure during the first four years aggregated Rs. 4.19 lakhs. Against the revised provision of Rs. 1.36 lakhs expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 1.01 lakhs.

MAHAKOSHAL

Intensive investigations of mineral resources of Baster and Surguja districts and investigations of copper deposits by drilling near Karuakap, Jabalpur district were continued during the year under review. In Bastar district good marble deposits with an estimated reserve of three million tons have been discovered. Deposits of lime stone were also discovered in this district and an occurrence of galena near Binzan near Dantewara has also been located. In Surguja district, veins of galena, an ore of lead and fluorite have been discovered stretching over 4 miles. Iron-ore deposit near Kannwar was taken up for detailed prospecting and the work is in progress. Out of the plan provision of Rs. 5.53 lakhs expenditure during the first four years aggregated Rs. 2.91 lakhs. Out of the revised provision of Rs. 1.08 lakhs expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 0.88 lakhs.

MADHYA BHARAT

The mineral investigation programme during the year under review covered the preliminary survey and prospecting of clay deposits in Mandasaur district, Baryte deposits in Dewas district, the mineral survey of Bhanpura tehsil and detailed prospecting of shell site in Bhanpur tehsil, Mandasaur district.

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 3.60 lakhs expenditure under the programme during the last four years aggregated Rs. 0.24 lakhs. Against the revised provision of Rs. 0.15 lakhs expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 0.10 lakh.

VINDHYA PRADESH

The mineral investigation programme could not be implemented in this region due to the non-availabilities of technical personnel. Against the revised provision of Rs. 0.13 lakh expenditure on preliminaries during the year amounted to Rs. 0.03 lakh only.

CHAPTER XV

Transport and Communications

The areas constituting the new Madhya Pradesh though rich in forest and mineral resources have poor rail road-communications. Large areas are still strikingly inaccessible. Since the reorganisation of States the inadequacy of the transport facilities has been keenly felt primarily to ensure efficient administration all over the State and for the utilisation of the vast natural resources for the rapid economic development of this backward State. With these objectives in view a provision of Rs. 1290.12 lakhs has been made in the Second Five Year Plan of the State including Rs. 5.75 lakhs for the development of tourism.

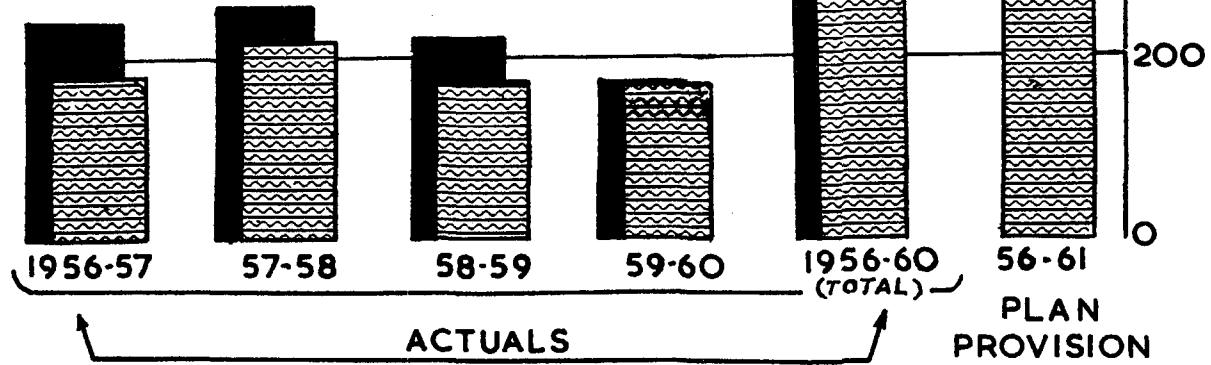
Unitwise breakup of the Plan provision and expenditure incurred during the first four years is given in the table below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Unit	Plan Provi- sion 1956-61	1956-57 Actuals	1957-58 Actuals	1958-59 Actuals	Plan 1959-60 Rivised	1959-60 Actuals	Total 1956-60 Actuals
(a) P. W. D. (Buildings & Roads)							
Mahakoshal	560.72	55.75	86.26	76.30	88.07	72.36	290.67
Madhya Bharat	250.10	52.45	52.96	34.60	51.89	37.70	177.71
Vindhya Pradesh	312.15	46.47	51.37	43.62	49.82	47.22	188.68
Bhopal	84.90	13.25	15.33	10.22	14.27	8.14	46.94
Total (a)	1207.87	167.92	205.92	164.74	204.05	165.42	704.00



TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(b) Social Welfare Department (Rural)							
Madhya Bharat	54.00	6.51	3.84	5.12	5.20	4.87	20.34
Total (b)	54.00	6.51	3.84	5.12	5.20	4.87	20.34
Total(a)+(b) ...	1261.87	174.43 (232.77)	209.76 (248.83)	169.86 (221.00)	209.25	170.29 (169.80)	724.34 (872.40)
Road Transport and Tourism.							
Madhya Bharat							
Roadways	22.50	1.54	—	—	—	—	1.54
Tourism	5.75	—	—	—	1.00	—	—
Total	28.25	1.54	—	—	1.00	—	1.54
Road Transport							
Grand Total ...	1290.12	175.97 (237.77)	209.76 (248.83)	169.86 (221.00)	210.25	170.29 (171.10)	725.88 (878.70)

Figures in brackets Indicate plan allocations.

Out of the total plan provision of Rs. 1290.12 lakhs expenditure during the first four years 1956-60 aggregated Rs. 727.88 lakhs. Against the plan allocations of Rs. 878.70 lakhs during the same period, actual expenditure accounts for 82.61 per cent. Against the plan allocations of Rs. 171.10 lakhs actual expenditure under various schemes amounted to Rs. 170.29 lakhs or 99.53 per cent. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 872.40 lakhs for Building and Roads programme by the State Public Works Department, actual expenditure during the first four years 1956-60, aggregated Rs. 724.34 lakhs or 83.03 percent.

Physical achievements under the road building programme in the State is shown in the table below:—

Category of roads	Unit	Positions at the end of the First Plan	Second Plan Target	Achievements				Total 1956-60
				1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	
Surfaced	'000 miles	12,035	1.537	0.882	0.261		1.143	
Un-surfaced	,,	5,573	0.725	0.400	0.313		0.713	

A brief review of the progress under various schemes in different units is given below:—

MAHAKOSHAL

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 560.72 lakhs for implementing various buildings and roads schemes in the Mahakoshal unit, expenditure during the first four years amounted to Rs. 282.31 lakhs. As against the revised provision of Rs. 88.07 lakhs and the budget allocation of Rs. 69.062 lakhs an amount of Rs. 63.88 lakhs was spent during the year under review. The details of plan provision and expenditure during 1956-60 are given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Items	Second	1956-57 Actuals	1957-58 Actuals	1958-59 Actuals	Plan	1956-60 Actuals	Total
	Plan Provi- sion 1956-61				1959-60 Revised		1956-60 Actuals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Construction of Roads	130.99	11.34	33.20	26.31	25.05	19.99	90.84
Improvement of Roads	371.20	42.61	50.82	46.11	50.74	37.19	176.73
Bridges and Culverts	57.23	1.14	2.15	3.85	7.48	6.70	13.84
Rest Houses	1.30	0.66	0.09	0.03	—	—	0.78
Tools and Plants	—	—	—	—	4.80	—	—
Total ...	560.72	55.75	86.26	76.30	88.07	63.88	282.19

Construction of Roads:

As against the plan provision of Rs. 130.90 lakhs expenditure aggregated Rs. 90.84 lakhs during 1956-60. The physical progress during 1959-60 was as under:—

Barhi Panpattan road in Jabalpur Division was completed during the year under report besides completing second coat on Rehli-Salewara road and Sagra Lametaghat road and 70% work on Betul Prabhat Pattan Chilkati road, 95% work on Panchmarhi-Named-Mahadeo-Nandia, 49% work on Babai Nasirabad road (Hoshangabad District) 12 miles of Rajnandgoan Chumka road, (Raipur), 14½ miles of Nawagarh Bametara road (Durg) were also completed.

Improvement of Roads:

Out of the provision of Rs. 371.20 lakhs under this programme expenditure during the first four years aggregated Rs. 176.73 lakhs. As against the revised provision of Rs. 50.74 lakhs and budget allocation of Rs. 38.40 lakhs, expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 37.19 lakhs. The progress under this scheme during the year is detailed below:—

Saraipalli-Sarangarh road	—	Work completed.
Kharasia-Dharamjaigarh road	—	Crossings completed.
Pathalgaon-Jashpur road	—	Drain pitching completed.
Raigarh to Orissa Border road 10 miles	—	Part survey done.
Sakti-Kharasia road	—	(1) Work in Bilaspur District completed. (2) Work in Raigarh Division in progress.

Construction and Improvement of Culverts and Bridges:

Out of the total Plan outlay of Rs. 57.23 lakhs a sum of Rs. 13.84 lakhs was spent during the years 1956-60. Against the revised provision of Rs. 7.48 lakhs and budget allocation of Rs. 7.48 lakhs total expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 6.70 lakhs. The position of physical achievements and work in progress is given below.—

Jabalpur Circle:

1. Construction of bridge over Biwas river on Sagar-Rehli road. — Started.
2. Bridge over Narmada and Guptaganga rivers on Mandla-Dinderi road (District Mandla). — Excavation of foundation etc.

Betul Circle:

3. Bridge over Narmada on Hoshangabad-Bhopal road. — 9 percent of Foundation filling completed.
4. Bridge over Bham river on Khandwa-Jashwani-Piplod road. — Near completion.
5. Four Bridges on Tumsar-Rampalli road in Balaghat District. — 165 percent work completed.

Bilaspur Circle

6. Bridge over Arpa river — Under progress.
 7. Bridge on Hasdeo river on — In progress.
 Jangir—Champa Road.
 8. Bridge on Khuj Nala on — Completed.
 Pandra—Pasan Road.
 9. Bridge on Son river. — In progress.

MADHYA BHARAT

The plan provision of Rs. 304.10 lakhs for the implementation of schemes relating to buildings and roads in Madhya Bharat unit is inclusive of Rs. 54.00 lakhs for the scheme, 'Construction of Village roads and feeder roads' which is being implemented by the Director of Social Welfare. Item wise break down of the plan provision and expenditure during the years 1956-60, is given below:—

Items	Second Plan Provi- sion (Actu- als) 1956-61	1956-57 (Actu- als)	1957-58 (Actu- als)	1958-59 (Actu- als)	Plan 1959-60 (Rev- ised)	1959-60 (Actu- als)	Total 1956-60 (Actu- als)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

(a) P. W. D. (Buildings & Roads):

Construction of Roads.	131.68	30.26	22.10	13.03	28.68	21.68	87.07
Improvement of Roads.	45.00	1.00	14.27	7.94	10.95	2.88	26.09
Construction of Bridges and-Culverts.	42.58	20.96	13.87	12.45	10.00	7.17	54.45
Improvement of bridges and culverts.	13.50	0.23	2.64	1.18	2.08	1.55	5.60
Purchase of Machinery.	11.25	—	0.08	—	—	—	0.08
Construction of Bungalows.	4.50	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Plantation of road side trees.	0.45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ferries and ghats	0.68	—	—	—	0.18	—	—
Road maps and guides.	0.46	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total-(a) ...	250.10	52.45	52.96	34.60	51.89	33.28	173.29
(b)—Social Welfare Department							
1. Construction of village roads, and feeder roads.	54.00	6.51	3.84	5.12	5.20	4.87	20.34
Total-(b) ...	54.00	6.51	3.84	5.12	5.20	4.87	20.34
Grand Total							
Madhya Bharat	304.10	58.96	56.80	39.72	57.09	38.15	193.63

The total expenditure during the first four years 1956-60 amounted to Rs. 193.63 lakhs against the total plan provision of Rs. 304.10 lakhs. Out of the revised plan provision of Rs. 57.09 lakhs during 1959-60 and budget allocation of Rs. 41.70 lakhs an amount of Rs. 38.15 lakhs was spent including Rs. 4.87 lakhs towards the construction of village and feeder roads.

Construction of Roads:

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 131.68 lakhs for the implementation of this scheme expenditure during the first four years 1956-60 amounted to Rs. 87.07 lakhs. Out of the revised plan provision of Rs. 28.68 lakhs and budget allocation of Rs. 23.47 lakhs an amount of Rs. 21.68 lakhs was utilised during the year under review. The position of roads completed or in progress during 1959-60 includes:—

Gwalior Circle.

1. Mau Mehgaon Road	.....	..... Completed
2. Atair Nadighat Road	.. ...	..... "
3. Gohad May Road	.....	..... "
4. Tentra Shampur Road	.....	..... "

5. Bhind Diversion Road	.....	.....	Completed
6. Ambah Divison Road	.. ..	.....	”
7. Chanchora Manoharthan Road	.....	.....	”
8. Aron-Sironj Road	... ..	.....	In progress
9. Porsa-Ater Road ...	.....	.....	”
10. Ater-Phoop Road ..	.....	.....	”
11. Mau-Seondha Road	.....	.....	”
12. Rannod Pacheli Road	.....	.....	”
13. Movar-Chitora Road	.....	.....	”

Ujjain Circle.

14. Sitaman Basai Road	.....	.. ..	Completed
15. Zirapur-Xhilchipur Road	.. ..	.....	”
16. Basoda Bareth Mandi Road	... ..	.....	”
17. Shivgarh -Bajna Road	.....	.....	” (7 miles)
18. Sailana-Banswada Road	.....	.. ..	Road work completed Bridge work in progress.
19. Ital-Alot Road .....	.....	.. ..	Road work completed
20. Suwasra-Shamgarh Road	.....	.....	In progress.
21. Basoda Teonda Road	.....	.....	Completed
22. Shujalpur-Adokia Road	.....	.....	”

Indore Circle.

23. Thandla-Kushalgarh Road	. .	. .	”
24. Alirajpur-Chandpur Road	. .	. .	”
25. Newali-Sendhava Road			”
26. Sonkatch-Gandhawal Road	.. ..	.....	”
27. Approach to Railway Station Dewas Road	... ..	.....	”
28. Matawar-Chaktalso Alirajpur Road	.. ..	.....	”
29. Pansipura-Kishangarh Road-	.. ..	.. ..	In progress.
30. Damnod-Sundrel Road	.. ..	.. ..	”

Improvement of Roads:

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 45.00 lakhs for the improvement of roads in the Madhya Bharat unit expenditure during the first four years 1956-60 aggregated Rs. 26.09 lakhs. As against the revised provision of Rs. 10.95 lakhs and budget allocation of Rs. 5.24 lakhs expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 2.88 lakhs. The progress relating to the improvement of roads completed or in hand during the year is given below:—

Gwalior Circle.

1. Gwalior-Jhansi Road	.. ..	.....	Asphalting completed
2. Gwalior-Itawah Road	.. ..	.....	2 miles completed
3. Improvement to Manpura Ghati Road	.. .	.....	Completed
4. Black tapping Morena Mehgaon Road	. .	.....	Completed

Ujjain Circle

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|------------------------|
| 5. Mhow-Neemuch (Ratlam) Road | .. | 31 1/2 miles asphalted |
| 6. Mhow-Neemuch (Mandsaur) Road | ... | Completed |

Indore Circle.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|
| 7. Indore-Simrol-Khedighat Road | .. | .. |
| 8. Indore-Sanwer-Ujjain Road | .. | .. |
| 9. Indore-Kherdil (Asphalting) Road | .. | .. |
| 10. Dewas-Asta Road | ... | .. Road and culverts completed. |

Construction of Bridges:

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 42.58 lakhs under this programme expenditure during the first four years 1956-60 amounted to Rs. 54.45 lakhs exceeding the plan provision by Rs. 11.87 lakhs. Out of the budget allocation of Rs. 11.57 lakhs an amount of Rs. 7.17 lakhs was spent during the year under review. Details relating to the bridges completed or in progress during 1959-60 are given below:—

Gwalior Circle.

- | | | |
|--|----|--|
| 1. Bridge on Kuwari river on Bhind-Etawa (Didi) Road | .. | Completed |
| 2. Bridge on Morena-Ambah road (Dimni) | .. | .. |
| 3. Bhudhra bridge on Kuwari river on Morena Mehgaon Road | .. | Approaches towards Bhind side completed and towards Morena side 50% completed. |

Ujjain Circle.

- | | | |
|--|-----|--------------------|
| 4. Sipra bridge on Ujjain-Badnagar Road | ... | In progress |
| 5. Causeway on Chambal river at Rajghat near Unhel Railway Station | ... | Nearing completion |

Indore Circle.

- | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------------|
| 6. Bridge on Veda river on Sanawad Khargone Road | ... | Almost completed. |
| 7. Bridge on Kalisindh river Dewas-Asta Road | Completed | |
| 8. Bridge across Semli Nala | .. | .. |
| 9. Bridge on Gambhir river on Indore Ghatabillod Road | ... | .. |
| 10. Bridge on Ladhri river on Dewas | ... | .. |
| 11. Bridge across Narmada at Rajghat near Barwani. | .. | In progress |

VINDHYA PRADESH

The breakup of the plan provision and expenditure on the implementation of buildings and roads schemes in the Vindhya Pradesh unit is given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Items	Plan			Plan			
	1956-61	1956-57 (Actuals)	1957-58 (Actuals)	1958-59 (Actuals)	1959-60 (Revised)	1959-60 (Actuals)	1956-60 (Actuals)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Construction of roads—	88.90	17.95	28.57	23.56	28.29	24.66	94.74
Construction of fairweather roads—	68.49	3.24	8.68	12.42	9.86	7.34	31.68
Improvement of roads—	77.20	8.41	2.86	1.66	1.27	1.47	14.40
Construction of rest houses	0.71	0.06	—	—	0.05	0.05	0.11
Construction and improvement of bridges and culverts—	64.12	16.81	11.26	5.98	10.35	8.16	42.21
Tools and Plants	12.73	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vindhya Pradesh	312.15	46.47	51.37	43.62	49.82	41.68	183.14

Out of the total plan outlay of Rs. 312.15 lakhs, total expenditure during the first four years amounted to Rs. 183.14 lakhs. Out of the revised provision of Rs. 49.82 lakhs and budget allocation of Rs. 37.77 lakhs expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 41.68 lakhs. The progress under different schemes during 1959-60 is given below:—

Construction of roads:

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 88.99 lakhs expenditure during the first four years 1956-60 aggregated Rs. 94.74 lakhs. Against the budget allocation of Rs. 20.67 lakhs expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 24.66 lakhs exceeding the budget allocation by about Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

Construction of Fair Weather Roads:

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 68.49 lakhs expenditure during the first four years 1956-60 aggregated Rs. 31.68 lakhs. Against the revised plan provision of Rs. 9.86 lakhs and the budget allocation of Rs. 9.47 lakhs expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 7.34 lakhs. During the year under review eight roads were completed and construction work on twenty one was in progress.

Improvement of Roads:

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 8.73 lakhs expenditure during the first four years amounted to Rs. 14.40 lakhs. Out of the revised provision of Rs. 5.51 lakhs and budget allocation of Rs. 1.17 lakhs expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 1.47 lakhs exceeding the budget allocation by Rs. 0.30 lakh. The roads in progress or completed in Nowgong and Rewa circles are given below.—

Nowgong Circle

1. Black topping Satna-Nowgong — Completed.
Road.
2. Tarpainting Jhansi Gwalior Road — Completed.

Gwalior Division

3. Tarpainting Tikamgarh- — 30 miles tarpainting.
Mauranipur Road up-to 28 miles consolidation.
Vindhya Pradesh Border—
37 miles.

Rewa Circle

4. Black topping of Rewa— — 46 miles black topped.
Shahdol—Amarkantak Road.
5. Anuppur—Amarkantak Road. — Widening work done.
6. Bhunda—Konatraghat — Collection of boulders completed.

Construction and Improvement of Bridges and Culverts:

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 64.12 lakhs for the construction and improvement of Bridges and Culverts in the Vindhya Pradesh unit expenditure during the first four years 1956-60 aggregated Rs. 42.21

lakhs. Out of the revised provision of Rs. 3.57 lakhs and the budget allocation of Rs. 6.43 lakhs, actual expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 8.16 lakhs exceeding the budget allocation by Rs. 1.73 lakhs. Progress of work during 1959-60 in different circles is given below:—

Nowgong Circle.

1. Low vented causeway on Ken river 10 miles of Panna—Amanganj—Pawai—Katni Road.	—	Completed
2. Ken river bridge at 45 miles of Nowgong—Satna Road.	—	Completed.
3. Four Bridges of 50 ft. each on Gulganj—Bijawar—Bishangarh Road.	—	Completed.
4. 15 Bridges of 50 ft. each on Tikamgarh—Newari Road.	—	13 Bridges completed.
5. 12 Bridges on A. P. S. Road of 50 ft. each	—	35% completed.
6. Causeway on Dewari and Piparwaha Nalas on Panna—Amanganj Road.	—	Completed.
7. 25 Culverts on Datia—Bhander Road	—	3 completed.

Rewa Circle

8. Low vented causeway on Shukhara Nala	—	Completed.
9. Low vented causeway over Gadaria river in M 178/E on Sidhi Singrauli Road.	—	Completed.
10. Bridge on Kachari river on Rewa—Singapur Road.	—	Completed.
11. Low vented causeway on Juhilla river at M. 139 of R.S.A. Road.	—	Completed.
12. Bridge over Sonahara Nalla on Rewa—Sidhi Road.	—	Completed.
13. Bridge at Mauhar Nala on Rewa—Sidhi Road.	—	Completed.
14. Bridge on Kotri river at M. 101/7 of R. S. Road.	—	Completed.
15. Bridge on Samaria Nala M. 93/3 of R. S. Road.	—	Completed.
16. Bridge on Khakar river M. 103/0 of R. S. Road.	—	Completed.
17. Bridge on Suthi river at M. 120/3	—	Completed.
18. Low vented causeway at Basad river	—	Completed.
19. Bridge over Baker river at M. 124/G.—between Poohar and Basania (On R. S. A.) Road.	—	Completed.
20. Culvert on Sidhi Jiawan Road and Jiawan Waidhan Road.	—	Completed.

BHOPAL

The breakup of the plan provision and expenditure on the various Roads and Buildings schemes implemented in the Bhopal unit is given in the table below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Items	Plan	1956-57 (Actu- als)	1957-58 (actu- als)	1958-59 (Actu- als)	Plan	1959-60 (Actu- als)	Total
	Provi- sion 1956-61				1959-60 (Rev- ised)		1956-60 (Actu- als)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Construction of Roads	40.17	7.13	10.69	4.33	5.19	3.04	25.19
2. Improvement of roads	8.73	0.62	—	3.34	5.51	3.48	7.44
3. Construction and improvement of bridges and culverts.	31.76	5.12	4.64	2.55	3.57	0.67	12.98
4. Construction of rest houses	2.24	0.38	—	—	—	—	0.38
5. Tools and Plants	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhopal Total ...	84.90	13.25	15.33	10.22	14.27	7.19	45.99

Out of the total plan outlay of Rs. 84.90 lakhs, total expenditure during the first four years 1956-60 aggregated Rs. 38.80 lakhs. Against the revised estimate of Rs. 14.27 lakhs and budget estimate of Rs. 45.99 lakhs, actual expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 7.19 lakhs.

Construction of Roads:

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 40.17 lakhs for the implementation of construction of roads schemes in Bhopal unit total expenditure during the first four years 1956-60 aggregated Rs. 25.19 lakhs. Out of the revised provision of Rs. 5.19 lakhs and budget allocation of Rs. 4.55 lakhs

expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 3.19 lakhs. The following roads were completed:—

1. Rehti—Nasrullaganj road.
2. Dahotaghat—Shahganj road.
3. Sultanpur—Amravad road.
4. Gunjhut to Ahmedpur on Bhopal Obedullaganj road.
5. Gairatganj—Silwani road.
6. Basoda—Teonda road.
7. Basoda—Bareli road.
8. Berasia—Bhilsa road.

Improvement of Roads:

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 8.73 lakhs expenditure on the improvement of roads in Bhopal unit during the first four years 1956-60 aggregated Rs. 7.44 lakhs. Out of the revised provision of Rs. 5.51 lakhs and budget allocation of Rs. 6.53 lakhs expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 3.48 lakhs.

Alignment of Obedullaganj—Rehti road, approach road to Shahganj—Dak Bunglow and improvement of approach road to Kotri Bridge have been completed. Surveys of Asta—Ichhawar—Nasrullaganj road and Bamhori—Bareli—Udaipura road were in progress.

Construction and Improvement of Bridges and Culverts:

Out of the plan provisions Rs. 31.76 lakhs for the construction and improvement of bridges and culverts, expenditure during the first four years 1956-60 aggregated Rs. 12.98 lakhs. Out of the revised provision of Rs. 3.57 lakhs and budget allocation of Rs. 1.23 lakhs, expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 0.67 lakhs.

Tourism:

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 5.75 lakhs, no expenditure was incurred during 1956-60 on the development of Tourism in the State. Out of the revised plan provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh an amount of Rs. 0.40 lakh was, however, spent during the year under review on the construction of Rest Houses at Mandu and Khajuraho.

CHAPTER XVI

Education

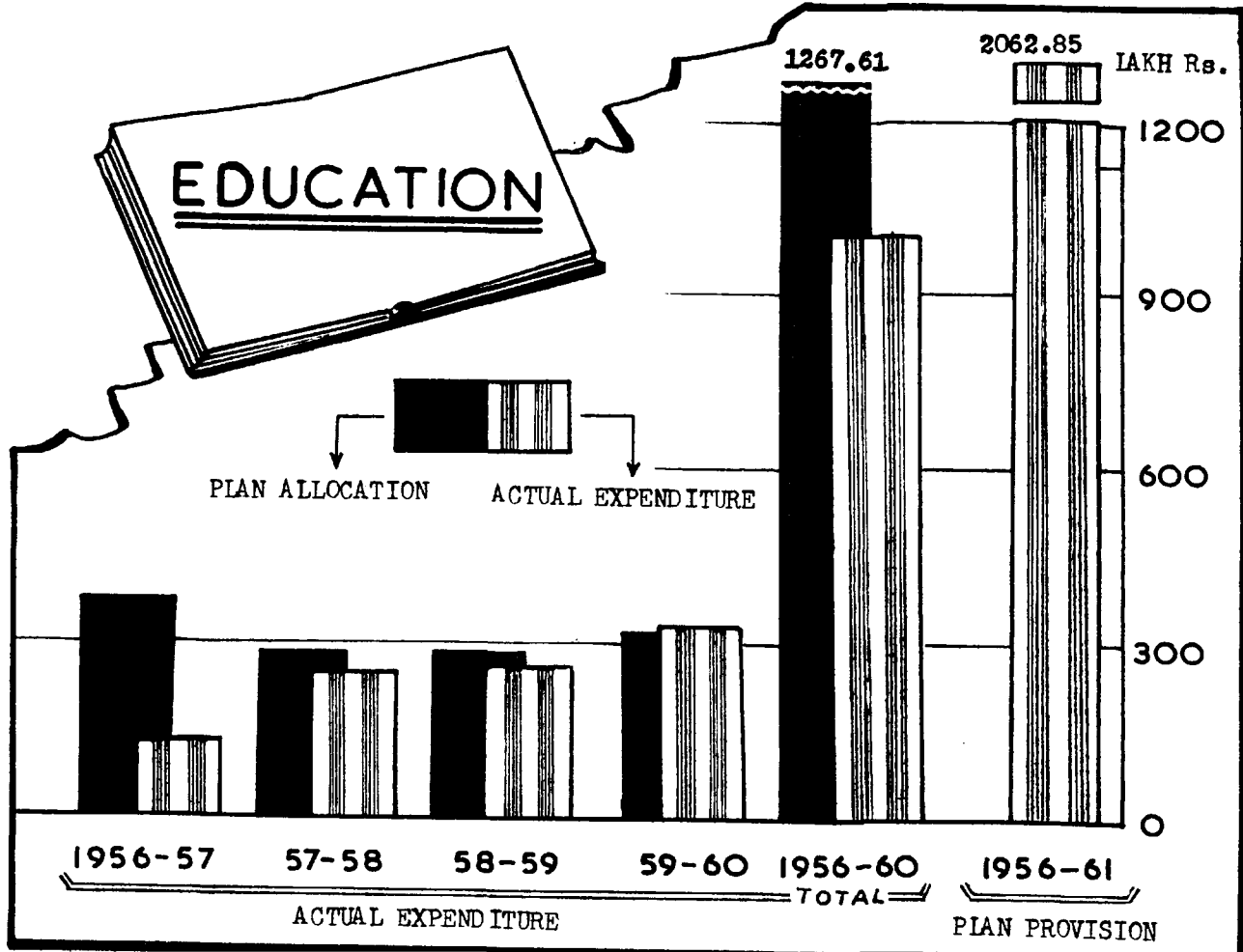
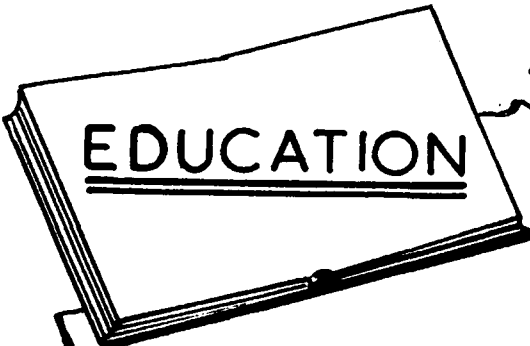
Success of a democracy depends on the quality of the people. A well planned educational programme trains the individual in the society and develops both his physical and mental capacities, flexibility of vision and out look into an integrated personality. Enjoyment of rights have a necessary counter part in the burden of responsibilities and the system of education has to be so oriented as to instil the spirit of discipline and co-operation in every day life.

Both the collegiate and non-collegiate educational programmes implemented under the Second Five Year Plan primarily aim at the gradual diminution in the quantum and volume of illiteracy in the State. A considerable progress has been recorded in the modification of curriculum on the lines of basic education; in the diversification of the courses confirming to the interests, aptitudes and abilities of students; opening of new schools and colleges, promotion of technical education and vocational guidance, etc.

The unitwise break up of the total plan provision and expenditure on educational programmes implemented by the various departments in the State is given in the table

(Rs. in lakhs)

Unit	Plan Provision 1956-61	Expenditure			Revised 1959-60	1959-60 Actuals	Total 1956-60 Actuals
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Education (Non-collegiate)							
Mahakoshal ...	636.59	46.70	112.80	101.43	126.46	109.63	370.56
Madhya Bharat ..	316.59	13.34	24.74	29.06	43.27	46.56	113.70
Vindhya Pradesh	286.10	12.73	21.12	28.23	38.18	44.04	106.12
Bhopal ...	157.27	7.64	13.80	10.99	17.68	19.59	52.02
Sub-total ...	1396.55	80.41	172.46	169.71	225.59	219.82	642.40



(Rs. in lakhs)

1	2	3	5	5	6	7	8
Education (Collegiate)							
Mahakoshal ...	333.39	29.65	40.01	48.58	69.68	54.96	173.20
Madhya Bharat ...	133.07	14.45	23.64	23.46	39.87	34.27	95.82
Vindhya Pradesh	43.90	3.82	8.77	10.71	16.73	7.58	30.88
Bhopal ...	21.25	3.47	5.36	4.22	9.77	6.69	19.74
Sub-total ...	531.61	51.39	77.78	86.97	136.05	103.50	319.64
Total ...	1928.16	131.80	250.24	256.68	361.64	323.32	962.04
		(360.16)	(255.27)	(278.72)		(304.27)	
Social Welfare Department (Elementary and other Education)							
Mahakoshal ...	63.66	4.14	4.52	3.75	4.76	2.70	15.11
Madhya Bharat ...	42.39	4.51	7.35	3.82	3.65	3.13	18.81
Vindhya Pradesh	2.50	—	0.32	0.40	0.48	0.23	0.95
Bhopal ...	1.05	—	0.03	—	—	—	0.03
Total ...	109.60	8.65	12.22	7.97	8.89	6.06	34.90
Local Self Government Department (Secondary Education)							
Mahakoshal ...	23.94	—	—	0.70	2.88	—	0.70
	133.54	8.65	12.22	8.67	11.77	6.06	35.60
		(15.00)	(23.98)	(14.37)		(14.37)	(67.72)
General Administration Department (District Gazetteers-other Education)							
Madhya Bharat ...	1.15	0.04	0.05	0.20	0.73	0.73	1.02
		(0.20)	(-)	(0.09)		(1.18)	(1.47)
ABSTRACT							
Mahakoshal	1057.58	80.49	157.33	154.46	203.78	167.29	559.57
Madhya Bharat	493.20	32.34	55.78	56.54	87.52	84.69	229.35
Vindhya Pradesh	332.50	16.55	30.21	39.34	55.39	51.85	137.95
Bhopal ...	179.57	11.11	19.19	15.21	27.45	26.28	71.79
Total	2062.85	140.49	262.51	265.55	374.14	330.11	998.66
		(375.36)	(279.25)	(293.18)		(319.82)	(1267.61)

Figures in brackets indicate plan allocations.

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 2062.85 lakhs expenditure during the first four years 1956-60 aggregated Rs. 998.66 lakhs. Against the plan allocations of Rs. 1267.61 lakhs during the same period, actual expenditure accounted for 78.78 percent. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 319.82 lakhs during the year under review, expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 330.11 lakhs or 103.22 percent.

The plan provision and expenditure under various broad categories of educational development programmes implemented by the Department of Education is given in the table below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Broad categories	Plan outlay (1956-61)	1956-57 (Actuals)	1957-58 (Actuals)	1958-59 (Actuals)	1959-60 (Revised) Plan	1959-60 (Actuals)	Actual expenditure total 1956-60
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Non-Collegiate:							
Elementary	898.05	45.93	112.14	114.54	148.61	145.25	417.86
Secondary	329.99	30.51	48.79	45.74	61.43	64.88	189.92
Other Educational Schemes.	97.24	1.63	5.81	2.58	5.19	2.92	12.94
Technical Education.	71.27	2.34	5.72	6.85	10.36	6.77	21.68
Sub-Total ..	1396.55	80.41	172.46	169.71	225.59	219.82	642.40
Collegiate:							
University	305.87	31.93	35.41	51.01	84.93	54.69	173.04
Other Educational Schemes.	16.86	—	0.56	—	2.54	N. A.*	0.56
Technical	208.88	19.46	41.81	35.96	48.58	48.81	146.04
Sub-Total ...	531.61	51.39	77.78	86.97	136.05	103.50	319.64
Grand Total	1928.16	131.80 (360.16)	250.24 (255.24)	256.68 (278.72)	361.64	323.32 (304.27)	962.04 (1198.39)

Figures in brackets indicate plan allocations.

Out of the total plan outlay of Rs. 1928.16 lakhs expenditure during the first four years 1956-60 aggregated Rs. 962.04 lakhs. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 1198.39 lakhs during the same period, actual expenditure

accounted for 80.28 percent. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 304.27 lakhs during the year under review expenditure worked out to Rs. 323.32 lakhs or 106.26 percent.

The unit wise pattern of the provision and expenditure under important educational development heads is given in the table below:—

EDUCATION (NON-COLLEGIATE)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Unit	Plan outlay 1956-61	1956-57 (Actuals)	1957-58 (Actuals)	1958-59 (Actuals)	Plan 1959-60 (Revised)	Expen- diture 1959-60 (Actuals)	Total Expendi- ture 1956-60 (Actuals)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mahakoshal:							
1. Elementary	411.79	27.34	77.77	66.48	83.31	69.48	241.07
2. Secondary	164.65	18.56	32.40	31.85	36.88	36.27	119.08
3. Other Edu- cational Sc- hemes.	44.53	0.33	1.10	0.90	2.11	0.98	3.31
4. Technical	15.62	0.47	1.53	2.20	4.16	2.90	7.10
Sub-Total ...	636.59	46.70	112.80	101.43	126.46	109.63	370.56
Madhya Bharat:							
1. Elementary	184.06	6.75	16.39	24.21	31.96	35.49	82.84
2. Secondary	84.06	5.79	5.31	2.57	8.00	9.87	23.54
3. Other Edu- cational - Schemes.	24.82	0.80	3.04	1.23	1.81	1.05	6.12
4. Technical	23.65	—	—	1.05	1.50	0.16	1.21
Sub-Total ...	316.59	13.34	24.74	29.06	43.27	46.57	113.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Vindhya Pradesh:							
1. Elementary	205.45	6.26	11.22	16.99	21.82	26.68	61.15
2. Secondary	46.05	4.57	5.40	7.64	11.59	13.64	31.25
3. Other Educational Schemes.	10.60	0.03	0.31	—	0.32	—	0.34
4. Technical	24.00	1.87	4.19	3.60	4.45	3.72	13.38
Sub-Total ...	286.10	12.73	21.12	28.23	38.18	44.04	106.12
Bhopal:							
1. Elementary	96.75	5.58	6.76	6.86	11.52	13.60	32.80
2. Secondary	35.23	1.59	5.68	3.68	4.96	5.10	16.05
3. Other Educational Schemes.	17.29	0.47	1.36	0.45	0.95	0.89	3.17
4. Technical	8.00	—	—	—	0.25	—	—
Sub-Total ...	157.27	7.64	13.80	10.99	17.68	19.59	52.02
Grand Total ...	1396.55	80.41	172.46	169.71	225.59	219.83	642.41

EDUCATION (COLLEGIATE)*(Rs. in lakh.)***1. Mahakoshal:**

1. University-Education.	201.15	21.67	22.95	29.29	39.58	24.69	98.60
2. Other Educational - Schemes.	13.04	—	0.10	—	0.80	N. A.	0.10
Sub-Total ...	214.19	21.67	23.05	29.29	40.38	24.69	98.70

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. Madhya Bharat:								
1. University - Education.	69.05	5.01	7.01	14.72	27.18	20.37	47.11	
2. Other Educational Schemes.	2.82	—	0.16	—	1.12	N. A.	0.16	
Sub-Total ...	71.87	5.01	7.17	14.72	28.30	20.37	47.27	
3. Vindhya Pradesh:								
1. University - Education.	26.40	3.32	4.38	4.41	11.71	6.37	18.48	
2. Other Educational Schemes.	1.00	—	0.30	—	0.40	N. A.	0.30	
Sub-Total ...	27.40	3.32	4.68	4.41	12.11	6.37	18.78	
4. Bhopal:								
1. University - Education.	9.27	1.93	1.07	2.59	6.46	3.26	8.85	
2. Other Educational Schemes.	—	—	—	—	0.22	N. A.	—	
Sub-Total ..	9.27	1.93	1.07	2.59	6.68	3.26	8.85	
Total	322.73	31.93	35.97	51.01	87.47	54.69	173.60	

II. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1. Mahakoshal	119.20	7.98	16.96	19.29	29.30	30.27	74.50
2. Madhya-Bharat.	61.20	9.44	16.47	8.74	11.57	13.90	48.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Vindhya - Pradesh.	16.50	0.50	4.09	6.30	4.62	1.21	12.10
4. Bhopal	11.98	1.54	4.29	1.63	3.09	3.43	10.89
Sub-Total ...	208.88	19.46	41.81	35.96	48.58	48.81*	146.04
Total ...	531.61	51.39	77.78	86.97	136.05	103.50	319.64
Grand Total ...	1928.16	131.80	250.24	256.68	361.64	323.33	962.05

*Including expenditure under centrally sponsored schemes

Besides continuing the schemes already implemented during 1956-59, the year under review witnessed opening of 600 new primary schools; conversion of 65 Government high schools into higher secondary schools; appointment of 3,270 primary school teachers and 70 Assistant District Inspectors of Schools and construction of 355 quarters for lady teachers under the Government of India scheme "Relief to Educated Unemployed" and raising of 25 auxiliary cadet corps sections etc., as shown in the table below:—

Item	Mahakoshal	Madhya Bharat	Vindhya Pradesh	Bhopal
1	2	3	4	5
1. Primary Schools opened	100	400	100	—
2. Teachers appointed	1787	838	480	165
3. Assistant District Inspectors of Schools appointed	38	18	10	4
4. Quarters allotted to lady teachers	206	97	55	3
5. Quarters constructed for lady teachers	49	13	13	3
6. Schools converted into higher Secondary Schools.	—	35	20	10
7. A. C. C. 9 Sections raised	9	8	6	2

The teachers appointed under 'Unemployment Scheme' were utilised for the introduction of compulsory education in the following 21 blocks in the State during the year under review:—

Unit Division				Name of National Extension Service Block
Mahakoshal				
1. Jabalpur	...	...	..	{ 1. Barghat 2. Sehore 3. Sosar or Parsia
2. Raipur	..	...	...	{ 4. Ghosiva 5. Gunderdehi 6. Bastar
3. Bilaspur	...	..	...	{ 7. Takhatpur 8. Ambikapur 9. Katghora
4. Betul	...	..	...	10. Shahpur
Madhya Bharat				
5. Indore	...	...	..	{ 11. Khargone 12. Jaora 13. Alirajpur
6. Gwalior	...	...	...	{ 14. Meghaon 15. Morena 16. Kolaras
Vindhya Pradesh				
7. Rewa	..	..	...	{ 17. Sirmour 18. Umaria 19. Laundi
Bhopal				
8. Raisen	...	..	..	20. Begamganj
9. Vidisha	...	...	..	21. Kurwai

Grants in aid amounting to Rs. 1.62 lakhs were given to 116 non-Government high schools converted into higher secondary schools in Mahakoshal Region.

Under technical education, degree classes in civil electrical and mechanical engineering were started in the existing technical institutes and colleges. A Polytechnic at Khandwa, a Mining Polytechnic at Shahdol and a Girl's Degree College for Girls at Ujjain started functioning during the year under review.

The progress of various educational schemes implemented in different units in the State during the year under review is given below :—

MAHAKOSHAL

Elementary Education:

During the year under review 100 primary schools were opened, 1787 teachers and 38 Assistant District Inspectors of schools were appointed, 206 lady teachers were allotted residential quarters, 49 quarters were constructed for lady teachers and 9 A. C. C. sections were raised. Besides 23 balak mandirs established earlier and 180 central schools for training supervising agency for primary schools were continued. Under the scheme 'Revision of Basic Pay from Rs. 30/- to Rs. 40/- per month', 20,576 primary school teachers benefited during the year under review. Basic education training centres at Raigarh and Seoni were continued. Twenty four nationalised text books were published. Two buildings for government normal schools were constructed and the electric installations in one was completed. Buildings were constructed for eight government primary schools for girls and land acquired for I. E. M. S. at Ambikapur. Grants amounting to Rs. 3 lakhs were given for the maintenance of 90 private pre-primary and primary schools. Grants aggregating Rs. 12.65 lakhs were given to 13 Janpad Sabhas in the former princely states for the management of transferred institutions. Besides 14 local bodies were also given grants amounting to Rs. 0.48 lakh for the maintenance of schools for displaced persons. About 93,998 children in the age group of 6-14 were imparted free education and an amount of Rs. 12.26 lakhs was utilised. Ten Indian English Middle Schools for Girls were also continued. Out of the revised provision of Rs. 83.31 lakhs an amount of Rs. 69.48 lakhs was utilised during the year under review.

Secondary Education:

During the year under review, 3,486 teachers benefited due to the revision of pay scale of secondary school teachers in non-government secondary schools and an amount of Rs. 4.29 lakhs was utilised. Free education upto Matriculation was imparted to 40,112 children of cultivators owning less than 20 acres of land and to 103 children of political sufferers. Expenditure on these programmes amounted to Rs. 5.74 lakhs and Rs. 0.03 lakh respectively. Six multi-purpose higher secondary schools were continued. Training facilities were provided for basic training and diploma training at Raipur and for basic training at Khandwa. Maintenance grants amounting to Rs. 4.62 lakhs were given to 115 non-government secondary schools and hostels. Besides 103 additional sections were opened in the secondary schools. Eight buildings were constructed for the government secondary schools and the extension of three buildings was also completed. Seventeen higher secondary schools opened earlier were continued. Under the schemes grant of stipends to middle schools and high school students, about 500 students were benefited.

The Institute of Education at Jabalpur was continued. Grants amounting to Rs. 1.62 lakhs were given to 116 non-government institutes for facilitating conversion into the higher secondary schools.

Other Educational Schemes:

Schemes implemented earlier including the Audio Visual Board, expansion of National Cadet Corps and Auxilary Cadet Corps, participation in tournaments, Youth Festivals etc., were continued during the year under review.

University Education—General, Arts and Science:

Against the revised provision of Rs. 29.30 lakhs expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 30.28 lakhs. Grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 6 lakhs were given to Jabalpur and Sagar Universities. An amount of Rs. 2.30 lakhs was utilised on the continuation of the Institute of Languages and Research at Jabalpur and post graduate teaching and research in two colleges. An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh was spent on the tutorials in two colleges and an amount of Rs. 0.04 lakh was spent on the expansion of libraries in two colleges.

Grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 2.98 lakhs were given to private colleges. An amount of Rs. 0.31 lakh was utilised under the scheme 'Completion of Mahakoshal Mahavidhyalaya building' at Jabalpur. Amounts of Rs. 1.15 lakhs and Rs. 1.75 lakhs were utilised on the development of M. H. College of Home Science, Jabalpur and D. S. V. Sanskrit College, Raipur, respectively. Scholarships amounting to Rs. 0.15 lakh were given to students during the year under review. Under the scheme 'Improvement of Collegiate Education, Rs. 9.39 lakhs were spent on the continuation of four new colleges and grants-in-aid to other colleges.

Technical and Vocational:

Total expenditure of Rs. 30.27 lakhs on collegiate technical education in this unit during the year under review comprised of Rs. 25.41 lakhs on the State Plan Schemes and Rs. 4.86 lakhs on the centrally sponsored schemes. An amount of Rs. 19.01 lakhs was spent on the Government College of Engineering and Technology at Raipur. Besides Rs. 2.17 lakhs were utilised for the Government Engineering College, Jabalpur. Expenditure on the Government Polytechnics at Jabalpur, and Raigarh amounted to Rs. 1.98 lakhs and 1.67 lakhs respectively. Opening of the Sub-Overseer Courses in the Government Polytechnic at Jabalpur involved an expenditure of Rs. 9,885/-. Besides an amount of Rs. 2.90 lakhs was utilised on non-collegiate technical education excluding the amount of Rs. 4,900/- utilised for the Kala Niketan at Jabalpur,

Under the centrally sponsored schemes an amount of Rs. 1.33 lakhs and Rs. 1.00 lakh respectively were utilised for the Government College

of Engineering and Technology at Raipur, and the Government Engineering College at Jabalpur. The Government Mining Polytechnic at Chhindwara involved an expenditure of Rs. 2.40 lakhs.

Besides an amount of Rs. 6,946/- and Rs. 5,916/- was spent on the Government Mining Polytechnic at Shahdol and the Government Polytechnic at Chhindwara respectively.

MADHYA BHARAT

Elementary Education:

Against the revised provision of Rs. 31.96 lakhs, expenditure under the elementary education programmes during the year under review amounted to Rs. 35.49 lakhs. Besides continuing the schemes already implemented, 100 new teachers were appointed in the primary schools including basic schools. Two buildings for basic training schools were completed and the construction of one building was in progress. Six quarters were completed for women teachers in village schools. Out of the target of 17 middle school buildings, 12 buildings were completed and the construction of three buildings was in progress. The construction of the buildings for Basic Training College (Post Graduate Basic Training) at Ujjain was almost completed during the year under review. Under the scheme 'Relief to educated unemployed', 800 teachers and 8 Assistant District Inspectors of Schools appointed earlier were continued and 83 teachers and 18 Assistant District Inspectors of Schools were appointed, 13 quarters for teachers were completed and 72 quarters were under construction.

During the year under review 400 primary schools were opened, 35 schools converted into higher secondary schools and 8 sections of A. C. C. were raised.

Secondary Education:

During the year under review 8 old high schools were continued and 35 new schools were converted into higher secondary schools. Two multi-purpose schools at Shivpuri and Shajapur were continued. Construction of two multi-purpose schools buildings was in progress. Under the scheme 'High and Middle Schools Hostels,' construction of one hostel building was completed and the construction of two hostels was in progress.

University Education:

Grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 1.00 lakh was given to Vikram University. Girls Degree College at Indore was continued. Expansion of the Degree College at Ratlam was continued. Four college libraries were given financial assistance. Construction of two buildings at Indore and Ratlam and 3 hostels at Gwalior, Ratlam and Indore was continued

and an amount of Rs. 3.30 lakhs was utilised. Under the scheme 'Improvement of Collegiate Education,' eleven colleges were upgraded, four existing colleges were improved and science courses were introduced in three existing government colleges. Expenditure under the scheme aggregated Rs. 10.05 lakhs during the year. Grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 1.38 lakhs were given to private colleges.

Technical and Vocational:

Provision for 12 additional seats in auto-engineering in the Government Polytechnic, Ujjain was already made in 1958-59. An amount of Rs. 3.40 lakhs and Rs. 2.05 lakhs was utilised for the Government Polytechnics at Ujjain and Jaora respectively. Besides Rs. 1.66 lakhs and Rs. 0.72 lakh were spent on the Government Central Technical Institute, Gwalior and the Leather Technological Institute, Morar respectively. Grants-in-aid were given to the Samrat Ashok Technological Institute, Vidisha and the Govindram Seksaria Technological Institute, Indore and involved an expenditure of Rs. 6.07 lakhs. During the year under review, 60 seats in civil engineering, 25 seats in mechanical engineering and 35 seats in engineering were added in various Government Polytechnics in the State.

VINDHYA PRADESH

During the year under review 160 old classes converted into basic were continued and 100 new non-basic classes were opened.

Under the Scheme 'Relief to Educated Unemployed' 150 old teachers and 3 Assistant District Inspectors of Schools were continued and 220 teachers and 4 Assistant District Inspectors of Schools were appointed. 13 quarters for lady teachers were completed and 34 quarters were under completion.

Secondary Education:

Under the scheme 'Expansion of Secondary Education' one Inter college, 10 High Schools and 42 Government Junior High Schools were continued. Twenty high schools were converted in to higher secondary schools. The Basic Training College established at Rewa was also continued during the year under review.

University Education:

New Degree courses at T. R. Singh College, Rewa, and degree and post graduate courses in Maharaja College, Chhatarpur, were continued. Library facilities were also provided in these colleges. An amount of Rs. 3.93 lakhs was utilised on the improvement of collegiate education.

Technical Education:

The Government Polytechnic at Nowgong continued to function during the year under review and involved an expenditure of Rs. 1.21 lakhs. Besides an amount of Rs. 3.72 lakhs was utilised on non-collegiate technical education in this unit.

BHOPAL

Primary Education:

Under the scheme 'Expansion of Elementary Education' 800 teachers were continued and an amount of Rs. 10.71 lakhs was utilised. Sixty converted basic schools and five basic training colleges were continued.

Under the scheme 'Relief to Educated Unemployed,' 60 old teachers were continued and 150 new teachers were appointed, 3 quarters for lady teachers were completed and 3 quarters were under construction.

Secondary Education:

Four multi-purpose high schools converted earlier were continued. Staff appointed in ten higher secondary schools, eight existing high schools and the Post Graduate Basic Training College Bhopal also was continued.

University Education:

An amount of Rs. 0.83 lakh was utilized on the improvement of Hamidia College at Bhopal.

Under the scheme 'Improvement of Collegiate Education' grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 3.37 lakhs were given to various colleges in this unit.

Technical Education:

Under the State Scheme an amount of Rs. 1.69 lakhs was spent on the S. V. Government Polytechnic at Bhopal. Besides under the centrally sponsored programme an amount of Rs. 1.74 lakhs was also utilised on the expansion of this institute.

CHAPTER XVII

Public Health

The standard of health of the people is an important measure of the socio-economic well-being of the community. Planning for a welfare state necessitates elaborate medical and health programme designed to bring about general improvement in the health of the people. With these objectives in view, a provision of Rs. 1,446.11 lakhs has been made in the Second Five Year Plan of the State including a provision of Rs. 299.77 lakhs for water supply and sanitation. The Health Services schemes cover better management of hospitals through provincialisation, control of T. B. Malaria and venereal diseases, increasing laboratory facilities, training of medical personnel, construction of new building for hospitals, adequate urban and rural water supply and better sanitation. Unitwise breakup of the plan provision and expenditure is given in the table below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Unit	Plan provi- sion 1956-61	1956-57 (Actu- als)	1957-58 (Actu- als)	1958-59 (Actu- als)	Plan 1959-60 (Revi- sed)	1959-60 (Actu- als)	Total 1956-60 Actu- als)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(i) Health Services.							
Mahakoshal	498.34	29.93	37.10	55.86	77.70	61.36	184.25
Madhya Bharat	379.80	19.64	30.53	31.58	54.35	46.45	128.20
Vindhya Pradesh	190.00	7.34	9.54	15.05	18.90	16.51	48.44
Bhopal	78.20	29.99	15.55	16.61	21.75	16.95	79.10
Sub- Total (i) ..	1146.34	86.90	92.72	119.10	172.70	141.27	439.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(ii) Water Supply & Sanitation.							
Mahakoshal	50.77	6.89	11.04	9.73	27.60	27.77	55.43
Madhya Bharat	176.00	28.91	27.00	14.43	34.60	29.18	99.52
Vindhya Pradesh	47.50	3.66	8.82	3.10	9.50	7.79	23.37
Bhopal	25.50	—	5.10	5.14	9.60	7.35	17.59
Sub- Total (ii) ...	299.77	39.46	51.96	32.40	81.30	72.09	195.91
Grand Total							
(i) + (ii) ...	1446.11	126.36	144.68	151.50	254.00	213.36	635.90
		(255.25)	(153.83)	(159.92)		(215.00)	(784.00)

Figures in brackets indicate plan allocations.

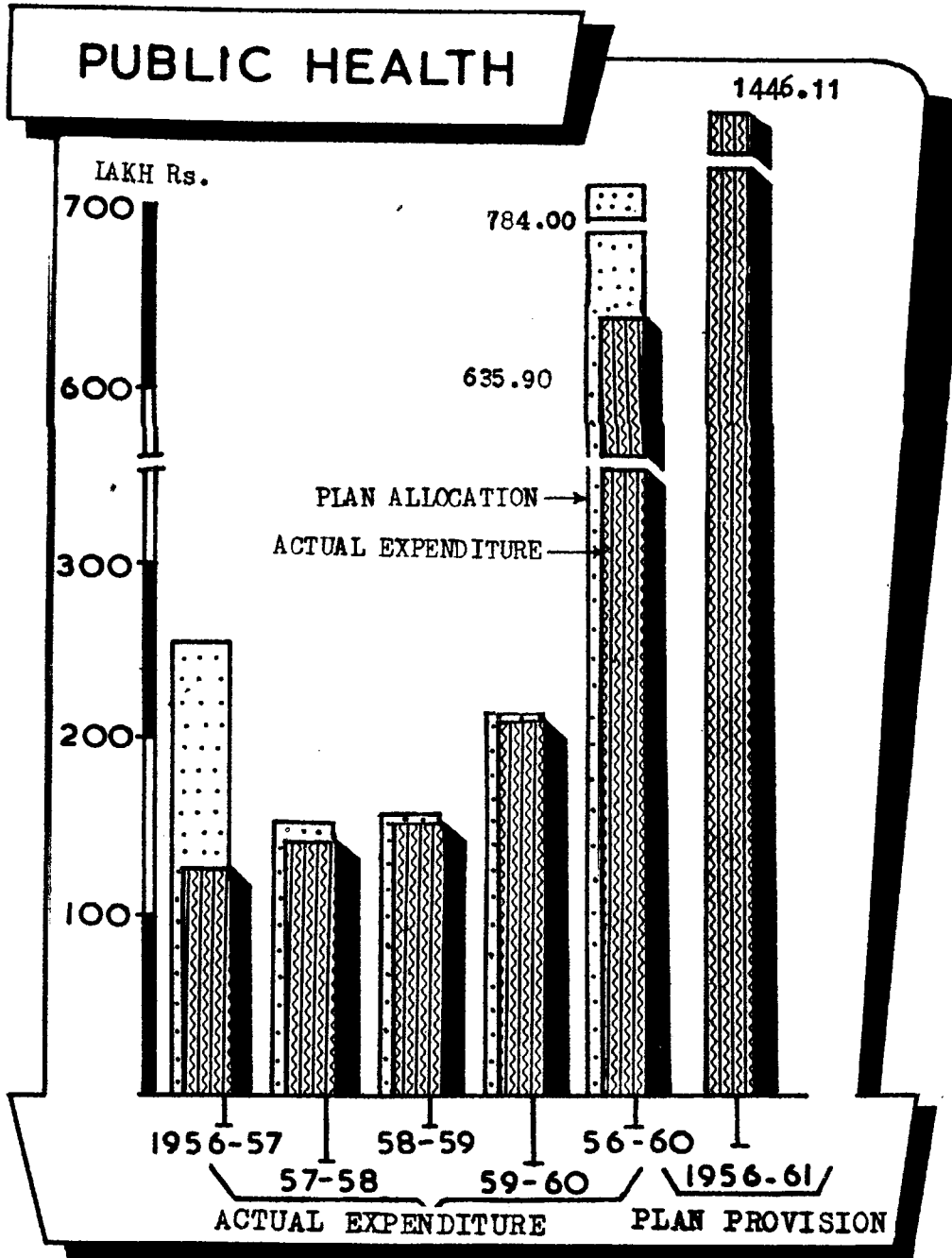
Out of the plan provision of Rs. 1446.11 lakhs, total expenditure on the implementation of various health schemes during the first four years 1956-60 amounted to Rs. 635.90 lakhs including Rs. 195.91 lakhs towards public health engineering schemes. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 784.00 lakhs during the same period actual expenditure account for 81.11 per cent. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 215.00 lakhs for public health and public health engineering schemes, expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 213.36 lakhs or 99.24 per cent.

The progress under various medical, health, water supply and sanitation schemes during 1959-60 is given below:—

MAHAKOSHAL

Out of the Plan provision of Rs. 498.34 lakhs for the health services in Mahakoshal unit, the total expenditure during 1956-60 aggregated Rs. 184.25 lakhs. Against the revised provision of Rs. 77.70 lakhs expenditure during 1959-60 worked out to Rs. 61.36 lakhs. The Plan provision and expenditure during 1956-60 under different Medical and Health

PUBLIC HEALTH



Schemes are shown in the table below:—

(Rs. in lakhs).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Schemes	Second Plan Provi- sion 1956-61	1956-57 (Actu- als)	1957-58 (Actu- als)	1958-59 (Actu- als)	Plan 1959-60 (Revi- sion)	1959-60 Actu- als)	Total 1956-60 (Actu- als)
(i) Education & Training	230.11	7.56	10.55	13.60	20.00	13.09	44.80
(ii) Control of diseases	120.32	13.52	15.07	24.23	27.22	24.62	77.44
(iii) Primary Health cen- tres and Fam- ily Planning	50.88	0.18	1.59	1.71	7.03	4.81	8.29
(iv) Other Schemes Health	15.33	0.01	0.02	0.16	0.40	0.12	0.31
(v) Other Schemes Medical	81.70	8.66	9.87	16.16	23.05	18.72	58.41
Health Services							
Total ...	498.34	29.93	37.10	55.86	77.70	61.36	184.25

Principal achievements during the period under review are as under:

(i) *Education and Training:*

The Medical College and Hospital at Jabalpur continued to function during the year under review. Twentyfive additional students were admitted. The construction of hospital building was also continued and Rs. 8.87 lakhs utilized. Three members of T. B. Staff, 78 Auxiliary-Nurse-cum-Midwives, 3 Assistant Surgeons under D. P. H. Course, 3 Public Health Nurses, 140 Professional and 35 Non-Professional Dais were trained. Ayurvedic College at Raipur was continued and 20 students were admitted. The construction of Research Institute was in progress.

(ii) *Control of Diseases:*

On the advice of the Government of India 12½ units under the National Malaria Control Programme were switched over during 1958-59

to the National Malaria Eradication Programme. The programme was continued in 1959-60 also and $3\frac{1}{2}$ new units were added. The expenditure on this head amounted to Rs. 20.51 lakhs. Besides one National Filaria Control unit, four T. B. Control Mass B. C. G. Campaign Teams, four leprosy control units, five anti-yaws campaign teams and one T. B. clinic with ten beds were continued during 1959-60.

(iii) *Primary Family Units and Family Planning:*

No work could be done under this scheme during the first two years 1956-58. During 1958-59, however, 39 Family Planning Clinics including 9 in urban areas were established. In 1959-60 the target of continuing 39 clinics started earlier and opening of 30 new clinics in the rural areas was fully achieved and an amount of Rs. 0.22 lakh was utilised. Under the Scheme of Primary Health Centres 20 Centres were continued and 21 new were opened in the C. D. areas.

(iv) *Other Schemes—Health:*

Two Food Laboratories one each at Jabalpur and Raipur established in 1956-57 were continued during 1959-60 and an amount of Rs. 0.12 lakh was utilised.

(v) *Other Schemes—Medical:*

Under the Scheme 'Provincialisation of rural dispensaries', 167 provincialised dispensaries up to 1958-59, were continued during 1959-60. Besides 17 rural dispensaries were also provincialised and Rs. 10.03 lakhs utilised. Seven district headquarters hospitals and two women's hospitals provincialised earlier were continued and Rs. 3.85 lakhs and Rs. 1.39 lakhs respectively were spent for the same. Additional personnel appointed under the scheme of providing T. B. beds to district headquarters hospitals were continued. Sixteen new allopathic dispensaries were also established.

MADHYA BHARAT

Out of the Second Plan provision of Rs. 379.80 lakhs expenditure during the first four years amounted to Rs. 128.20 lakhs. During the year under review as against the revised provision of Rs. 54.35 lakhs an amount of Rs. 46.45 lakhs was utilized. The plan provision

and expenditure according to major schemes are given in the table below:—

(Rs. in lakhs).

Schemes	Second Plan provision 1956-61	1956-57 (Actuals)	1957-58 (Actuals)	1958-59 (Actuals)	Plan 1959-60 (Revised)	1959-60 (Actuals)	Total 1956-60 (Actuals)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(i) Education and Training	78.19	7.63	8.02	8.15	9.72	7.27	31.07
(ii) Control of diseases	34.65	6.24	8.42	7.94	15.98	17.12	39.72
(iii) Primary Health Centres and Family Planning	37.15	0.02	0.07	0.03	0.40	2.80	2.92
(iv) Other Schemes Health	66.14	1.39	2.71	3.12	7.29	3.42	10.64
(v) Other Schemes Medical	163.67	4.36	11.31	12.34	20.96	15.84	43.85
Health Schemes	379.80	19.64	30.53	31.58	54.35	46.45	128.20

The progress under different schemes is described below:—

(i) *Education and Training:*

Forty Seven Maternity Health visitors class I, 43 Sanitary Inspectors, 9 doctors, 4 Sister Tutors, 120 Staff Nurses, 201 Nurses and Midwives, 27 Dais (Non-Professional), 8 Laboratory Assistants, 103 Dais (Professional) and 34 trainees in P. H. Orientation Course were under training during 1959-60. Besides other additional achievements are as under:—

<i>Achievements</i>	<i>Amount Spent (Rs. in lakhs).</i>
1. 121 Candidates qualified in M. B. B. S.	1.30
2. 72 Candidates under Training in M. B. B. S. Course	1.30
3. 16 additional personnel were attached to the Training Schools at Gwalior, Indore & Ujjain	0.15
4. 23 Per cent of the construction work of the building under training schemes was completed	0.97
5. 20 per cent of the construction work of Hostels for G. R. Medical College, Gwalior, and 22 per cent of Hostel for M. G. M. Medical College, Indore, was completed.	0.27
6. Department of Social and Preventive Medicines was established at M. G. M. Medical College, Indore	0.15
7. One Child Guidance Centre was established	0.03
8. 16 additional beds were provided at the Ayurvedic College, Gwalior	0.32

(ii) *Control of Diseases:*

Against the plan target of the establishment of 8 National Malaria Control Units, 6 Units were started during 1956-57. During 1958-59, these 6 Units were switched over to National Malaria Eradication Programme as advised by the Government of India. These units continued to function during 1959-60. Besides 2½ new units were added under this programme. Total expenditure on the scheme worked out to Rs. 15.71 lakhs. Three B. C. G. Teams started during 1956-57 were continued, and one Leprosy Unit, two T. B. Clinics and one Mass Radiography Unit were also continued.

(iii) *Primary Health Unit and Family Planning:*

Thirtynine Family Planning Centres including 25 in rural areas established earlier were continued and 88 new centres (3 urban and 85 rural) were opened during 1959-60.

(iv) *Other Schemes—Health:*

Under the scheme of establishment of Health Centres and Extension of Maternity and Child Welfare Services, 81 persons appointed earlier were continued and 32 new were appointed. Besides, 328 additional maternity beds provided earlier were continued and 38 new beds were provided. The services of 167 additional personnel appointed earlier were continued and 38 new were appointed. Total expenditure under the scheme 'Increasing of Maternity Beds' amounted to Rs. 1.67 lakhs. Thirtyfive additional personnel attached to the maternity wards at Gwalior, Indore and Ujjain were also continued.

(v) *Other Schemes—Medical:*

A sum of Rs. 5.73 lakhs was spent on the continuation of 342 general beds including the provision of 144 new beds, ten graded dispensaries were continued and 2 new were established during 1959-60. Almost 99% of the construction work on the improvement in J. A. and K. R. Hospitals, Gwalior, has been completed. Additional T. B. beds provided earlier were continued. Against the scheme of opening of 118 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 10 dispensaries were continued and 4 new were established. One Ayurvedic Hospital with 14 additional personnel attached to it was continued. One Vaidya was trained in post-graduate training at Jamnagar and one more was sent for training in 1959-60. Fourteen Ayurvedic Dispensaries were up-graded into 'B' class dispensaries and continued. Additional personnel under different medical schemes were

provided as shown below:—

Schemes	Additional	Amount Spent
	Personnal	during 1959-60
	(In Nos.)	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Reorganisation of Mental Hospital, Gwalior and Indore	2 Continued	0.77
2. Reorganization of Government Medical Stores Gwalior and Indore	32 „	0.35
3. Reorganisation of G. R. Medical College, Gwalior	2 „	0.06
4. Additional Staff for M. Y. Hospital Indore	85 „	0.97
5. Increasing of T. B. Beds and provision of Specialists.	19 „	1.03
6. Opening of Ayurvedic Hospital 10 bedded each at Ujjain & Ratlam	14 „	0.16
7. Reorganisation of Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Gwalior	20 „	0.24
8. Appointment of Staff for maintenance of accounts and control over schemes	3 „	0.14
9. Providing specialists in Revenue district Headquarters	6 „	0.21
10. Executive and Ministerial Staff at Medical district Headquarters	16 „	0.55

VINDHYA PRADESH

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 190.00 lakhs, total expenditure during the first four years of the Second Five Year Plan aggregated Rs. 48.44 lakhs. The revised provision during 1959-60 was of the order of Rs. 18.90 lakhs against which Rs. 16.51 lakhs were utilized. Break-down of the plan provision and expenditure is given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Schemes	Second	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Plan	1959-60	Total
	Plan Provi- sion 1956-61				(Revi- sed)		1956-60
		(Actu- als)	(Actu- als)	(Actu- als)	(Revi- sed)	(Actu- als)	(Actu- als)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(i) Education and Training	8.75	0.31	0.22	0.31	0.41	0.30	1.14
(ii) Control of diseases	45.18	4.26	4.41	4.47	8.04	7.45	20.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(iii) Primary Health centres and Family Planning	59.28	0.15	1.85	1.81	2.20	1.55	5.36
(iv) Other Schemes Health	8.20	0.10	0.38	0.40	0.58	0.31	1.19
(v) Other Schemes Medical	68.59	2.52	2.68	8.06	7.67	6.90	20.1
Total ..	190.00	7.34	9.54	15.05	18.90	16.51	48.44

Achievements under different schemes are as under:—

(i) *Education and Training:*

Training of 25 Sanitary Inspectors, 10 Auxiliary-Nurses-cum-Midwives, 79 Professional and 29 Non-Professional dais and 4 Laboratory Technicians was continued during the year under review.

(ii) *Control of Diseases:*

Under advice of the Government of India the National Malaria Control Programme was switched over to National Malaria Eradication Programme and 3 units established in 1958-59 were converted and continued. Additional $\frac{1}{2}$ Unit was switched over to National Malaria Eradication Programme making a total of $3\frac{1}{2}$ units during 1959-60. Expenditure on this scheme amounted to Rs. 5.80 lakhs. One survey and one control unit were continued under the National Filariasis Control Programme. Three B. C. G. Teams and one Leprosy Subsidiary centre were also functioning and Rs. 0.70 lakh and Rs. 0.26 lakh respectively were spent during 1959-60.

(iii) *Primary Health Unit and Family Planning:*

Thirteen Family Planning Centres including seven in rural areas established earlier were continued and twelve new centres including ten in rural areas were established involving an expenditure of Rs. 0.12 lakh. Besides six primary health centres established earlier and two new primary health centres established during 1959-60 under C. D. Programme and three centres in other areas were continued.

(iv) *Other Schemes—Health:*

No new programme was included during the year under review. Two public health laboratories and the additional staff appointed under the scheme "Nutrition" and "State level Organisation" were continued.

Other Schemes—Medical:

Important achievements during the year under review are given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	Target 1959-60	Achievement 1959-60	Expendi- ture incurred during the 1959-60
1	2	3	4
1. Up-grading of G. M. Hospital Rewa	(i) Continuation of 90 additional beds (ii) Continuation of 71 additional personnel	(i) Continued (ii) „	1.43
2. Up-grading of district Hospi- tals.	Completion of 25 per cent of construction work	23 per cent completed	2.73
3. T. B. Hospital Nowgong	Continuation of 50 beds and 15 personnel	Continued	0.40
4. Ayurvedic Department	Continuation of 17 Dis- pensaries and opening of 5 new Dispensaries	„	0.48
5. Dental Clinics	Continuation of two Clinics	„ ;	0.12
6. Establishment of Allopathic Dispensaries	Continuation of 5 Dis- pensaries	„	0.18

BHOPAL

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 78.20 lakhs the actual expenditure during 1956-60 worked out to Rs. 79.10 lakhs exceeding the plan provision by Rs. 0.90 lakh. During the year under review as against the revised estimate of Rs. 21.75 lakhs total expenditure aggregated Rs. 16.95 lakhs. Details of the plan outlay and expenditure have been

shown in the table below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Schemes	Second Plan Provi- sion 1956-61	1956-57 (Actu- als)	1957-58 (Actu- als)	1958-59 (Actu- als)	Plan 1959-60 (Revi- sed)	1959-60 (Actu- als)	Total 1956-60 (Actu- als)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(i) Education and Training	6.87	6.07	4.04	4.38	5.33	3.47	17.96
(ii) Control of Diseases	11.82	1.21	1.20	1.86	1.58	1.90	6.17
(iii) Primary Health centres and Family Planning	1.96	—	—	0.01	0.06	0.11	0.12
(iv) Other Schemes Health	21.20	2.17	1.11	2.06	2.55	2.31	7.65
(v) Other Schemes Medical	36.35	20.54	9.20	8.30	12.23	9.16	47.20
<hr/>							
Health Services							
Total	78.20	29.99	15.55	16.61	21.75	16.95	79.10

(i) *Education and Training:*

Thirty Auxiliary-Nurses-cum-Midwives, 72 Dais and 48 Nurses were trained. Seventyfour Students were under training for M.B.B.S., course in the Medical college, Bhopal.

(ii) *Control of Diseases:*

One National Malaria Control unit and one B.C.G. Vaccination team were continued during the year under review.

(iii) *Primary Health Centres and Family Planning Clinics:*

Nine Family Planning Centres established during 1958-59 were continued and 5 new rural Family Planning clinics were opened.

(iv) *Other Schemes—Health:*

Eightyfour rural health centres and 171 additional personnel attached to these centres were continued during 1959-60 and Rs. 1.54 lakhs were utilized. Besides one Maternity and Child Welfare Centre and one Dispensary-cum-Maternity Child Welfare Centre, in T. T. Nagar were continued and an amount of Rs. 0.28 lakh and Rs. 0.45 lakh respectively, was spent.

(v) *Other Schemes—Medical:*

Four hundred and twenty additional beds in the Hamidia Hospital and fiftyfour beds in the Sultania Hospital provided during 1957-58 were continued during the year under review and Rs. 6.37 lakhs were utilized. Besides 160 additional beds along with 85 personnel attached to it were also continued and an expenditure of Rs. 1.47 lakhs was incurred for the same. In addition, six rural dispensaries, one Blood Bank Unit and one special diet Kitchen started earlier were also continued.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

The Second Plan provision for water supply, drainage and sanitation schemes of Rs. 299.77 lakhs is inclusive of a provision of Rs. 135.00 lakhs for rural water supply to be implemented by the Social Welfare Department in Madhya Bharat Unit. A provision of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has also been earmarked for new urban water supply Schemes in Madhya Pradesh and this amount is to be found out from anticipated savings in other sectors of the Plan. Against the plan provision of Rs. 299.77 lakhs, expenditure during 1956-60 aggregated Rs. 195.91 lakhs. Out of the revised plan provision of Rs. 81.30 lakhs an amount of Rs. 72.09 lakhs was utilized during 1959-60. Unitwise breakup of the plan provision and expenditure is given below:—

Region	Plan	1956-57 (Actu- als)	1957-58 (Actu- als)	1958-59 (Actu- als)	Plan	1959-60 (Actu- als)	Total
	Provi- sion 1956-61				1959-60 (Revi- sed)		1956-60 (Actu- als)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(a) Public Health-Engineering:							
Mahakoshal	50.77 (69.73)	6.89	11.04	9.73	27.60	27.77	55.43
Madhya Bharat	41.00 (104.08)	10.90	5.84	2.59	22.60	18.78	38.11
Vindhya Pradesh	47.50 (23.87)	3.66	8.82	3.10	9.50	7.79	23.37
Bhopal	25.50 (2.32)	—	5.10	5.14	9.60	7.35	17.59
Total—(a)	164.77 (200.00)	21.45	30.80	20.56	69.30	61.69	134.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(b) Social Welfare Department:							
Madhya Bharat	135.00	18.01	21.16	11.84	12.00	10.40	61.41
Total—(b)	135.00	18.01	21.16	11.84	12.00	10.40	61.41
Total (a)+(b)	299.77	39.46	51.96	32.40	81.30	72.09	195.91

Mahakoshal:

A total number of 142 tube wells inclusive of 25 full fledged water supply schemes and 3 dug wells were completed till 1959-60. Under the scheme of protected water supply for fairs, arrangements were made for providing safe drinking water to the pilgrims attending important fairs. Grants-in-aid were also given to the Janapada Sabhas for the construction of drinking water wells. Progress under the new urban water supply schemes has been as under:—

			(Rs. in lakhs.)	
New urban water supply schemes	Achievements during 1959-60	Amount Spent during 1959-60		
1	2	3		
1. Khandwa Water Supply Scheme	The construction of 3 lakh gallons capacity tank was in progress. Laying of 12" diameter pipe line undertaken.	0.94		
2. Jagdalpur	,, ,, ,,	1.30		
3. Katni	,, ,, ,,	3.97		
4. Bilaspur	,, ,, ,,	6.51		
5. Itarsi	,, ,, ,,	1.49		
6. Hoshangabad	,, ,, ,,	2.27		

Madhya Bharat:

All the 25 urban water supply schemes carried over in the Second Plan are nearing completion. Out of these 20 have been completed and Rs. 2.97 lakhs were spent during 1959-60. Six new urban water supply

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Vindhya Pradesh	47.50	3.63	5.16	4.41	10.00		4.92	18.12
Bhopal		47.50	9.57	6.86	5.37	7.37	7.06 + (1.35)	28.86 + (1.35)
Total—A	357.93	65.08 (91.01)	61.31 (65.20)	38.04 (44.18)	54.18		56.15 (53.75)	220.58 (254.14)
B—Urban Land Development (Town Planning Expert):								
Mahakoshal	92.31	0.73	0.89	1.08	5.81		0.98	3.68
Total—B	92.31	0.73 (10.80)	0.89 (7.71)	1.08 (5.82)	5.81		0.98 (6.25)	3.68 (30.58)
Grand Total (A+B)	450.24	65.81 (101.81)	62.20 (72.91)	39.12 (50.00)	59.99		57.13 (60.00)	224.26 (284.72)

Figures in brackets indicate plan allocations.

* (Regional break-up for Rs. 1.35 lakhs advanced to Industrial Co-operative Societies under 'Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme' during 1959-60 is not available.)

Out of plan provision of Rs. 450.24 lakhs, actual expenditure during the first four years 1956-60 amounted to Rs. 224.26 lakhs. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 284.72 lakhs during the same period actual expenditure works out to 78.76 percent. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 60.00 lakhs actual expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 57.13 lakhs or 95.22 percent.

A brief review of the progress under important schemes is given below:—

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme:

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 134.10 lakhs under the Second Five Year Plan, expenditure under this scheme during the first four years 1956-60, aggregated Rs. 73.85 lakhs. As against the revised provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 24.15 lakhs was utilised during the year under review including Rs. 1.35 lakhs advanced to

Industrial Co-operative Societies. Progress of expenditure according to different regions is shown below:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Unit	Five Year provision 1956-61	Plan				Total	
		1956-57 (Actuals)	1957-58 (Actuals)	1958-59 (Actuals)	1959-60 (Revised)	1959-60 (Actuals)	1956-60 (Actuals)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mahakoshal	65.00	2.85	5.26	7.20	7.50	12.50	27.81
Madhya Bharat	21.60	4.96	8.34	4.88	7.50	5.36	23.54
Vindhya Pradesh	19.00	—	0.13	1.47	6.00	0.96	2.56
Bhopal	28.50	7.84	3.67	3.10	4.00	3.98 +1.35*	18.59 +1.35*
Total ..	134.10	15.65	17.40	16.65	25.00	24.15	73.85

* Regional break-up not available.

Against the target of constructing 875 tenements during the year under review, 443 tenements were completed with an expenditure of Rs. 22.80 lakhs. Besides, 43 tenements were completed by the Industrial Co-operative Societies and the construction of 400 tenements was also taken up. The unit-wise position of physical achievements was as under:—

Unit	Targets during 1959-60	Achievements during 1959-60	Achievements during 1956-60
1	2	3	4
Mahakoshal	200	168	668
Madhya Bharat	200	—	—
Vindhya Pradesh	275	75	75
Bhopal	200	200	550
	875	443	1293

Slum Clearance:

Under the Centrally sponsored slum clearance scheme 37 houses for sweepers were constructed at Ratlam during 1958-59. The leveling of 400 plots at Khajrani near Indore taken up in hand was completed during the year under review. Besides the development of 466 plots at Krishnapura, Ujjain was also taken in hand. Out of the provision of Rs. 5.40 lakhs an amount of Rs. 3.84 lakhs was utilised during the year under review.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme:

A sum of Rs. 197.17 lakhs has been provided for the Low Income Group Housing Scheme during the Second Plan period. Unit-wise breakup of the plan provision and expenditure is given in the table below:—

Unit	Five						Total
	Year provi- sion 1956-61	1956-57 (Actuals)	1957-58 (Actuals)	1958-59 (Actuals)	1959-60 (Revised)	1959-60 (Actuals)	1956-60 (Actuals)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mahakoshal	68.67	22.52	15.60	10.40	11.00	17.00	65.52
Madhya Bharat	81.00	20.29	19.59	4.28	7.00	7.00	51.16
Vindhya Pradesh	28.50	3.63	5.03	2.94	4.00	3.96	15.56
Bhopal	19.00	1.73	3.19	2.27	3.00	3.08	10.27
Total ..	197.17	48.17	43.41	19.89	25.00	31.04	142.51

As against the revised plan provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs during the year 1959-60 the amount utilised worked out to Rs. 31.04 lakhs, exceeding the revised provision by Rs. 6.04 lakhs. Total expenditure during 1956-60 aggregated to Rs. 142.51 lakhs.

Against the target of 417 tenements, 349 tenements were completed during the year under review and 671 tenements including those for the

previous years remained under construction. Unit-wise physical targets and achievements are as under:—

Unit	Targets during 1959-60	Achievements during 1959-60	Achievements during 1956-60
1	2	3	4
Mahakoshal	185 Tenements	158 Tenements	472 Tenements
Madhya Bharat	116 „	125 „	1222 „
Vindhya Pradesh	66 „	32 „	178 „
Bhopal	50 „	34 „	141 „
Total	417	349	2013

Rural Housing Scheme.

A provision of Rs. 18.60 lakhs has been made in the Second Five Year Plan for the implementation of housing scheme in the rural areas. As against the revised provision of Rs. 1.18 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 0.64 lakhs was utilised during the year under review. Out of 972 houses for which loans have already been sanctioned, 107 houses have been completed so far.

Urban Land Development (Town Planning Expert):

A provision of Rs. 92.31 lakhs has been made in the Second Plan for the implementation of town planning schemes in the Mahakoshal region. The scheme aims at the preparation of master plans for big towns, development of land for slum clearance and housing purpose etc. During the first four years an amount of Rs. 3.68 lakhs was utilised and master plans for 7 towns and layouts for 1,877 acres of nazul land and 1,594 acres of open land for various housing schemes were prepared. Out of the revised provision of Rs. 5.81 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 0.98 lakh was spent during the year under review on the preparation of layouts of 188 acres of nazul land and 731' acres of land for various housing schemes sponsored by Government in the Mahakoshal region.

CHAPTER XIX

Labour Welfare

Labour as a factor of production, is also a great social force to be reckoned with. It is therefore, necessary to plan for economic betterment and cultural development of the working class. The labour welfare schemes, under the Second Five Year Plan of the State, aim at providing better standard of living, cultural development, and maintenance of harmonious relations between the employers and the employees, so as to ensure uninterrupted economic development of the State.

In the Second Five Year Plan of Madhya Pradesh an amount of Rs. 126.99 lakhs has been provided for the labour welfare schemes. Expenditure during the first four years 1956-60 aggregated Rs. 29.56 lakhs. As against the revised estimates of Rs. 17.24 lakhs for the year 1959-60 actual expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 11.21 lakhs. The unit wise breakup of the plan provision and expenditure under labour welfare is given in the table below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Unit	Plan Provision 1956-61	1956-57 (Actuals)	1957-58 (Actuals)	1958-59 (Actuals)	Plan Provision 1959-60 (Revised)	1959-60 (Actuals)	Total 1956-60 (Actuals)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Labour Welfare, Technical Training & Other schemes (Labour Commissioner)							
Mahakoshal	78.42	0.17	3.29	2.93	7.07	2.90	9.29
Madhya Bharat	22.27	1.57	2.67	2.08	3.59	3.52	9.84
Vindhya Pradesh	10.35	—	1.11	0.83	1.19	0.77	2.71
Bhopal	1.36	0.15	1.01	0.66	2.15	1.19	3.01
Sub-Total-I	112.40	1.89	8.08	6.50	14.00	8.38	24.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
II. Employees State Insurance Scheme (Director of Health Services)							
Mahakoshal	5.60	0.02	0.13	0.34	0.31	0.21	0.70
Madhya Bharat	—	—	—	0.56	1.66	1.59	2.15
Vindhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhopal	—	—	—	—	0.11	0.07	0.07
Sub-Total—II	5.60	0.02	0.13	0.90	2.08	1.87	2.92
III. Employment Service (Director of Employment Services)							
Mahakoshal	5.65	0.01	0.19	0.41	0.74	0.65*	1.26
Madhya Bharat	2.03	—	0.04	0.11	0.25	0.20*	0.35
Vindhya Pradesh	1.31	—	0.01	0.06	0.17	0.11*	0.18
Bhopal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Total—III	8.99	0.01	0.24	0.58	1.16	0.96*	1.79
Abstract for I, II and III							
Mahakoshal	89.67	0.20	3.61	3.68	8.12	3.76	11.25
Madhya Bharat	24.30	1.57	2.71	2.75	5.50	5.31	12.34
Vindhya Pradesh	11.66	—	1.12	0.89	1.36	0.88	2.89
Bhopal	1.36	0.15	1.01	0.66	2.26	1.26	3.08
Grand Total	126.99	1.92	8.45	7.98	17.24	11.21	29.56
		(10.70)	(27.10)	(19.71)		(22.00)	(79.51)

Figures in brackets indicate plan allocations.

*Includes share of expenditure by the State Government to the extent of 40% only. The total expenditure in the State during 1959-60 works out to Rs. 2.41 lakhs.

LABOUR WELFARE

126.99

LAKH Rs.

32

24

16

8

0

PLAN ALLOCATION
ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

79.51

1956-57

58-59

1956-60

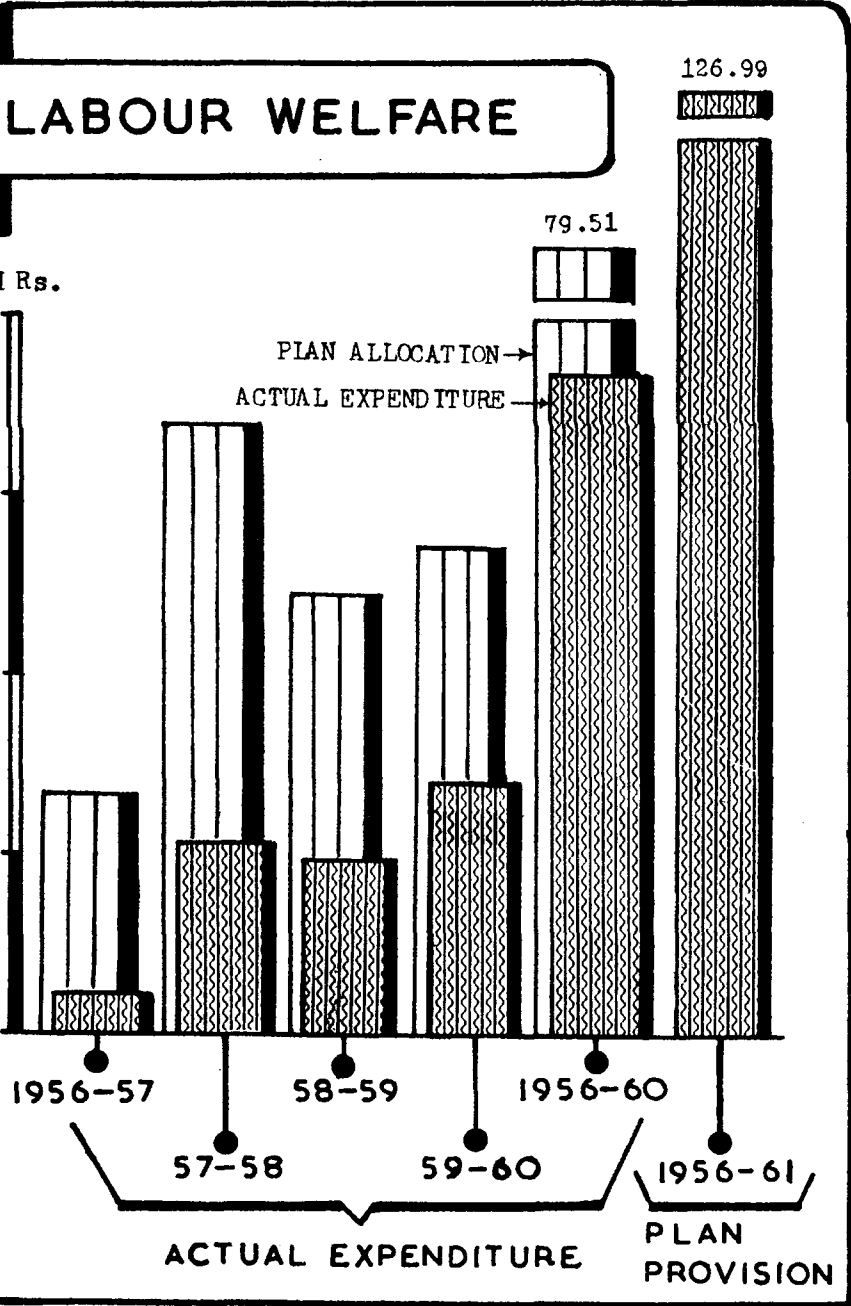
57-58

59-60

1956-61

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

PLAN
PROVISION



Out of the plan provision of Rs. 126.99 lakhs expenditure on all labour welfare schemes in Madhya Pradesh during the first four years aggregated Rs. 29.56 lakhs. Against the plan allocations of Rs. 79.51 lakhs during the same period, actual expenditure accounts for 37.18 per cent. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 22.00 lakhs expenditure during the year under review accounted to Rs. 11.21 lakhs or 45.59 percent. Compared with the financial outlays in the first three years, expenditure during the year under review was considerably stepped up. A brief review of the progress of various labour welfare schemes is given below.

Labour Welfare, Technical Training & Other Schemes:

The programme covers labour welfare activities, technical training and other miscellaneous schemes involving a five year plan provision of Rs. 112.40 lakhs. Expenditure during the first four years aggregated Rs. 24.85 lakhs of the total plan provision.

Labour Welfare:

Four labour welfare centres established during the First Five Year Plan in the Mahakoshal unit continued to function during the year under review. One more welfare centre was started at Jabalpur during the year under review. Grants-in-aid were given to fourteen representative trade unions for running labour welfare centres in Madhya Bharat unit. Two welfare centres one each at Rewa and Chhatarpur in Vindhya Pradesh and one at Bhopal were continued during the year under review. An amount of Rs. 0.92 lakh was spent on the labour welfare programme in the State during 1959-60.

Technical and Vocational Training:

This is a centrally sponsored scheme and 60 percent of the expenditure is borne by the Director General of Resettlement and Employment, Government of India. Expenditure figures mentioned below represent expenditure by the State Government only. Against the Plan target of setting up of seven industrial training institutes and training of 5,168 craftsmen in various crafts by the end of 1958-59 seven industrial training institutes were already established. All these industrial training institutes located at Indore, Rewa Raipur, Khandwa, Bairagarh, Gwalior and Jabalpur and the National Apprenticeship Training Centre at Gwalior and three evening classes at Gwalior, Indore and Jabalpur (started earlier) were continued during the year under review. The total number of trainees during the same period aggregated 1488 including 1338 trainees admitted in the industrial training institutes, 32 in apprenticeship training classes and 119 in evening classes. Apart from these seven industrial training institutes an eighth Industrial Training Institute at Korba started in February, 1959 was also continued. The provision for this Institute has been made in the plan of the Tribal Welfare Department but it is administered by the Labour Department.

By the end of March, 1960 this institute had 212 trainees on roll. An amount of Rs. 7.20 lakhs was spent during the year under review on technical and vocational training schemes.

Other Schemes:

Besides the labour welfare activities and technical training, the schemes covering research and statistics, administration, enforcement of labour laws and training of welfare personnel implemented earlier were continued during the year under review and an amount of Rs. 0.26 lakh was utilised.

Employees State Insurance:

An amount of Rs. 5.60 lakhs has been provided for the scheme during the Second Five Year Plan and expenditure during the first four years aggregated Rs. 2.92 lakhs.

During the first three years of the Second Five Year Plan period the scheme was in operation in 6 industrial centres of the State covering about 68,500 industrial workers. The benefits under this scheme have been extended to the families of insured persons in the above six centres namely Jabalpur, Burhanpur, Indore, Gwalior, Ujjain and Ratlam. During the year under review the Employees State Insurance Scheme was started at Bhopal and Nagda covering about 6,500 industrial workers. The benefits under this schemes have also been extended to the families of the insured workers at these centres during the year 1959-60. A sum of Rs. 1.87 lakhs was utilized on these schemes.

Employment Service:

Sixty percent of the expenditure under these schemes is borne by the Government of India and 40% by the State Government. Out of the plan provision of Rs. 8.99 lakhs, expenditure by the State Government during the first four years aggregated Rs. 1.79 lakhs.

During the first three years of the Second Plan period 15 employment exchanges were functioning and the schemes relating to the collection of occupational information, employment market information, youth employment service and employment counselling (vocational guidance) were in operation through these employment exchanges. During the year under review 10 new employment exchanges (including 3 in the mining areas) were opened. The scheme for collection of employment market information in the private sector was also implemented in Gwalior, Bhopal, Rewa Raipur and Durg districts. Youth employment service and employment counselling (vocational guidance) schemes were continued during the year under review. An amount of Rs. 0.96 lakh (State Government's share only) was utilized during the year 1959-60.

MAHAKOSHAL

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 89.67 lakhs for the various labour welfare schemes, expenditure during the first four years of the plan aggregated Rs. 11.25 lakhs.

Labour Welfare:

Under the scheme of establishing Labour Welfare multipurpose institutes in all the industrial towns having well built industrial labour colonies, four such labour welfare centres established at Jabalpur, Raigarh, Burhanpur and Rajnandgaon continued to function under departmental management during the year under review. At Jabalpur the third branch of the welfare centre was also started. Building for the Welfare Centre at Burhanpur could not be completed due to the non-availability of adequate funds. As against the revised estimates of Rs. 0.24 lakh an amount of 0.14 lakh was spent during the year under review.

Technical and Vocational Training:

As against the target of 1254 trainees for the year, 645 trainees were admitted in the Industrial Training Institutes at Khandwa, Raipur and Jabalpur and evening classes were arranged at Jabalpur. Out of the revised provision of Rs. 6.83 lakhs an amount of Rs. 2.75 lakhs was utilised during 1959-60.

Employees State Insurance:

The scheme was implemented at Jabalpur and Burhanpur Centres on 1st September, 1956 and 28th September, 1957 respectively and continued during the year under review. Benefits under this scheme were extended to the families of the insured labourers with effect from 26th January, 1959 at Jabalpur and from 15th February, 1959 at Burhanpur Centre. This scheme could not be extended to the Bengal Nagpur Cotton Textile Mills, Rajnandgaon, due to the closure of the mill. As against the revised provision of Rs. 0.31 lakh an amount of Rs. 0.21 lakh was utilized during the year under review.

National Employment Service:

Five Employment Exchanges as per target for the year were opened at Manendragarh, Junnardeo, Balaghat, Betul and Jagdalpur during the year under review. The Employment Exchanges opened earlier were continued. The scheme for collection of employment market information was implemented in the private sector at Raipur and Durg districts. As against the revised estimate of Rs. 0.74 lakh a sum of Rs. 0.65 lakh was utilized during the year 1959.60.

MADHYA BHARAT

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 24.30 lakhs for the implementation of various labour welfare schemes, expenditure during the first four years of the Second Plan aggregated Rs. 12.34 lakhs.

Labour Welfare:

Grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 0.67 lakh were given to the trade unions for running welfare centres during the year and the provision has been fully utilized. Out of the revised estimate of Rs. 0.25 lakh for 'Research and Statistics Section' setup earlier in the office of the Labour Commissioner, an amount of Rs. 0.23 lakh was spent during the year under review on the continuation of the section.

Technical and Vocational Training.

The Industrial Training Institutes and evening classes for workers at Gwalior and Indore and National Apprenticeship Training Centre at Gwalior were continued. As against the target of 727 trainees, 432 trainees were admitted during the year under review. Out of the revised estimates of Rs. 2.63 lakhs an amount of Rs. 2.62 lakhs were utilised.

Employees State Insurance Scheme:

During the year under review the 'Employees State Insurance Scheme' was extended to Nagda covering about 2,500 Industrial workers. Benefits under the Scheme were also extended to the families of the insured workers at Gwalior, Indore, Ujjain, Ratlam and Nagda centres. Out of the revised estimates of Rs. 1.66 lakhs expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1.59 lakhs.

National Employment Service:

Two new Employment Exchanges were opened at Mandsaur and Khargone. Employment market information scheme was also implemented in the private sector in Gwalior district. As against the revised estimates of Rs. 0.25 lakh a sum of Rs. 0.20 lakh was utilised during the year under review.

VINDHYA PRADESH

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 11.66 lakhs for the implementation of various labour welfare schemes expenditure during the first four years of the plan period aggregated Rs. 2.89 lakhs.

Labour Welfare:

Two labour welfare centres started at Rewa and Chattarpur were continued during the year. A local Construction Committee has been constituted for constructing the community hall at Satna by the joint

contribution of M/s. Satna Limestone Company and the Labour Department of the State Government. As against the revised estimates of Rs. 0.17 lakh, a sum of Rs. 0.05 lakh only could be utilised during the year under review.

Technical Training:

Against the target of admitting 304 candidates, 205 trainees were admitted in the Industrial Training Institute, Rewa. Out of the revised estimate of Rs. 0.88 lakh an amount of Rs. 0.68 lakh was utilised during the year under review.

National Employment Service:

Three Employment Exchanges were started at Burhar, Satna and Chhatarpur during the year under review. The scheme for collection of employment market information was implemented in private sector at Rewa District. As against the revised estimates of Rs. 0.17 lakh a sum of Rs. 0.11 lakh was spent during 1959-60.

BHOPAL

As against the Plan Provision of Rs. 1.36 lakhs for various labour welfare schemes, expenditure during the first four years of the Plan period amounted to Rs. 3.08 lakhs.

Labour Welfare:

A Labour Welfare centre was started at Bhopal during the year under review. As against the revised provision of Rs. 0.22 lakh, an amount of Rs. 0.05 lakh was spent on the implementation of the scheme.

Technical Training:

As against the target of 320 trainees, 207 trainees were admitted in the Industrial Training Institute, Bhopal during the year for crafts training. As against the revised estimate of Rs. 1.93 lakhs an amount of Rs. 1.14 lakhs was spent during the year 1959-60.

CHAPTER XX

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes

The Constitution of India has laid special emphasis on the amelioration of the conditions of backward classes so as to bring these on a par economically and socially with the members of other classes or communities in the country. The scheduled tribes, the scheduled castes and certain groups of population hitherto known as criminal tribes constitute the under privileged and specially handicapped sections of the population, and are socially, economically and educationally backward due to lack of adequate opportunities for self expression, individual and group development, especially in the form of economic activity.

In Madhya Pradesh 36 per cent of the total population belong to backward classes comprising of 48,63,580 Scheduled Tribes, 39,12,205 Scheduled Castes, 80,000 Vimukta Jatis and 6,00,000 other backward classes

In consideration of the special responsibility of their welfare a provision of Rs. 699.23 lakhs has been made in the State's Second Five Year Plan and is almost twice the provision of Rs. 390.68 lakhs under the First Five Year Plan. Unit wise break up of the plan provision and actuals of expenditure is given in the table below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Unit	Plan provi- sion 1956-61	1956-57 (Actu- als)	1957-58 (Actu- als)	1958-59 (Actu- als)	Plan provi- sion 1959-60 (Revised)	1959-60 (Actu- als)	Total 1956-60 (Actu- als)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I-Tribal Welfare Department							
Mahakoshal	360.79	2.79	38.59	27.76	35.46	29.62	98.76
Madhya Bharat	81.95	5.11	4.10	5.19	9.39	5.05	19.45
Vindhya Pradesh	45.17	3.92	3.34	0.63	2.51	1.59	9.48
Bhopal	11.56	0.99	1.48	1.21	1.32	1.21	4.89
Sub-total ..	499.47	12.81	47.51	34.79	48.68	37.47	132.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Welfare of Scheduled Castes & other backward classes							
Mahakoshal	80.38	3.83	4.55	3.47	6.08	5.41	17.26
Madhya Bharat	71.95	9.17	9.84	9.02	10.56	10.20	38.23
Vindhya Pradesh	21.15	1.17	1.73	0.81	1.57	1.40	5.11
Bhopal	1.60	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.11	0.08	0.25
Sub-total ...	175.08	14.21	16.18	13.37	18.32	17.09	60.85
Total ..	674.55	27.02	63.69	48.16	67.00	54.56	193.43

II-Social Welfare Department

Welfare of Scheduled Castes (Removal of untouchability)

Mahakoshal	12.78	0.36	1.40	0.84	1.53	1.20	3.80
Vindhya Pradesh	3.90	—	0.48	0.04	0.07	0.16	0.68
Bhopal	8.00	—	0.29	0.34	0.40	0.26	0.89
Sub-total ..	24.68	0.36	2.17	1.22	2.00	1.62	5.37
Grand Total ..	699.23	27.38	65.86	49.38	69.00	56.18	198.80
		(126.65)	(61.83)	(45.85)		(64.68)	(299.01)

Figures in brackets indicate plan allocation.

Year-wise distribution of expenditure according to major development schemes is given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

I-Tribal Welfare Department

(i) Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.	499.47	12.81	47.51	34.79	48.68	37.47	132.58
(i i) Welfare of Scheduled Castes	79.43	9.36	12.02	9.76	11.84	11.11	42.25
(iii) Welfare of Vimukta Jatis.	19.79	1.19	0.43	0.62	1.57	1.28	3.52
(iv) Welfare of other backward classes	75.86	3.66	3.73	2.99	4.91	4.70	15.08
Sub-total ...	674.55	27.02	63.69	48.16	67.00	54.56	193.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
II-Social Welfare Department							
Removal of untouchability	24.68	0.36	2.17	1.22	2.00	1.62	5.37
Grand Total ...	699.23	27.38	65.86	49.38	69.00	56.18	198.80
		126.65	61.83	45.85		64.68	299.01

Figures in brackets indicate plan allocations.

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 699.23 lakhs, actual expenditure during the first four years 1956-60 amounted to Rs. 198.80 lakhs. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 299.01 lakhs during the same period actual expenditure accounts for 66.49 per cent. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 64.68 lakhs, actual expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 56.18 lakhs or 86.86 per cent.

A brief description about the progress under the schemes implemented by the Social Welfare Department has been given in the chapter 'Social Welfare and Village Panchayats'. A brief description covering the progress under various schemes implemented by the Tribal Welfare Department during the year 1959-60 is given below:

MAHAKOSHAL

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes—Education:

Out of the revised plan provision of Rs. 27.39 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 23.62 lakhs was spent during the year under review. Against the Plan outlay of Rs. 199.93 lakhs, total expenditure during the period 1956-60 aggregated Rs. 66.02 lakhs.

Important physical achievements are shown in the following table:—

Item	Second Plan target	Physical Achievements				Total
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Primary Schools (Nos)	410	235	117	8	20	380
Middle Schools (Nos)	82	38	30	—	7	75
Hostels (Nos)	82	38	30	—	6	74
Scholarships to students (Nos)						
Middle School	5,301	883	1,123	1,356	1,356	4,673
High School	2,409	199	432	529	582	1,742
Stipends to students (Nos)	640	152	118	163	180	613

**WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED TRIBES,
SCHEDULED CASTES
AND
BACKWARD CLASSES**

LAKH Rs.

200

150

100

50

0

PLAN ALLOCATION
ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

1956-57

57-58

58-59

59-60

1956-60

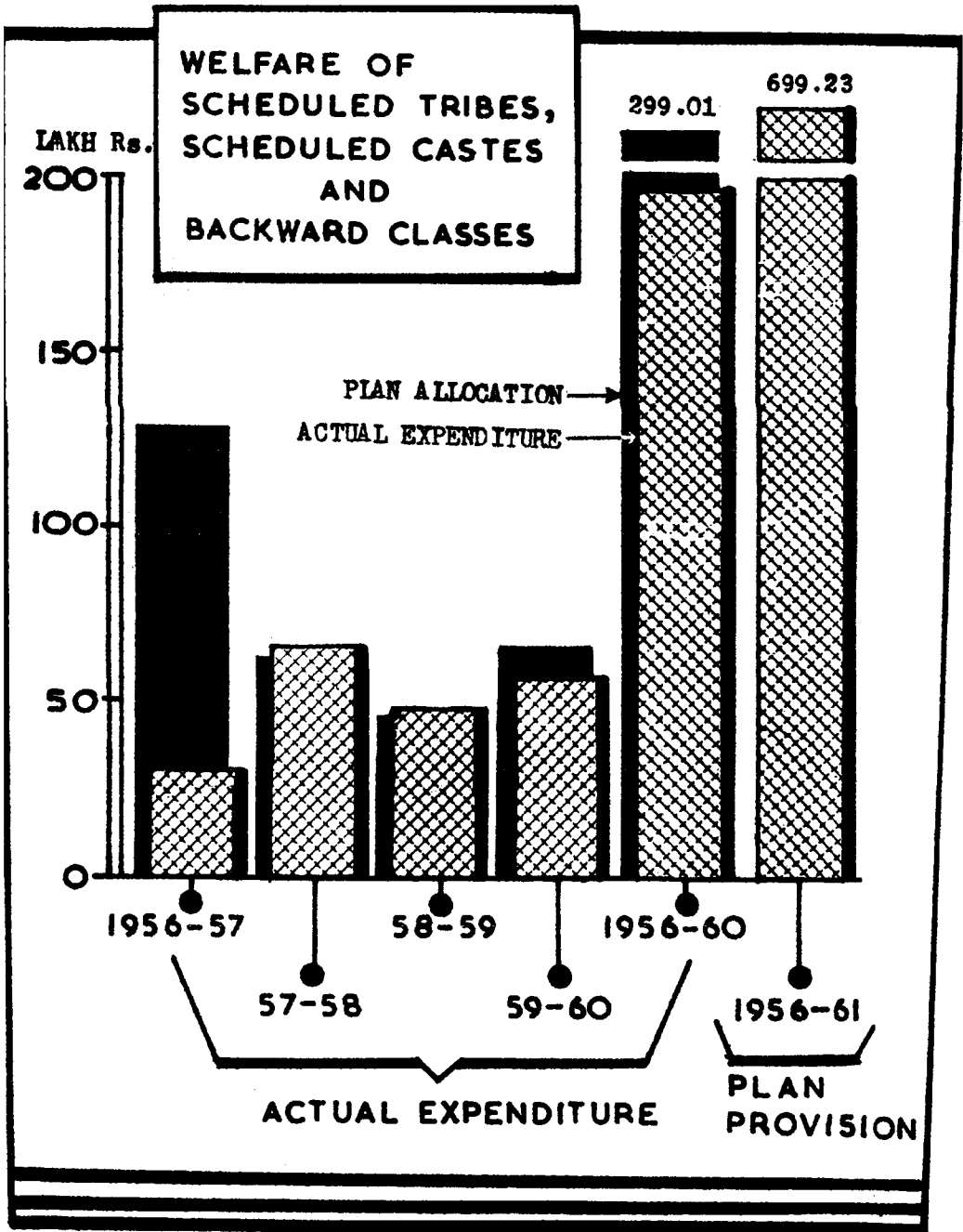
1956-61

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

PLAN
PROVISION

299.01

699.23



Economic Uplift:

Out of the revised plan provision of Rs. 3.30 lakhs for the improvement of cattle and animal husbandry programme, demonstration farms, development of tussar silk industry, establishment of training centres and co-operative development, an amount of Rs. 1.95 lakhs was spent during the period under review. Out of the plan provision of Rs. 61.96 lakhs, total expenditure from 1957-58, -when this programme was implemented, upto 1959-60 aggregated Rs. 10.15 lakhs. Under the 'Economic Uplift and Animal Husbandry' programme the cattle breeding centre started earlier was continued and 26 bulls were maintained. Besides starting 6 new farms during 1959-60, 35 demonstration farms attached to middle schools were also maintained. Under the rural arts, crafts & industries development programme the central organisation for tussar silk industry and two silk centres set up earlier were continued. Three training centres including one for giving training in Ambar Charkha spinning to Tribal school teachers and two centres for imparting training in carpentry, smithy, bricks and tiles making, pottery etc., were continued.

Health, Housing and other Schemes:

Out of the revised provision of Rs. 4.77 lakhs for the year under review, Rs. 4.05 lakhs were spent on the continuation of thirteen veterinary dispensaries, one training centre for bull attendant and dairymen, fourteen primary health centres, thirty-eight maternity and child welfare centres in the tribal areas.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and other backward classes:

Out of the revised plan provision of Rs. 3.31 lakhs for 1959-60 an amount of Rs. 1.28 lakhs was spent on the award of 700 scholarships to middle and high school students and on the maintenance of 7 Balwadis for the benefit of scheduled castes.

Out of the revised plan provision of Rs. 4.30 lakhs for other backward classes an amount of Rs. 4.13 lakhs was spent during the year under review. Under the educational schemes, 591 scholarships (415 for middle and 176 for high school students) were awarded and 72 primary schools, 12 middle schools and 12 hostels were continued during the year. Besides 96 medicine chest centres were also maintained.

MADHYA BHARAT

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes—Education:

Out of the revised plan provision of Rs. 4.01 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 3.57 lakhs was spent during the year under review on the award of scholarships to 25,000 students, provision of mid-day meals to 7,519 students and maintenance of 19 hostels.

Economic Uplift:

During the year under review one tussar silk centre, one lac industry centre, one lac cultivation centre, one tailoring centre and one grass mat weaving centre were continued and an amount of Rs. 0.22 lakh was utilised.

Health, Housing and other schemes:

Three schemes including two staff schemes for the removal of water scarcity and direction and marketing were continued. Construction of submersible bridge at Rajghat was in progress. Against the revised plan provision of Rs. 4.51 lakhs, expenditure during the period under review amounted to Rs. 1.26 lakhs.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes:

An amount of Rs. 0.97 lakh was spent on the running of 20 hostels. Expenditure on the continuation of staff and award of scholarships to 25,263 students amounted to Rs. 6.43 lakhs. Under the economic uplift programme, one boot and leather goods centre and one cycle seats centre were continued during the year. Besides 6 Sanskar Kendras were maintained and Rs. 0.58 lakh were given as aid to institutions.

For the welfare of Vimukta Jatis, 3 boarding houses were constructed and Rs. 0.27 lakhs were given as scholarships to students. One Community Welfare Centre, one Sanskar kendra and 6 panchayats were continued. Three cultural programmes were also organised during the period under review. As against the revised plan provision of Rs. 1.38 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 1.10 lakhs was utilised.

Towards the welfare of other backward classes 575 scholarships were awarded, one community welfare centre, one sanskar kendra were continued and three cultural programmes were organised. Out of the revised plan provision of Rs. 0.59 lakh, expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 0.57 lakh.

VINDHYA PRADESH

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes:

During the year under review 611 scholarships amounting to Rs. 0.39 lakhs were awarded to tribal students and 75 night schools were continued. Besides 78 co-operative societies were continued and 488.5 miles of roads were maintained. As against the revised plan provision of Rs. 2.51 lakhs for the year 1959-60, expenditure on the above programme amounted to Rs. 1.59 lakhs.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes:

During the year under review, 1,053 scholarships were awarded to students, 100 night schools were maintained, ten students were sent on excursion and 24 students were given stipends. Besides 40 co-operative

societies were maintained and 45 families were rehabilitated on the reclaimed lands. Out of the revised plan provision of Rs. 1.54 lakhs for the year, expenditure amounted to Rs. 1.30 lakhs.

For the welfare of Vimukta Jatis, 20 families were given subsidies for tractorisation and construction of houses.

BHOPAL

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes:

Out of the revised plan provision of Rs. 1.32 lakhs, expenditure during 1959-60 amounted to Rs. 1.21 lakhs. Two Janta Ashrams established earlier at Gillour and Silwani were maintained. One co-operative society was given grant-in-aid of Rs. 0.06 lakh. One cottage industries centre was continued and one social institution was given aid amounting to Rs. 0.29 lakh.

Welfare schemes for scheduled castes are being implemented by the Director of Social Welfare in this Region. In the Vimukta Jati area three primary schools and one dispensary were continued and an amount of Rs. 0.08 lakh utilised.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

An outlay of Rs. 424.32 lakhs has been provided during the Second Five Year Plan period for the Centrally sponsored schemes on cent percent grant-in-aid basis and includes the provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs for the establishment of 10 special multipurpose tribal welfare blocks in the scheduled areas. The schemes under this programme are being administered by the State Directorate of Tribal Welfare, Madhya Pradesh. Unitwise breakup of Plan outlay and expenditure is given in the table below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Unit	Plan provision 1956-61	1956-57 (Actuals)	1957-58 (Actuals)	1958-59 (Actuals)	1959-60 (Revised)	1959-60 (Actuals)	Total 1956-60 (Actuals)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Mahakoshal</i>							
(a) Scheduled Tribes	243.97	0.11	1.77	17.25	40.75	31.47	50.60
(b) Scheduled Castes	22.00	—	2.40	2.94	5.22	4.85	10.19
	265.97	0.11	4.17	20.19	45.97	36.32	60.79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Madhya Bharat</i>							
(a) Scheduled Tribes	95.0	4.89	6.49	6.40	10.44	10.69	28.47
(b) Scheduled Castes	14.85	—	1.72	1.33	2.73	2.12	5.17
(c) Vimukta Jatis	5.50	—	2.26	0.22	0.22	0.12	2.60
	115.35	4.89	10.47	7.95	13.39	12.93	36.24
<i>Vindhya Pradesh</i>							
(a) Scheduled Tribes	30.00	—	2.20	2.23	2.22	1.30	5.73
(b) Scheduled Castes	8.00	—	0.77	0.95	1.80	1.19	2.91
	38.00	—	2.97	3.18	4.02	2.49	8.64
<i>Bhopal</i>							
(a) Scheduled Tribes	3.00	—	0.50	0.60	0.75	0.75	1.85
(b) Scheduled Castes	2.00	—	0.40	0.40	0.60	0.60	1.40
	5.00	—	0.90	1.00	1.35	1.35	3.25
Total	424.32	5.00	18.51	32.32	63.83	53.09	108.92

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 424.32 lakhs expenditure on the welfare schemes for the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes during the four years 1956-60 amounted to Rs. 108.92 lakhs.

MAHAKOSHAL

Scheduled Tribes:

In the implementation of the programme adequate emphasis has been given on the provision of Health and Housing facilities which are of prime importance in the welfare for the scheduled tribes. Out of the provision of Rs. 31.96 lakhs on Health and Housing schemes, expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 20.88 lakhs. During

the year under review 1,430 houses and 73 wells were completed. Expenditure on Educational schemes during the period under review amounted to Rs. 8.90 lakhs exceeding the financial provision for the year by 1.47 lakhs. Technical Training Institute at Korba and Tribal Workers' Training Institute at Chhindwara continued to work during the period. Similarly under the schemes of economic uplift, as against the provision of Rs. 1.36 lakhs, actual expenditure during the period under review amounted to Rs. 1.69 lakhs exceeding the provision by Rs. 0.33 lakh.

Scheduled Castes:

The pattern of financial provision remained the same for scheduled tribes and scheduled castes. As against the provision of Rs. 5.22 lakhs for the year 1959-60, expenditure amounted to Rs. 4.85 lakhs. During the year under review 301 houses and 85 wells were constructed.

MADHYA BHARAT

Scheduled Tribes:

Against the provision of Rs. 9.83 lakhs for health, housing and other schemes, actual expenditure during the year under review worked out to Rs. 10.05 lakhs exceeding the provision by Rs. 0.22 lakh. Similarly out of the provision of Rs. 0.61 lakh for economic uplift, actual expenditure during the year under review was Rs. 0.64 lakh exceeding the provision by about Rs. 0.03 lakh.

Scheduled Castes:

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 1.72 lakhs for economic uplift, an amount of Rs. 0.66 lakh was spent during the year. Out of the provision of Rs. 1.61 lakhs for health, housing and other schemes, expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1.46 lakhs. The physical target of 30 wells was fulfilled. Against the target of 216 houses, 236 huts were constructed, exceeding the target by 20 huts. Out of the provision of Rs. 0.22 lakh for the economic uplift of Vimukta Jatis expenditure amounted to Rs. 0.12 lakh during the year under review.

VINDHYA PRADESH

Scheduled Tribes:

Out of the provision of Rs. 0.58 lakh for economic uplift of the scheduled tribes, an amount of Rs. 0.55 lakh was utilised during the year. Out of the provision of Rs. 2.24 lakhs under the schemes of health and housing etc., expenditure during the year worked out to Rs. 0.75 lakh.

Scheduled Castes:

Out of the provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh under health and housing schemes an amount of Rs. 0.99 lakh was utilised during 1959-60. Out of the provision of Rs. 0.80 lakh for the schemes of economic uplift, expenditure during the year was of the order of Rs. 0.20 lakh.

BHOPAL*Scheduled Tribes:*

On the construction of model village under the health and housing Scheme, the provision of Rs. 0.75 lakh was fully utilised.

Scheduled Castes:

Under the health and housing schemes, the financial provision of Rs. 0.60 lakh was utilised and the physical target of construction and repairs to 80 houses was fully achieved.

Supplementary Allocation:

Over and above the regular plan allocations for the centrally sponsored schemes, the Government of India have made a supplementary allocation of Rs. 31.14 lakhs for these schemes for the year under review. Out of this allocation an amount of Rs. 23.33 lakhs was utilised in all the four units of the State on implementing welfare schemes for the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Vimukta Jatis.

CHAPTER XXI

Social Welfare and Panchayats

Neglected childhood, low standard of living, welfare of the economically, physically and socially handicapped, social and moral hygiene, removal of untouchability, begging and vagrancy, juvenile delinquency, immoral traffic, educational and employment requirements of women, welfare of prisoners, particularly females and children etc., are some of the basic social welfare problems. These problems cannot be left entirely to the care of philanthropic and charitable organisations. The State Government have now assumed the responsibilities in these matters requiring considerable outlay in terms of finance and personnel.

Thus aiming at the attainment of social justice, adequate living standard and cultural development, a provision of Rs. 111.37 lakhs has been made for various social welfare schemes in the Second Five Year Plan of the State. In addition to this, an amount of Rs. 275.37 lakhs has been ear-marked for the development of social services through village Panchayats besides the provision of Rs. 356.42 lakhs for social services like education, health, housing, transport, community listening etc. Unitwise breakup of the total plan outlay and expenditure on social welfare schemes village panchayats etc., is given in the table below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Unit	Plan provi- sion 1956-61	1956-57 (Actu- als)	1957-58 (Actu- als)	1958-59 (Actu- als)	Plan 1959-60 (Revi- sed)	1959-60 (Actu- als)	Total 1956-60 (Actu- als)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
i. Village Panchyats (Community Development)							
Mahakoshal	125.37	1.30	1.48	2.41	2.93	0.77	5.96
Madhya Bharat	150.00	3.34	9.92	11.71	16.55	10.19	35.16
Vindhya Pradesh	18.59	—	—	—	1.02	0.30	0.30
Bhopal	5.90	—	—	—	0.15	0.08	0.08
Total	275.37	4.64	11.40	14.12	20.65	11.34	41.50
	24.29*	(25.00)	(11.08)	(20.00)		(22.00)	(78.08)

*The amount in brackets is to be found by imposing cuts in other sectors of development in the plans of these units.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. Transport and Communications							
Madhya Bharat	54.00	6.51	3.84	5.12	5.20	4.87	20.34
Total	54.00	6.51 (11.30)	3.84 (9.00)	5.12 (5.20)	5.20	4.87 (5.20)	20.34 (30.70)
3. Education							
A. Primary.							
Madhya Bharat	36.00	4.20	6.92	3.67	3.24	2.91	17.70
Total	36.00	4.20 (5.00)	6.92 (5.40)	3.67 (2.88)	3.24	2.91 (6.12)	17.70 (19.40)
B. Other Educational Schools (Elementary and Other education)							
Mahakoshal	63.66	4.14	4.52	3.75	4.76	2.70	15.11
Madhya Bharat	6.39	0.31	0.43	0.15	0.41	0.22	1.11
Vindhya Pradesh	2.50	—	0.32	0.40	0.48	0.23	0.95
Bhopal	1.05	—	0.03	—	—	—	0.03
Sub-total	73.60	4.45 (10.00)	5.30 (18.58)	4.30 (11.40)	5.65	3.15 (8.25)	17.20 (48.32)
Total-(A&B) ...	109.60	8.65 (15.00)	12.22 (23.98)	7.97 (14.37)	8.89	6.06 (14.37)	34.90 (67.72)
4. Health (Water Supply and Sanitation)							
Madhya Bharat	135.00	18.01	21.16	11.84	12.00	10.40	61.41
Total	135.00	18.01 (41.10)	21.16 (19.28)	11.84 (11.92)	12.00	10.40 (12.00)	61.41 (84.30)
5. Housing (Rural Housing)							
Madhya Bharat	9.00	1.26	0.15	0.61	5.81	—	2.02
Total	9.00	1.26 (3.00)	0.15 (1.80)	0.61 (10.11)	5.81	— (1.18)	2.02 (6.09)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6. Welfare of Backward classes (Removal of untouchability)							
Mahakoshal	12.78	0.36	1.40	0.84	1.53	1.20	3.80
Madhya Bharat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vindhya Pradesh	3.90	—	0.48	0.04	0.07	0.16	0.68
Bhopal	8.00	—	0.29	0.34	0.40	0.26	0.89
Total	24.68	0.36 (1.00)	2.17 (2.00)	1.22 (1.58)	2.00	1.62 (2.00)	5.37 (6.58)

7. Welfare Programme:— (Welfare Extension Projects and State Social Welfare Schemes including Social and moral Hygiene)							
Mahakoshal	56.09	2.72	3.49	2.66 0.02*	7.45 0.98*		8.87 (0.02)
Madhya Bharat	29.39	0.42	0.65	0.57 0.04*	4.39 (1.04)*		1.64 (0.04)
Vindhya Pradesh	19.36	0.75	0.69	0.48*	1.79 0.39*		1.92 (—)
Bhopal	6.53	0.14	0.23	0.24 0.02*	0.43 0.10*		0.61 (0.02)
Total ...	111.37	4.03 (18.02)	5.06 (14.99)	3.95 0.08* (9.15)	14.06 2.51* (18.00)	6.58 1.72* (60.16)	19.62 1.80* (60.16)

*Relate to Social and Moral Hygiene.

Break up not available

8. Publicity & Propaganda.

Mahakoshal	11.97	0.50	0.94	0.33	0.73		1.77
Madhya Bharat	3.37	0.26	0.31	0.25	0.31	0.80	0.82
Vindhya Pradesh	7.87	—	0.43	0.27	0.25	(Break up not availa- ble)	0.70
Bhopal	0.08	—	0.02	0.01	0.03		0.03
Total ...	23.29	0.76 (1.76)	1.70 (1.70)	0.86 (1.64)	1.32	0.80 (1.64)	4.12 (6.74)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9. Welfare of Prisoners (After care of Prisoners)							
Vindhya Pradesh	0.85	—	—	—	—	0.14	0.14
Total	0.85	—	—	—	—	0.14	0.14
Grand Total ..	743.16	44.22 (116.18)	57.70 (83.83)	45.69 (63.97)	69.93	41.81 (76.39)	189.42 (340.37)

Figures in brackets given under various sub-heads of total indicate plan allocations.

Out of the total plan provision of Rs. 743.16 lakhs for various social welfare schemes, expenditure during the first four years 1956-60 aggregated Rs. 189.42 lakhs only. Against the plan allocations of Rs. 340.37 lakhs during the same period actual expenditure accounted for 55.65 per cent. The short fall in expenditure was mainly due to small annual allocation, administrative problems due to the reorganisation of the State, delayed sanction of the schemes and the non-availability of trained personnel. The progress under various schemes during the year 1959-60 is given below:—

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

The programme of rural development through the agency of village *Panchayats* was originally provided in the plan of Mahakoshal and Madhya Bharat units only. It has now been extended to Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal units since 1958-59, with an outlay of Rs. 18.59 lakhs and Rs. 5.90 lakhs respectively. Thus the total Second Plan outlay for the entire State is Rs. 299.86 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 41.50 lakhs was incurred during the first four years of the Second Five Year Plan. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 78.08 lakhs during the same period actual expenditure accounted for 53.15 per cent. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 22.00 lakhs during the year 1959-60, expenditure amounted to Rs. 11.34 lakhs or 51.55 per cent.

MAHAKOSHAL

1. *Establishment of Nyaya and Gram Panchayats:*

Out of the Plan provision of Rs. 2.54 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 1.15 lakhs was spent during the first three years on grants-in-aid to 333 Gram and 17 Nyaya Panchayats. The revised provision of Rs. 0.53 lakh for 1959-60, for giving grants-in-aid to Gram Panchayats could not be utilised in the absence of the budget provision.

2. *Providing Village Assistants and other Staff for Panchayats:*

During the first three years, a sum of Rs. 1.72 lakhs was spent on the continuation of staff out of the Second Plan outlay of Rs. 95.73 lakhs. Against the revised provision of Rs. 1.57 lakhs for 1959-60 an amount of Rs. 0.51 lakh was spent on the continuation of staff already appointed.

3. *Training of Panchas and Village Assistants:*

Out of the Plan provision of Rs. 21.10 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 2.58 lakhs was spent during 1956-60. During the year under review, out of the provision of Rs. 1.93 lakhs, expenditure amounted to Rs. 0.26 lakh and 363 Nyaya Panchas and 1066 Sarpanchas were trained and refresher courses were also organised for 336 Village Assistants.

MADHYA BHARAT

1. *Grants-in-aid to Panchayats for Maintenance of Staff:*

During 1957-58 and 1958-59, grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 4.30 lakhs and Rs. 10.18 lakhs respectively were given to 109 Kendra Panchayats, 4103 Gram Panchayats and 294 Nyaya Panchayats. In 1959-60 out of the revised provision of Rs. 10.48 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 9.71 lakhs was spent on grants-in-aid to 109 Kendra Panchayats, 4103 Gram Panchayats and 224 Nyaya Panchayats.

2. *Training of Panchas through "Shivirs":*

Out of the Plan provision of Rs. 4.25 lakhs an amount of Rs. 0.69 lakh was utilised during the four years 1956-60. During 1959-60 as against the revised provision of Rs. 0.40 lakh a sum of Rs. 0.08 lakh was spent on training the Nyaya Panchas and Sarpanchas and on organising 16 camps for Sarpanchas and 15 camps for Nyaya Panchas.

3. *Community and Cultural Centres:*

During the years 1957-59 an amount of Rs. 0.19 lakh was spent on the establishment of 21 community and cultural centres. During the year under report an amount of Rs. 0.05 lakh was spent for the opening of five Community and Cultural Centres.

4. *Sanitary Schemes:*

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs during the four years ending 1956-60 grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 1.74 lakhs were given for the construction of rural latrines, smokeless chulhas, filling of ditches and paving of lanes. In 1959-60 grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 0.03 lakh were given for the construction of about 25 model latrines, 208 smokeless chulhas and filling up of 10 ditches, etc.

5. *Administration—Technical and Non-technical Staff:*

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 9.00 lakhs an amount of Rs. 0.98 lakh was spent during the four years 1956-60 on the appointment and continuation of technical and non-technical staff under this scheme. An amount of Rs. 0.17 lakh was spent during 1959-60 on the continuation of staff already appointed.

6. *Publicity and Propaganda:*

Against the Second Plan provision of Rs. 2.75 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 0.60 lakh was spent during the four years on the purchase of films, exhibition material, Kalapathak equipments etc. During 1959-60 out of the revised estimate of Rs. 0.14 lakh a sum of Rs. 0.08 lakh was spent towards purchase of spare parts and audio-visual equipments.

7. *Refresher Course for Departmental Staff and Panchayat Secretaries:*

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for providing short-term training course for Block Inspectors, Sub-Auditors and Mandal Panchayat Secretaries, an amount of Rs. 0.04 lakh was spent during the period 1957-59. During the year under review as against the revised provision of Rs. 0.20 lakh an amount of Rs. 0.02 lakh was utilised on the training of 91 Inspectors and 15 Mandal Panchayat Secretaries.

VINDHYA PRADESH

1. *Training of Personnel:*

Out of the revised provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh during 1959-60 an amount of Rs. 241/- was utilised and one camp of 31 Inspectors was organised.

BHOPAL

1. *Training of Village Assistants and Panchas:*

As against the revised provision of Rs. 0.14 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 0.08 lakh was spent during 1959-60 for the training of Gram Panchas and Sarpanchas in 20 and 4 Camps respectively.

2. *Training of Personnel:*

One camp was organised for giving training to 25 Inspectors and 8 Welfare Assistants and an amount of Rs. 0.02 lakh utilised.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The targets for the construction of village and feeder roads in Madhya Bharat Unit and achievements till 1959-60, are given below:—

Items	Unit	Target 1956-61	Achievements 1956-59	Target 1959-60	Achievements 1959-60
1	2	3	4	5	6
Metal Roads	Miles	180	40	8	Not Available
Fair weather Roads	„	900	111	130	Not Available
Culverts & bridges	No.	250	33	10	Not Available

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 54.00 lakhs total expenditure during 1956-60 amounted to Rs. 20.34 lakhs. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 30.70 lakhs during the same period, actual expenditure accounts for 66.25 percent. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 5.20 lakhs actual expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 4.87 lakhs or 93.65 percent.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 36.00 lakhs for grants-in-aid for the construction of primary school buildings in Madhya Bharat unit expenditure on this scheme during the first four years amounted to Rs. 17.70 lakhs. Against the plan outlay of Rs. 19.40 lakhs during the same period actual expenditure accounted for 91.24 percent. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 6.12 lakhs actual expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 2.91 lakhs or 47.55 percent.

OTHER EDUCATIONAL SCHEMES (Elementary & others)

As against the plan provision of Rs. 73.60 lakhs expenditure during the four years aggregated Rs. 17.20 lakhs. Against the plan allocations of Rs. 48.32 lakhs during the same period, actual expenditure accounts for 35.60 percent. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 8.25 lakhs actual expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 3.15 lakhs or 38.18 percent.

MAHAKOSHAL

1. *Social Education Classes:*

In order to reduce educated unemployment through the organisation of social education classes an amount of Rs. 16.05 lakhs has been provided.

ed under the Second Five Year Plan of this unit. Out of this Rs. 5.06 lakhs were spent during 1956-60. As against the revised provision of Rs. 1.25 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 0.76 lakh was spent during 1959-60 on the organisation of 800 rural classes and 6 urban classes.

2. *Library Scheme:*

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 12.81 lakhs for this scheme expenditure during 1956-60 aggregated Rs. 1.78 lakhs. Out of the provision of Rs. 0.35 lakh for 1959-60, a sum of Rs. 0.31 lakh was spent on the establishment of 200 Libraries.

3. *Kalapathaks:*

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 2.24 lakhs expenditure during 1956-59 amounted to Rs. 0.11 lakh covering grants-in-aid to Kalapathak parties. During the year under review out of the revised provision of Rs. 0.08 lakh an amount of Rs. 0.05 lakh was given as grants-in-aid to 30 Kalapathak parties.

4. *Organisation of Summer Camps:*

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 11.76 lakhs for this scheme an amount of Rs. 4.28 lakhs has been spent during 1956-60 and 4,481 village leaders were trained. Out of the allocation of Rs. 0.65 lakh for 1959-60 an amount of Rs. 0.42 lakh was utilised on the organisation of 27 camps and training of 1,240 persons.

5. *Training of Personnel and in Service Training:*

During the first three years of the plan Rs. 0.62 lakh were spent on the training of Kalapathak Kalakars, Social Education Teachers etc. The scheme was not implemented during 1959-60.

6. *Production of Literature:*

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 4.74 lakhs a sum of Rs. 1.30 lakhs was spent during the four years. Out of the revised provision of Rs. 0.89 lakh for 1959-60, a sum of Rs. 0.58 lakh was utilised and "Deepak" (4 issues), "Samaj Sewa" (12 issues), Wall News Papers (12 issues), Booklets (2 issues) and folders (4 issues) were published and distributed.

7. *Audio-Visual Education:*

This scheme with a plan provision of Rs. 6.40 lakhs was implemented during 1957-58 and during the period 1957-59 an amount of Rs. 1.38 lakhs was utilised for the purchase of exhibition material and films, audio-visual equipments etc. As against the revised provision of Rs. 0.40 lakh expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 0.37 lakh on the purchase of films, body building of 2 vans and 20 mobile exhibition units etc.

8. *Expansion of Administrative Staff:*

During 1957-58 and 1958-59 an amount of Rs. 0.13 lakh and Rs. 0.24 lakhs respectively was spent on the appointment and continuation of staff. During the year under review Rs. 0.22 lakh were spent on the continuation of the staff.

MADHYA BHARAT

1. *Circulating Libraries:*

The scheme envisages the establishment of a circulating library in each N. E. S. Block head-quarters, and the continuation of the existing libraries. Out of the revised provision of Rs. 4.50 lakhs for the purchase of tin boxes, steel-almirahs, expenditure during the four years 1956-60, aggregated Rs. 0.96 lakh on the purchase of books almirahs, boxes, locks etc., for libraries at the Kendra Panchayats. As against the revised provision of Rs. 0.20 lakh for 1959-60 an amount of Rs. 0.18 lakh was utilised for the purchase of about 18,000 books for 40 Libraries.

2. *Grants-in-Aid to Private Institutions Engaged in Social Education:*

An amount of Rs. 0.23 lakh is provided in the plan for grants-in-aid to private institutions engaged in social education. During the four years expenditure aggregated Rs. 0.13 lakh. In 1959-60, out of the revised provision of Rs. 0.05 lakh grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 0.04 lakh was given to one institution.

VINDHYA PRADESH

1. *Audio-Visual and Kalapathak Scheme:*

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh expenditure during 1957-59 amounted to Rs. 0.57 lakh on the purchase of cinema equipment, Kalapathak, exhibition material etc. An amount of Rs. 0.06 lakh was spent during 1959-60 on 4 exhibition units.

2. *Social Education Organisers:*

A sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is provided in the Second Five Year Plan for this scheme. Expenditure during 1958-59 amounted to Rs. 0.15 lakh. Against the revised provision of Rs. 0.18 lakh an amount of Rs. 0.17 lakh was spent during the year under review on the continuation of 4 social education officers.

BHOPAL

Two schemes *viz.*, production and distribution of social education literature and training in audio-visual education costing about Rs. 1.00 lakh and Rs. 0.05 lakh respectively are included in the Second Plan of this unit. The scheme 'Production and distribution of Social Education

Literature' was implemented during 1957-58 and an amount of Rs. 0.03 lakh was spent. No expenditure was incurred during 1958-59 and 1959-60.

Health Scheme—Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme:

The plan provision of Rs. 135.00 lakhs for water supply and drainage schemes in Madhya Bharat unit includes an amount of Rs. 118.80 lakhs for the conversion of drinking water wells into sanitary wells and Rs. 16.20 lakhs for rural sanitation schemes as shown in the table below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)							
Schemes	Plan provi- sion 1956-61	1956-57 (Actu- als)	1957-58 (Actu- als)	1958-59 (Actu- als)	Plan 1959-60 (Revi- sed)	1959-60 (Actu- als)	Total 1956-60 (Actu- als)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Construction of new wells and feeder tanks and laying down of pipelines.	67.50	9.36	11.58	6.35	6.74	5.95	33.24
2. Deepening and repairs to existing wells	13.50	1.34	3.53	2.02	1.50	1.38	8.27
3. Closing of step wells	18.00	2.06	1.66	0.58	0.50	0.50	4.80
4. Conversion of existing wells into sanitary wells	9.00	1.33	1.38	0.74	0.50	0.47	3.92
5. Purchase of air Compressors and maintance of staff	10.80	1.98	2.13	1.48	2.16	1.56	7.15
Total ..	118.80	16.07	20.28	11.17	11.40	9.86	57.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(Rural Sanitation Scheme)							
6. Construction of surface drains in villages	16.20	1.94	0.88	0.67	0.60	0.54	4.03
Total	16.20	1.94	0.88	0.67	0.60	0.54	4.03
Grand Total	135.00	18.01 (41.10)	21.16 (19.28)	11.84 (11.92)	12.00	10.40 (12.00)	61.41 (84.30)

Figures in brackets relate to plan allocations.

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 135.00 lakhs expenditure during the first four years 1956-60 amounted to Rs. 61.41 lakhs. Against the plan allocations of Rs. 84.30 lakhs during the same period, actual expenditure accounted for 72.85 percent. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 12.00 lakhs actual expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 10.40 lakhs or 86.67 percent.

1. *Construction of New Wells and Feeder Tanks and Laying Down of Pipe Lines:*

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 67.50 lakhs for ensuring protected supply of drinking water in the rural areas, expenditure during the four years aggregated Rs. 38.24 lakhs. During the year under review an amount of Rs. 5.95 lakhs was utilised on the construction of 197 new wells and laying down of 10 pipe lines.

2. *Deepening and Repairs to Existing Wells:*

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 13.50 lakhs an amount of Rs. 8.27 lakhs was utilised during the four years on the deepening and repairs of 200 existing wells. During 1959-60 other 138 wells were repaired and Rs. 1.38 lakhs utilised.

3. *Closing of Step Wells:*

To fight the menace of guinea worms in southern region of Madhya Bharat unit a provision of Rs. 18.00 lakhs has been made in the Second Plan for the conversion of step wells into draw wells and also for closing such unserviceable wells in order to prevent the contamination of water. Expenditure during the four years 1956-60 amounted to Rs. 4.80 lakhs. During the year under review 50 step wells were closed and an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh utilised.

4. *Conversion of Existing Wells into Sanitary Wells:*

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 9.00 lakhs expenditure incurred during 1956-60 amounted to Rs. 3.92 lakhs. During 1959-60 a sum of Rs. 0.47 lakh was spent on the conversion of 47 wells into the sanitary wells.

5. *Purchase of Air Compressor and Maintenance of Staff:*

To facilitate the deepening of wells on hard rock sites, air compressor machines are required and an amount of Rs. 10.80 lakhs is provided in the plan. Expenditure during the four years amounted to Rs. 7.15 lakhs. During the year under review an amount of Rs. 1.56 lakhs was spent on the continuation of staff and purchase of dynamites etc.

6. *Construction of Surface Drains in Villages:*

In the absence of pucca drains, dirty water is not properly drained out and spreads over the village lanes creating breeding grounds for mosquitoes etc. The plan target is to construct 16 lakhs running feet of drains and pavement of lanes involving an outlay of Rs. 16.20 lakhs. During 1958-59 and 1959-60, 44,888 RFT and 36,000 RFT surface drains respectively were constructed. The total expenditure during 1956-60 aggregated Rs. 4.03 lakhs.

RURAL HOUSING

A provision of Rs. 9.00 lakhs has been made for the rural housing programmes to be executed by the Social Welfare Department in Madhya Bharat unit during the Second Plan period with the target of acquiring 4 acres of land per village in 900 villages for extension of village sites. Against the plan allocations of Rs. 6.09 lakhs during the first four years 1956-60 actual expenditure aggregated Rs. 2.02 lakhs or 33.17 percent on account of grants-in-aid for acquiring 204 acres of land in 51 villages.

Welfare of Backward Classes (Removal of Untouchability):

Propaganda, subsidy for construction of houses and wells, distribution of medicines and award of scholarships to scheduled castes students are the principal features of this programme. Out of the plan provision of Rs. 24.68 lakhs actual expenditure during the first four years 1956-60 aggregated Rs. 5.37 lakhs. Against the plan allocations of Rs. 6.58 lakhs during the same period actual expenditure accounted for 81.61 percent. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 2.00 lakhs actual expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 1.62 lakhs or 81.00 percent.

MAHAKOSHAL

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 12.78 lakhs expenditure during the four years amounted to Rs. 3.80 lakhs. Against the revised provision

of Rs. 1.53 lakhs a sum of Rs. 1.20 lakhs was utilised during the year under review on the grant of scholarships to 318 Middle School, 225 High School students, hostel stipends to 85 students and Craft stipends to 20 students amounting to Rs. 1.00 lakh. Besides, an aid amounting to Rs. 0.20 lakh was also given to non-official agencies.

VINDHYA PRADESH

An amount of Rs. 3.90 lakhs has been provided in the plan of Vindhya Pradesh unit for sinking of wells, publishing booklets, posters and aid to non-official agencies. Expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 0.16 lakh including Rs. 0.12 lakh on account of sinking of wells and Rs. 0.04 lakh as grant-in-aid to one non-official agency.

BHOPAL

Out of plan provision of Rs. 9.00 lakhs expenditure during two years 1957-59 amounted to Rs. 0.63 lakh. The physical achievements and expenditure during 1959-60 on various schemes is given below:—

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>			
	Plan 1959-60 (Revised)	Expenditure 1959-60	Physical Achievements 1959-60
1. Training			
(i) Cottage industries.	0.03	0.01	5 Harijan Students
(i i) Education	0.05			0.04	2 Balwadies
(a) Grants of Scholarships			
(b) Grants of books			
2. Grant-in-aid to Social Bodies	0.03	0.005	1 Social Body
3. Publicity	0.02	—	—
4. Establishment expenses	0.27	0.205	Staff continued
Total	0.40	0.26	

Social Welfare Programme (Welfare Extension Project and State Social Welfare Schemes:

As against the plan provision of Rs. 111.37 lakhs expenditure during the four years aggregated Rs. 19.62 lakhs. Against the plan allocations of Rs. 60.16 lakhs during the same period actual expenditure

accounted for 32.61 percent. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 18.00 lakhs actual expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 6.58 lakhs or 36.56 percent. Taking programmes individually, out of the plan provision of Rs. 40.83 lakhs for Welfare Extension Schemes, expenditure during the four years ending 1956-60 amounted to Rs. 9.83 lakhs. Out of the revised provision of Rs. 7.51 lakhs for 1959-60 an amount of Rs. 2.77 lakhs was utilised during the year under review.

A grant of Rs. 2.57 lakhs was paid to the State Social Welfare Board for the continuation of 49 old pattern welfare extension projects (22 in Mahakoshal, 16 in Madhya Bharat and 11 in Vindhya Pradesh region) started till the end of 1957-59 and 20 Community Development Projects and 15 Stage I Projects started till the end of 1958-59 and for starting 20 stage I new projects. A sum of Rs. 0.20 lakh was paid to the State Social Welfare Board, Bhopal for office expenses.

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 70.54 lakhs for Social Welfare Schemes expenditure during the first four years amounted to Rs. 7.99 lakhs. During the year under review a sum of Rs. 2.09 lakhs was spent against the revised provision of Rs. 4.04 lakhs.

Women's and Children's Welfare:

The Home for Destitute Women at Sagar, Handicapped Children's Colony at Jabalpur, Child Guidance Clinic at Jabalpur, Home Craft Centre at Chhindwara, and Balwadies and 'Sanskara Kendra' at Raipur, Bilaspur, Mandla, Burhanpur and Balaghat were continued during 1959-60. Grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 0.05 lakh was given to Madhya Pradesh State Child Welfare Council.

Physical Welfare of Youths outside Schools and Colleges:

During the year under review 210 Akhadas established in rural areas of Mahakoshal unit till 1957-58, were continued under the charge of Gram Sainiks. Grants were given to 45 rural and urban physical welfare organisations. The Madhya Pradesh Olympic Association was given a grant of Rs. 0.30 lakh. A sports council was also formed during the year under review.

Welfare of Physically handicapped:

An amount of Rs. 0.15 lakh was spent on the purchase of clothings, bedings, furniture and equipments for starting a Home for healthy children of leprosy patients. The Home, however, could not be started as the building selected could not be available within the year.

SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMME (SOCIAL DEFENCE) AND
SOCIAL AND MORAL HYGIENE AND AFTER-CARE
PROGRAMME

(A) *State Home for after-care of women-discharged from Non-correctional institutions—Gwalior.*

The State House for After-care of women-discharged from Non-correctional Institutions was functioning at Gwalior since 1st December, 1959. During 1959-60, three inmates were admitted to the Home.

(B) *State Home for After-care of women-discharged from correctional institutions—REWA.*

During the year under review furniture and equipment were purchased, but the Home could not be started for want of accommodation and personnel.

(C) *State Home for After-care of women-discharged from correctional institution—JABALPUR.*

The Home could not be started during the financial year 1959-60, but was started on 1st April, 1960.

(D) *District Shelters:*

One District Shelter was established at Khandwa during 1959-60. Besides, preliminaries regarding the establishment of similar shelters were also completed. No new shelters could be started for want of accommodation and trained personnel.

The total expenditure under different schemes included in Social and Moral Hygiene and After Care Programme during the year under review amounted to Rs. 1.72 lakhs.

Publicity and Propaganda:

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 23.29 lakhs for the purchase of community listening sets, a sum of Rs. 4.12 lakhs was spent till 1959-60. Against the plan allocations of Rs. 6.74 lakhs during the first four years the actual expenditure accounts for 61.13 percent. During 1959-60, as against the plan allocations of Rs. 1.64 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 0.80 lakh was spent on the purchase of 285 radio sets (136 in Mahakoshal, 80 in Madhya Bharat, 64 in Vindhya Pradesh, 5 in Bhopal region), 900 Dry batteries (780 in Mahakoshal, 120 in Madhya Bharat) and maintenance of the radia sets.

Welfare of Prisoners (After care of prisoners):

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 0.85 lakh an amount of Rs. 0.14 lakh was utilised on the formation of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Societies in 28 districts.

CHAPTER XXII

STATISTICS

Various statistical schemes included under the Second Five Year Plan primarily aim at building up a dependable statistical system down from the district level upwards.

Emphasis is mainly on the improvement of the quality and timely availability of statistical data for the assessment of the socio-economic benefits to the community from various schemes under the normal and development programmes. A provision of Rs. 45.62 lakhs has been made in the Second Five Year Plan for the development of statistical services in the State. During the four years, 1956-60, the total expenditure on the various statistical schemes implemented by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics aggregated Rs. 14.71 lakhs. The region-wise break-up of the plan provision and expenditure is given in the table below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Unit	Plan Provi- sion 1956-61	1956-57 (Actu- als)	1957-58 (Actu- als)	1958-59 (Actu- als)	Plan 1959-60 (Revi- sed)	1959-60 (Actu- als)	Total 1956-60 (Actu- als)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mahakoshal	27.12	1.15	2.32	2.28	3.33	2.55	8.30
Madhya Bharat	9.00	0.69	1.44	1.36	1.83	1.61	5.10
Vindhya Pradesh	4.75	0.14	—	0.15	0.31	0.31	0.60
Bho al	4.75	0.06	0.16	0.21	0.43	0.29	0.72
Total ...	45.62	2.04 (11.09)	3.92 (6.50)	4.00 (6.50)	5.90	4.76 (5.50)	14.72 (29.59)

Figures in brackets indicate the plan allocations.

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 45.62 lakhs, actual expenditure during the first four years 1956-60 amounted to Rs. 14.72 lakhs. Against the plan allocations of Rs. 29.59 lakhs during the same period actual expenditure accounts for 49.75 percent. Against the plan allocations of Rs. 5.50 lakhs actual expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 4.76 lakhs or 86.54 percent.

A brief description about the working of individual statistical schemes during 1959-60 is given below:—

District Statistical Machinery:

All the 41 District Statistical Offices including three new District offices, opened at Raisen, Sehore and Satna early in 1959-60, continued to function during the year under review. Important activities of these offices covered the preparation of annual district plan progress report for the year 1958-59, revision of pocket compendium and statistical abstract, maintaining of progress data on the working of Community Development and N. E. S. Blocks, reporting of prices of important crops to the headquarters, preparing of notes on the development potentialities in the districts, economic review of each district etc. As against the revised estimates of Rs. 3.94 lakhs an amount of Rs. 3.36 lakhs was spent during the year under review.

Structural studies for Computing National Income of the State:

Studies relating to 'National Income of the State for the years 1950-51 to 1955-56' have been completed and report cyclostyled. Under the programme of revision of estimates of State Income for the years 1950-51 to 1956-57 originating in different sectors of the State's economy, the estimates of income originating in agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry and large scale industries sectors were revised. Work relating to estimation of State Income at constant prices (1952-53) has been completed.

The Regional Income Atlas of Madhya Pradesh was completed and sent for printing. Total expenditure on this scheme amounted to Rs. 0.11 lakh.

Training of Statistical Personnel:

One Officer of the Directorate was sent to the Central Statistical Organisation for on the job-training in National Income. The training of 29 Progress Assistants was organised during May-June, 1959. Programmes regarding the training of subsequent batches of National Sample Survey Field Investigators were also arranged. As against the revised provision of Rs. 0.11 lakh an amount of Rs. 0.09 lakh was spent on the implementation of this scheme.

Statistical Division for Planning:

The District plan handbooks of all the 43 districts of Madhya Pradesh for the year 1959-60 and the annual plan progress report of the State for 1958-59 were printed and issued.

The Report relating to the working of the 14 selected projects in Madhya Pradesh during 1958-59 was taken up in hand.

District plan progress reports for the year 1958-59 of East Nimar, West Nimar, Bhind, Morena, Jhabua, Dhar, Balaghat, Damoh and Guna, prepared by the District Statistical Officers were scrutinised and sent back for recasting.

Proposals relating to the statistical schemes to be implemented under the Third Five Year Plan of the State were prepared and sent to the Planning and Development Department, Madhya Pradesh.

Periodical statistical material relating to the Korba Thermal Power Schemes and Chambal Hydel Projects were supplied regularly to the Statistics and Survey Division of the Planning Commission, Government of India. The Cost Estimates study regarding Korba and Chambal Projects were taken up and preliminaries completed.

Against the revised provision of Rs. 0.55 lakh, expenditure on the scheme amounted to Rs. 0.40 lakh.

Administrative Intelligence Unit for C. D. and N. E. S:

Quarterly progress reports received from 227 blocks were consolidated and sent regularly to the Ministry of Community Development, Government of India. A study to measure the extent of variation in the data regarding the net area under irrigation supplied by the Block Development Officers and the Revenue Authorities was taken up in the Bhilsa Block (Vidisha District), Deori Block (Sagar District) and Sehore Block (Sehore District) and remained in progress. Out of the revised provision of Rs. 0.22 lakh an amount of Rs. 0.18 lakh was spent during 1959-60.

Collaboration with National Sample Survey:

In collaboration with the 15th Round of the National Sample Survey, a programme of similar survey was initiated in this State since September, 1959 on a half matching sample basis. By the end of March, 1960, the first and second sub-rounds were completed in six divisions while in Gwalior Division the third and first sub-rounds were completed. In

the urban areas the survey of 12 Blocks was completed. A sum of Rs. 0.32 lakh was spent under this scheme during the year under report.

Establishment of the Manpower Committee:

This scheme is included under 'Technical Education' and was transferred late in 1958-59 to this Directorate for implementation. A sum Rs. 0.33 lakh has been ^{made} under the Second Five Year Plan of the State. Information regarding the demand, supply and utilisation of technical personnel (twelve categories only) was collected and on the basis of this data a report entitled "A Preliminary Study relating to the Requirements and Outturn of Manpower in Madhya Pradesh" was issued in April, 1958. During the year under review compilation work relating to the 'Training Facilities in Madhya Pradesh' was completed and the report (Vol. I & II) printed. In addition to this basic data for framing the 'Norms' for the assessment of Manpower requirements in certain manufacturing industries in the private sector was collected and finalised. The expenditure during 1959-60 aggregated Rs. 0.07 lakh as against the revised estimate of Rs. 0.10 lakh.

CHAPTER XXIII

Information and Publicity

Public participation is of a crucial importance for the successful implementation of the plan programmes. Publicity-propaganda-plays a specific role in the mobilisation of the public support and in making the general public plan conscious through the media of films, exhibitions, song and drama parties, distribution of literature etc. With the objectives of implementing this programme through the agency of District Publicity Officers and Organisation of community listening programmes, a provision of Rs. 66.24 lakhs has been made in the plan including Rs. 23.29 lakhs on account of community listening programme. Region-wise break-down of the plan provision and expenditure has been given in the table below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Unit	Plan provi- sion (1956-61)	1956-57 (Actu- als)	1957-58 (Actu- als)	1958-59 (Actu- als)	1959-60 (Revi- sed)	1959-60 (Actu- als)	Total 1956-60 (Actu- als)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mahakoshal	17.17 (11.97)	0.61 (0.50)	1.50 (0.94)	0.76 (0.33)	1.35 (0.73)	0.47 (N.A.)	3.34 (1.77)
Madhya Bharat	24.30 (3.37)	2.11 (0.26)	3.99 (0.31)	2.05 (0.25)	2.57 (0.31)	1.84 (N.A.)	9.99 (0.82)
Vindhya Pradesh	18.43 (7.87)	0.23 (-)	1.27 (0.43)	0.99 (0.27)	1.07 (0.25)	0.51 (N.A.)	3.00 (0.70)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bhopal	6.34 (0.08)	0.04 (-)	0.82 (0.02)	0.14 (0.01)	0.33 (0.03)	0.22 (N.A.)	1.22 (0.03)
Total ..	66.24 (23.29)	2.99 (0.76)	7.58 (1.70)	3.94 (0.86)	5.32 (1.32)	3.84 (0.80)*	18.35 (0.80)
		13.76*	9.47*	7.00*		5.64*	35.87*

(Figures in brackets indicate the plan provision and expenditure by the State Social Welfare Department on the Community listening programme).

N. A.—Break-up of Rs. 0.80† lakh incurred on community listening scheme during 1959-60 is not available. The total of columns 7 and 8 includes Rs. 0.80 lakh.

* Indicates the plan allocations for the Directorate of Information and Publicity.

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 66.24 lakhs, expenditure during the first four years 1956-60 amounted to Rs. 18.35 lakhs. As against the plan allocation of Rs. 35.87 lakhs during the same period actual expenditure accounts for 51.16 percent. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 5.64 lakhs for the year under review, actual expenditure worked out to Rs. 3.84 lakhs or 68.08 percent.

Twenty-five District Publicity Offices with attached Information Centres and Song and Drama units established earlier continued to function during the year under review.

The various media of publicity *e.g.*, printed literature, songs and dramas, exhibitions, display advertisements, field publicity etc. were utilised to the fullest extent. Besides, 241 exhibitions, on large, medium and small-scale were organised and were visited by over 25 lakhs persons in different parts of the State. On behalf of the Agriculture Department the Exhibition Unit participated in the World Agriculture Fair at Delhi and won the first and second prize for best display and traditional architecture respectively. The Song and Drama Units arranged 145 Dramas, 215 Songs, 153 *Kawwalies*, 292 *Alhas*, and 30 other Music programmes. The State Information Centre was started at Bhopal on 1st April, 1960. The Directorate brought out 36 publications including books, pamphlets, brochures, posters, folders, leaflets, etc.

Under the Community listening programme, 285 radio sets and 900 dry batteries were purchased. Central assistance was also received for the purchase of 360 dry batteries and 16 radios and maintenance of 380 radios in tribal areas. As against the revised provision of Rs. 1.32 lakhs an amount of Rs. 0.80 lakh was utilised during the year under review.

CHAPTER XXIV

Local Bodies Development

As a training ground for peoples' participation in Government administration, management of public utilities and civic amenities, through the Local Self Government Institutions have largely contributed towards the building up and preservation of democracy. However, adequate financial assistance and technical guidance has to be made available to these institutions so that they might effectively administer the welfare programmes.

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 196.05 lakhs expenditure during the first four years amounted to Rs. 42.91 lakhs. As against the plan allocation of Rs. 69.39 lakhs during the same period actual expenditure accounts for 61.84 per cent. As against the allocation of Rs. 20.00 lakhs available for the year 1959-60 the actual expenditure during this year amounted to Rs. 18.72 lakhs or 90.36 per cent.

The unitwise break up of the plan provision and actual expenditure during the first four years of the plan period is given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Unit	Plan Provi- sion 1956-60	1956-57 (Actu- als)	1957-58 (Actu- als)	1958-59 (Actu- als)	Plan 1959-60 (Revi- sed)	1959-60 (Actu- als)	Total 1956-60 (Actu- als)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madhya Bharat	159.00	—	9.44	8.23	18.07	16.98	34.65
Vindhya Pradesh	37.05	1.14	2.39	2.99	1.87	1.74	8.26
Total ...	196.05	1.14 (20.75)	11.83 (12.64)	11.22 (16.00)	19.94	18.72 (20.00)	42.91 (69.39)

Figures in brackets indicate plan allocations.

The progress of various local bodies development schemes in operation during the year under review is given below:—

MADHYA BHARAT

Grants-in-aid to Municipalities:

Out of the provision of Rs. 8.73 lakhs provided for grants-in-aid to various municipalities for several development works such as public latrines, urinals, water supply schemes etc., grants-in-aid were given amounting to Rs. 4.06 lakhs to some municipalities.

Loans to Municipalities:

For implementation of various public utility works such as construction of roads, drains, water supply schemes etc., loans amounting to Rs. 12.64 lakhs were advanced to some municipalities.

Training for the Municipal Executive Staff (M. P.):

According to the training syllabus approved by the State Government in 1958 for providing necessary training to different municipal officials, first session of the training programme commenced in January, 1959. Out of the provision of Rs. 0.18 lakh, an amount of Rs. 0.13 lakh was spent during the year under review.

Additional Field Staff:

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 0.27 lakh for additional field staff appointed for the implementation of the plan schemes, an amount of Rs. 0.14 lakh was utilised during the period under review, as also on the continuation of staff appointed earlier.

VINDHYA PRADESH

During the last three years no schemes for the development of local bodies were taken up, but out of the provision of Rs. 1.87 lakhs, grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 1.74 lakhs were given to various municipalities for development works during the year under review.

CHAPTER XXV

Welfare of Prisoners

With the march of time, outlook towards the socially handicapped, disabled and criminals has considerably changed. The Welfare State has now special responsibility for their rehabilitation and resettlement as good citizens. According to the new approach to these problems, the convicts are not condemned during the detention period but all efforts are directed to bring about gradually a complete change in their social outlook by persuasive methods. Besides, training in various arts and crafts is also imparted to them so as to enable them to lead economically independent and honourable life.

Under the Second Five Year Plan of the State an amount of Rs. 8.92 lakhs has been provided for the Welfare of prisoners. Unitwise breakup of the plan provision and expenditure is given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Unit	Plan provi- sion 1956-61	1956-57 (Actu- als)	1957-58 (Actu- als)	1958-59 (Actu- als)	1959-60 Revi- sed)	1959-60 (Actu- als)	Total 1956-60 (Actu- als)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Inspector General of Prisons							
Mahakoshal	8.41	0.12	0.61	0.89	0.78	0.97	2.59
Madhya Bharat	0.28	—	—	—	0.07	0.03	0.03
Vindhya Pradesh	0.05	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	0.01
Bhopal	0.18	—	—	—	0.07	0.01	0.01
II. Welfare of Prisoners (After care of Prisoners)							
Vindhya Pradesh	0.85	—	—	—	0.14	0.14	0.14
Grand Total ...	8.92	0.12 (0.67)	0.61 (1.50)	0.89 (1.00)	0.93	1.16 (0.96)	2.78 (4.13)

Figures in bracket indicate plan allocations.

During the first three years of the plan period Welfare activities for prisoners were mainly continued in the Mahakoshal unit and an amount of Rs. 1.62 lakhs was utilised. During the year under review schemes covering the 'Eradication of illiteracy, appointment of Reformist Preachers and the Nursing of the Sick Prisoners' were extended over all the units and an amount of Rs. 1.16 lakhs was utilised. Out of the plan provision of Rs. 3.92 lakhs total expenditure on these activities during the four years 1956-60 aggregated Rs. 2.78 lakhs. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 4.13 lakhs during the same period actual expenditure account for 67.31 per cent. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 0.96 lakh actual expenditure during the year under review amounted to 1.16 lakhs.

Progress of the various schemes during the year under review is given below:—

Eradication of Illiteracy:

Out of the revised provision of Rs. 0.22 lakh in Mahakoshal unit expenditure during the year aggregated Rs. 15,488 including Rs. 13,492 for teachers and Rs. 1,796 for the quarters. As per target, 15 teachers were appointed and the construction of 4 quarters was also completed. Two teachers as per target were appointed in the Jails in the Bhopal unit and an amount of Rs. 1,003 was utilised. Total expenditure on this scheme during the year amounted to Rs. 16,491.

Jail Reforms—Administration:

As per target, staff consisting of a Jail Auditor, one Upper Division Clerk, one Lower Division Clerk, and one Peon was appointed in the Mahakoshal unit to cope up with the increased work load and to check financial accounts of the jails. Out of the provision of Rs. 0.05 lakh during the year, an amount of Rs. 4,350 was spent.

Jail Reforms—Amenities to Prisoners:

An amount of Rs. 33,307 was utilised during the year under review on the supply of oil and soaps to prisoners in the jails in the Mahakoshal unit.

Reformist Preachers:

During the year under review this scheme was implemented in all the four units. In Mahakoshal 14 reformist preachers were appointed as proposed and out of the provision of Rs. 0.07 lakh expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,929. In Madhya Bharat unit against the target of 14 reformist preachers 13 were appointed and out of the provision of Rs. 0.03 lakh an amount of Rs. 2,863 was utilised. In Vindhya Pradesh unit as per target, four reformist preachers were appointed and an amount of Rs. 930/ was utilised. As provided in the plan four reformist preachers were appointed for Bhopal unit Jails and an amount of Rs. 477 spent on the same. Total expenditure in the appointment and continuation of reformist preachers in all the four units worked out to Rs. 11,199.

Installation of Radio Sets:

As proposed, 3 radio sets were purchased and installed in jails in the Mahakoshal unit and an amount of Rs. 933 was utilised.

Electrification of Jails:

Expenditure on electrification of two jails in the Mahakoshal unit amounted to Rs. 17,316.

Nursing of Sick Prisoners:

The scheme envisaged appointment of six male nurses and construction of four quarters in the Jails in Mahakoshal Unit and the establishment of 3 centres for training of prisoners in nursing, one each in Gwalior, Indore and Bhopal Jails. The scheme was fully implemented in the Mahakoshal unit and expenditure on the appointment of six male nurses and the construction of all the four quarters amounted to Rs. 8,103 and Rs. 10,678 respectively. The Training Centres in nursing in other units could not be started due to the non-availability of the teaching staff.

CHAPTER XXVI

Metric System of Weights and Measures

The standardization of weights & measures accelerates trade and Commerce and ensures a fair return to the general public. As a part of the All India Programme, introduction of the internationally acclaimed metric system of weights and measures is being implemented in this State also out side the Second Five Year Plan since 1958-59. Out of the provision of Rs. 6.08 lakhs an amount of Rs. 0.35 lakh was spent during 1958-59. From the year under review this scheme has been treated as outside the State Plan and is being financed out of the normal budget of the State Government.

The Standard Weights & Measures Act, 1956 was enforced all over the country with effect from 1st October, 1958. To begin with, this Act was first extended to four districts of Gwalior, Sehore (Bhopal), Indore and Jabalpur in the State. After the expiry of the period of two years allowed for replacement of old weights, new weights and measures will be compulsorily operative in these districts with effect from 1-10-1960. One Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures and three trained Inspectors have been posted at the headquarters of these districts. The remaining districts of the State are to be covered under the scheme from 1-4-1960 and after the expiry of two years given for change over and replacements, the use of the metric weights and measures will be compulsory in these districts also. Since January, 1960, an Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures has been appointed at the divisional headquarters at Rewa, Raipur and Bilaspur. To cover the remaining districts under the programme, 102 posts of Inspectors have been advertised and adequate staff of Inspectors is expected to be available during 1960-61. To implement the programme successfully a Standing Metric Committee with 24 members (6 non-official M.L.As.' and 18 official members including Secretaries to Government and the Heads of Departments) has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Deputy Minister, for Revenue.

The State Directorate of Information and Publicity as well as the Weights and Measures Department organised extensive publicity campaigns during the year under review. The Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department, Indian Railways and several commercial establishments dealing in petroleum products, cement, vanaspati, tea, biscuits, soap and other industries have already switched over to the new system. About 2 lakhs copies of publicity material including posters, pamphlets and conversion tables and 1,70,000 handbills have been received from the Government of India. The State Departments have also a programme of producing about 8 lakh copies of various kind of publicity material. Field publicity was organised through exhibitions, cinema films, song drama programmes and kalapathaks etc.

Licenses have been granted for the manufacture, repair and supply of new sets of metric weights to 30 manufacturers, 4 repairers and 130 dealers. The actual manufacture of weights has so far been started by three manufacturers at Gwalior and two at Jabalpur and one each at Sehore and Indore. Out of 15,000 pieces of weights manufactured, about half have been verified and stamped. Due to the inability of the local manufacturers to cope up with the requirements, 3 outside manufacturers have been granted licenses to manufacture metric weights.

CHAPTER XXVII

Training Schemes

The village level workers occupy an important place in the successful implementation of the Plan programme. Since adequate availability of the properly trained personnel almost regulates the pace of development, a scheme for the organisation of training centres for the village level workers, has been included in the Second Five Year Plan.

Unitwise break up of the Plan provision and expenditure is given in the table below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Unit	Plan provi- sion 1956-61	1956-57 (Actu- als)	1957-58 (Actu- als)	1958-59 (Actu- als)	1959-60 Revi- sed)	1959-60 (Actu- als)	1956-60 (Actu- als)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mahakoshal	50.30	8.16	6.18	4.43	2.11	N.A.	
Madhya Bharat	1.17	—	—	—	0.14	N.A.	
Vindhya Pradesh	2.35	—	—	0.40	—	N.A.	
Bhopal	—	—	—	—	—	N.A.	
Total ...	53.82	8.16 (14.00)	6.18 (6.79)	4.83 (5.82)	2.25	0.92* (5.82)	20.09 (32.43)

Figures in brackets relate to plan allocations.

*Unitwise breakup not available.

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 53.82 lakhs expenditure during the first four years 1956-60, amounted to Rs. 20.09 lakhs. As against the plan allocation of Rs. 32.43 lakhs during the same period actual expenditure accounts for 61.95 per cent. Against the plan allocation of Rs. 5.82

lakhs during the year under review expenditure worked out to Rs. 0.92 lakh or 15.81 per cent.

According to the integrated pattern suggested by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, enforced from April, 1959, the number of Training Centres was reduced from eleven (6 Basic Agricultural Schools and 5 Extension Training Centres) to seven and Training period was raised from 18 months to 2 years. The Training Centres have been located at Antri, Betul, Chandkhuri, Nowgong, Obedullaganj, Powerkheda and Satrati with the undermentioned training capacity:—

(i) Betul and Chandkhuri	140 each
(ii) Antri, Obedullaganj and Satrati	120 each
(iii) Powerkheda and Nowgong	100 each

These Centres are expected to train 4,992 Gram Sewaks required for 416 Blocks at the rate of 10 Gram Sewaks per block including 20 per cent reserve for absentees during weeding seasons and leave reserves etc.

Under the scheme 'Refresher Training' sanctioned by the Government of India Ministry of Food and Agriculture two centres were established at Waraseoni and Gwalior during 1959-60. The duration of the Training period is two months.

The four Home Science wings for the training of Gram Sewikas located at Antri, Nowgong, Obedullaganj and Powerkheda were continued and one new was started at Chandkhuri during the year under review. In order that at least two trained Gram Sewikas might be available for each stage I and Stage II Blocks the capacity of the Home Science wings at each centre has been raised from 20 to 25 trainees with effect from 1st January, 1959. The capacity of the Nowgong and Powerkheda Centres has been further increased by 15 trainees and the capacity of the new wing at Chandkhuri has already been fixed at 40 per year since the beginning of the year under review.

The work-shop Training located at Antri, Nowgong, Obedullaganj and Powerkheda wings for village artisans and crafts-men were continued during the year under review.

The number of persons trained under the schemes continued and implemented during the year is given below:—

Gramsewaks	210
Gramsevikas	79
Village artisans and craftsmen	49

CHAPTER XXVIII

Bhopal Capital Project

With the formation of the new State of Madhya Pradesh and location of the capital at Bhopal a huge constructional programme had to be undertaken at Bhopal in order to provide residential accommodation to a large number of Officers and staff of the State Government. The programme includes buildings for the Secretariat and Office of the Heads of Departments, construction of roads, adequate arrangement for sewage disposal, underground drainage and drinking water supply, acquisition of land and provision of proper educational, medical and other facilities.

The project is to be completed in two stages, Stage I approved during the Second Plan period is estimated to cost Rs. 13.25 crores and includes Vidhan Sabha, Secretariat, Offices of the Heads of Department, residential accommodation for government servants, essential services *viz.*, sewage system, water supply, street lighting, drains and surface drains, roads, educational, medical and other miscellaneous amenities.

Though the Bhopal capital Project Scheme was included in the State Development plan from the year 1958-59, the works included under Stage I were undertaken in the year 1956-57. Details of the Plan provision and expenditure are given in the table below:—

(Rs in lakhs).

Head of Development	(Actu-als) 1956-57	(Actu-als) 1957-58	(Actu-als) 1958-59	Plan (Revi- sed) 1959-60	(Actu-als) 1959-60	Total (Actu-als) 1956-60
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bhopal Capital Project Scheme	73.49	148.16	141.46	90.00	73.65	436.76

The total expenditure during the first four years 1956-60 aggregated Rs. 436.76 lakhs. Against the plan outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs during the two years 1958-60, actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 215.11 lakhs or 143.41 per cent. Against the plan outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs during the year under review expenditure worked out to Rs. 73.65 lakhs. Progress of important work programme during the year under review is given below:—

Secretariat Building:

The administrative approval to the Stage I estimate costing Rs. 69.50 lakhs was obtained prior to the approval of the Bhopal Capital Project scheme by the Government of India. Tenders were invited for the basement portion of building and work is expected to be taken up early in 1960-61.

Educational Institutions:

The work of two high schools, one for girls and other for boys reached the roof level in some portions of the buildings during 1959-60. Construction work of two primary Schools and two pre-primary schools was completed. Out of eight playgrounds attached to these institutions three were completed and consolidation of the remaining five was in progress. The total expenditure on these items upto 1959-60 aggregated Rs. 3.62 lakhs.

Medical Facilities:

The construction of a 75 bedded hospital at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.138 lakhs and the staff quarters costing Rs. 4.186 lakhs was progressing satisfactorily. The total expenditure on these items upto 1959-60 amounted to Rs. 1.41 lakhs. Hospital equipment worth Rs. 0.65 lakh has also been purchased.

Arrangements for sewage disposal, drainage and water supply:

Total expenditure on sewage disposal and water supply upto 1959-60 aggregated Rs. 17.13 lakhs. Necessary administrative approval for the schemes 'Prevention of Pollution of Upper Lake' estimated to cost Rs. 3.15 lakhs and 'Sewage Disposal and Water Supply' costing Rs. 40.40 lakhs and Rs. 24.00 lakhs respectively were issued. The work under both the schemes has been progressing satisfactorily.

Acquisition of Land:

About 758 acres of land in Bhopal city, Shahpur and Kotra-Sultanbad have been acquired for the Capital Project scheme during 1959-60. The total amount of compensation payable for the acquired land works out to about Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

Residential Quarters:

During the first three years of the Second Five Year Plan, 3,000 quarters for Class III & IV employees, 119 bungalows for officers and

3 hostels for the members of the Vidhan Sabha were constructed. During 1959-60 the construction work of one group consisting of 329 residential quarters remained in progress. Fresh tenders for 921 quarters out of 1,250 residential quarters were invited. The cost of these quarters (1,250) has been estimated at Rs. 169.00 lakhs. The total expenditure on this item upto 1959-60 aggregated Rs. 2.62 lakhs.

Construction of temporary Offices for Heads of Departments:

With the decision of Government to shift some of the important Heads of Departments to Bhopal immediately, the construction of temporary offices has been almost completed except for some minor items. Against the estimated cost of Rs. 8.00 lakhs total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 6.40 lakhs.

Work in Progress:

The work under the following schemes remained in progress:—

- (i) Storm water drains, roads and development of land.
 - (ii) Construction of fuel sheds in 2,000 quarters.
 - (iii) Parks, arboriculture and landscaping.
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APPENDIX

PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

S. No.	Head of Development	Plan outlay 1956-61	1956-57		1957-58	
			Outlay available	Expenditure	Outlay available	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Agriculture and Community Development						
1.	Agricultural Production.	716.44	122.73	34.24	117.52	49.21
2.	Minor Irrigation	786.35	182.63	118.79	149.69	141.86
3.	Land Development and Soil Conservation	651.75	123.31	69.83	103.12	76.12
4.	Animal Husbandry, dairying & fisheries.	487.79	64.08	27.01	63.33	38.34
5.	Forests	291.24	47.82	24.22	34.33	25.97
6.	Co-operation	378.80	73.65	25.75	76.88	62.40
7.	Community Projects.	1460.75	489.48	286.20	265.00	394.54
8.	Village Panchayats	275.37	25.00	4.64	11.08	11.40
	Total I. Agriculture & Community Development	5048.49	1128.70	590.68	820.95	799.84
II. Irrigation & Power						
1.	Irrigation	4060.85	543.43	477.02	411.01	682.47
2.	Power	2417.87	286.28	234.69	474.00	381.58
	Total II. Irrigation and Power	6478.72	829.71	711.71	885.01	1064.05

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DURING THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN*(Rs. in lakhs).*

1958-59		1959-60		1956-60(Total)		Percentage of total expenditure (Col. 13) to Total Plan Allocation (Col. 12.)
Outlay available	Expenditure	Outlay available	Expenditure	Outlay available	Expenditure	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
152.09	77.77	113.35	65.26	505.69	226.48	44.79
197.83	161.41	185.00	196.13	715.15	618.19	86.44
85.37	129.97	89.52	104.12	401.32	380.04	94.70
77.00	42.49	67.50	50.46	271.91	158.30	58.22
45.00	38.28	49.48	45.29	176.63	133.76	75.73
64.04	56.90	68.65	60.50	283.22	205.55	72.58
329.00	372.97	321.00	318.31	1404.48	1372.02	97.69
20.00	14.12	22.00	11.34	78.08	41.50	53.15
970.33	893.91	916.50	851.41	3836.48	3135.84	81.74
650.00	871.87	800.00	863.99	2404.44	2895.35	120.42
580.00	516.39	445.18	335.94	1785.46	1468.60	82.25
1230.00	1388.26	1245.18	1199.93	4189.90	4363.95	104.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
III. Industry & Mining						
1.	Large & Medium Industries	129.99	19.00	—	1.92	0.37
2.	Village & Small Industries	893.80	128.72	35.33	100.13	87.78
3.	Mineral Development	11.27	0.67	1.08	1.43	1.04
Total III. Industry & Mining		1035.06	148.39	36.41	103.48	89.19
IV. Transport & Communications.						
1.	Roads	1261.87	232.77	174.43	248.83	209.76
2.	Road Transport	22.50	—	1.54	—	—
3.	Tourism	5.75	5.00	—	—	—
Total IV. Transport & Communications		1290.12	237.77	175.97	248.83	209.76
V. Social Services						
1.	Education	2062.85	375.36	140.49	279.25	262.51
2.	Health	1446.11	255.25	126.36	153.83	144.68
3.	Housing	450.24	101.81	65.81	72.91	62.20
4.	Labour & Labour Welfare	126.99	10.70	1.92	27.10	8.45
5.	Welfare of back-ward Classes	699.23	126.65	27.38	61.83	65.86
6.	Social Welfare	111.37	18.02	4.03	14.99	5.06
Total V. Social Services		4896.79	887.79	365.99	609.91	548.76

8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.50	0.23	30.00	3.71	63.42	4.31	6.80
76.53	83.41	85.24	76.05	390.62	282.57	72.34
1.50	1.05	1.30	1.01	4.90	4.18	85.31
90.53	84.69	116.54	80.77	458.94	291.06	63.42
221.00	169.86	169.80	170.29	872.40	724.34	83.03
—	—	—	—	—	1.54	—
—	—	1.30	—	6.30	—	—
221.00	169.86	171.10	170.29	878.70	725.88	82.61
293.18	265.55	319.82	330.11	1267.61	998.66	78.78
159.92	151.50	215.00	213.36	784.00	635.90	81.11
50.00	39.12	60.00	57.13	284.72	224.26	78.76
19.71	7.98	22.00	11.21	79.51	29.56	37.18
45.85	49.38	64.68	56.18	299.01	198.80	66.49
9.15	3.95	18.00	6.58	60.16	19.62	32.61
577.81	517.48	699.50	674.57	2775.01	2106.80	75.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VI. Miscellaneous						
1. Statistics		45.62	11.09	2.04	6.50	3.92
2. Pulicly		66.24	13.76	2.99	9.47	7.58
3. Wefare of Pri- sorsers		8.92	0.67	0.12	1.50	0.61
4. Languages		18.18	—	—	0.20	—
5. Loal Fodies Deve- lopment		196.05	20.75	1.14	12.64	11.83
6. Bhopal Capital Prjec		—	—	—	—	—
7. Meric System		6.08	1.20	—	1.20	—
Total VI. Miscellaneous		341.09	47.47	6.29	31.51	23.94
Ganc Total		19090.27	3279.83	1887.05	2699.69	2735.54

8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6.50	4.00	5.50	4.76	29.59	14.72	49.75
7.00	3.94	5.64	3.84	35.87	18.35	51.16
1.00	0.89	0.96	1.16	4.13	2.78	67.31
0.20	—	0.20	—	0.60	—	—
16.00	11.22	20.00	18.72	69.39	42.91	61.84
50.00	141.46	100.00	73.65	150.00*	215.11*	143.41
1.57	0.35	1.57	—	5.54	0.35	6.32
82.27	161.86	133.87	102.13	295.12	294.22	99.69
3171.94	3216.06	3282.69	3079.10	12434.15	10917.75	87.80 ⁸⁷

* Figures relate to the period 1958-60.

APPENDIX—II.

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER SELECTED SECTORS OF DEVELOPMENT

Item	Unit	Achievements by the end of the first plan	Second Plan targets	Achievements			
				1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Foodgrains Production:							
Rice	'000 tons } " } " } " } " }						
Wheat							
Millets (Jowar & Bajra)							
Other Cereals		322.00	1760.00	66.77	83.61	94.91	182.04
Total Cereals							
Gram & Pulses							
Total Foodgrains	322.00	1760.00	66.77	83.61	94.91	182.04	
Commercial Crops:							
Sugarcane	'000 tons	—	64.90	3.04	5.57	5.30	5.60
Cotton	'000 bales	—	81.60	14.20	21.06	17.57	20.74
Oilseeds	'000 tons	—	3.96	30.20	10.43	15.16	17.05
Seed farms established	Nos.	—	72	1	8	13	28

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Manures:								
Urban Compost		Tons	109676	551250	139000	137131	110912	137715
Rural Compost		"	—	7050000	186000	145370	231921	122216
Green Manures		"	279	16508	300	361	1087	1322
Others		"	191	25037390	—	—	10	1168
Land Reclamation		'000 acres	675.80	1307.18	128.83	165.71	90.29	63.57
Area covered by Plant Protection Measures		"	—	680.00	89.64	124.16	193.55	243.14
Key village centres established		Nos.	70	190	60	44	—	N. A.
Co-operation:								
Small Sized Primary Agricultural Societies		Nos.	—	4500	16896	17006	19002	N. A.
Membership of village co-operatives		'000 persons	—	—	442	493	574	N. A.
Co-operative Farming Societies		Nos.	—	500	142	160	—	200
Agricultural Credit Advanced through co-operative agencies:—								
(i) Short-term		Rs. रु०	—	150000	50548	86435	79852	N. A.
(ii) Long-term		"	—	—	429	535	604	N. A.
Total			—	150000	50977	86970	80456	N. A.
Community Development:								
Blocks Functioning		Nos.	108	262	162	197	212	262
Population Served		Lakh persons	73.31	162.00	104.23	125.41	133.27	162
Villages Covered		,000 nos.	21.69	50.00	32.01	38.55	41.24	50.00
Irrigation:								
Major and Medium Works:—								
(i) Irrigation Potential Created		'000 acres	10.5	11.5	15.5	22.0	29.6	N. A.
(ii) Area Irrigated (Net)		"	10.16	6.8	9.5	16.4	19.8	N. A.
(iii) Area Irrigated by Minor Irrigation		"	25.38	14.6	26.5	37.5	35.5	N. A.
Area Protected Against Floods		"	—	—	—	—	—	N. A.

Power:

Installed Capacity	'000 Kw	57.86	163.00	2.15	15.33	2.08	59.58
Power Generated	Mkw	—	—	93.82	167.20	221.21	266.54
Towns & Villages Electrified	Nos.	142	410	56	117	89	40

Roads:

Surfaced	'000 miles	12.035	1.537	—	—	0.882	0.261
Unsurfaced	"	5.573	0.725	—	—	0.400	0.313

General Education:

Institutions:—

(i) Primary/Junior Basic	Nos.	20983	10012	1815	2750	824	3870
(ii) Middle/Senior Basic	"	1430	432	173	188	104	215
(iii) High/ Higher Secondary	"	339	118	59	50	90	35
(iv) Multipurpose	"	14	32	3	2	7	N. A.

Pupils Attending Schools in Classes:—

(i) I to V	Nos.	1400340	426480	131787	133482	50000	40000
(ii) VI to VIII	"	169438	50910	21108	16824	38952	40000
(iii) IX to XI	"	50380	46820	7938	9443	6016	3000

Technical Education:

Colleges	Nos.	1	4	2	1	—	—
Intake	"	110	—	195	—	—	730
Polytechnics	"	7	7	2	1	1	2
Intake	"	310	—	380	—	—	1400

i	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Health:							
Hospital Beds (additional)	000	3233	3865	810	350	284	178
Primary Health Centres/Units	Nos.	Nil	108	27	Nil	17	36
Family Planning Centres		12	116	—	—	35	—
Urban	Nos.	7	41	—	—	12	5
Rural	"	—	200	—	—	67	70
Housing:							
Units Built under:—							
(i) Industrial Housing	Nos.	3444	3093	450	—	700	443
(ii) Low Income Group Housing	"	1088	2319	598	682	250	349
(iii) Rural Housing	"	—	—	—	—	—	107
(iv) Slum Clearance and Sweepers Housing	Plots Quarters	800 Plots 37 Qs.	—	—	—	—37	400

