

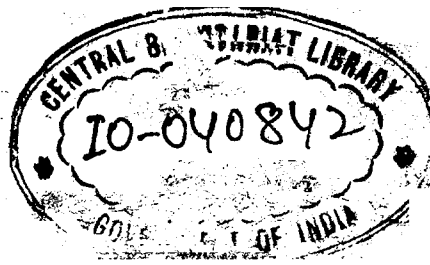
GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH



THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN
OF
MADHYA PRADESH
1961-62 to 1965-66

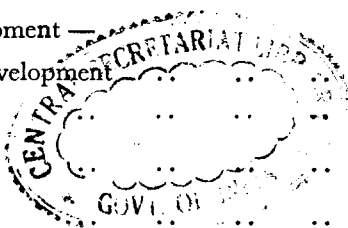
PART I
A DRAFT OUTLINE

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DRAFT THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN OF MADHYA PRADESH

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL FEATURES OF THE STATE

1.1. Madhya Pradesh is the biggest State of the Indian Union. It covers an area of 1,71,052 sq. miles or 12.79 per cent of the total area of the Union. Its population according to 1951 Census, is 261 lakhs; i.e. about 7.3 per cent of the country's population, out of which 230 lakhs, i.e. 88 per cent inhabit the rural areas. Nearly 78 per cent of the total population has agriculture and allied occupations as the main source of livelihood. About 84 lakhs of the population consists of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes.

1.2. The new State of Madhya Pradesh comprising of 17 districts of Mahakoshal, the whole of Madhya Bharat (excluding the Sunel enclave), Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal States and the Sironj sub-division of Kotah district of Rajasthan came into existence on 1st November, 1956, as a result of the re-organisation of the States in India. It is situated between latitudes of 18° N and 26½° N and between longitudes 74° E and 84½° E. The main physical features of the State are Gird region, the Malwa plateau, the Narbada valley, the Satpura range and the Chhatisgarh plains. The main river systems are the Chambal, the Betwa, the Sone, the Narbada, the Tapti, the Mahanadi and the Indrawati. The annual rainfall in the State varies from 30" to 60" in Mahakoshal region, 30" to 40" in Malwa region, 30" to 35" in Vindhya Pradesh region and 30" to 50" in Bhopal region.

1.3. Agriculture is the mainstay of the population of this State. Out of total area of 10.82 crore acres of the State, 3.76 crore acres (net) are under the plough. The principal crops are paddy, wheat, jowar, maize, bajra, pulses, oil-seeds and cotton. The following figures give the estimates of acreage and production of the principal crops:—

	(1958-59)	
	Area ('000 acres)	Production ('000 tons)
Rice	9,777	3255.1
Wheat	6,781	1,895.4
Jowar	4,740	1,209.3
Gram	3,808	904.5
Cotton	1,926	*396
Oil-seeds	3,560	55.9

*Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each.

1.4. Agriculture in Madhya Pradesh is almost wholly dependent upon the monsoon. As stated earlier, the rainfall varies from 30" to 60". Out of the cropped area of 3.84 crore acres, the total irrigation potential expected to be created by the end of the second plan will be about 28.91 lakh acres i.e., 7.3 per cent of the net sown area, as against the all-India average of about 18 per cent. The low percentage of irrigation is largely responsible for the low yields of important crops in this State. Out of the total irrigated area, about 47 per cent is served by canals, 13 per cent by tanks, 36 per cent by wells and the remaining 4 per cent by other sources.

1.5. Madhya Pradesh is one of the States where large areas are still strikingly inaccessible. The total road mileage in the State at the end of 1960-61 will be 18,886 of which 12,858 miles will have been metalled. There would, thus, be only 11.10 miles of road per 100 sq. miles of area in this State as against the all-India average of 21.7 miles per 100 sq. miles in 1956 and 29.2 per 100 sq. miles in 1958.

1.6. The State is rich in mineral resources. The important minerals are iron, coal, bauxite, manganese, steatite, china-clay and limestone. It has rich forest resources also. Nearly two-fifth of the total area of the State is covered with forests. The important forest produce in the State is timber, firewood, charcoal, bamboo, lac, khattha, harra and tendu leaves.

1.7. The important large-scale industries of the State include 19 cotton textile mills with 12,500 looms and 5,19,500 spindles, 5 sugar factories, 3 paper and straw board factories, 6 potteries, 3 art-silk mills, 2 rayon mills, 3 cement factories, 2 glass works and a biscuit factory. The production from large scale factories in 1956 was—cloth 45 crore yards, sugar 49,000 tons, biscuit 2,000 tons, cement 44 lakh tons, newsprint 11,000 tons and match production 58,000 gross. The State is famous for traditional village and home industries such as Chanderi and Maheshwari saris and leather and paper toys, etc. Auxiliary industries such as dyeing, calico-printing and bleaching are also concentrated in areas producing handloom cloth, silk and wool products. Wood work and lacquer-ware are also famous.

1.8. In 1955, the total installed capacity of 72 power houses in the State was 81.57 MW. This capacity will be raised to 225 MW in 1960-61. Since almost all the major States in India have much higher installed capacity, Madhya Pradesh can be said to be far behind the all-India figure.

1.9. The total number of educational institutions by the end of the second plan will be nearly 36,000 with an enrolment of 20 lakh students. This includes about 31,000 primary schools with about 17 lakh students on the roll. The percentage of literacy, according to 1951 Census, is about 9.8 which is very low as compared to that of other States.

1.10. The total number of medical institutions by the end of the second plan will be 1,900 having provision of 12,000 beds. Thus, one institution will serve about 81 sq. miles of area and about 12,344 persons. There will be one bed for every 2,173 population.

1.11. Judged from any standard or scientific test, Madhya Pradesh is an economically backward and under developed region both in absolute terms and in relation to other States. The key indicators of this backwardness are excessive dependence on agriculture, insecurity of agriculture, low percentage of literacy, low per-capita income revenue and expenditure, absence of diversified economic structure, inadequacy of organised social services and amenities and the high percentage of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes in the population. Yet the potential for future development is almost unlimited. The vast mineral and forest wealth of the State has not yet been exploited and large hydel and irrigation sources still remain untapped. Madhya Pradesh is, however, surplus in foodgrains and can, with increased agricultural production, meet the requirements of the neighbouring deficit States to a much larger extent.

1.12. All the facts above show clearly and unmistakably that a much larger investment will be required in the initial stages if the natural resources of the State are to be exploited and the under-developed economy of the State is to be brought at par with the more advanced States of India.

CHAPTER II.—PROGRESS UNDER THE FIRST AND SECOND PLANS.

2.1. During the first plan period, the present constituent units of Madhya Pradesh were separate States. The old Madhya Pradesh (before reorganisation) comprised of the present 17 districts of Mahakoshal, 4 districts of Berar and 4 districts of Nagpur, Bhandara, Wardha and Chanda. Madhya Bharat, one of the four constituents of the present Madhya Pradesh, was a part 'B' State comprising of 16 districts. Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal were Part 'C' States having 8 and 2 districts, respectively.

2.2. The size of the first plan of the different constituent 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
Total	.. <u>83.66</u>

2.3. To get at the true picture of the development programme of this State, it is also necessary to take into consideration the additional development schemes outside the State Plan:—

- (i) Sponsored by the Government of India; and
- (ii) Taken up by the State Governments themselves out of their resources.

In the old Madhya Pradesh, the investment made outside the State plan was of an order of Rs. 18.13 crores; the corresponding figure for the old Madhya Bharat being Rs. 14 crores.

2.4. An assessment of the progress made in the implementation of the first five-year plan can be had from the expenditure incurred during the plan period. The following table gives the figures of expenditure:—

Unit	Size of first plan	Expenditure incurred
(1)	(2)	(3)
	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>	
Mahakoshal	31.83	27.25
Madhya Bharat	22.62	21.19
Vindhya Pradesh	7.35	5.60
Bhopal	5.52	4.81
Total ..	<u>67.32</u>	<u>58.85</u>

2.5. The following table gives the expenditure incurred under the main heads of development:—

Heads of development	Expenditure in first plan period (Figures of Maha- koshal calculated at 64 per cent of the expendi- ture of old Madhya Pradesh)
(1)	(2)
	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Agriculture	1452.0
2. Animal Husbandry	109.8
3. Dairying and milk supply	27.1
4. Forests	107.2
5. Co-operation	46.9
6. Fisheries	14.3
7. Rural development	228.2
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 and labour welfare	3.6
18. Welfare of backward classes	223.8
Total ..	5885.2

2.6. Broadly speaking, the achievement of the first plan was to strengthen the rural economy at the base through increased agricultural production. Certain essential social and economic overheads were also created and foundation of basic social and economic policies was laid. The programme of land reform was initiated by the abolition of proprietary rights and intermediaries. One of the landmarks of the first plan was the initiation of the community development movement in the State. Further achievements in different sectors of development are described in the succeeding paragraphs.

2.7. The four constituent units of Madhya Pradesh had already finalised their second plan before the reorganisation of States was effected on 1st November, 1956. The sum total of outlays provided by the integrating units was of an order of Rs. 190.90 crores as per details given below:—

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

2.8. The break-up of the total outlay into different heads of development is as under:—

Heads of Development	Provision for second plan	Percentage of total outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
I.—Production Sector		
(1) Agriculture and Community Development ..	5,048.49	26.45
(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	6.75
Total	13,852.39	72.56
II.—Social Services Sector		
(5) Education	2,062.85	10.81
(6) Health	1,446.11	7.57
(7) Housing	450.24	2.36
(8) Other Social Services	937.59	4.91
(9) Miscellaneous	341.09	1.79
Total	5,237.88	27.44
Total	19,090.27	100.00

It will be seen that the production sector claims 72.56 per cent of the outlay and the social services sector 27.44 per cent.

2.9. During the second plan period, a total amount of Rs. 150 crores is likely to be spent on various development schemes. The table below shows year-wise expenditure under different sectors.

Heads of development	Outlay in Second Plan	Progress of Expenditure					Total
		1956-57 (Actuals)	1957-58 (Actuals)	1958-59 (Actuals)	1959-60 (Revised)	1960-61 (Plan)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>							
I.—Production Sector							
1. Agriculture including land development and minor irrigation.	19.09	2.05	2.41	3.51	4.16	3.99	16.12
2. Animal husbandry, Dairying and milk supply and fisheries.	4.88	0.27	0.38	0.42	0.58	0.82	2.47
3. Forests and Soil conservation.	5.36	0.42	0.53	0.56	0.73	0.85	3.09
4. Co-operation	3.79	0.26	0.62	0.57	0.66	0.76	2.87
5. NES and Community development (including panchayats).	17.36	2.91	4.06	3.87	3.49	3.53	17.86
I.—Agriculture and community.. development.	50.48	5.91	8.00	8.93	9.62	9.95	42.41

Progress of Expenditure

Heads of development (1)	Outlay in Second Plan (2)	1956-57					1960-61 (Plan) (7)	Total (8)
		1956-57 (Actuals) (3)	1957-58 (Actuals) (4)	1958-59 (Actuals) (5)	1959-60 (Revised) (6)			
(Rs. in crores)								
6. Irrigation—(i) Chambal (irrigation part only).	13.05	3.29	4.57	4.86	5.00	4.00	21.72	
(ii) Others ..	19.22	1.36	1.59	1.29	1.75	1.35	7.34	
	32.27	4.65	6.16	6.15	6.75	5.35	29.06	
7. Power including power part of Chambal.	32.52	2.47	4.48	7.72	6.45	6.50	27.62	
II.—Irrigation and Power ..	64.79	7.12	10.64	13.87	13.20	11.85	56.68	
8. Industry	10.24	0.35	0.88	0.84	1.13	1.38	4.58	
9. Mining	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.06	
III.—Industry and Mining ..	10.35	0.36	0.89	0.85	1.14	1.40	4.64	
10. Roads	12.62	1.74	2.10	1.70	2.09	1.80	9.43	
11. Road Transport	0.22	0.02	..	..	..	..	0.02
12. Tourism	0.06	..	..	..	0.01	0.01	0.02
IV.—Transport and Communications.	12.90	1.76	2.10	1.70	2.10	1.81	9.47	
Total ..	138.52	15.15	21.63	25.35	26.06	25.01	113.20	
III.—Social Services Sector								
13. Education	20.63	1.40	2.62	2.66	3.74	4.36	14.78	
14. Health—(i) Water Supply ..	1.65	0.21	0.31	0.21	0.69	0.64	2.06	
(ii) Others	12.81	1.05	1.13	1.31	1.85	2.25	7.59	
	14.46	1.26	1.44	1.52	2.54	2.89	9.65	
15. Housing	4.50	0.66	0.62	0.39	0.60	0.65	2.92	
16. Labour Welfare	1.27	0.02	0.08	0.08	0.17	0.26	0.61	
17. Welfare of backward classes	7.00	0.28	0.66	0.49	0.69	0.70	2.82	
18. Social Welfare	1.11	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.14	0.18	0.46	
	9.38	0.34	0.79	0.62	1.00	1.14	3.89	
Miscellaneous								
119. Statistics	0.46	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.24	
20. Publicity	0.66	0.03	0.08	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.26	
21. Welfare of prisoners	0.09	..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	
22. Languages	0.18	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Local bodies development ..	1.96	0.01	0.12	0.11	0.20	0.20	0.64	
24. Bhopal capital project .. .. .	..	..	..	1.41	0.90	2.00	4.31
25. Development of Printing presses.	..	..	..	..	..	0.10	0.10
26. Metric system	0.06	..	..	0.01	..	..	0.01
	3.41	0.06	0.25	1.62	1.22	2.46	5.61	
Total ..	52.38	3.72	5.72	6.81	9.10	11.50	36.85	
Grand Total ..	190.90	18.87	27.35	32.16	35.16	36.51	150.05	

2.10. The low expenditure in 1956-57 was chiefly due to the dislocation of administration on the eve of and for some time after the reorganisation of the States. Expenditure in subsequent years has, however, been more than the approved annual plan ceilings. It will thus be seen that the low expenditure in relation to the total plan provision has been primarily due to the lack of financial resources both at the Central and State levels and not on account of the inability of the State Administration to implement the plan in full. The annual plan ceilings fixed by the Planning Commission during the second plan period were always less than one-fifth of the total five-year provision. The annual ceilings and the actual expenditure are given below :—

Year	Ceiling approved by the Planning Commission	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(Rs. in crores)	
1956-57	32.80	18.87 (Actuals)
1957-58	27.00	27.35 Do.
1958-59	31.72	32.16 Do.
1959-60	34.22	35.16 (Revised)
1960-61	36.51	36.51 (Likely)
Total	162.25	150.05

When the second plan was formulated, the State resources were calculated as below:—

	(Rs. in crores)
(i) Balance from current resources	(—)3.50
(ii) Revenue from additional taxation	19.15
(iii) Share of Central taxes	3.24
(iv) Deduct interest on loans	(—)0.77
(v) Loans from public	12.60
(vi) Share of small savings	8.30
(vii) Other receipts (net)	2.53
Total	41.55

The State resources to be made available for the implementation of the State Plan were raised to Rs. 47.70 crores. The remaining amount of Rs. 143.20 crores was expected to be made available in the form of Central assistance.

2.11. Out of the total estimated expenditure of Rs. 150.05 crores, the central assistance will, however, be of an order of Rs. 94.40 crores and the balance of Rs. 54.65 crores will be met by the State Government from its own resources.

2.12. Among the major achievements in the central sector is the establishment of the Bhilai Steel Plant in this State. Although the work on the plant was started during the first 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 steel ingots and 0.3 million tons in terms of free pig iron. Another important activity taken up is the exploitation of the coal reserves in the Korba region by the National Coal Development Corporation. The Heavy Electricals Project at Bhopal is in the stage of completion and Government of India have already approved of the proposal to expand its capacity during the third plan period. With the establishment of these major industries, the backward economy of the State has no doubt been activated. The employment opportunities have also increased. Since the Bhilai Steel Plant and the coal reserves of Korba region are in predominantly tribal areas, the scheduled tribes and other backward classes have also received their due share of benefit.

PROGRESS UNDER DIFFERENT SECTORS.

A.—Agriculture including Minor Irrigation and Land Development.

2.13. A wide range of agricultural programme have been implemented during the first two plans, resulting in an additional production of more than 8 lakh tons and directly benefiting an area of nearly 170 lakh acres. The main fields of activities are minor irrigation, land development, soil conservation, distribution of improved seeds, manures and fertilizers, and agricultural education and research. During the second plan, the target for additional production of foodgrains was fixed at 18.65 lakh tons inclusive of the additional production expected from major and minor irrigation works. This target has been unrealistic, particularly because the additional production of 3.60 lakh tons estimated from local manurial resources was unduly high. The production of foodgrains is expected to be raised from 76 lakh tons to 86 lakh tons by the end of the second plan, *i.e.*, an increase of about 10 lakh tons. There have also been difficulties regarding the procurement of the required quantity of improved seeds and getting the required quantities of chemical fertilizers.

2.14. Special emphasis has been laid on minor irrigation schemes and concerted efforts were made to fully utilise the available provision. The construction and repairs of minor irrigation tanks and dams will provide irrigation facilities over an area of 1.68 lakh acres. 58 tube wells will have been completed bringing an area of 13,920 acres under irrigation. Nearly 15,000 irrigation wells will be constructed and repaired, more than 4,000 pumping sets and 2,000 persian wheels will be installed. The total irrigation potential created by minor irrigation programme during the first and second plans will be 3.25 lakh acres. Under soil conservation, contour bunding will have been undertaken in 0.73 lakh acres. Deep and light tractor-ploughing will have been done in about 5 lakh acres. Consolidation of holdings will be undertaken in 36 lakh acres. Colonies of landless persons have been developed and nearly 700 families will have been settled in 10,000 acres.

2.15. All the 71 seed farms targeted for the second plan will be opened, each farm to have an area of 100 acres. Substantial coverage by improved seeds has been achieved. By the end of the second plan, 28 lakh acres of paddy area and 16 lakh acres of wheat area will be under improved seeds. Other improved seeds will cover an area of 6 lakh acres. 1.76 lakh tons of chemical fertilizers are likely to be utilised and 2.23 lakh maunds of green manure seeds will have been distributed. Similarly, nearly 20 lakh tons of rural and urban compost, will have been distributed to cover an additional area of 6.59 lakh acres. Besides the distribution of improved seeds and fertilizers, major attention has been paid, particularly in the development blocks on the adoption of improved techniques by a large number of average and below the average farmers.

2.16. Sugarcane, cotton and oil-seeds are the important cash crops in the State and for their development special steps have been taken. It is expected that there will be an additional production of 12,550 tons of gur, 12,500 bales of cotton and 5,000 tons of oil-seeds. Similarly, horticultural development received due emphasis and an area of 8,550 acres will be directly benefitted. Plant protection measures were extended over an area of 5.48 lakh acres.

2.17. The existing agriculture colleges were strengthened and two more agriculture colleges—one at Jabalpur and the other at Indore—have been started with the object of augmenting the availability of agricultural graduates. The integrated training programme formulated by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for Gramsewaks was introduced from April, 1959. Seven training centres for Gram Sewaks, 4 Home Economics Wings for Gramsevikas and 4 Workshop Wings for the training of artisans, functioned in the State. An additional Home Science Wing for Gramsevikas was started at Chandkhuri to meet the growing requirement of Gramsevikas in the development blocks. Various research schemes have been undertaken at Government Experimental Farms and Research Centres; some in participation with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Indian Cotton Committee and Indian Sugarcane Committee.

2.18. Measures for the improvement of agricultural statistics were adopted and agricultural marketing organisation was strengthened.

B.—Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries.

2.19. Madhya Pradesh has a cattle population of 2.76 crores. The main emphasis during the first two plans has been on extending the coverage of veterinary services, improvement of the breed and the provision of veterinary education and research. There will be more 300 veterinary hospitals and dispensaries in the State by the end of the second plan, which means that there will be one hospital or dispensary for every 90,000 cattle population. The number of outlying dispensaries will be 544, hence there will be one outlying dispensary for every 50,000

cattle population. There will be one veterinary hospital at each of the district headquarters in the State. Eleven additional mobile units will have been created before the close of the second plan. The rinderpest eradication scheme will cover 15 districts of the State. Disease investigation laboratories have been set up at Gwalior and Bhopal.

2.20. There will be thirty-one artificial insemination centres, five farms for poultry development, twenty-four fodder and pasture demonstration plots, four new gosadans and two charamalayas by the end of the second plan. 1,650 bulls will have been distributed on subsidy basis in addition to the distribution undertaken in the development blocks. Through the agency of the A.I. Centres and units and improved bulls distributed on subsidy basis, a capacity of covering 3.5 lakh cows and buffalows will have been created. Grant-in-aid has been released to twenty goshalas. The programme of keeping only the approved bulls and to castrate the scrub bulls has been undertaken in large areas of the State. Fodder development has been paid adequate attention and apart from starting Government farms in this direction, a number of demonstrations were laid in the fields of cultivators.

2.21. Eleven additional poultry extension centres have been started and one poultry farm has been attached to the veterinary college for imparting technical training to students. One sheep farm, one wool laboratory and six wool extension centres will have been established. One piggyery unit has been started at Jabalpur.

2.22. The Veterinary Colleges at Jabalpur and Mhow have been put on proper footing. One veterinary institute for imparting training to stockmen and compounders has been established in Rewa and sixty stockmen and sixty compounders are being trained every year. One cattle sterility section has been attached to the Veterinary College, Jabalpur and one centre for producing freeze drying vaccine will have been started at the Veterinary College, Mhow.

2.23. During the first plan, small dairies were started in a few towns of Mahakoshal region to serve as nucleus units and as model dairies. These have been strengthened during the second plan. A milk union has been started at Bhopal and a similar union is expected to be started at Jabalpur before the end of the second plan.

2.24. During the first plan period, preliminary survey of water areas was done with the object of locating fish breeding grounds and seed collection centres. 1.59 crores of fish seed of major carps were collected from local resources and 7,600 acres of additional water area were stocked. 1.10 lakh maunds of fish was produced through all agencies. The second plan schemes aimed at the establishment of more fish seed resources, introduction of pisciculture in areas where it could not be done in the past and assistance to fishermen and their societies in the form of subsidies and loans. Adequate emphasis has also been laid on applied research and training of personnel. Thirty-one fish breeding and seed collection

centres have been established. The practice of importing fish seed has nearly been discontinued and a major part of the State's requirement is being met out of internal resources. Fishery development activities have been undertaken in ninety-five development blocks and preliminary survey of 1,500 tanks has been completed. Thirty fishermen's co-operative societies have been organised. Experiment to breed major carps in impounded waters has been conducted with success. Two dry type breeding tanks have been established at Nowgong and Panna and this experiment is being extended to other areas.

C.—Forests and Soil Conservation.

2.25. About 2/5th of the total area of 1.7 lakh sq. miles of this State is covered by forest, out of which 66,000 sq. miles (nearly 1/4th of the total forest area of the Union Government) are under the management of the Forest Department. A very large area came under the control of the Forest Department during the first plan period as a result of the merger of the ex-Princely States and the abolition of proprietary rights. Long range development works such as survey and demarcation of forests, preparation of working plans, construction of buildings and roads, cultural operations, anti-erosion measures, plantation, research in sericulture and forest utilisation were taken up during the first plan.

The main emphasis of the second plan has been on the better management of the reserved forest, improvement of less developed areas and proper survey demarcation of forests, which were transferred for management to the Forest Department during the first plan period. Nearly 80,000 acres of forest area will be brought under plantation during the second plan period. 7,136 sq. miles ex-proprietary forests will be surveyed and demarcated. At the beginning of the first plan, there were 13,000 miles of forest roads in the State. During 1951-56, 3,172 miles of new roads were constructed. During second plan, another 1,148 miles have been added. Construction of 528 additional buildings consisting of residential quarters for the forest staff, inspection huts and chowkis, has been undertaken. Two national parks and two games sanctuaries have been established. Four soil conservation schemes covering an area of 20,500 acres have been executed. Amenities to forest villages have been provided by establishing eight mobile dispensaries, formation of multi-purpose co-operative societies and construction of drinking water wells. Experiments for pasture improvement have been conducted. The Forest Guard's Training Schools at Betul, Shivpuri and Govindgarh have been re-organised. Arrangements for the training of 58 superior forest service officers, 147 rangers, 57 foresters and 1,543 forest guards were made.

2.26. Soil conservation schemes play a vital role in increasing agricultural production. These schemes are being undertaken by Agriculture Department on culturable lands and by Forest Department in forest areas. In the programme undertaken by the Agriculture Department,

mass bunding will have been undertaken over an area of 98,000 acres and field embankments will be provided over an area of 39,000 acres. Reclamation work is also in progress in the ravine areas of Bhind and Morena districts. Soil conservation work will have been undertaken in the Hirakud catchment area also. In the programme entrusted to the Forest Department, anti-erosion, soil conservation and afforestation work will cover an area of nearly 20,000 acres.

D.—Co-operation.

2.27. By the end of the second plan, there will be nearly 17,000 small sized societies covering 45,000 villages. Out of these 1,500 societies covering 2,500 villages will have been reorganised into the new pattern of village societies. These reorganised societies will have been formed out of the 3,000 societies of the old type. In addition 1,500 new village societies will have been constituted. There will thus be 3,000 village societies of the new pattern and 15,500 societies of the old pattern by the end of the second plan. 610 large sized societies were established covering 7,593 villages and 1,31,350 members. Total number of rural families covered with co-operative organisation by the end of second plan would be 9 lakhs, *i.e.*, 22.13 per cent of the total cultivating families.

2.28. Five hundred better farming co-operative societies will have been constituted. The number of marketing societies will be 147. State assistance has been provided towards share capital, loans and subsidies have also been sanctioned for construction of godowns and for managerial staff. There will be 14 processing societies comprising of rice-mills, ginning factories and undertaking activities like katha production and oil crushing. There will be nearly 450 rural godowns by the end of the second plan. These are attached to large sized societies, marketing and other societies.

2.29. The Madhya Pradesh State Ware Housing Corporation established in 1957-58, has been given financial assistance by the State Government in the shape of loans and grants. It will have 41 ware-houses each with a capacity of two thousand tons by 1960-61.

2.30. With the re-organisation of the State, the two separate Apex banks in Mahakoshal and Madhya Bharat regions, have been merged into a single Apex bank at Jabalpur. Besides providing production finance through the co-operative societies, it also has to meet the requirements of other co-operatives in the field of marketing, joint-farming etc., through the Central Banks. By the end of second plan, the Apex bank will have built up its share capital structure to the tune of Rs. 1.20 crores and a reserve of about Rs. 20 lakhs. The bank has received financial assistance from the State Government from year to year. Similarly, the Co-operative Central Banks have also been given share capital contribu-

tion in order to enable them to borrow more funds and to extend credit facilities to the primary societies. By 1960-61, there will be nearly 150 branches of the central banks in the State.

2.31. The Apex marketing society with headquarters at Jabalpur has been suitably strengthened. It has received financial assistance towards share capital, godown construction and staff subsidy. The society is also a sole importer and distributor of chemical fertilizers throughout the State.

2.32. The Relief and Guarantee Fund and the Co-operative Development Fund were credited in 1957-58. These funds have continued to receive contribution from Government.

2.33. The Co-operation Department is running four training institutes for the training of subordinate staff. Similarly, eighty-three training units were organised for imparting training to non-official personnel in the co-operative movement. The officers of the Co-operation Department continue to receive training in the training centres of Reserve Bank of India and the All India Co-operative Unions.

E.—National Extension Service and Community Projects

(i) Community Projects

2.34. Madhya Pradesh has been divided into 416 development blocks. The Community Development Programme was initiated in 1952, when eight community projects were started. By the end of the first plan, there were 141 blocks. Originally, the objective was to cover the entire State with development blocks by the end of the second plan, but as a result of the recommendations of the Study Team on Community Projects and National Extension Service, set up by the Committee on Plan Projects, the programme was staggered and the full coverage of the State will now be achieved by October, 1963. By the end of 1960-61, there will be 144 Stage I, 108 Stage II, 10 multipurpose tribal and 36 pre-extension blocks in the State; their total number being 298. These blocks will cover 47,200 villages with an area of 89,500 sq. miles and a population of 162 lakhs.

2.35. The main emphasis in the Community Development Programme has been laid on increased agricultural production, community organisation, development of local organisations, training of village-leaders and the promotion of associate organisations, like Mahila Mandals, Yuwak Mandals and Bal Mandals. Special efforts were made to cater to the requirements of the average and below average cultivators. Detailed village plans particularly for agricultural production will have been prepared in a very large number of villages in the block area. Considerable public enthusiasm has been evinced for the community development programme. This is reflected in the active participation offered by the people for various activities undertaken in the blocks.

(ii) *Panchayats*

2.36. With the exception of the Mahakoshal, the whole of Madhya Pradesh is covered with panchayats and nyaya panchayats. In the Madhya Bharat region, the establishment of panchayats was completed by the end of 1951-52; in the Windhya Pradesh and Bhopal regions, by 1955. In the Mahakoshal region, 6,019 gram panchayats, 784 nyaya panchayats, 17 pargana and 57 adim-jati panchayats were established by the end of the second plan. In order to cover the entire area, 5,000 additional panchayats were to be established during the second plan period. It is likely that these panchayats may be opened by 1960-61. With a view to reducing the territorial jurisdiction of panchayats in the Windhya Pradesh region, 900 more panchayats are to be established by the end of the second plan period.

2.37. The training of Panchayat Secretaries started in the first plan was continued during the second plan period. Further, training camps for Panchas were held throughout the State. In the Madhya Bharat region, grant-in-aid was released to the panchayats for meeting the maintenance cost of Panchayat Secretaries. Similarly, loans and grants-in-aid were given for the construction of panchayat bhawans, water supply and sanitation schemes, construction of village roads, school buildings, community centres and for meeting a part of the expenditure on staff.

F.—Irrigation

(i) *Multipurpose Project—(a) Chambal.*

2.38. The Chambal valley development scheme was started in 1949. On completion, it will irrigate fourteen lakh acres of land in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and generate 2.10 lakh KW of power. The work on Gandhi Sagar dam will be completed by 1960-61. The Gandhi Sagar power station will also start generation of power and it is expected that by 1960-61 about 80,000 KW of power will become available. Work on the electric transmission system which involves laying electric lines over a distance of 526 miles, will be completed. The first forty miles of the right main canal will be put into commission and it is expected that about 45,000 acres of land will get irrigation water during 1960-61.

(b) *Tawa*

2.39. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 28.06 crores. Although preliminary work has been started on the project during the second plan period, but the main work will start during the third plan period.

(ii) *Major and Medium Projects.*

2.40. The total potential created from medium irrigation projects during the first plan was only 10,600 acres. 16 medium projects were carried over to the second plan. In addition, 1 major and 40 medium

works were included in the second plan inclusive of 9 scarcity area schemes of Mahakoshal region. The major irrigation scheme of Tawa will be carried out by the third plan. Of 56 medium schemes, 10 were dropped as they were found unfeasible after detailed investigation. 7 projects will be completed by the end of the second plan and the remaining 39 will be carried over to the third plan. The total irrigation potential expected to be created by the end of the second plan by major and medium projects will be 84,500 acres. The tube wells and other minor irrigation schemes will create an additional irrigation potential of 2.26 lakh acres in the first plan period and 3.24 lakh acres during the second plan. It will thus be seen that during the second plan period, the rise in the total irrigation potential of the State will be of an order of 4.54 lakh acres. The total irrigation potential will increase to nearly 29 lakh acres and the percentage of the irrigable area to the total sown area will work out to 7.92 per cent. Adequate arrangement has been made for the survey and investigation of schemes to be taken up during the third plan period.

2.41. The actual utilisation of irrigation potential is expected to be approximately 60 per cent under major and medium projects and 80 per cent under minor schemes. In order to ensure that the gap is reduced to the minimum and to get an adequate return from the capital invested on irrigation projects, as also to increase food production by bringing more areas under irrigation, Water Utilisation Committees at State|division|district|tahsil|block levels have been set up. Such committees have also been formed for individual projects irrigating 5,000 acres or more. A separate committee has also been constituted to see that all necessary action is taken to ensure full utilisation of water from the Chambal multi-purpose project which will become available in 1960-61.

G.—Power.

2.42. The installed capacity at the end of the first plan period was 78 MW. A power potential of 147 MW will be created during the second plan, excluding the potential of 18 MW to be developed in the private sector. The total installed capacity by the end of the second plan will thus be 225 MW which will be only about four per cent of the all-India's figure of 5,800 MW. The main schemes included in the second plan were Korba thermal station, Amarkantak thermal station, expansion of Chandni thermal station and electrification of towns and villages. The work on the Korba thermal station has been completed and the 132 KW Korba-Bhilai line has been energised and power supply to the Bhilai plant has commenced. The expansion of the Chandni thermal station has been taken in hand. The scheme provides for the augmentation of installed capacity of the Chandni power station by 10,000 KW for meeting the additional requirement of power and process steam of Nepa Mills. The laying out of transmission lines for supplying power to the Central India Coal-fields has been started during 1960-61. Route survey for the major transmission lines has been completed. Work on the thermal station

of a capacity of 60 MW at Amlai (Amarkantak thermal station) has commenced. The project will, however, be completed during the third plan period. The expansion programme of the Bhopal power station has been taken in hand. There was a programme of electrifying 151 towns and 571 villages during the second plan but only 136 towns and 396 villages will be electrified. The total number of towns and villages electrified by the end of the second plan will be 136 and 396 respectively. Detailed investigation of a number of hydel electric projects and other projects is in progress. Investigation for installation of micro-hydel sets on small water-falls is also in hand.

H.—Medium Village and Small Scale Industries.

2.43. Although a provision of Rs. 13.63 lakhs was made for the Gwalior Potteries during the second plan period for erection of tunnel-oven and installation of modern machinery for crockery manufacture, the required machines and equipment could not be procured on account of the difficulty of foreign exchange. In regard to the leather factory, tannery and tent factory, the building construction has been undertaken; but it will not be possible to complete it in 1960-61. There will thus be a spill-over in the third plan on this account. During the first plan, no activity was undertaken in public-sector for medium industries. For the first time during the second plan period, three medium-sized units, namely Power alcohol, Solvent extraction and spinning mill were taken in hand. Most of the preliminary work will be completed by 1960-61 but the plants will go into production during the third plan period.

Industrial Estates

2.44. No big industrial estate has been established in the second plan. Two medium-sized industrial estates were started at Indore and Gwalior. Work is also in progress at the industrial estates at Bhopal and Ratlam. Smaller industrial estates have been started at Raipur, Sagar, Vidisha, Ujjain, Guna and Satna.

Small-Scale Industries

2.45. In the first plan, the programme for small-scale industries was limited to the release of financial assistance to societies and individuals and the running of training centres. During the second plan, apart from increasing the number of training centres, some schemes like establishment of workshop and foundry, pressed metal industry, cycle parts factory, fans and fractional motors, umbrella ribs factory, have been put into execution. In order to make financial assistance readily available for private enterprise in this sector, the procedure for granting loans under the State Aid to Industries Act has been simplified. Surveys for ascertaining the possibilities of small-scale industries in various areas have been conducted. A techno-economic survey of the whole State has been completed by the National Council of Applied Economic Research and their report has

already been published. Similarly, the survey of Chambal valley area for making an assessment of the possibilities of power utilisation has been completed by a Firm of Consulting Engineers. Under the training programme, more than 150 persons will be given suitable training in various types of industries.

Village Industries

2.46. The village industries scheme in Mahakoshal, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal regions have been implemented departmentally, while schemes in the Madhya Bharat region have been implemented by the Madhya Bharat Khadi and Village Industries Board. During 1960-61, a new Board has been constituted for the whole State and the activities pertaining to village industries all over the State will be looked after by this Board. The main features of the programme in this sector are the demonstration and propagation of improved equipments, organisation and model demonstration centres, formation of co-operatives for the establishment and development of khadi and village industries.

Industrial Co-operatives

2.47. During the first plan, attempts were made to develop only the handloom industry along co-operative lines. There was no specific programme for the formation of industrial co-operatives. The total number of societies at the beginning of the second plan period was 777, which is inclusive of 282 handloom societies. In the second plan, a target of organising 1,000 industrial co-operative societies has been laid down for the whole State. So far, the total number of societies is more than 1,200, out of which 800 are industrial co-operatives other than connected with handloom. These societies have been given necessary financial assistance by the State Government.

Marketing

2.48. During the first plan, one Central Godown at Indore was established and 2 mobile sales vans were acquired. 7 more emporia were started during the first plan, raising the total number of emporia to 10 by 1955-56. During the second plan period, new emporia have been started in 13 places, raising the total number of emporia to 23. Sales have also been effected by participating in exhibitions and fairs in and outside the State. Inter-state trade system has also been introduced.

Handloom.

2.49. Handloom weaving is by far the most important cottage industry of Madhya Pradesh; there are nearly one lakh looms working in the State, giving employment to 2,50,000 persons. The development of this industry is sought to be achieved through co-operatives. During the second plan, assistance to the handloom societies has been rendered in the

shape of interest free loans, grants and rebate on the sale of handloom cloth. Establishment of dye houses as well as depots, grant of managerial assistance, development of housing colonies and supply of improved equipment are some of the important measures which have been undertaken. A calandaring plant has been established at Ujjain for giving proper finish to the handloom cloth. Nearly 4,200 throw shuttles have been replaced by fly shuttles. Production of cloth will have risen to about 270 million yards.

Handicrafts and Sericulture

2.50. Madhya Pradesh has more than one lakh crafts-men—both traditional as well as new entrants. They are spread over the State but there is concentration at a few places, where certain traditions have developed in the past. During the first plan period, 30 centres were started to train craftsmen in cane and bamboo work, leather toys, leather work, pulp toys, lacquerware, glass beads, sports goods, lac utilisation etc. During the second plan, the training programme has continued and a substantial headway has been made in the development of handicrafts not only by working Government sponsored schemes but also by assisting the individual craftsmen and their societies. The training centres have introduced a number of new designs for handicrafts.

Sericulture

2.51. Sericulture provides a very useful subsidiary occupation to agriculturists. Development and reorganisation of this industry in Madhya Pradesh has special significance as there are great possibilities of development in tusser, mulberry and sericulture industries. In the first plan, there was no scheme for the development of this industry. In the second plan, for the development of tusser industry, 10 seed farms have been established. Marketing organisation has also been set up. A total of 250 acres has been brought under mulberry cultivation.

I.—Mineral Development.

2.52. During the first plan period, the Directorate of Geology and Mining in the former Madhya Pradesh carried out drilling operations in the Korba coal area of Bilaspur district, as a result of which, it was possible to collect precise information regarding the availability of coal for power generation. Investigation of iron ore deposit was conducted in Durg district. Certain mineral investigations were carried out in Banda tahsil of Sagar district. In the former Madhya Bharat State, the department carried out survey and demarcation of quarries. During the second plan, intensive mineral resources investigations have been conducted in Bastar and Surguja districts and investigations for copper deposits have been undertaken in Jabalpur district. Large deposits of quality marble, fair deposits of cement grade limestone and iron ore have been traced in

Bastar district. In Surguja district, thin veins of galena, an ore of lead flourite have been found. Drilling and pitting for lime-stone in Tikarwah, for iron ore at Kanhawara, for flourite deposits at Malahan, mapping of shale area of Mandsaur and investigation of lime-stone deposits between Satna and Rewa and prospecting of bauxite deposits in Maikal range have been taken up.

J.—Transport and Communication.

Roads and bridges

2.53. In regard to roads and bridges, Madhya Pradesh is poorly served. The total mileage of metal-road in the State at the end of 1955-56 was 12,035 only which works out to 10.03 miles of roads per 100 sq. miles of area. The target of new road mileage to be created during the second plan was 1,995 miles. It will, however, be possible to complete a length of 823 miles of metalled road only on account of paucity of funds. In 1955-56, a length of 1,690 miles was under black topping and by the end of second plan, it will have been raised to 2,190 miles. The total mileage of surfaced and unsurfaced roads will be 18,886 by the end of the second plan. This works out to 11.10 miles of roads per 100 sq. miles as against the all-India average of 29.2. 120 big and 6,420 small bridges were taken up during the second plan but only 18 big and 2,360 small bridges would be completed and the remaining would be carried over to the third plan.

Road Transport

2.54. There is a plan provision of Rs. 22.50 lakhs for the development of road transport scheme in the Madhya Bharat region. In 1956-57, an amount of Rs. 1.54 lakhs was utilised. The implementation of the scheme had been stayed on the advice of the Planning Commission and no provision had, therefore, been made for this scheme subsequent to 1956-57.

Tourism

2.55. Low income group rest houses will be constructed at Mandu and Khajuraho, tourist bureaus will have been started at Indore and Gwalior and a tourist traffic office will be opened at Bhopal.

K—Education

(i) Elementary Education

2.56. In the field of elementary education, the target for the second plan was to cover at least 50 per cent of the children of age-group 6-11 years. This will be achieved. By the end of second plan, the enrolment in the primary schools will be nearly 1.7 lakhs and the total number of primary schools will be nearly 31,000. All villages having population of 500 or even less will have a primary school. All primary schools will have been converted into basic pattern and there will be integrated syllabus

in all of them. The duration of the primary school education has been unified by having five classes in all primary schools. The pre-primary education has also received adequate attention and there will be 169 such schools with 7,770 children by 1960-61. Adequate training facilities in the basic system of education has been provided by raising the number of training institutions from 4 in 1956 to 102 in 1960-61, including 50 institutions started under Government of India's scheme outside the State Plan. Especial efforts have been made to turn out lady teachers in increasing numbers. The education imparted in middle schools is of the basic pattern. The number of middle schools by 1960-61 will be 2,300. Buildings and equipment grants were released to local bodies for running the primary schools under them.

.. (ii) *Secondary education*

2.57. In secondary education, the aim has been to expedite conversion of traditional type of high schools into higher secondary schools and multi-purpose schools having diversified courses. The secondary boards functioning in the different integrating units have been merged into one Secondary Board for the whole State. The eleven year course in the secondary school has been introduced. Out of the 310 Government high schools in the State, 250 will be converted into secondary high schools by 1960-61. Almost all of the 248 private schools will be converted into higher secondary schools. In this direction, adequate grants-in-aid has been released to the private management running these schools. Educational facilities for the children 14-17 years are now available in each tahsil of the State. It will be possible to provide education facilities to 4 per cent of the children in this age-group by the end of the second plan. Grant-in-aid rules have been revised and uniformity in the pay scales of teachers in private schools has been brought into effect. Science subjects have been introduced, building and equipment facilities have been provided on a large scale. Adequate training facilities for teachers exist, inasmuch as there are 11 training colleges in the State with an out put of 1,246 trained teachers every year. 50 high schools will have hostel facilities by the end of second plan. A large number of staff quarters for teachers, particularly the lady teachers, will have been provided. 207 higher secondary schools will have N.C.C. facilities by 1960-61. The arts, music and special courses have been encouraged by provision of adequate financial assistance. For developing reading habits, library facilities have been provided on a wide scale. Children's sections have been attached to several libraries. The physical training college, Shivpuri, has been strengthened. An audiovisual unit has also been set up. A large number of stipends and scholarships have been awarded to meritorious students and also to those deserving them on poverty-cum-merit basis.

(iii) *University Education*

2.58. By the end of the second plan, there will be degree colleges in 38 districts out of 43 districts of the State. The total number of colleges will be 72,—41 under Government management and

31 under private management. With the introduction of the three-year degree course in all the three Universities in the State, all private and Government inter-colleges will be either upgraded to degree colleges or converted into higher secondary schools. The upgraded colleges have been given necessary financial assistance to meet the expenditure on equipment, buildings and on general maintenance. At the end of the second plan, there will be fulfilled girls degree colleges at 6 places in the State. Science courses have been started in most of these colleges.

2.59. There are at present three Universities at Sagar, Jabalpur and Ujjain and one Music and Fine Arts University at Khairagarh. Excepting the Saugar University, the remaining three Universities came into existence in the beginning of the second plan period. They have received financial assistance from the State Government for their maintenance and development.

(iv) Technical Education.

2.60. There will be 5 engineering colleges in the State by 1960-61. In the last year of the second plan, the out-put of the engineering graduates from these colleges will be nearly 300, 14 polytechnics in 13 districts of the State will be set up during the second plan period. The out-put from these polytechnics in the last year of the second plan period will be 710. Similarly, the number of vocational and junior schools will be 13, comprising of 7 junior technical, 4 vocational schools and 2 industrial schools. These technical institutions have not been able to turn out the required number of technicians and craftsmen and the shortage of personnel in these categories still continues.

(v) Social Education

2.61. The main emphasis under the social education programme has been on the conduct of literacy classes, holding of training camps, implementation of library scheme and the provision of community listening sets. In Mahakoshal region, 6,300 adults literacy classes will have been conducted by 1960-61. The number of circulating libraries established within the first plan in Mahakoshal region is 1,750. During the second plan period, 1,225 additional libraries will have been opened. In the Madhya Bharat region, 110 Kendra Panchayat Libraries will be strengthened. Kalapathaks parties were set-up in Mahakoshal region in the second plan. A large number of summer camps have been held in which rural leaders have been trained. Suitable literature has been prepared and distributed by the Directorate of Social Education for new literates. The audio-visual scheme was started in the beginning of the second plan period. A large number of film-shows and magic lantern shows have been arranged. The mobile cinema vans have been moved from place to place for giving film shows. Of the total number of 7,000 community listening sets installed, 4,500 sets have been supplied in rural areas during the last decade under the plan of this sector.

(vi) District Gazetteer.

2.62. The scheme of revision of district gazetteers has been taken up from January, 1958. In all the districts, Advisory Committees and Sub-Committees have been constituted for revision of gazetteers. It is expected that gazetteers for three districts will be revised by the end of the second plan period.

L.—Health*(i) Water Supply and Sanitation*

2.63. The scheme of providing sanitary drinking water in rural areas has received very high priority both in the first and the second plans. The work of providing safe drinking water in rural areas is being attended to by the Public Health Engineering and Social Welfare and Panchayat Departments. In addition to the activities of these departments a large number of wells have been constructed, renovated or improved in the block areas out of the block budget and also under the Local Development Works Programme. 19,768 new wells have been constructed, 9,936 repaired or deepened and 184 converted into sanitary type by the end of the second plan. Piped water supply has also been arranged in 42 villages under the National Water Supply programme. In addition, 744 step-wells were converted into draw-wells. 161 tube-wells were also bored. 50 Air-compressors were purchased for deepening the wells and 16 district magazines have been constructed for storing explosives.

(ii) Urban water-supply and drainage

2.64. Urban water supply schemes (including extension and improvements) have been completed in 20 towns. New or expansion schemes have been taken up in 15 towns during the second plan. Out of 180 Municipal towns including Corporations and Notified Areas, 68 towns will have water works by the end of the second plan.

2.65. In regard to drainage, underground drainage will have been taken in three cities by the end of second plan. 4,00,000 Rft. of surface drains will have been constructed in other towns.

(iii) Health Services

2.66. By the end of the second plan, there will be 210 primary health centres and 630 subsidiary health centres. The district hospitals have been suitably strengthened. New buildings have been constructed at a number of places and the number of beds has also been increased. Services of specialists have been provided in a number of hospitals. In the Mahakoshal region, some of the district hospitals were being run by the Dispensary Fund Committees. All such district hospitals have been provincialised and are now being maintained directly by the Public Health Department. Moreover, almost all of the 192 tahsils of the State will have a dispensary

each. As a result of the addition of beds in various hospitals and dispensaries, the total number of beds in the State will be 12,000 by 1960-61. 39 new dispensaries have been established. 2 womens' hospitals and 184 rural dispensaries hitherto run by local bodies have provincialised and taken over by Government.

2.67. Malaria control programme has been converted into Malaria Eradication Programme. 6½ additional units have been added making the total number of units to 29. Similarly, one Filaria control unit has been established. B. C. G. programme has been continued; the number of campaign units being 6. 4 new leprosy subsidiary centres have been started. 3 new T.B. clinics have been established and the existing 3 clinics have been upgraded. There will be 23 T. B. clinics by the end of the second plan period. 2 T. B. wards of 16 and 46 beds respectively have been added to the district hospital Durg and T. B. Sanitorium, Chhindwara. A new 100-bedded T. B. hospital has been constructed at Raipur. The T. B. hospitals at Ratlam, Gwalior, Dhar and Mandasaur have been provided with more staff. In the T. B. hospital, Nowgong, an addition of 50 beds has been arranged. A mass-chest radiography unit has started. Anti-yaws programme has been continued.

2.68. During the first plan period, 2 new Medical Colleges were started at Jabalpur and Bhopal. 6 schools of nursing and 5 auxiliary nurse-cum-midwives training centres and 2 health schools for the training of health visitors were established. During the second plan period, considerable advance has been made in the field of education by the provision of suitable staff, equipment, building accommodation etc. Social and Preventive Medicine Departments have been created in all the four medical colleges of the State. The capacity of the medical college, Jabalpur has been increased from 50 to 75. The college building is nearing completion and the construction of its 500 bedded hospital has been taken in hand. The annual admissions in the colleges at Gwalior and Indore have also been increased from 65 to 100. One child guidance clinic has been started at the M. Y. Hospital, Indore. As regards the training of health personnel, it has been augmented by establishing health schools, training centre for auxiliary nurse-cum-midwives, public health orientation training centre, integration of public health with basic course of education in nursing and additional centres for laboratory technicians, sanitary inspectors, professional dais. Health personnel of the State is being sent to training centres outside the State from time to time for various courses. Particular attention has been paid to the training of professional dais in the primary health centres and the training of non-professional dais has been conducted at centres specially started for this purpose.

2.69. In regard to family planning during the first plan period, new clinics were established only in 7 centres. The coverage of the programme has considerably expanded during the second plan period. By 1960-61.

there will be one regional family planning training centre, 17 family planning clinics at the two institutions, 24 urban family planning clinics and 200 rural family planning clinics.

2.70. Four regional and one district public health laboratories have been established. The drugs laboratory, Indore has been strengthened by provision of additional staff. Additional posts of District Medical Officer (Health) public health nurses and vaccinators have been created for health work. Mental hospitals, Gwalior, and Indore have been provided with more staff and the buildings have been improved.

2.71. During the first plan period, one ayurvedic hospital and 133 ayurvedic dispensaries were established. During the second plan period, 60 ayurvedic dispensaries have been added and among the existing dispensaries, 50 have been upgraded. The total number of ayurvedic dispensaries by 1960-61 will be nearly 376. One 10 bedded ayurvedic hospital has been established at Ratlam. The ayurvedic colleges at Gwalior and Raipur have been provided with indoor beds numbering 10 and 25 respectively. In both the colleges, additional buildings have been provided. Herbal research has been started at ayurvedic college, Gwalior. The present ayurvedic college at Raipur was originally started as an ayurvedic school and its upgrading into a fulfilled college was effected in the first year of the second plan period. It admits 50 students every year.

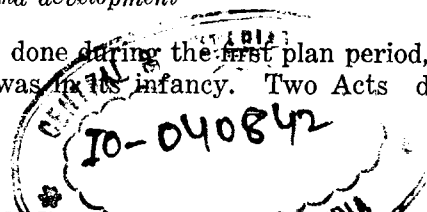
M.—Housing

2.72. The two main schemes implemented during the first plan period were 'subsidised industrial housing scheme' and 'low-income group housing scheme'. The scheme of slum clearance had not been formulated. Under the 'subsidised industrial housing scheme', 3,994 tenements were to be constructed; out of which 3,444 could be completed and the remaining 550 tenements were included in the proposals drawn up for the second plan. The progress under the 'low income group housing scheme' was that out of 1,542 houses proposed to be completed, 116 were constructed and the remaining 1,426 houses were included in the proposals drawn up for the second plan.

2.73. During the second plan period, it will be possible to construct 2,550 tenements against the target of 4,064 under the subsidised industrial housing scheme. The target laid down under the low income group housing scheme was 3,227 houses against which it will be possible to put up 2,500 houses by 1960-61. Under the scheme of slum-clearance, the development of 466 plots has been completed and 37 sweepers houses have been constructed.

Urban land development

2.74. Practically no work was done during the first plan period, when the Town Planning Department was in its infancy. Two Acts dealing



with town planning and the regulation of the use of land were, however, enacted during this period. The objective of the town planning work is to control haphazard growth in towns and cities by adoption of measures leading to proper land development. With this end in view, master plans will have been prepared for 13 towns by the end of 1960-61. Similarly, preparation of lay-out plans covering an area of 1,150 acres of nazul land will have been completed. Lay-out plans for 1,000 acres of land for various housing schemes sponsored by Government will also be prepared.

N.—Labour and labour welfare

(i) *Labour Welfare and Craftsmen Training Schemes*

2.75. In the first plan period, the schemes for labour welfare mainly pertained to the establishment of labour welfare centres for the working classes. Thus in Mahakoshal region, 4 welfare centres were set up and run by the Labour Department. In Madhya Bharat region, grant-in-aid was released to trade unions for running the welfare centres. Apart from releasing grant-in-aid, health centres and maternity wards for the families of working classes were started. In Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal regions, there were no schemes for labour welfare. During the second plan period, there will be 21 welfare centres, out of which 7 will be under Government management and 14 under the trade unions. These centres have been suitably equipped by the provision of sports-equipment, community sets, libraries etc. A community hall has been provided at Satna. It has been constructed by the joint contribution of Government and the employers. There will be 4 health centres with maternity wards attached to 2 of them.

2.76. In the second plan for labour welfare, technical scheme has been accorded a high priority in order to meet the shortage of trained crafts-men arising out of industrial development in the country. At the beginning of the second plan, there was only one Central Training Institute at Koni (Bilaspur) with an industrial training institute as its practicing school. By the end of second plan, there will be 8 industrial training institutes including the institute at Koni in the State. In addition to these, an institute on the pattern of Koni has been started at Korba from Tribal Welfare Plan, where tribal boys are being admitted. The annual intake capacity of all the institutes will be 3,148 by the end of the second plan. Besides the regular training in these institutes, apprenticeship training has also been started and provision of evening classes has been made at three institutes.

(ii) *National Employment Service*

2.77. By the end of second plan, there will be 18 employment exchanges including three in the mining areas of the State. While deciding the location of these exchanges, the requirements of University students and the workers in mining and industrial areas have been duly considered. The scheme of youth employment service and employment

counselling at employment exchanges has been started at the Jabalpur exchange. Vocational guidance sections have been opened in Indore and Bhopal exchanges. The scheme of employment market information will be implemented in 9 districts by 1960-61. The scheme envisages collection of employment market information through the exchanges on the supply and demand of manpower and on other matters affecting employment situation from time to time. The scheme of occupational research and analysis has also been implemented. An occupational information unit has already been started.

(iii) *Employees State Insurance Scheme*

2.78. By the end of the second plan, the scheme of employees State insurance will be under implementation at 16 industrial centres of the State, namely, Jabalpur, Burhanpur, Rajnandgaon, Raigarh, Raipur, Katni, Kymore, Indore, Gwalior, Ujjain, Ratlam, Nagda, Mandsaur, Dewas, Bhopal and Satna. The families of the insured persons will also have been covered by the scheme.

O.—Welfare of Backward classes

2.79. Out of the total population of 2.61 lakhs in Madhya Pradesh, 45 lakhs or 18.65 per cent of the population are adivasis. The population of scheduled castes is 35 lakhs or 13.4 per cent of the population. The percentage of the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes is 32.05 per cent. With the addition of the population of Vimukta Jatis and other backward classes, the total population of backward classes, in the State is more than 1/3rd of the total population. The four main sections of backward classes are scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, Vimukta Jatis and other backward classes (left out tribes). The progress achieved in the welfare of the different sections has been described below:—

(i) *Welfare of Scheduled Tribes*

2.80 In the matter of providing educational facilities, 1,195 primary schools, 148 middle schools, 148 hostels, 75 night schools, 42 boarding houses, 13 ashrams, 52 adult education centres, will have been provided by the end of the second plan period. One industrial training institute, along the pattern laid down by the Labour Department for their industrial institutes, has been started at Korba where the tribal boys are being trained in various crafts. With a view to providing financial assistance for pursuit of education, 1,33,000 scholarships will have been awarded to middle school students, and 1,750 scholarships to high school students, and 1,000 stipends to normal school students. The scheme of mid-day meals will benefit 33,000 students. Special facilities regarding the supply of books, stationery and uniforms, have been provided. Excursion tours of tribal boys have also been arranged. For the economic uplift of the tribals, 65 agricultural farms have been opened and 1000 scheduled tribes families have been given subsidy for settling in forest villages. 4 tussar

silk industrial centres, 4 training-cum-production centres, 1 training centre in Ambarcharkha and other centres in Bee keeping, pottery, brick and tile making, tailoring, carpentry, smithy, lac industry, grass mat weaving, etc., have been established. 78 co-operative societies will have been formed catering primarily to the needs of the tribals. Financial assistance has been given to Adivasi Sewa Sangh in the Bhopal region for the training of tribals.

2.81. Thirteen Veterinary dispensaries, 13 cattle breeding centres, 15 primary health centres, 112 maternity and child welfare centres, one mobile eye unit, 2 mid-wives and dais training centres, 1 T. B. hospital and 1 leprosy hospital, 22 Aushadhalayas and 1 mobile dispensary will have been opened. Particular attention has been paid to the provision of safe drinking water in tribal areas and in this direction, an effort to construct 800 wells, 200 dams and 20 Jhiras has been made. Under the housing scheme, nearly 1,000 scheduled tribe families will be given subsidy for the construction of houses. Two model villages have been set up in Bhopal region. Nearly 3,000 houses and 800 huts of the improved type will have been constructed. 82 voluntary agencies including Vanvasi Sewa Mandal working for the welfare of scheduled tribes has been given financial assistance. About 400 miles of village road, 300 miles of bridle path, 200 miles of fair-weather roads and 20 culverts have been constructed. The Tribal Institute and Tribal Worker's Institute at Chhindwara have been suitably strengthened.

(ii) *Scheduled Castes*

2.82. The main emphasis in the programme of the welfare of scheduled castes has been on the provision of large number of scholarships and other educational facilities and on the establishment of training centres in different crafts. By the end of the second plan, nearly 1 lakh scholarships will have been awarded to middle school students, 1,000 to high school students and 50 stipends to students receiving technical training. In addition to the scholarships, 20 boarding houses, 100 night schools and 15 Balwadis will have been started. Training centres in leather works, carpentry, blacksmithy, tanning etc., have been started. About 400 families of scheduled castes will be given subsidy to the extent of Rs. 250 per family for tractorisation of land in Vindhya Pradesh region. Formation of a number of co-operative societies has been encouraged. Financial assistance has been given to individuals for setting up workshops. Approximately, 1,200 houses and 500 wells will have been constructed in areas inhabited by scheduled castes. 68 sanskar kendras and 8 community welfare centres have been opened. Financial assistance has been given to non-official organisations like Harijan Sewak Sangh and the Vanvasi Sewa Mandal, Mandla for carrying out various activities for the welfare of scheduled castes.

(iii) Vimukta Jatis

2.83. The main items of programme for the welfare of Vimukta Jatis are the provision of educational facilities, establishment of training centres and the settlement of families. Approximately 8,000 students have been awarded scholarships and training centres in carpentry, handloom weaving and tailoring will have been opened. 260 Vimukta Jatis families will have been given subsidy for tractorisation and settlement of land. Financial assistance has also been given for the construction of houses. In the areas where there is scarcity of drinking water, 41 wells have been constructed. Community centres and sanskar kendras have been maintained. One dispensary has been opened in the Bhopal region.

(iv) Other Backward Classes

2.84. The main emphasis under the programme of welfare of backward classes is on the provision of educational facilities, award of scholarships and the provision of drinking water supply. Nearly 200 primary schools, 40 middle schools and 40 hostels will have been opened by 1960-61. More than 4,000 scholarships will have been awarded to middle school, high school and college students. 33 wells have been constructed in areas where there is scarcity of drinking water. Sanskar Kendras and 4 community welfare centres have been maintained.

(v) Removal of Untouchability

2.85. The scheme for the removal of untouchability has been under implementation since the first plan period. Propaganda and publicity against untouchability, payments of grant-in-aid to non-official agencies propagating removal of untouchability, award of scholarships and stipends to students have been the main features of the scheme. A number of harijan families were also settled on land. During the second plan period, the main features of the scheme outlined above have been continued. A number of scholarships and stipends have been awarded and the drive against untouchability has been strengthened.

P.—Social Welfare

2.86. The main activities of the social welfare programme are:—

1. Welfare extension projects.
2. Women's and children's welfare programme,
3. Care and after care programmes, and
4. Encouragement of games and sports.

During the first plan period, grant-in-aid was released to the State Social Welfare Advisory Board for meeting a part of the expenditure of welfare extension projects. A number of vyayam shalas were opened in the rural areas in collaboration of gram panchayats. A large number of

physical institutions were given financial assistance. Construction of stadium at Bilaspur was taken in hand. A begger-home was established at Jabalpur under the Municipal Corporation. Financial assistance was also given to several non-official organisations undertaking activities connected with social welfare. During the second plan period, financial assistance for welfare extension project was continued. 49 welfare extension projects of the old pattern and 40 projects of the new pattern will be functioning in the State during the second plan period. Under the women and child welfare programme, two homes for destitute women have been started at Sagar and Dewas and one home-crafts production centre for middle class families has been established at Chhindwara. Other activities undertaken are the establishment of children guidance clinic at Jabalpur, a colony for handicapped children, 5 Balwadis and 1 home for children suffering from leprosy. Grant-in-aid has been released to orphanages run by the non-official agencies. Grant-in-aid has also been released to 3 schools for handicapped children. Under the social defence programme, 1 certified school for boys and 1 certified school for girls, 2 remand homes, 2 probation hostels, 2 begger homes and 4 probation services have been provided. The programme under social and moral hygiene has resulted in the establishment of 1 rescue house, 3 State homes, 9 district shelters and 9 reception centres. Under the youth welfare programme, grant-in-aid will have been given to 200 vyayam salas, krida mandals and also to the Madhya Pradesh Olympic Association. Two stadia are also likely to be constructed. Financial assistance has been given to local bodies for meeting a part of the expenditure on tournaments. Honoraria has been given to 210 instructors in different branches of sport. Financial assistance has also been given to non-official institutions for taking up social welfare programmes.

Q.—Miscellaneous

(i) Statistics

2.87. During the second plan period, 41 District Statistical Offices will have been opened covering all the 43 districts of the State. Nearly 400 Statistical personnel will be trained. The training of all the Progress Assistants working in the development blocks has been arranged. A scheme of collaborated programme of State Sample Surveys with National Sample Surveys has been taken in hand. It is being implemented on full matching sample basis and will cover about 300 villages. Data relating to national income of the State for the years 1950-51 to 1955-56 have been completed and the reports have been published. Similarly, studies at the district and tahsil levels have been initiated. The annual district plan hand-books have been issued from year to year. A Statistical Division for the collection and compilation of the data relating to the progress of plan schemes has been set up. The plan progress reports review the achievements made in different sectors. Study of selected projects has also been made. A mechanical tabulation unit has been set up, which is

expected to facilitate speedy processing of the N. S. S. schedules. An Administrative Intelligence Unit for the community development blocks has been established and it regularly collects progress data of various blocks in the State. The work on the preparation of "Regional Income Atlas of Madhya Pradesh" is nearing completion. Two publications "M. P. in Charts and graphs" and "Economic Atlas of Madhya Pradesh" have been issued.

(ii) *Publicity*

2.88. Publicity has a vital role to play in the mobilising public support in the implementation of the plan. If the plan has to become a true mass programme, the first pre-requisite is to take the plan to the people. Plan consciousness and plan mindedness, therefore, became the main objective of the publicity. In the first plan period, not much work could be done, except that a few regional offices were opened. During the second plan period, the publicity organisation has been suitably strengthened. 38 District Publicity Offices, with Information Centres, have been set up. Increasing use of various media of publicity, namely exhibition, songs and dramas, film shows, printed literature, press advertisements, etc., has been made. 8 mobile publicity vans with necessary audio-visual accessories have been provided for carrying out field publicity work. Exhibition, song and drama units have been formed. More than 7,000 community listening sets have been installed in different parts of the State. Of this 4,500 sets were distributed with the provision under "social education". More than 500 sets have been installed in the tribal areas.

(iii) *Welfare of Prisoners*

2.89. There was no scheme for the welfare of prisoners in the first plan. In the second plan, the main schemes implemented, are the eradication of illiteracy among prisoners, provision of amenities to prisoners, appointment of reformist preachers and provision of community listening sets. For the eradication of illiteracy among prisoners. 17 preachers have been appointed. The prisoners have been provided oil and soap for maintaining proper standard of cleanliness. 42 reformist preachers have been appointed and 3 radio sets have been provided in the Central Jails at Raipur and Jabalpur and in the Borstal Institute, Narsimhapur. Male nurses have been appointed for the nursing of sick prisoners. Grant-in-aid has been released to discharged prisoners society.

(iv) *Languages*

2.90 In the second plan of Madhya Pradesh, a provision of Rs. 18.18 lakhs was made for the development of the national and regional languages, but no scheme was implemented.

(v) *Local Bodies Development*

2.91 There were no plan schemes for the development of local bodies (Municipalities) in the first plan. During the second plan period, the

programme under Local Bodies Development has aimed at the provision of financial assistance to Municipalities for undertaking public utility works and the training of Municipal staff. Water-supply schemes have been granted priority for grant of financial assistance. The other items of public utility for which financial assistance in the shape of grants and loans is given, are construction of roads, drains, latrines, urinals, sweepers' buildings, play grounds and the establishment of vegetable and meat markets, slaughter houses, grain markets, etc. The local bodies have also been assisted in the purchase of fire-fighting equipment. Under the training scheme, 23 officers of different Municipalities have been trained.

(vi) *Bhopal Capital Project*

2.92. As a result of the re-organisation of the States, the new State of Madhya Pradesh came into existence on 1st November, 1956, with Bhopal as its capital. In order to provide residential accommodation to a large number of officers and staff of the Secretariat, a large constructional programme had, evidently, to be undertaken. The project includes buildings for the Secretariat and offices of heads of departments, residential accommodation for the officers and staff of the Secretariat and heads of departments, construction of necessary roads, adequate arrangement for sewage disposal, underground drainage and drinking water supply, acquisition of land and proper educational, medical and other facilities.

2.93. The cost of the scheme, as originally estimated, was Rs. 19.05 crores, but has subsequently been revised to Rs. 13.25 crores for the stage—I project. The main items undertaken during the second plan period are 3,000 quarters for Class III and Class IV employees, 119 bungalows for officers, 4 hostels for the members of Vidhan Sabha, schools and hospitals. Adequate attention has been paid to sewage and water-supply scheme also. Work on the Secretariat building will also be started before the close of the second plan period. It is expected that an amount of about Rs. 6.50 crores would be spent by the end of the second plan and the remaining amount of Rs. 6.75 crores will be carried over to the third plan.

(vii) *Development of Printing Presses*

2.94. After the formation of new Madhya Pradesh, it was found that the printing machinery inherited from the former integrating units was not sufficient to cope with the increasing requirements of the new State. It was, therefore, felt necessary to improve and expand the existing printing presses in the State and to provide new and up-to-date machinery. Accordingly, a scheme was prepared with an estimated cost of Rs. 40 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 10 lakhs only has been provided in the annual plan of 1960-61 for the purchase of machinery. On account of the difficulty of getting foreign exchange, it will be possible to purchase machinery worth Rs. 6 lakhs only.

2.95. The principal achievements during the second plan period are shown in the annexure appended to this chapter.

PRINCIPAL ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Annexure mentioned in paragraph 2.95 of Chapter II.

The principal achievements during the second five-year plan period are—

(1) The production of foodgrains has increased by 10 lakh tons i.e. from 76 lakh tons to 86 lakh tons.

(2) There will be an additional production of 12,550 tons of gur, 1,2,500 bales of cotton and 5,000 tons of oil seeds.

(3) The irrigation potential through minor irrigation has increased by 3.25 lakh acres.

(4) Contour bunding will have been undertaken in 0.73 lakh acres.

(5) Deep and light tractor-ploughing will have been done in about 5 lakh acres.

(6) Consolidation of holdings will have been completed in 36 lakh acres.

(7) Seventy-one seed farms of 100 acres each will be established.

(8) Twenty-eight lakh acres of paddy area and 16 lakh acres of wheat area will be covered by improved seeds.

(9) 1.76 lakh tons of chemical fertilizers, 2.23 lakh maunds of green manure and 20 lakh tons of rural and urban compost will have been distributed.

(10) Detailed village plans will have been prepared in about 2000 villages under the Community Development Programme.

(11) 8,550 acres will be directly benefitted by horticultural development activities.

(12) Two additional agriculture colleges were started at Jabalpur and Indore.

(13) There will be more than 300 veterinary hospitals and dispensaries in the State or one hospital or dispensary for every 90,000 cattle population.

(14) The number of outlying dispensaries will be 544 i.e. one outlying dispensary for every 50,000 cattle population.

(15) Milk unions have been started at Bhopal and Jabalpur.

(16) 1.59 crores of fish seed of major carps were collected from local resources, 7,600 acres of additional water area were stocked and 1.10 lakh maunds of fish was produced through all agencies.

(17) Nearly 80,000 acres of forest area will be brought under plantation and 7,136 square miles ex-proprietory forests will be surveyed and demarcated.

(18) Soil conservation, anti-erosion and afforestation measures have been undertaken in 20,000 acres.

(19) Mass bunding will have been undertaken over an area of 98,000 acres and field embankments will be provided over an area of 39,000 acres.

(20) 1,500 societies covering 2,500 villages will have been re-organised into the new pattern of village societies. In addition, 1,500 new village societies will have been constituted. 610 large sized societies have been established covering 7,593 villages and 1,31,350 members.

(21) Total number of rural families covered with cooperative organisation by the end of second plan would be 9 lakhs, i.e. 22.13 per cent of the total cultivating families.

(22) Five hundred better farming co-operative societies will have been constituted.

(23) By the end of 1960-61, the development blocks will cover 47,200 villages with an area of 89,500 sq. miles and a population of 162 lakhs.

(24) The work of Gandhi-sagar- dam will be completed and the Gandhi sagar power station will also start generation of power and supplying 80,000 KW of power.

(25) The total irrigation potential of the State will increase by 4.54 lakh acres.

(26) The installed capacity of power will be raised from 78 M.W. to 147 M.W.

(27) The Korba Thermal Station, will be completed.

(28) 136 towns and 396 villages will have been electrified by the end of second plan.

(29) Two medium-sized industrial estates and 8 small industrial estates will be established.

(30) Pressed metal industry, cycle parts factory, fans and fractional motors and umbrella ribs factory have been started.

(31) One thousand industrial co-operative societies will be organised.

(32) The total mileage of surfaced and unsurfaced roads will increase to 18,886 and mileage under asphalted roads to 2,190.

(33) Enrolment in the primary schools will reach 17 lakhs of students and the total number of primary schools will increase to 31,000. All villages having population of 500 or even less will have a primary school.

(34) Basic training institutions for primary and middle school teachers will be raised from 44 in 1956 to 102 in 1960-61.

(35) Out of the 310 Government high schools in the State, 250 will be converted into secondary high schools. All the 248 private schools will also be converted into higher secondary schools.

(36) Educational facilities for the children of 14-17 years will be available in each tahsil of the State and facilities will be provided for 77,800 students in this age-group.

(37) The total number of colleges will increase to 72.

(38) All private and Government inter-colleges will be either upgraded to degree colleges or converted into higher secondary schools.

(39) Three Universities—Jabalpur, Ujjain and Khairagarh were established.

(40) Three new engineering colleges were established and the total output of the engineering graduates from all the colleges will be nearly 300.

(41) Fourteen new polytechnics have been set up and the output from all polytechnics will be 1,015.

(42) 19,768 new wells have been constructed, 9,936 repaired or deepened and 184 converted into sanitary type by the end of second plan. Piped water supply has been arranged in 42 villages under the National Water Supply programme. In addition, 744 step-wells were converted into draw wells.

(43) Sixty eight towns will have water works by the end of second plan.

(44) By the end of second plan, there will be 210 primary health centres and 630 subsidiary health centres.

(45) The total number of general and maternity beds in the State will be raised to 12,000 by 1960-61.

(46) Malaria control programme has been converted into Malaria Eradication Programme.

(47) There will be 23 T. B. clinics by the end of second plan.

(48) Two new medical colleges were started at Jabalpur and Bhopal. Six schools of nursing and 5 auxiliary nurse-cum-midwives training centres and 2 health schools for the training of health visitors were established.

(49) By 1960-61, there will be one regional family planning training centre, 17 family planning clinics at the training institutions, 24 urban family planning clinics and 200 rural family planning clinics.

(50) 2,550 tenements will be constructed under the subsidised industrial housing scheme and 2,500 houses under low-income-group housing scheme.

(51) Eight new Industrial Training Institutes have been established to raise the annual intake capacity of all the institutions to 3,148.

(52) The scheme of Employees State Insurance will be under implementation at 16 industrial centres of the State.

(53) 1,33,000 scholarships will have been awarded to middle school students, 1,750 scholarships to high school students and 1,000 stipends to

normal school students of scheduled tribes. The scheme of mid-day meals will benefit 33,000 students of scheduled tribes.

(54) By the end of second plan, nearly 1 lakh scholarships will have been awarded to middle school students, 1,000 to high school students and 50 stipends to students of scheduled castes.

(55) Approximately 8,000 students of vimukta jaties have been awarded scholarship.

(56) More than 4,000 scholarships will have been awarded to middle school, high school, and college students of other backward classes.

(57) Forty Welfare extension projects of the new pattern were started in development blocks.

(58) Forty-one district statistical offices will have been opened covering all the 43 districts of the State.

(59) Thirty eight district publicity offices, with information centres have been set up.

(60) Under the Bhopal Capital Project, 3,000 quarters for class III and class IV employees, 119 bungalows for officers and 3 hostels for the members of Vidhan Sabha have been completed.

available for seed multiplication will be more than 25 acres per development block.

- (10) To establish two mechanised farms of 1,000 acres each.

Improved seeds

(11) To cover the entire area under paddy and wheat, 24 lakh acres under other Kharif cereals and 7.00 lakh acres under other rabi cereals with improved varieties of seeds both through departmental distribution and natural spread.

(12) To distribute 3.40 lakh maunds of nucleus seed of paddy and 2.34 lakh maunds of wheat seed from Government farms.

(13) To bring an additional area of 8,000 acres under potatoes of improved varieties.

(14) To bring an area of 2,500 acres under improved varieties of sweet potatoes.

(15) To establish 416 seed stores at the rate of one seed store for each development block.

Fertilisers and manures

(16) To cover a total area of 27.00 lakh acres with one lakh tons of nitrogenous fertilisers in the last year of the third plan ; the total distribution of nitrogenous fertilizers during the third plan period being 3.86 lakh tons.

(17) To cover an area of 10.80 lakh acres with 40,000 tons of phosphatic fertilisers to be distributed in the last year of the third plan, the total distribution of phosphatic fertilisers during the third plan period 2 lakh tons.

(18) To cover an additional area of 22.00 lakh acres with green manure, 18.40 lakh acres with rural compost and 40,000 acres with urban compost.

(19) To bring an area of 9,000 acres under night soil compost.

Plant Protection

(20) To cover an additional area of 16.00 lakh acres by various plant protection measures.

(21) To set up 15 units of plant protection in addition to 11 units available by the end of second plan.

Horticulture

(22) To increase the area under new orchards by 60,000 acres.

(23) To rejuvenate old orchards in an area of 40,000 acres.

(24) To set up three 20 acre progeny orchards-cum-nurseries and subsidiary nurseries for development of fruit cultivation.

(25) To increase the area under cashewnut by 1,000 acres.

(26) To bring an area of 10,000 acres under vegetable of certified seeds.

- (27) To train 800 gardeners.
- (28) To set up two research sub-stations for mangoes and citrus fruits.
- (29) To set up two research sub-stations for vegetables.
- (30) To train 800 farmers' sons in improved techniques of farming.

Agricultural education

- (31) To strengthen the existing five agricultural colleges to turn out 850 agricultural graduates and 395 post-graduates during the third plan period.
- (32) To open one new Agriculture College.
- (33) To establish two rural universities.
- (34) To train 720 surveyors for soil conservation programme.
- (35) To turn out 240 diploma holders in agriculture.

Agricultural marketing.

- (36) To convert 50 markets in the State into regulated markets and to strengthen the agricultural marketing organisation.
- (37) To set up five grading centres for important agricultural commodities and ghee.
- (38) To strengthen the coordinated market service.

Agricultural research

- (39) To set up one State Research Institute and five regional research institutes in addition to Gwalior Research Institute.
- (40) To set up two more centres for agro-economic trials in addition to six centres started in the second plan.
- (41) To cover all the districts with coordinated scheme of simple fertiliser trials on cultivators' fields.

Other schemes

- (42) To bring an additional area of 3.5 lakh acres under Japanese method of paddy cultivation, in addition to 5.0 lakh acres expected to be brought under Japanese method by the end of second plan.
- (43) To start intensified agricultural production programme in Raipur district.
- (44) To set up seven divisional workshops for over-hauling and repairs tractors, air compressors and other machinery and organise seven mobile workshops for minor repairs servicing in interior areas.
- (45) To advance taccavi loans to the extent of Rs. 1.25 crores to village cooperative societies for purchase of improved bullock-drawn agricultural implements.

Minor Irrigation

- (46) Construction of 20,000 new wells.
- (47) Repair of 30,000 existing wells.

- (48) Installation of 5,000 diesel pumping sets.
- (49) Installation of 12,666 electric pumping sets.
- (50) Installation of 2,400 persian wheels.
- (51) To set up 60 lift irrigation pumping stations atleast 100 acres each through cooperative societies.
- (52) To deepen 12,500 irrigation wells.
- (53) To construct 115 tube wells.
- (54) To construct and repair minor tanks, dams, etc., costing Rs. 8.30 crores.
- (55) To grant loans for construction and repair of wells, installation of pumping sets, to the tune of Rs. 3.0 crores under community development programme.

Consolidation of holdings

- (56) By the end of second plan period, consolidation work will have been done in 36 lakh acres spread over seven districts. The target for the third plan is 50.0 lakh acres.

Colonisation and settlement of landless labourers

- (57) By the end of second plan, about 700 families will have been settled in 10,000 acres. The target for the third plan is to settle 1,000 families in 36,000 acres by giving 20 acres of land to each family.

Improvement of agricultural statistics

- (58) Construction of index numbers series relating to agricultural economy.
- (59) Estimation of yields of commercial (non-food) crops, *i.e.*, cotton, oil seeds and protective food crops, *i.e.*, fruits, vegetables and minor commercial crops, *i.e.*, conditions and spices.
- (60) Survey of culturable waste land covering all the districts in the State.
- (61) Cadastral survey of unsurveyed areas.
- (62) Enquiries into cost of cultivation of crops and possibilities of planning crop shifts.
- (63) Enquiries into the economics of allied agricultural industries and socio-economic conditions of the people engaged in them.
- (64) Pre-harvest estimates of crop acreage by random sampling methods.
- (65) Collection of statistics of area under improved cultivation practices.
- (66) Agricultural census.
- (67) Quinquennial live-stock census.

VETERINARY, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY

Veterinary services and diseases control

S. No.	Name of scheme	Target proposed for third Plan	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	(a) Veterinary hospitals ..	175	50 under veterinary plan and 125 from the budget of development blocks. By the end of 2nd plan, there will be 308 veterinary hospitals including those in development blocks. There will thus be one hospital for every 90,000 cattle population. By the end of 3rd plan there will be one hospital for every 60,000 cattle population and there will be veterinary hospital at every district, tahsil and block headquarter. All veterinary hospitals will be in charge of veterinary assistant surgeons.
	(b) Outlying dispensaries ..	300	150 under veterinary plan and 150 from the budget of development blocks. By the end of 2nd plan, there will be 544 outlying veterinary dispensaries including those opened in development blocks. This will mean one dispensary for every 50,000 heads of cattles. By the end of 3rd plan, there will be one dispensary for every 31,000 heads of cattle. These dispensaries will be in charge of stockmen.
	(c) Veterinary hospitals at district level.		There are at present 43 veterinary hospitals covering all districts. New hospitals will not be opened but the existing ones will be strengthened and expanded.
	(d) Provincialisation of hospitals and dispensaries in Mahakoshal region.	75 hospitals and 42 dispensaries.	This will complete the provincialisation of veterinary dispensaries.
2	Mobile units	14	By the end of 2nd plan, there will be 29 mobile units. 14 additional units will be started in third plan so that there will be one unit in every district.
3	Animals ambulances ..	5	These are proposed for five large towns.
4	Disease investigation laboratories.	4 new and 1 expansion.	The existing laboratory at Bhopal will be strengthened and 4 new ones will be set-up.
5	Eradication of rinderpest ..	23 districts.	20 districts will be covered by the end of 2nd plan and the remaining 23 districts will be covered in the third plan.

Animal husbandry

6	Semen production centres ..	Conversion of 5 existing artificial insemination centres into semen production-centres.	There will be 38 artificial insemination centres by the end of 2nd plan. No new centre will be opened in the third plan.
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S. No.	Name of scheme	Target proposed for third Plan	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
7	Artificial insemination units	150	There will be 102 artificial insemination units by the end of 2nd plan. 150 additional artificial insemination units will be opened in the third plan.
8	Intensification of breeding work.	15 Centres.	Out of 38 artificial insemination centres, intensification of breeding work will be taken up at 15 centres.
9	Extension centres	12	These centres will have a capacity of 25 bulls each.
10	Distribution of subsidised bulls.	5000	1000 bulls will be given from the veterinary plan and 4000 from the budget of development blocks.
11	Calf subsidy	2875 calves	
12	Cooperative marketing in key village blocks.	20 Blocks	
13	Subsidy for maintenance of subsidised bulls till maturity.	5500 bulls	
14	Expansion of cattle breeding farms.	3	
15	Expansion of existing bull rearing farms.	5	Nowgong, Aron, Rodia, Jabalpur and Jagdalpur.
16	Capacity for serving cows and buffaloes through artificial insemination centres, key village centres, subsidised bulls, etc.	..	From 3.3 lakh cattle by the end of second plan to 6.5 lakh cattle by the end of third plan.
17	Pasture improvement	2000 acres 3 colonies	
18	Gaushala development	4	Four new gaushalas and loans to 16 old gaushalas for development.
19	Gosadans .. ..	..	Improvement of existing State gosadans
20	Cattle shows	1 State show. 20 district shows. 130 tahsil shows.	
<i>Veterinary education and research</i>			
21	Veterinary colleges, Mhow and Jabalpur.	20 additional seats at veterinary college, Mhow and expansion of both the colleges.	Expansion of these two colleges by providing for post-graduate studies. The objective is to meet total requirement of veterinary graduates by the end of third plan.
22	Live-stock reserach institute in veterinary Colleges, Mhow and Jabalpur.	1 new .. expansion.	To expand existing live-stock research institute, Mhow and to establish one in veterinary college, Jabalpur.

S. No.	Name of scheme	Target proposed for third Plan	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
23	Biological products section in veterinary Colleges, Mhow and Jabalpur.	1 New expansion.	To expand biological products section of veterinary college, Mhow and to establish one in veterinary college, Jabalpur with a view to attain self-sufficiency in sera and vaccine for control of cattle diseases.
<i>Poultry development</i>			
24	Poultry farms (expansion)	3	Expansion of 3 farms to 5,000 layers.
25	Poultry extension centres (expansion).	8	Expansion of 8 extension centres to 2,000 layers farms.
26	Establishment of commercial hatchery.	1	
27	Chick rearing (expansion)..	1	Expansion of chick rearing centre to 500 layers farms.
28	Loans to private poultry keepers farmers.	630 units.	
29	Establishment of duck farms	2	
<i>Development of sheep, goats and pigs</i>			
30	Sheep farms (expansion) ..	3	
31	Wool laboratory (expansion)	1	
32	Extension centres	10	
33	Utilisation of wool on cottage industry basis.	3 units	
34	Establishment of wool grading, baling and warehouses	3 units	
35	Grant-in-aid to breeders for housing and equipment.	250 parties	
36	Distribution of stud rams on exchange basis.	500 rams	
37	Development of goats ..	129 units	
38	Piggery development ..	1 unit 5 blocks	
<i>Dairying and milk supply</i>			
39	Milk unions	2 new	Completion of milk unions Bhopal and Jabalpur and establishment of two new milk unions.
40	Milk colony	1 new	
41	Loans and subsidy to selected cattle breeders in area of milk supply schemes to increase milk production.	800 cattle breeders.	
42	Expansion of existing dairies	6	Durg, Bilaspur, Ratona, Itarsi, Chhindwara and Chandkhuri.
43	Rural creamery	1 new	
<i>Training</i>			
44	Training of officers ..	50	
45	Stockmen's training centre	1 new	.. Expansion of existing stockmen and compounder's training school at Shivpuri and Rewa and to start one new centre. The objective is to meet the full requirement of stockmen and compounders by the end of third plan.
<i>Other schemes</i>			
46	Improvement of slaughter houses and meat markets.	16	Local bodies will be assisted in improvement and expansion of 16 existing slaughter houses and meat markets.
47	Meat inspection organisation.	5	At five big cities.

FISHERIES

- (1) Development of additional water area of 15,000 acres
- (2) Production of 30,000 tons of additional fish.
- (3) Establishment of 30 additional fish seed collection centres.
- (4) To give assistance to 90 fishermen's cooperative societies.
- (5) To reclaim 10,000 acres of fallow water.
- (6) To construct 3 fish markets, 2 cold storages and to provide 10 cold storage units of 1 to 1½ tons capacity each and 10 small ice plant units of 2-ton capacity each.
- (7) To establish one Central laboratory and one fishing laboratory.
- (8) To construct an aquarium.

FORESTS

Name of scheme		Unit	Targets proposed for third plan	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
1	Plantation—			
	(a) Regular plantation	acres	..	45,000
	(b) Plantation of trees along canal, banks, roads, etc.	miles	..	500
	(c) Plantation of pulp-wood and fuel species.	acres	..	12,500
2	Consolidation of un-reserved forests	Sq. miles	..	19,000
3	Preparation of—			
	(a) Working plans	No. .. Sq. miles	.. ..	15 9,000
	(b) Working schemes	No. .. Sq. miles	.. ..	40 20,000
	(c) Revision of working plans	No. .. Sq. miles	.. ..	5 2,000
4	Rehabilitation of degraded forests	Sq. miles	..	300
5	Training of personnel—			
	(a) Higher forest course abroad	No.	..	5
	(b) Superior forest service	No.	..	100
	(c) Rangers	No.	..	200
	(d) Deputy rangers	No.	..	150
	(e) Foresters	No.	..	125
	(f) Forest guards	No.	..	800
	(g) Establishment of additional forest guards training school.	No.	..	1
6	Communications (fair weather roads)	Miles	..	4,000
7	Buildings	No.	..	1,000 residential quarters for range officers, range assistants, forest guards, forest nakas, inspectino huts, etc.

Forest—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
8	Nature-conservancy—		
	(a) Establishment of zoological and botanical garden.	No.	1
	(b) Game sanctuaries	No.	2
	(c) Improvement of existing national parks.	No.	2
9	Forest research—Establishment of regional Research Centre.	No.	1
10	Grazing and pasture improvement . .	acres	20,000
11	Minor forest produce—		
	(a) Raising plantations of bamboo and khair.	acres	1,250
	(b) Establishment of brood lac farms	No.	4
12	Forest resources survey	Sq. miles	20,000
13	Extension forestry creation By Agriculture Department fuel and fodder reserves.	acres.	1,20,000

SOIL CONSERVATION

By Agriculture Department

(1) To bring an additional area of 3.80 lakh acres under contour bunding operations.

(2) To undertake soil conservation pilot demonstration projects of 1,000 acres each in 25 districts.

(3) To undertake soil conservation operations in 31,000 acres of shallow ravines in Bhind and Morena districts.

(4) To construct paddy bunds and field embankments in wheat lands in a total area of 2.38 lakh acres.

(5) To cover an additional area of 50 lakh acres of land with dry farming practices.

By Forest Department

(6) To undertake soil conservation, afforestation and anti-erosion measures in an area of 50,000 acres of forest lands.

CO-OPERATION

(1) By the end of second plan, there will be 4,500 service co-operatives and some large sized and multipurpose societies covering about 14,500 villages. About 10,250 small sized societies of old pattern covering about 30,000 villages will still continue. These societies will be re-organised in 9,500 service societies.

(2) 7,500 new service societies covering 25,000 villages will also be organised. Thus by the end of third plan, there will be 21,500 service co-operatives to cover the entire State.

(3) By the end of second plan period, there will be 613 large sized societies. These will be continued in the third plan. No new large sized co-operative societies will be organised in the third plan.

(4) To increase the share capital and deposits of primary societies, central banks and apex bank as under :—

	1958-59		1965-66	
	Share capital	Deposits	Share capital	Deposits
	(Rs. in lakhs)			
Primary societies	211.91	42.05	300.00	100.00
Central banks	219.00	618.37	320.00	1200.00
Apex bank	87.81	205.00	120.00	300.00

(5) To increase the membership of primary societies from 9 lakh to 12 lakhs, i.e., 45 per cent of the rural families will come within the purview of cooperative organisation.

(6) A new Apex Land Mortgage Bank will be organised.

(7) 18 new land mortgage banks will be organised in addition to 20, set up in the second plan.

(8) There are 46 cooperative central banks in the State. 133 additional branches of the banks will be organised.

(9) 153 additional marketing societies will be organised in the third plan in addition to 163 organised in the second plan. In addition, 8 district cooperative marketing societies will also be formed in important districts.

(10) By the end of second plan, there will be 18 processing societies. 121 additional processing societies will be organised as under :—

- 20 Rice mills.
- 80 Rice hullers.
- 1 Floor mill.
- 5 Cotton gins.
- 4 Manure mixing units.
- 5 Insecticide making units.
- 6 Others.

121

(11) 37 labour cooperative societies will be organised.

(12) 640 joint farming societies in 32 pilot projects will be organised.

(13) 21 whole-sale stores in important districts of the State and 840 primary cooperative stores at the rate of 40 primary stores for one whole-sale store will be organised.

(14) 43 transport cooperative societies will be organised.

- (15) 40 forest labour co-operative societies will be organised.
- (16) 60 co-operative lift irrigation societies in suitable villages or groups of villages situated on the banks of perennial rivers will be organised.
- (17) By the end of second plan, there will be 246 rural godowns. 600 additional godowns will be constructed in the third plan to have about two in each development block.
- (18) 85 warehouses would be constructed in the third plan in addition to 41 constructed by the end of 2nd plan.

Training

- (19) By the end of the second plan, there will be four training institutions for training managers of co-operative societies and subordinate staff of the department. Five new training institutions will be started.
- (20) To start 43 district training institutions, i.e., one in each district.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The entire State will be covered with development blocks by October, 1963.

PANCHAYATS

- (1) To cover the entire area of the State by Gram and Nyaya Panchayats and to rationalise and reorganise the jurisdiction of gram panchayats in relation to patwari circles and village co-operative societies.
- (2) To provide suitable secretarial assistance to all gram panchayats.
- (3) Training of panchayat secretaries and panchas :—
- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| (a) Additional training institutions for panchayat secretaries. | 2 |
| (b) Panchayat secretaries | 3,750 |
| (c) Sarpanchas and up-sarpanchas | 7,744 |
| (d) Panchas of Gram Panchayats | 26,250 |
| (e) Panchas of Nyaya Panchayats | 3,180 |
- (4) Construction of 4,250 panchayat bhawans on grant-in-aid basis.
- (5) Organisation of 800 community centres on grant-in-aid basis.

IRRIGATION

- (1) To increase the irrigation potential by 19.60 lakh acres in the following manner :—
- (a) 3.55 lakh acres through completion of the 1st stage of Chambal Multipurpose Project.
 - (b) 1.00 lakh acres through part completion of Tawa Multipurpose Project.
 - (c) 5.40 lakh acres by completion of incomplete medium irrigation works started in the first and second plans.
 - (d) 2.37 lakh acres by completion of incomplete minor irrigation works started in the first and second plans.
 - (e) 2 lakh acres through new medium irrigation works.

(f) 5.28 lakh acres through new minor irrigation schemes including construction and repair of tanks, construction and repair of wells, construction of tube wells, including of pumping sets, etc.

(2) To increase the total irrigable area from 28.90 lakh acres to 48.50 lakh acres, i.e., from 7.3 per cent to 12.5 per cent of the sown area.

POWER

(1) The installed capacity will be raised from 225 M.W. to 975 M.W. in the following manner :—

(a) 100 M.W., by the completion of the incomplete works started during the second plan period, including 46 M.W. of the Chambal Hydel Project.

(b) 300 M.W., through the expansion of Korba thermal station.

(c) 150 M.W., by the expansion of the Amarkantak thermal station.

(d) 200 M.W., by the installation of the Satpura thermal station in the Tawa valley.

(2) To start the Hasdeo and the Tawa Hydro-electric Projects.

(3) To electrify all the remaining 47 municipal towns in the State in order to cover all municipal and notified areas.

(4) To electrify 2,482 villages having a population of above 1,000 in order to cover all villages with a population of over 1,000.

(5) To electrify 900 villages within a radius of one mile of the grid lines.

(6) To provide transmission lines to supply power to 12,666 electric pumps and 115 tube wells.

(7) To establish a Central research and testing Laboratory.

(8) To take over 12 privately-owned power houses whose licences expire during the third plan period.

INDUSTRIES

Gwalior Leather Factory

(1) To increase the production as under:—

Articles	Production during second plan	Production targeted in third plan
(a) Boots	28,000	56,000
(b) Harnesses	1,300	2,000
(c) Tanning	2,000 hides.	3,000 hides.

Gwalior Potteries

(2) To increase production of crockery to 1,000 tons and of S. W. pipes to 800 tons per year.

Gwalior Engineering Works.

(3) To re-organise factory with a view to turn it into production unit to produce 120 bus bodies and steel furniture worth Rs. 12.00 lakhs per year.

(4) The power Alcohol Project started in the second plan will be further expanded to undertake manufacture of organic chemicals based on industrial alcohol.

(5) To make power available in all parts of the State for medium and small-scale industries.

Medium Industries

(6) To set up three large industrial areas where Government will provide facilities like roads, water-supply, drainage, power, etc., and lease out developed land to prospective industries on reasonable rates.

(7) To organise two sugar factories on co-operative basis.

(8) To provide loans to the extent of Rs. 80.00 lakhs to medium industries in suitable areas.

(9) To acquire land for industries and provide them facilities of water where considered necessary.

Industrial estate.

(10) Expansion of industrial estates at Indore, Gwalior, Bhopal, Raipur, Bilai, Satna, Ujjain, Burhanpur, Bilaspur and Ratlam.

(11) To set up 6 new industrial estates.

(12) To set up rural industrial estates in 26 districts with a view to cover every district with medium, small or rural industrial estates.

(13) To set up 50 rural workshops with common facility service centres.

Small-scale Industries

(14) To provide loans to small-scale industries to the extent of Rs. 2.25 crores under the State Aid to Industries Act.

(15) To subsidise power in cases where the charges per unit of power exceed 18 nP. or such limit as may be fixed from time to time.

(16) To set up a Small Industries Corporation.

(17) To set up five raw material depots for supplying raw material to small-scale industries at reasonable rates.

(18) To set up a sand conditioning plant and sand testing laboratory.

(19) To establish a joinery guild.

(20) To establish agricultural equipments, manufacturing unit, a pilot production centre for vegetable tanned leather and a centre for manufacture of compressed and laminated boards.

(21) To start a training institute for training of instructors required for various training centres. The centre will have a capacity of 60 instructors every year and will train nearly 250 instructors by the end of third plan.

(22) To organise an Apex Industrial Co-operative Society.

(23) To organise 1,500 new industrial co-operative societies in addition to 800 organised by the end of second plan.

(24) To organise two industrial co-operative banks.

Handloom

(25) To cover all the handloom weavers in the State under co-operative organisation. The number of co-operative societies is to be raised from 379 to 629.

(26) To install one sizing plant in addition to a calendaring plant set up at Ujjain in the second plan.

(27) To set up a Central dying house to serve as a model and a Central dying bleaching and finishing plant.

(28) To establish a Central dying, bleaching and calendaring plant.

(29) To establish one Central textile service-cum-training institute to train 500 candidates.

(30) To provide loans for 250 houses of weavers.

(31) To construct worksheds for weavers at 10 places.

(32) An organisation will be set up for quality marking in order to develop quality of production.

Handicrafts.

(33) To set up Central Institute for cane and bamboo crafts.

(34) To set up Central Institute for lacquer works and wooden toys.

(35) To grant loans to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs exclusively for handicrafts.

(36) To establish three new emporia in the State and one at Calcutta.

Sericulture.

(37) To set up six seed farms for tussar sericulture.

(38) One reeling and twisting factory will be set up capable of producing 25 thousand lbs. of yarn.

(39) To extend mulberry cultivation in nearly 1,000 acres.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

(1) To undertake intensive investigation of mineral resources of the State as under:—

(i) Prospecting of the iron-ore deposits at Rowghat.

- (ii) Prospecting of bauxite deposits in Shahdol and Balaghat districts.
 - (iii) Drilling in Mandsaur shale deposits.
 - (iv) Drilling in manganese-ore deposits in Balaghat district.
 - (v) Drilling in Pathakhera coal-field in Betul district.
 - (vi) Establishment of mineral utilisation cell (Mill and Project section) and demonstration lime quarry.
 - (vii) Prospecting of lime-stone and lepidolite in Bastar district.
- (2) To set up a State Mining Corporation with State participation in the share capital.
- (3) State participation in mineral development either in public or private sector to the extent possible.

ROADS

- (1) To construct 2,270 miles of metal roads bringing the total mileage to 15,128.
- (2) To increase the mileage of unsurfaced roads from 6,028 to 9,528.
- (3) To improve and widen 900 miles of metal roads.
- (4) To asphalt an additional mileage of 1,395 bringing the total to 3,725.
- (5) To construct 15 major and 1,127 minor bridges including culverts in addition to those completed or started during the second plan.
- (6) To raise the percentage of surfaced and unsurfaced roads to 8.8 and 5.5, respectively, per 100 sq. miles of area.

ROAD TRANSPORT

- (1) To set up a State Transport Corporation and to take up a systematic and planned programme for the nationalisation of passenger transport.
- (2) To purchase 600 additional vehicles, bringing the total to 1,300.
- (3) To extend the total nationalised mileage from 70,000 miles/day to 1,30,000 miles/day.

TOURISM

- (1) To expand upper class rest-house and air conditioning of 4 rooms, to provide transport facilities from airport and to beautify area around Khajuraho.
- (2) To provide transport facilities at Sanchi and Mandu.
- (3) To construct an upper class rest house at Gwalior.
- (4) To expand upper class rest houses and air-conditioning of 4 rooms at Mandu.
- (5) To construct low-income-group rest houses at Bhopal, Indore and Ujjain.

- (6) To open a Tourist Bureau.
- (7) To provide steam launch or boating facilities at Mandu and at Marble rocks at Jabalpur.
- (8) To develop golf course at Pachmarhi.
- (9) To construct dak bungalow at Udaipur and to improve the dak bungalow at Udaigiri.
- (10) Development of Chitrakut.
- (11) Development of marble rocks at Jabalpur.
- (12) Construction of low-income-group rest house at Amarkantak.

EDUCATION.

Pre-Primary Education

- (1) To establish 35 Government primary schools and to give grant-in-aid for 35 non-Government primary schools in addition to 169 primary schools set up by the end of second plan.
- (2) To increase the capacity of pre-primary schools from 7,770 to 16,910 children.

Primary education

- (3) To provide facilities for free and compulsory education for 90 per cent boys and 50 per cent girls of the age group 6—11.
- (4) To increase the number of primary schools from 31,000 to 58,700 and to increase the number of primary teachers by 41,600.
- (5) To start all primary schools on basic pattern.
- (6) To train 52,740 primary and middle school teachers.
- (7) To convert 384 oriented schools and 192 middle schools into junior basic and senior basic schools, respectively.
- (8) Territorially to have atleast 4 junior basic and two senior basic schools in every tahsil.
- (9) 850 new middle schools will be opened on basic pattern in addition to 2,500 middle schools functioning at the end of second plan.
- (10) To have one middle school for every 17 primary schools.
- (11) Facilities of education for the age group of 11—14 will be provided to 3.85 lakh students by the end of third plan.

Secondary education

- (12) To convert 80 Government high schools into higher secondary schools out of 90 high schools which were not so converted by the end of second plan.

(13) 52 additional higher secondary schools (13 Government and 39 privately managed) will be started in addition to 614 already functioning at the end of second plan.

(14) To have one higher secondary school for every 5 middle schools. Territorially, there will be one higher secondary school either Government or private in every development block.

(15) To convert 17 boys' and 9 girls' higher secondary schools into multipurpose high schools so as to have one multipurpose high school in each district.

(16) To start 144 hostels (120 boys' and 24 girls') attached to high schools in addition to 126 such hostels functioning at the end of second plan.

(17) To start one new post-graduate basic training college in addition to 11 such colleges already functioning by the end of second plan.

(18) To raise the annual intake capacity of post-graduate teachers' training colleges to 1,874.

(19) To open science courses in all secondary schools.

(20) To cover 200 additional schools with N.C.C. in addition to 138 institutions already covered by the end of second plan.

(21) To have one Central, six divisional and 34 district libraries by the end of third plan.

(22) To provide additional facilities for buildings, staff quarters, libraries, laboratories and equipment for Government and non-Government primary, middle, secondary and higher secondary schools.

(23) To strengthen the existing college of physical education at Shivpuri.

University Education

(24) To open three degree colleges in addition to 71 such colleges (40 Government and 31 private) already functioning by the end of second plan, with a view to have at least one degree college in every district.

(25) To open two new girls degree colleges with a view to have one such college in every Commissioner's division.

(26) To strengthen the existing colleges both Government and non-Government by starting science subjects and providing facilities for buildings, laboratories, libraries, by organisation of tutorials and posting the required number of teachers.

(27) To open 7 new hostels and extend the existing ones with a view to have one hostel of a capacity of at least 200 students at each divisional headquarter.

(28) To start one special college with better qualified staff and higher teaching standards with a view to provide better educational facilities to really talented and promising students of the State.

(29) To start two more universities in addition to three universities functioning at the end of second plan.

(30) To grant scholarships on the basis of merit to meritorious students whose parents' income is less than Rs. 500 p.m. as under:—

(i) For higher secondary	..	300
(ii) For B.A. and B.Sc. courses	..	100
(iii) For M.A. and M.Sc. courses	..	50
(iv) For Research after post-graduate degree	..	25
(v) For Engineering side (degree courses)	..	100
(vi) For Medical side (Degree courses)	..	50
(vii) For Agriculture side (Degree courses)	..	50
(viii) For Veterinary side (Degree courses)	..	25
(ix) For Forestry courses	..	25

Technical Education

(31) To open 5 new engineering colleges in addition to 5 colleges already functioning by the end of second plan and increase the intake capacity of each of the existing colleges to a minimum of 240 per year with a view to turn out 2,281 engineering graduates during the third plan and develop the annual intake capacity to 900 by the end of third plan.

(32) To establish 15 new polytechnics in addition to 14 polytechnics already working by the end of second plan and to increase the intake capacity of six of the existing polytechnics with a view to turn out 6,000 diploma holders during the third plan and increase the total annual intake capacity to about 4,000 by the end of third plan.

(33) To start post-diploma courses at suitable polytechnics.

(34) To start 15 new junior technical schools in addition to 13 already functioning by the end of second plan.

(35) Four existing vocational and 2 industrial technical schools will be converted into junior technical schools.

(36) Diploma centres in applied arts, craftsmanship, metallurgy and coal mining will be started at suitable polytechnics.

(37) Seven technical institutions will be opened for women to have one at each commissioners' division.

(38) One institute will be started for Commercial and Secretariat training to train 250 candidates.

Social Education

- (39) To hold 21,000 literary classes in rural areas.
- (40) To give grant-in-aid to corporations and municipalities for holding 1,250 classes in urban areas.
- (41) To give grant-in-aid to panchayats for 10,320 circulating libraries.
- (42) To give grant-in-aid for 2,500 village libraries.
- (43) To distribute 3,000 radio sets to gram panchayats on contributory basis.
- (44) To have start duration orientation training camps for 5,700 village leaders.
- (45) To start radio workshops at each divisional headquarter.

Languages

- (46) To start six centres for training 1,000 English stenographers in Hindi shorthand and 3,500 English typists in Hindi typewriting.

District gazetteers

- (47) To complete the gazetteers of all the districts.

HEALTH

Rural water-supply

- (1) To provide sanitary drinking water-supply to every inhabited village by the end of the third plan. To achieve this end, the targets are--
 - (a) Construction of 24,470 new percolation wells of ordinary type
 - (b) Deepening of 14,200 wells.
 - (c) Construction of tube wells or storage tanks or bunds with infiltration wells in 3,250 villages where ordinary percolation wells are not feasible.
- (2) Provision of piped water supply in 416 villages in addition to 200 villages taken up in the second plan.
- (3) Conversion of 11,180 existing wells into sanitary wells.
- (4) Conversion of 1,700 steps wells into draw wells.
- (5) Purchase of 140 air-compressors with haulage tractors and 15 drilling rigs for deepening wells.
- (6) Construction of 27 magazines for storing explosives with a view to have one in each district.
- (7) To purchase 6 vans to transport explosives with a view to have one for each division.

Urban Water-Supply

(8) To set up waterworks in all municipal towns having a population of 5,000 and above. Sixty-eight towns will have been covered by the end of the second plan and the remaining will be taken up in the third plan.

(9) To improve and expand waterworks in 19 cities and towns.

(10) To provide protected water-supply with percolation wells in towns having a population of less than 5,000.

Drainage

(11) To expand and improve underground drainage at Indore and Gwalior.

(12) To start underground drainage at 8 other important cities and towns.

(13) To take up surface drains in other towns having a population of more than 15,000 according to necessity.

HEALTH (OTHER THAN WATER SUPPLY)

Primary Health Units, Hospitals and Dispensaries

(1) To start a second primary health centre with three subsidiary health centres in 100 out of the 416 development blocks into which the State has been divided in addition to one primary health centre with three subsidiary health centres to be opened in every development block under the community development programme.

(2) To start 88 secondary health centres at Tahsil headquarters with a view to cover all the tahsils with the facilities required for secondary health centres.

(3) To provide a second medical officer at each primary health centre.

(4) To expand and strengthen all district hospitals with a view to provide the following minimum facilities:—

- (i) Additional District Medical Officer with Public Health qualifications.
- (ii) Pathologist, Radiologist, Anasthetist, T. B. specialist and a Pediatrist.
- (iii) General medical section.
- (iv) General surgical section.
- (v) Midwifery and Gynacological section.
- (vi) Medical Stores section.
- (vii) X-ray section.
- (viii) Laboratory section.
- (ix) Ambulance section.
- (x) Refrigerator.
- (xi) Post-mortem centre.
- (xii) Kitchen services.

(5) To increase the number of general and maternity beds at each district hospital to have the following minimum strength:—

- (i) 75 beds for districts having a population of less than 5.0 lakhs.
- (ii) 150 beds for districts having a population of more than 5.00 lakhs and less than 10.00 lakhs.
- (iii) 300 beds for districts having a population of 10 lakhs.
- (iv) To have a minimum strength of 10 beds for each tahsil hospital.

(6) To increase the total bed-strength (general and maternity) from 12,000 at the end of second plan to 18,000 by the end of the third plan, thereby having one bed for every 1,448 population as against one bed for every 2,173 population by the end of the second plan.

(7) To start 420 new Ayurvedic dispensaries with a view to have atleast one dispensary in every development block and to have atleast one hospital, primary health centre, secondary health centre, allopathic dispensary or an Ayurvedic dispensary available within a distance of 5 to 7 miles of each inhabited village.

(8) To provincialise all allopathic and ayurvedic dispensaries run by local bodies.

(9) To start two new mental hospitals with 100 beds each.

Control of communicable diseases

(10) To continue the existing 29 units under National malaria eradication programme with a view to cover the whole State by the end of third plan.

(11) Twenty-one districts having already been covered under Fileria control programme, to cover the remaining 22 districts by the end of the third plan.

(12) To start 15 new subsidiary centres for leprosy control attached to primary health centres in addition to 4 subsidiary centres already existing.

(13) To cover all villages in the first phase of B.C.G. campaign and all towns and road-side villages in the second phase by the end of third plan.

(14) To start treatment of tuberculosis in all primary health centres besides the T. B. hospitals and clinics.

(15) To start one headquarter clinic and six district clinics for venereal diseases in addition to 5 district headquarters clinics already started in the second plan.

(16) To combine the work of anti-yaws campaign with venereal diseases units in the south-eastern districts of Madhya Pradesh.

(17) To set up four new mobile epidemic disease control hospitals.

(18) To upgrade the existing 13 T. B. clinics and to open 25 new T. B. clinics.

(19) To increase T. B. beds from 1168, to 1468;150 by raising the capacity at the existing hospitals and another 150 by starting 2 new T. B. hospitals.

(20) To start one rehabilitation centre for T. B. patients.

(21) To set up one more mass-chest radiography unit in addition to one already set up in the second plan.

(22) To provide two vaccinators per block with a view to successfully vaccinate the entire population.

Education and Training

(23) To expand and strengthen the existing 4 medical colleges and to open two new medical colleges with a view to turn out about 1600 medical graduates during the third plan and to raise the annual intake capacity to 500 by the end of the third plan.

(24) To increase the intake capacity of the existing training Centres for health visitors and public health oriented course with a view to satisfy the requirement of health visitors in the third plan.

(25) To start 30 new centres for training of auxiliary nurse-midwives and to expand the existing 21 training centres to meet the requirement of midwives during the third plan.

(26) To send 10 candidates every year for training in public health nursing.

(27) To depute 15 candidates every year for training sister-tutors.

(28) To set up one new training centre for sanitary inspectors and to expand the existing two centres with a view to satisfy the requirement of sanitary inspectors during the third plan.

(29) To set up 4 new training centres for compounders and to expand the existing three centres with a view to meet the requirement of compounders during the third plan.

(30) To start post-graduate courses in D.G.O. and D.P.H. in existing colleges and to send medical graduates outside the State for training in D.P.M., D.T.M. and B.A., to supply the requirement of this personnel in the third plan.

Family Planning.

(31) To start 206 new rural family planning clinics, 26 urban clinics and 17 clinics in teaching institutions in addition to 200 rural family planning clinics, 25 urban clinics and 17 clinics at teaching institutions already started in the second plan so as to have atleast one rural clinic for every ten blocks and one urban clinic for each municipal town.

Indigenous System of Medicines.

(32) To improve and upgrade the existing ayurvedic colleges at Gwalior and Raipur to provide them with 100 beds each.

(33) To establish one herbarium.

(34) 420 new ayurvedic dispensaries will be opened in addition to 667 already established by the end of second plan.

(35) 94 ungraded ayurvedic dispensaries will be brought on the pattern of regular dispensaries.

(36) To attach ayurvedic units to the district hospitals at the 7 divisional headquarters.

(37) To increase the bed strength at the Unani Hospital Bhopal by 10.

(38) To improve and strengthen the homeopathic sanatorium at Nowgaon.

(39) To establish 2 nature-cure clinics.

Other schemes.

(40) To start Trachoma survey and control operations in one block as an experimental measure.

(41) To establish a central public health laboratory.

(42) To establish a Bureau of health education.

(43) To start school health service by covering one lakh students every year in 2,000 schools in 200 development blocks.

(44) To establish 2,000 matru-grihas (village maternity homes) with Government assistance so as to have at least 5 matrugrihas in each development block by the end of third plan.

HOUSING.*Slum clearance*

(1) To develop 800 plots in addition to 866 develop during the second plan.

Subsidised industrial housing scheme.

(2) To construct 6,000 houses including the carry over of 950 houses of the second plan, in addition to 5587 constructed by the end of the second plan.

Low income group housing scheme.

(3) To construct 7,172 houses including 447 houses carried over from the second Plan in addition to 2507 constructed by the end of second plan.

Village housing scheme.

(4) (a) To take up 100 blocks covering approximately 500 villages in addition to 25 blocks covering 125 villages already taken up by the end of the second plan.

(b) To grant loans|subsidies to small farmers and landless labourers from Rs. 50 to Rs. 250 for about 1,00,000 houses of improved pattern in about 10,000 villages of the State.

Urban Land Development.

(5) To prepare master plans for 20 towns in addition to the plans of 13 towns already prepared by the end of second plan.

(6) To survey 1600 acres of nazul land.

(7) To prepare lay out plans for 1650 acres of land for various Government departments.

(8) To prepare layout plans for 30 towns for which master plans have either been prepared or proposed to be prepared in the third plan.

(9) To implement master plans by giving technical assistance and financial help to local bodies.

(10) To develop 2800 plots and to construct 1540 tenements in urban areas.

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE.

Craftsman Training

(1) Eight new craftsmen training institutes will be established in addition to the 9 already set up by the end of the second plan and to expend the capacity of the existing institutions with a view to turn out 15,609 craftsmen during the third plan and to raise the intake capacity per term to 6,388 by the end of the third plan.

(2) To provide 200 additional seats for apprenticeship training in addition to 300 seats provided by the end of second plan.

(3) To start evening classes at 3 more centres in addition to classes started at 3 centres during the second plan.

(4) To start 4 work-cum orientation training centres to provide facilities of training to women in vocational trades.

Labour Welfare

(5) To give grant-in-aid to trade unions for 8 new additional welfare centres in addition to 15 centres already started during the second plan.

(6) To provide community halls in 8 important industrial centres.

(7) To set up workers holidays homes at two selected places.

(8) To equip all the existing health centres with maternity ward of at least 20 beds and to set up 3 new health centres with a 20 bedded maternity ward each.

(9) To grant loans to 148 industrial workers for purchasing houses under the hire purchase scheme and to 243 workers for constructing houses under the slum-clearance scheme.

Employment Services

(10) To open 22 new exchanges in addition to 25 existing exchanges with a view to cover all the districts in the State.

(11) To start four additional employment exchanges for the colliery areas, one for Bhilai Steel Works, one for H.E.L. Bhopal, one special exchange for handicapped persons, and to start one university employment Bureau in each of the three universities.

(12) To upgrade all the employment exchanges of the divisional headquarters.

(13) To establish 33 centres for employment market information in addition to 10 already started in the second plan with a view to have one in each district.

(14) To have youth employment and employment counselling centres at all divisional and university headquarters.

Employees State Insurance

(15) To extend the scheme of employees State insurance to 10 new centres covering 36,000 new employees in addition to the 13 centres already covered by the end of second plan.

(16) To provide hospitaliation facilities to the families of all persons already covered with insurance scheme in the second plan.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

Scheduled tribes

Agriculture—

(1) To open 100 agriculture farms attached to middle schools.

(2) To organise 100 fruits and vegetable nurseries of 5 acres each.

(3) To undertake contour bunding operations in 33,330 acres.

(4) To construct paddy bunds and field embankments in wheat lands in a total area of 1.80 lakh acres.

(5) To establish 4 production-cum-training centres in carpentry, smithy, handloom weaving, pottery, sericulture etc., and train 2,160 candidates.

(6) To open 15 workshops in rural areas where power is available and 40 workshops at other places. These workshops will also serve as common facility service centres.

Co-operation—

(7) To organise 40 forest labour cooperative societies, 2,000 grain golas, 40 joint farming societies and 50 multipurpose cooperative societies.

(8) To provide credit facilities to the extent of Rs. 97.38 lakhs through cooperative organisations.

Education—

(9) To award scholarships to 55,000 middle school students, 27,000 high school students, and scholarships to students of public schools raising the number to 75 by the end of the third plan.

(10) To give scholarships to meritorious tribal students from 6th class upto M.A., and for technical classes like engineering, forestry, medicines, veterinary, agriculture etc., as shown below :—

(a) For middle schools	100
(b) For high schools	75
(c) For colleges	30

(11) To award stipends to 600 normal school teachers every year.

(12) To give hostel stipends to 6,666 middle school and 4,442 high school tribal students every year.

(13) To award foreign scholarships to five tribal students every year.

(14) To give help in the form of books, slates, clothes and mid-day meals to 60,000 primary and 9,000 middle school students.

(15) To arrange excursion tours for 100 high school students for all India tour, 200 middle school students for State tour and 400 primary school students for divisional tours every year.

(16) To arrange 150 social education centres for adivasis every year.

Other schemes—

(17) To establish 10 mobile health units in addition to 14 already functioning by the end of 2nd plan.

(18) To give subsidies for 150 matru grihas to be established in tribal areas in the 3rd plan.

(19) To purchase 19 cinema vans for special propaganda measure with a view to cover all the districts of scheduled tribes and areas having preponderance of tribal people.

(20) To give grant-in-aid to existing voluntary agencies engaged in the welfare of scheduled tribes.

(21) To organise 4 seminars every year for tribal workers.

(22) To give legal aid to tribal people.

- (23) To establish one vocational guidance and employment bureau.

Scheduled castes

Education—

(24) To give scholarships to 15,000 middle school and 3,000 high school students in the first year of the third plan, raising their number to 35,000 and 7,000 respectively in the fifth year.

(25) To give 30 public school scholarships in the first year of the plan raising it to 70 by the fifth year.

(26) To give hostel stipends to 580 students in the first year, raising their number to 1,370 in the fifth year.

(27) To arrange educational tours for 20 high school students for all India tour, 40 middle school students for State tour and 100 primary school students for divisional tour.

Other schemes—

(28) To give grant-in-aid to voluntary agencies working for the welfare of scheduled castes.

(29) To provide legal aid.

(30) To give grant-in-aid and loans to local bodies to purchase handcarts for scavengers to carry night soil.

Removal of untouchability—

(31) To grant stipends to caste Hindu students living in Harijan hostels and to Harijan students living in hostels for caste Hindus. 625 students will be given these stipends.

(32) To give stipends to 750 Harijans for training in cottage and small scale industries.

(33) To give grant-in-aid to non-official agencies for undertaking propaganda against untouchability.

(34) To give cash awards to one village in every division every year for doing the best work for the removal of untouchability. Gold medal will also be given every year to an individual for doing outstanding work in the field of untouchability.

(35) To give grant to 65,000 Harijan students for purchase of books.

(36) To settle 75 families of Harijans on agricultural land.

Vimukta Jaties

Education—

(37) To give scholarships to 100 middle school and 20 high school students in the first year of the plan.

(38) To give public school scholarships to 12 students in the first year, raising it to 80 by the end of the third plan.

Other schemes—

(39) To establish 4 community welfare centres which will run balwadies, primary-cum-basic education, hostels, adult education centres, dispensaries, maternity homes and cultural programmes.

(40) To organise 9 sanskar kendras.

(41) To give grant-in-aid for 15 panchayats of vimukta jaties.

Other backward classes.

Education—

(42) To give 100 middle school and 300 high school scholarships in the first year, raising their number to 3,000 and 900 respectively in the fifth year of the plan.

Other schemes—

(43) To give grants of Rs. 40.00 lakhs to non-official agencies for implementing schemes for the welfare of left-out tribes on 100 per cent basis.

SOCIAL WELFARE.

Welfare extension projects.

(1) There will be 49 projects of old pattern and 60 integrated project in community development blocks. No projects of old pattern will be opened in the third plan, but integrated type of welfare extension projects will be opened by the State Social Welfare Board in 138 stage I blocks.

Women's welfare.

(2) To open two destitute women's homes in addition to two homes opened by the end of second plan.

(3) To construct two working women's hostels.

Child Welfare.

(4) To open one child guidance clinic in addition to one started in the second plan.

(5) To give grant-in-aid to municipalities and corporations for 25 new balwadies and 5 existing sanskar kendra-cum-balwadies in slum areas.

(6) Improvement of the existing orphanages at Indore and Gwalior.

(7) To open 4 new homes for healthy children of lepers in addition to one home opened by the end of second plan.

Welfare of physically handicapped

- (8) To open one home for physically handicapped children.
- (9) To give grants to municipalities and corporations for setting up 5 homes for crippled adults.
- (10) To start one institute for the training of physically handicapped adults.
- (11) To open one State home for mentally deficient children.
- (12) To give special aids and stipends to handicapped children.
- (13) Schools for handicapped children at Indore and Gwalior will be improved.

Social Defence (Care) programme

- (14) To open six certified schools for boys and six for girls in addition to one certified school for boys and one for girls opened by the end of second plan so that there will be one school each for boys and girls in every division.
- (15) To open five probation hostels in addition to two hostels opened by the end of 2nd plan so that there will be one in each division.
- (16) To open five remand homes in addition to two homes opened by the end of second plan so as to have one in each division.
- (17) To give grant-in-aid to municipalities for opening 5 beggars homes in addition to two homes opened by the end of second plan so that there will be one beggars' home in each division.
- (18) To start probation services at the headquarters and at 3 remaining divisional towns in addition to 4 probation services at divisional towns started in the second plan.

Special and Moral Hygienic and after-care Programme

- (19) To set up one State home for men and women released from correctional and non-correctional institutions in addition to three homes established by the end of second plan.
- (20) To set up 5 district shelters in addition to 9 shelters started in the second plan so that there will be two shelters in each division.
- (21) To open five reception centres in addition to 9 centres started during the second plan so that there will be two centres in each division.
- (22) To start one rescue home in addition to one opened in the second plan.

Youth Welfare

- (23) To give grants for two stadia in addition to the grants given for 3 stadia in the second plan.

(24) In order to encourage young talent to devote to games like cricket, tennis, hockey and foot-ball, it is proposed to give a monthly honorarium of Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per mensem to each selected person for two to five years. Such honorarium will be given to 10 persons per year.

(25) To give grants to State Olympic Association, State associations of cricket, tennis, hockey and foot-ball and to State sports and physical welfare associations.

(26) To give grants-in-aid to corporations and municipalities for construction of play-grounds.

Urban community development.

(27) Urban community development Projects on the basis of mutual self-help will be started at the seven divisional headquarters.

Other schemes.

(28) To give grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations for undertaking social welfare work under different categories.

STATISTICS.

(1) The Plan progress division, National income division, administrative intelligence unit for community development programme, man-power division, the mechanical tabulation unit and the staff for training the personnel will be continued in the third plan.

(2) The scheme regarding collaboration of State Sample Survey with National Sample Survey started in the second plan will be continued and further expanded.

(3) A plan project evaluation unit, a financial resources and tax Research unit, a prespective planning unit, an agro-economic research unit, a demographic study unit, a regional survey unit, a small scale and village industries type study unit and an inland transport unit will be newly set up.

PUBLICITY

(1) To open a teleprinter link connecting the seven divisional headquarters with the State headquarter.

(2) To open a research *-cum-*reference section in the Directorate of Information and Publicity.

(3) To establish exhibition units at the divisional headquarters.

(4) To open one additional photographic section in addition to the sections already set up at Indore, Gwalior, Rewa and Jabalpur.

(5) To purchase a rotaprint machine with necessary equipment.

(6) To establish a pilot song and drama team at the headquarters.

(7) To start 14 pilot district headquarters information centres.

(8) To start four information centres on the basis of 50 per cent contribution from the Government of India.

LOCAL BODIES DEVELOPMENT

(1) To provide financial assistance to municipalities for setting up water works in towns having a population of less than 10,000 and more than 5,000.

(2) To provide financial assistance for protected water supply through percolation wells in towns having a population of less than 5,000.

(3) To provide financial assistance for the following activities in suitable cases :—

(a) Essential surface drains.

(b) Improvement and asphaltting of essential roads.

(c) Fire fighting equipment.

(d) Essential sanitary items such as latrines, urinals etc.

(e) Development of urban areas and implementation of master plans.

(4) To provide financial assistance to corporations and municipalities for slum clearance and town improvement in suitable cases.

(5) To set up a local Government Training Institute to train both officials and non-officials numbering 600 in the third plan.

(6) To provide supervisory staff for the preparation of plans and estimates of municipalities and for assisting the smaller municipalities in the execution of their plan schemes.

(7) To set up an organisation for undertaking survey of properties in municipal towns.

WELFARE OF PRISONERS

(1) To start literacy classes in 16 jails in addition to 27 already started in the second plan.

(2) To provide amenities like soap and oil to jail prisoners as recommended by the conference of Inspector-Generals of prisons.

(3) To appoint 42 male reformist preachers and one lady reformist preacher in addition to 42 reformist preachers already appointed in the second plan.

(4) To electrify 51 jail buildings during the third plan.

(5) To start 3 centres for training of prisoners in nursing.

(6) To appoint Welfare Officers in big jails.

(7) To set apart jails for lunatics, T.B., patients, lepers and for old and infirm prisoners.

(8) To start training centres for prisoners in grass mat weaving, brass industry, leather industry, durrie weaving, tape manufacture, drug-gets and bamboo and cane works to enable them to earn their livelihood after their release.

BHOPAL CAPITAL PROJECT

(1) To complete the following works started during the Second Plan under Stage I of the Project :—

- (i) Secretariat.
- (ii) Residential quarters—1,250.
- (iii) Essential services—
 - (a) Sub-Station Power House.
 - (b) Sewage system.
 - (c) Water-supply.
 - (d) Street lighting.
 - (e) Land development in about 311 acres.
 - (f) Storm water drains and surface drainage.
 - (g) Acquisition of land and property.
- (iv) Roads in the new township area.
- (v) Amenities—

Education—

- (a) High School—1.
- (b) Primary School—1.
- (c) Preprimary School—1.
- (d) Staff quarters for educational institutions.
- (e) Pavilion—1.
- (f) Playgrounds attached to schools—3.

Medical—

- (a) 75-bedded hospital.
- (b) Garages for ambulances
- (c) Laundry on Dhobi ghat.

Miscellaneous—

- (a) Stadium with a large playground.
- (b) Club—1.
- (c) Swimming pool—1.
- (d) Community hall, cultural and vocational centre.
- (e) Landscaping, arboriculture and parks.
- (vi) Quarters for the staff of Police Radio Station and Radio Headquarters.

(2) To start the following works under stage II of the Project :—

(i) Residential accommodation for the district and divisional level staff :—

Category of quarters	For Govt. Servants in the pay range of Rs.	Number of quarters
E	500—749	10
F	250—499	37
G	150—249	290
H	45—149	290
I	Below Rs. 45.	506
		1133

- (ii) Construction of new Government House with staff quarters.
- (iii) Residence for Chief Minister, Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Speaker and Deputy Speaker.
- (iv) Completion of Water-supply scheme.
- (v) Completion of Under-ground sewerage.
- (vi) Educational facilities—High School—1, Primary Schools—3, Preprimary schools—2 with attached playgrounds etc., and residential accommodation for staff.
- (vii) Miscellaneous facilities—
- (a) Children's parks—3.
 - (b) Big park—1.
 - (c) Land scaping in the Jail hill area.
 - (d) Large size stadium.
 - (e) Community centre with auditorium, library, youth club, women's club etc.
- (viii) Roads.
- (ix) Street lighting.
- (x) Preparation of Master Plan.

DEVELOPMENT OF PRINTING PRESSES.

- (1) To purchase new machinery costing 24.0 lakhs.
- (2) To construct new building at Bhopal costing Rs. 15.0 lakhs.

CHAPTER IV.—SIZE OF THE STATE'S PLAN

4.1. The basic objectives and targets of the Third Five-Year Plan of Madhya Pradesh have been described in the preceding chapter. These indicate broadly how far the third plan will take us along the road to advancement. It cannot be said that any of the targets are at all ambitious; in fact most of them are below the level of many States in the country and Madhya Pradesh will require some time more before it can achieve their level of development. The size of the State's third plan has to be so adjusted that the fulfilment of the basic objectives and targets is by and large achieved. Working on this basis, the State's third plan involves a total outlay of Rs. 465 crores. The distribution of plan outlay proposed among the different sectors is given in the table below:—

Sectors 1	Rs. in crores 2	Percentage 3
Production Sector		
1. Agriculture and Community Development	107.52	22.47
2. Irrigation and power—		
(a) Irrigation	63.99	13.76
(b) Power (including power part of Chambal)	113.01	24.30
3. Industries and Mining	21.00	4.52
4. Transport and communication	28.08	6.04
Total ..	333.60	71.09
Social Service Sector		
5. Education	45.10	9.70
6. Health including drinking water supply ..	39.38	9.11
7. Housing	11.00	2.37
8. Other social services <i>viz.</i> , labour welfare, welfare of backward classes and social welfare.	15.82	3.40
9. Miscellaneous including Bhoj al Capital Project.	20.10	4.33
Total ..	131.40	28.91
Grand Total ..	465.00	100.00

4.2. The distribution of the second plan outlay among different sectors is as under :—

Sector 1	Rs. in Crores 2	Percentage 3
Production Sector		
1. Agriculture and Community Development	50.48	26.45

	(1)	(2)	(3)
2. Irrigation and Power—			
(a) Irrigation		32.27	16.90
(b) Power		32.52	17.04
3. Industries and Mining		10.35	5.42
4. Transport and Communication		12.90	6.75
Total		<u>138.52</u>	<u>72.56</u>

Social Services Sector

5. Education		20.63	10.81
6. Health including drinking water supply ..		14.46	7.57
7. Housing		4.50	2.36
8. Other social services		9.38	4.91
9. Miscellaneous		3.41	1.79
Total		<u>52.38</u>	<u>27.44</u>
Grand Total		<u>190.90</u>	<u>100.00</u>

4.3. The distribution of the second plan and third plan outlays among different heads of development may be seen in the statement appended to this chapter. It will be seen that as in the second plan, about 70 per cent of the total outlay has been proposed under production sector, wherein the highest priority has been given to power and the agricultural group of subjects including irrigation. Under social services, highest importance has obviously been given to education and health.

4.4. A comparison of the outlay proposed for the third plan with that for the second plan may perhaps create an impression that the third plan has been prepared on somewhat ambitious scale. The actual position is, however, not so. The outlay proposed for the third plan represents the very minimum requirement in view of the general backwardness and under-developed nature of the State. It will obviously be not fair and equitable to Madhya Pradesh to distribute the plan outlay on the basis of population alone. The special features which have to be taken into account in the case of this State are :—

(i) In spite of vast mineral and hydel resources, large forest areas, great potentiality for industrial development and larger per capita acreage under cultivation, the economy of the State is still comparatively at a low level. The State is an economically backward and under-developed region both absolutely and in relation to the other States. This relative backwardness is reflected in the low per-capita income of the people, excessive dependence on agriculture and primary occupations, low per-capita consumer expenditure, low percentage of irrigation, low per acre yield of the principal crops, and low percentage of the installed capacity

of power. The per-capita income of the State (at current prices) in 1956-57 was Rs. 259.2 as against the all-India average of Rs. 291.5. The per-capita consumer expenditure in the State is less than Rs. 18 which is almost lowest, the all-India average being Rs. 21.13. Percentage of population mainly dependent on agriculture and primary occupations associated with agriculture is about 78 per cent which is almost the highest in India. The percentage of irrigated area to the net sown area by the end of the second plan will be about 7.3 which is almost the lowest in India. The average outturn of wheat, paddy and cotton per acre in Madhya Pradesh is 393 lbs., 483 lbs. and 89 lbs., respectively as against the all-India average of 578 lbs., 704 lbs. and 92 lbs. respectively. The installed capacity of power will be 8.5 kw per thousand population by the end of the second plan as against the all-India average of 16.5 Kw.

(ii) Out of the total population of 260.71 lakhs in the State according to 1951 census, 34.90 lakhs belong to the scheduled castes and 48.64 lakhs constitute scheduled tribes, both aggregating 32.05 per cent of the total population.

(iii) The level of social services in the State is comparatively very low. The facilities that would be provided for the education by the end of second plan would cover only 50 per cent in the age group 6—11 and 14 per cent in the age group 11—14 as against the all-India average of 60 per cent and 23 per cent respectively. Even after providing a substantial amount under education in the third plan, it would be possible to cover 70 per cent in the age group 6—11 and 16 per cent in the group 11—14 against the expected all-India average of 80 per cent and 30 per cent respectively. Similarly, the facilities for medical and other social services are also very much lacking in the State.

(iv) The State has a very large area in relation to the population. It is a well recognised fact that the cost of providing the same standard of services, amenities, communication and transport facilities is higher for sparsely populated areas.

(v) Madhya Pradesh is very backward both in rail and road communication and many parts of this State are surprisingly inaccessible. The total mileage of roads would be only 11.10 per 100 sq. miles by the end of the second plan as against the all-India average of 29.2 miles. Even by the end of the third plan, the mileage for 100 sq. miles would increase to only 14.8.

(vi) With proper development of agriculture and extension of irrigation, Madhya Pradesh with comparatively low density of population, can provide a large surplus of food-grains for the rest of India.

4.5. It is, thus, obvious that a much higher initial investment would be needed to develop the potential of this State both in industrial and agricultural sectors and to bring the level of economy at par with the

other advanced States of India. Self-generating economy and self-sustaining growth cannot be achieved in this State unless the rich resources of this State are tapped and developed by substantial investment in the initial stages. Power which holds the key for industrial development and irrigation for agricultural development have, therefore, been assigned the highest priorities.

4.6. Balanced development of different parts of the country and the stress on extending the benefits of development to the more backward regions are part of the accepted policy of Government of India. The problems of this under-developed and backward State should, therefore, receive special attention.

4.7. This State has suffered very much in the second plan on account of lack of resources. Out of a total plan outlay of Rs. 190.90 crores, the expenditure by the end of the second plan is expected to be only about Rs. 150.00 crores. This has been due to the difficulties created by re-organisation of the States during the first year of the second plan and lack of resources both at the Central and State levels during the subsequent years. The administrative machinery was fully capable of implementing the plan in full as will be clear from the fact that the outlay provided in the annual plans during the last four years of the second plan was fully utilised and in some cases the State Government had to sanction additional funds. In spite of the dislocation created by the re-organisation of the State, in the first two years of the plan, the State's second plan would have been fully implemented if the Central resources envisaged at the time of the formulation of the second plan had been made available to this State.

4.8. It will be seen from the following table that the Central assistance given to Madhya Pradesh during the second plan has been much less in comparison to many other States :—

S. No.	Name of the State	Total outlay of the second plan	Central assistance given in the first four years of second plan	Percentage of Central assistance to total plan outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(Rs. in crores)				
1	Andhra Pradesh	174.77	74.2	42.45
2	Assam	57.94	23.1	39.87
3	Bihar	190.22	62.8	33.01
4	Bombay	350.22	92.5	26.41
5	Kerala	87.00	24.7	28.39
6	Madhya Pradesh	190.90	70.8	37.03
7	Madras	1 2.26	63.9	41.96

S. No.	Name of the State	Total outlay of the second plan	Central assistance given in the first four years of second plan	Percentage of General assistance to total plan outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		(Rs. in crores)		
8	Mysore	145.13	48.0	33.07
9	Orissa	99.97	51.6	51.62
10	Punjab	162.68	68.8	42.29
11	Rajasthan	105.27	46.5	44.17
12	Uttar Pradesh	253.10	98.6	38.16
13	West Bengal	157.67	58.3	36.97

If the same thing is repeated in the third plan, it would mean that the economy of the State would develop at a very slow pace and this newly formed State, with rich resources and immense possibilities for development, would continue to lag-behind for a long time to come. Resources of the State can only develop with the growth of economy and the level of economy can only rise with greater initial investment which again require resources. This is a vicious circle and the State cannot get out of it without a liberal central assistance. A special plea is, therefore, made for fully keeping in view the special consideration mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs while determining the size of the State's third plan. It is strongly urged that it should be determined not on the basis of the population of this largest State of India or the resources which the State can produce, but primarily on the considerations of the need for higher initial investment for developing the economy of this State which, though backward and under-developed at present, holds out promise for a bright future.

**Distribution of outlay in the Third Five-Year Plan of Madhya Pradesh
as compared to the outlay provided in the Second Plan**

(Statement mentioned in para 43)

S. No.	Head of development	Outlay (Rs. in crores)			
		Second plan		Third plan	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Production Sector					
1	Agriculture including minor irrigation and land development.	19.09	10.00	39.67	8.75
2	Animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries ..	4.88	2.57	9.00	1.93
3	Forests and soil conservation	5.36	2.81	14.85	2.97
4	Co-operation	3.79	1.98	10.00	2.15
5	Community Development	17.36	9.09	34.00	6.67
	I. Total—Agriculture and Community Development.	50.48	26.45	107.52	22.47
6	Irrigation—				
	(i) Chambal	13.05	6.83	10.50	2.26
	(ii) Others	19.22	10.07	53.49	11.50
	Total—Irrigation ..	32.27	16.90	63.99	13.76
7	Power (Including power part of Chambal) ..	32.52	17.04	113.01	24.30
	II. Total—Irrigation and Power	64.79	33.94	177.00	38.06
8	Industry	10.24	5.37	19.93	4.29
9	Mining	0.11	0.05	1.07	0.23
	III. Total—Industry and Mining ..	10.35	5.42	21.00	4.52
10	Roads	12.62	6.61	25.00	5.38
11	Road transport	0.22	0.11	3.00	0.64
12	Tourism	0.06	0.03	0.08	0.02
	IV. Total—Transport and Communication	12.90	6.75	28.08	6.04
	Total—Production Sector ..	138.52	72.56	333.60	71.09
Social Services Sector					
13	Education	20.63	10.81	45.09	9.70
14	Health—				
	(i) Water-supply	1.65	0.86	19.38	4.16
	(ii) Others	12.81	6.71	20.00	4.95
	Total—Health ..	14.46	7.57	39.38	9.11
15	Housing	4.50	2.36	11.00	2.37
16	Labour welfare	1.27	0.66	1.72	0.37
17	Welfare of backward classes	7.00	3.67	12.00	2.58
18	Social Welfare	1.11	0.58	2.10	0.45
	Total—Other Social Services ..	9.38	4.91	15.82	3.40

S. No. (1)	Head of development (2)	(Rs. in crores)			
		Outlay		Outlay	
		Second plan (3)	Percentage (4)	Third plan (5)	Percentage (6)
<i>Miscellaneous</i>					
19	Statistics	0.46	0.24	0.40	0.09
20	Publicity	0.66	0.35	0.41	0.09
21	Welfare of prisoners	0.09	0.05	0.40	0.09
22	Local bodies development—				
	(i) Urban water-supply			3.50	0.75
	(ii) Others	1.96	1.03	5.00	1.07
	Total ..	1.96	1.03	8.50	1.82
23	Bhopal Capital Project			10.00	2.15
24	Development of printing presses			0.39	0.08
25	Metric system	0.06	0.03		
	Total—Miscellaneous ..	3.41	1.79	20.10	4.33
	Total—Social Services Sector ..	52.38	27.44	131.40	28.91
	Grand Total \ ..	190.90	100.00	465.00	100.00

**CHAPTER V.—PROPOSALS OF STATE GOVERNMENT IN
DIFFERENT SECTORS OF THE THIRD PLAN**

5.1. Based on the basic objectives, targets and priorities laid down in Chapter III, the State Government have drawn up proposals for the individual heads of development in the State's third plan. These are described in the succeeding paragraphs in this Chapter. The details of various schemes included under different heads have been furnished in Part II of this publication. Plan outlay proposed; (ii) list of schemes carried over from the second plan; (iii) list of new schemes proposed for inclusion; and (iv) details for principal projects costing Rs. 1 crore or above are shown in the Statements appended to this Chapter.

A—Agriculture including Minor Irrigation and Land Development.

5.2. Madhya Pradesh is predominantly an agricultural State. Having regard to the goal of self sufficiency in food-grains to be attained by the country by the end of the third plan, agricultural production programmes are proposed to be given a very high priority in this State. Village panchayats, co-operative organisation and the national extension service agency are proposed to be fully utilised for ensuring a sizeable increase in the level of agricultural production.

5.3. The production of food-grains is expected to increase about 86 lakhs tons by the end of the second plan. It is proposed to increase this by 18 lakh tons so that the production by the end of the third plan will be about 104 lakh tons. This will mean an increase in production by 21 per cent over the level achieved at the end of the second plan. The break-up of 18 lakh tons is given below :—

S. No.	Item	Additional agricul- tural production (in lakh tons)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	New land to be brought under food crops (7.50 lakh acres).	1.88
2.	Land Development, soil conservation including farming.	2.33
3.	Major and medium irrigation (60 per cent of the expected potential is taken as actual irrigation for calculating increased production).	1.43
1.	Minor irrigation	1.22
2.	Manure and fertilizers	4.02
3.	Improved seeds including seeds farms	2.67

(1)	(2)	(3)
7. General enlightenment, efforts and extension in Community Development blocks and private efforts including improved agricultural practices.		4.45
		18.00

5.4. The target suggested for increasing food production in the whole country during the third plan period is about 33 per cent i.e., from 75 million tons to 100 million tons. It has been estimated that it should generally be possible to achieve an overall increase of 30 to 35 per cent in the yield per acre of irrigated area. In un-irrigated area, the increase in production expected during the five years of the third plan is about 10 per cent. In Madhya Pradesh the total area under food crops will be about 373 lakh acres by the end of second plan of which about 25 lakh acres only will be under irrigation. It is expected that an additional area of about 7.50 lakh acres will come under food-grains during the third plan and the actual areas under irrigation will increase to about 35 lakh acres. The increased production of food-grains that can be expected in Madhya Pradesh on the basis of irrigated and non-irrigated area during the third plan is calculated as below :—

	(Tons in lakhs)
(a) From 25 lakhs of irrigated area @ 4 maunds per acre.	3.57
(b) From 10.0 lakh acres to be diverted from dry to irrigated area @ 6 maunds per acre .	2.14
(c) From 7.50 lakh acres of new land to be brought under food crops @ 6 maunds per acre.	1.60
(d) From the remaining 338.0 lakhs of non-irrigated area at 10 per cent of the existing average yield of 6 manuds per acre.	7.14
Total ..	14.45 or 14.90 lakh tons.

As against this, it has been proposed to increase the production of food-grains by about 18 lakh tons, which, no doubt, will require a very intensive effort and substantial resources.

5.5. Within the agricultural sector, highest priority is proposed to be given to minor irrigation. In the third plan, the target is to construct 20,000 new wells, to renovate 30,000 old wells, to install 5,000 diesel pumping sets, 10,666 electric pumps and 2,500 persian wheels. It is also proposed to organise 60 lift irrigation societies. A substantial provision has also been made for minor irrigation works i.e., repairs, renovations and construction of tanks, dams, etc., wholly at Government cost or with peoples participation. The overall target in the third plan is to bring an additional

area of 2,37,000 acres under irrigation from minor irrigation schemes, resulting in an increased production of 42,500 tons. A total provision of Rs. 17.40 crores has been proposed for minor irrigation, which is almost double the provision available during the second plan. The increased production expected from major and medium irrigation works during the third plan period is 1.43 lakh tons.

5.6. Soil conservation including contour bunding and dry farming practices will be next to minor irrigation in priority. Contour bunding operations are proposed to be undertaken in an area of 3.80 lakh acres. The cost per acre works out to about Rs. 60 per acre. A part of this programme will be executed with the help of tractors and bulldozers but a greater part will be implemented through paid manual labour to be made available locally in the concerned villages. Soil conservation pilot demonstration projects will be taken up in 25 districts. Each demonstration will cover an area of about 1,000 acres. An area of 30,000 acres of shallow ravines is proposed to be reclaimed in Bhind and Morena districts. Paddy bunds and field embankments in rabi areas will be constructed in about 2.38 lakh acres by advancing loans to cultivators @ Rs. 45 per area. Dry farming practices are expected to be undertaken in about 50.0 lakh acres primarily through the efforts of the cultivators themselves. A provision of Rs. 1.25 crores has been made for granting loans in suitable cases for carrying out dry farming practices. A provision of Rs. 635.30 lakhs has been made for soil conservation in the forest plan both for agriculture and forest lands.

5.7. **Land Development.**—Deep ploughing is proposed to be undertaken in an area of 2.40 lakh acres and light ploughing in an area of 1.62 lakh acres and bunding in 0.62 lakh acres with the help of tractors and bulldozers. In all 258 tractors and 138 dozers will be required to carry out these schemes, out of which 152 tractors and 113 dozers will be purchased in the third plan. Improved agriculture equipment will also be popularised. For this purpose, financial assistance in the shape of loans will be given to service co-operative societies.

5.8. There will be 72 seed farms of 100 acres each organised during the second plan. 20 additional farms of 100 acres each are proposed to be established in the third plan. The existing farms will also be developed where necessary. The total area under seed farms by the end of the third plan will be more than 10,400 acres i.e., more than 25 acres for each development block in the State. Two mechanised farms with mixed farming of 1,000 acres each will be established to demonstrate the economic benefits of mechanisation and mixed farming. 416 seeds stores will also be constructed @ 1 for each development block. The programme of seed distribution in the third plan will be as follows :—

- (a) Improved kharif seeds (other than paddy) to cover an area of 24 lakh acres ;

- (b) Improved rabi seeds (other than wheat) will be distributed to cover an area of 7 lakh acres;
- (c) Improved paddy seeds will be distributed to cover the entire area by the end of the third plan.
- (d) Improved wheat seed will be distributed to cover the entire wheat area by the end of the third plan.

The overall target is to cover a total area of 151.78 lakh acres with improved seeds through departmental distribution and natural spread, which will result in an additional agricultural production of 2.67 lakh tons. About 2,30,000 maunds of seed Potato to cover an additional area of about 23,000 acres and about 15.00 lakh of cuttings of sweet potato to cover an area of about 7,000 acres with improved varieties are also proposed to be distributed during the third plan period.

5.9. The targets proposed for the distribution of chemical fertilizers are as follows :—

(a) Nitrogenous fertilizers—

Area to be covered	Lakh acres	Tons in bulk
1961—62	11.07	41,000
1962—63	13.50	50,000
1963—64	16.20	60,000
1964—65	22.95	84,000
1965—66	27.00	1,00,000
	Total ..	3,35,000

(b) Super-phosphate—

Area to be covered	Lakh acres	Tons in bulk
1961—62	2.70	10,000
1962—63	4.32	16,000
1963—64	6.48	24,000
1964—65	8.64	32,000
1965—66	10.80	40,000
	Total ..	1,22,000

5.10. It will, thus, be seen that an additional area of 27 lakhs and 10.80 lakh acres will be brought under Nitrogenous fertilizers and phosphatic fertilizers by the end of the third plan. Under green manures, it is proposed to cover an area of 22.00 lakh acres by the end of the third plan. The scheme for urban and rural composts will be continued.

The target is to cover an additional area of 0.40 lakh acres and 18.40 lakh acres by urban and rural compost respectively. Preparation of night-soil compost will also be started in about 125 panchayats.

5.11. Plant protection units have already been set up in 11 districts. In the third plan, 15 additional units are proposed to be set up to cover the entire State with this service. The bigger districts will have an independent unit, while two or three smaller districts will be combined under one unit for plant protection service. It is also proposed to have three additional units at three divisional headquarters to be summoned at short notice in different parts of the State for combating epidemics.

5.12. A large culturable waste land is available for cultivation in the State. An additional area of 7.50 lakh acres is expected to be brought under cultivation of food crops and 2.50 lakh acres under commercial crops. In addition to dry farming practices, other improved agricultural practices and techniques will also be encouraged through extension agency. These techniques will include better preparation of land, line sowing, better spacing, timely sowing, chaufuly system of sowing cotton and jowar better inter-cultural operations, improved biyasi system in paddy.

5.13. The production of commercial crops is also proposed to be stepped up. The main targets are as follows :—

- (a) Sugarcane—The target of additional production is 9.52 lakh tons. By the end of second plan, it is estimated that production will be 16.26 lakh tons. The production will, therefore, increase to 25.78 lakh tons by the end of the third plan. The production is proposed to be increased by bringing an additional area of 50 thousand acres under sugarcane, by distribution of better varieties of seed and by application of fertilizers and manures in a large area.
- (b) Cotton.—An additional area of one lakh acres will be brought under cotton cultivation. The production of cotton will be increased by 0.81 lakh bales, *i.e.*, from 5.67 lakh bales by the end of the second plan to 6.48 lakh bales by the end of the third plan. The production will be increased by bringing an additional area of 1 lakh acres under cotton, by increasing the area under irrigated cotton by 50,000 acres and by distribution of improved varieties of seeds and by application of fertilizers and manures to a large area.
- (c) Oilseeds.—The target of additional production in the third plan is 46,000 tons. The production by the end of second plan is estimated at 5.61 lakh tons which will be increased to 6.07 lakh tons by the end of third plan. The production be increased by bringing an additional area of one lakh

acres under oil-seeds, by increase in the area of inter-cropping, by bringing an additional area of 20,000 acres under irrigation, by distribution of better seeds and by application of fertilizers and manures to a large area.

5.14. Under horticulture, new orchards will be laid covering an area of 60,000 acres and old orchards covering an area of 40,000 acres would be rejuvenated. 3 units of progeny orchards will also be set up. Vegetable production will also be increased by bringing an additional area of 20,000 acres under vegetables by distribution of certified seeds, and by providing technical guidance regarding various improved practices. The existing nurseries will be improved and developed. Training facilities will be provided for gardeners and research on various fruits and vegetables will be undertaken.

5.15. There will be five agricultural colleges by the end of the second plan with a total intake capacity of 133 graduate, 35 post-graduate per annum. The total requirement of agricultural graduates during the third plan is estimated to be 1,046. The existing five agriculture colleges will turn out about 761 graduates during the third plan. It is, therefore, proposed to start one more agriculture college during the third plan with an intake capacity of 75 students per annum. There are two agriculture schools in the State. They will continue and meet the requirement of 240 diploma holders during the third plan period. The five existing agriculture colleges will be strengthened by providing them with additional buildings, equipment, staff and other facilities. Post-graduate classes will also be started at the agriculture colleges, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Sehore and Rewa. It is also proposed to start two Rural Universities in the State during the third plan.

5.16. Farmers' sons are proposed to be given one year's training at government farms to enable them to learn improved techniques and methods of farming. Training will be started at 20 farms, two in Bilaspur division and three each in the remaining six divisions, to train about 800 farmers' sons during the third plan period. A stipend of Rs. 30 per month will be given to each trainee during the period of training.

5.17. There are at present two training centres at Gwalior and Hoshangabad for training surveyors needed for soil conservation programme. Each of these centres have a capacity of 40 each and the training is of six months duration. These centres can, therefore, turn out about 800 surveyors during the third plan to meet the full requirement of surveyors in the State. 26 officers and 131 agricultural assistants needed for soil conservation work will be sent for training to Dehara Dun, Kotah and Hazaribagh during the third plan. In order to satisfy the need for post-graduate personnel, 50 persons will be sent for qualifying for Ph. D. and 50 persons for post-graduate courses. Some officers are also proposed to be sent for higher training abroad.

5.18. Research, which is the very backbone for extension in agriculture, will have to be considerably strengthened in the third plan. It is proposed to set up one State agricultural research institute, five regional research stations including the one already existing at Gwalior, eight centres for model agronomic trials including 6 centres already established in the second plan and one fodder research centre with three sub-centres. Two soil-testing centres were started by Government of India. Of these, the centre at Gwalior has been taken over by the State Government during the second plan. The second centre at Jabalpur will also be taken over in the third plan. 27 districts will have been covered with a coordinated scheme of simple fertilizers trials on cultivators' fields. The remaining 16 districts are proposed to be covered with this scheme in the third plan.

5.19. Agricultural marketing side is proposed to be organised on a proper footing. 50 important markets in the State will be converted into regulated markets and will be properly developed. Five grading centres will be set up to grade important agricultural commodities and ghee in order to make standardised and unadulterated products available to the consumers. The marketing staff will be trained. It is also proposed to strengthen the Market News Service started during the Second Plan with the object of providing all segments of the industry right from the growers down to processors and finally the consumers, information of prices, market arrivals, movements, sales and other factors affecting the prices of agricultural produce as properly as possible for each commodity separately.

5.20. The agricultural engineering workshops will be strengthened. There will be one workshop at each divisional headquarter. The workshops would attend to the repairs, overhauling and maintenance of tractors, drilling rigs, air compressors, etc. In addition, seven mobile workshops will be provided for attending to repairs and servicing in the interior areas.

5.21. The administrative organisation in the Agriculture Department will be strengthened at all levels, particularly in the Directorate of Agriculture. It is also proposed to suitably strengthen the agricultural extension staff and the research staff according to certain recommendations of the Nalagarh Committee.

5.22. Provision has also been made in the agriculture plan for prizes for crop competitions at all levels, for preliminary agricultural work required for fuller utilization of irrigation potential created by major and medium irrigation works and for intensive agricultural development in Raipur district under the pilot package programme.

5.23. As in other States, the problem of fragmentation of holdings exists in Madhya Pradesh also. In the second plan period, consolidation

work is being done in seven districts of Mahakoshal region to cover an area of 8 lakh acres. The programme could not be implemented in other regions of the State so far because there was no legal provision for the operation of these schemes in those regions. Necessary provision has now been made in the new Land Revenue Code and the programme will be extended to all parts of the State in the third plan. A target of 50 lakh acres with a financial outlay of Rs. 125 lakhs has been proposed for the third plan.

5.24. Large areas of culturable land are still available for cultivation in Madhya Pradesh. Seven hundred families will be settled in an area of 10,000 acres during the second plan. During the third plan period, it is proposed to settle 1,800 families in 36,000 acres by giving 20 acres to each family. Eight model villages will be established and about 400 families of landless persons will be settled. Similarly, 1,400 families will be settled in groups and colonies. In almost all the settlements, an attempt will be made to prevail upon the settlers to do farming on co-operative basis and to form service co-operatives. Financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 3,850 per settler will be given for settling in model villages and at the rate of Rs. 3,015 for settling in groups and colonies. The assistance will include both grants and loans for clearance and ploughing of land, purchase of bullocks, implements and seeds, construction of houses, etc. Besides this assistance, a drinking water well will be provided by the Government. The total financial outlay proposed is Rs. 80.34 lakhs.

5.25. Schemes for the improvement of agricultural statistics will be continued and expanded. The main schemes proposed are—

- (a) Construction of index number series relating to agricultural economy,
- (b) Estimation of yield of commercial and protective food crops,
- (c) Rationalised supervision of patwaris' work of area enumeration,
- (d) Training of statistical personnel,
- (e) Survey of culturable waste lands,
- (f) Reducing the work-load of primary reporting agency,
- (g) Cadastral survey of unsurveyed areas,
- (h) Collection of statistics of area under improved cultivation practices,
- (i) Agricultural census, and
- (j) Live-stock census.

5.26. Under extension training programme, it is proposed to continue and strengthen the existing seven gramsewaks' training centres and four home economic wings. Provision has also been made for organisation

of 60 youth clubs, refresher courses for gramsewaks and gramsewikas, and higher training to gram sahayaks and members of block development committees.

5.27. A total outlay of Rs. 39.67 crores has been provided in the third plan for agricultural schemes including a sum of Rs. 17.40 crores for minor irrigation programme.

B.—Veterinary and Animal Husbandry.

Veterinary Services and Disease Control.

5.28. The total cattle population in the State is 305.96 lakhs. By the end of the second plan, there will be 308 veterinary hospitals including those opened in the community development blocks. There will be one hospital for 90,000 cattle population. The target for the third plan is to open 175 additional hospitals all over the State which will result in having one hospital for every 60,000 heads of cattle. In every block, there will be at least one hospital. Similarly, the number of outlying dispensaries, which stands at 544 in 1960-61, will be raised to 844 by the end of the third plan. Each block will have two outlying dispensaries on an average. There will, thus, be one outlying dispensary for every 31,000 heads of cattle. There are at present, 43 veterinary hospitals, one in each district of the State. While new hospitals are not proposed to be opened in the third plan, the existing ones will be strengthened and expanded. At present, there is only one laboratory for disease investigation, four additional laboratories will be opened in the third plan, and the existing laboratories will also be suitably strengthened. The number of existing 29 mobile dispensaries will be raised to 43 so that in every district, there is one mobile dispensary. The scheme of eradication of rinderpest, which is at present in operation in 20 districts, will be extended to the remaining 23 districts also. Adequate steps will also be taken for rabies control and for the control of parasitic and other diseases. In Mahakoshal region, the veterinary hospitals and dispensaries which are under the management of the local bodies will be taken over and directly managed by the Veterinary Department. A suitable amount is also being provided for the replenishment of veterinary medicine chests of the village level workers in development blocks and for providing animal ambulances in 5 large towns of the State. An outlay of Rs. 148.05 lakhs has been proposed for all these schemes.

Veterinary Education and Research

5.29. There are at present two veterinary colleges in the State, one at Jabalpur and the other at Mhow. These will be expanded and strengthened to turn out about 800 veterinary graduates required in this State by the end of the third plan. Provision has also been made for post-graduate studies and for adding various research sections including live-stock section. The existing biological production section at veterinary

colleges, Mhow, will be expanded and similar section will be added to veterinary college, Jabalpur, to enable the State Government to meet the urgent demand of various types of sera and vaccine in the State for the control of different live-stock diseases. The two existing training centres for stockmen will be expanded and one new centre will be started to train about 1,000 stockmen required in the State by the end of the third plan. The total provision for veterinary education and research works out to Rs. 1.60 lakhs.

Animal Husbandry

5.30. In the field of animal husbandry, the capacity of the existing artificial insemination centres, key village centres and breeding bulls to serve the adult cattle population will be almost doubled from 3,30,000 to 6,50,000. While no new artificial insemination centre will be opened, five centres out of the existing 38 will be converted into semen-production centres from where semen will be distributed to the artificial insemination units, whose number is proposed to be increased by 150 in the third plan. Intensification of breeding is proposed to be undertaken in 15 selected artificial insemination centres and 12 new extension centres will be started, with a capacity of 25 bulls at each centre. 5,000 breeding bulls will be distributed in rural areas on the basis of 50 per cent subsidy from the government, 1,000 bulls from the funds of Veterinary Department and 4,000 bulls from the budget of development blocks. The total adult cattle population requiring service works out to 37 lakhs and by the end of third plan, it will be possible to cater to the needs of only 16 per cent of the population. It is thus clear that a very minimum has been proposed under this head. The existing cattle breeding and cattle rearing farms are proposed to be expanded with a view to meet the requirement of breeding bulls in larger number. It is expected that these farms when expanded will be able to make 256 breeding bulls available every year. It is expected that the yearly availability of breeding bulls from government farms and government aided institutions will be about 1,700 by the end of the third plan. The other schemes included in this sector are subsidised rearing of calves, maintenance of subsidised bulls until maturity, co-operative marketing in key village blocks, purchase of Murah calves from Military farms and purchase of outstanding bulls at attractive prices from private breeders. An outlay of Rs. 180.25 lakhs has been proposed for all these schemes.

5.31. As regards the development of poultry, the existing poultry farms at Durg and Bhopal will be strengthened. Eight poultry extension centres with 500 layers each will be established. With the expansion and establishment of these farms, it would be possible to meet a much larger demand of poultry breeders and farms in almost all parts of the State. Facilities and subsidies have also been provided for private breeders; farms for development of poultry in rural areas. Schemes included for

this purpose are (a) loans to selected private poultry breeders, (b) preparation and distribution of ready-made balanced feed-mixture, (c) supply of breeding equipment on loans and subsidy, (d) training of selected poultry farmers, (e) establishment of commercial hatching centres with 5,000 eggs capacity incubators, and (f) organisation for collection and marketing of eggs.

5.32. Three sheep breeding farms, two extension centres and one wool analysis laboratory will have been set up in the State by the end of the second plan for development of sheep and wool. In the third plan, attention is proposed to be concentrated on improving the quality of the existing sheep and increasing the production and quality of wool. With this end in view, the three existing farms would be expanded, ten new extension centres will be established, rams will be supplied to breeders on exchange basis in areas not covered by extension centres ; superior types of sheep will be supplied to registered sheep farmers on exchange basis, grant-in-aid will be given for improved equipment and sheep to 250 farmers, three units will be established for wool-grading, bailing and warehousing and the existing wool analysis laboratory will be further expanded. As for goats, it is proposed to give subsidy to 129 selected private goat breeders in the State. Piggery rearing is mostly in the hands of tribal communities and with the sweepers in towns and cities. There will be one piggery unit by the end of second plan at Jabalpur. It is proposed to establish one additional piggery unit and five piggery blocks during the third plan.

Dairying and Milk Supply

5.33. During the second plan, milk supply unions have been started at Bhopal and Jabalpur. In the third plan, the work relating to these milk unions will be completed, two more milk unions will be established and the seven existing dairies at Durg, Bilaspur, Ratona, Itarsi, Chhindwara and Chandkhuri will be expanded with a view to increase the supply of good quality milk at important cities and towns of the State. The total capacity of these four milk-unions and seven dairies is expected to be 1,100 maunds of milk per day by the end of the third plan. A milk colony for 500 cattle will also be established with the objective of gradually removing the milch animals from the town. Provision has also been made for granting loans and subsidies to selected breeders to increase milk-production. There are certain milk pockets in the State, where large number of milch cattle are kept on ranch system. In order to utilise the milk so produced to the best advantage of the producer, a rural creamery has been proposed to be established. The creamery will collect milk from the rural producers and convert it into cream for the manufacture of butter and ghee and skin milk powder.

Other Schemes

5.34. Other schemes include development of feed and fodder, resources, improvement of pasture and grazing lands, gaushalas, development of existing gosadans, cattle shows, cattle museum, horse-breeding,

milk-yield competition, improvement of slaughter houses and meat markets, meat inspection organisation and strengthening of administrative organisation in the Directorate of Veterinary Services and Animal Husbandry at all levels.

5.35. The major requirement of technical personnel will be in the categories of veterinary graduates and stockmen. It has been proposed to strengthen and expand the existing veterinary colleges and the training centres for stockmen with a view to satisfy the needs of the State by the end of the third plan. Post-graduate courses are also proposed to be added to both the veterinary colleges. It is hoped that there will be no serious bottle-necks so far as the other categories of staff are concerned.

5.36. A total outlay of Rs. 800 lakhs has been proposed for veterinary and animal husbandry schemes including dairying and milk supply.

FISHERIES

5.37. Madhya Pradesh has large water-areas where pisciculture can be introduced. On a cursory survey, it has been assessed that nearly 1.50 lakh acres of productive water area is readily available. Out of the State's total population of 2,61,00,000, 1.10 lakh are fishermen out of whom nearly 20 per cent are dependent on fishing industry as their main source of livelihood.

5.38. Intensive pisciculture will be done over an additional area of 15,000 acres during the third plan period. Fifteen additional fishery units will be created. As a result of intensive pisciculture, there will be an additional production of 5,785 tons of fish. Development of fisheries in multipurpose river projects will be undertaken resulting in an additional production of 1,000 tons of fish. Twenty additional development blocks will be selected for the extension of fisheries. A water area of 7,500 acres will be developed in these blocks resulting in an additional production of 1,500 tons of fish. Subsidy will be provided to fish-farmers and fishermen to the tune of Rs. 90,000. Loans and subsidy will be provided to nearly 90 co-operative societies of fishermen and Gram panchayats. Under the scheme of fisheries research, survey and statistics, two additional laboratories will be established and the existing two laboratories will be expanded. Thirty additional fish breeding centres will be set up. As a result of the adoption of new techniques, it is estimated that there will be an additional production of 3,415 tons of fish. Directly and indirectly, the productive schemes described above will give an additional production of 30,000 tons of fish during the third plan period.

5.39. There is a comprehensive programme of training and education. Apart from providing training facilities to the officials of Fisheries Department, a number of fish-farmers will also be given suitable training. A training centre is proposed to be established for this purpose.

5.40. Nearly 10,000 acres of follow waters will be reclaimed. Fish storage facilities will be provided by setting up cold storages and ice plants. Improvement will also be effected in some of the existing bigger fish-markets. Measures to improve fishery craft and tackle will be adopted. In suitable areas, construction of approach roads to tanks will be undertaken. It is also proposed to construct an aquarium in the State. The total provision on the Fisheries schemes described above is Rs. 1 crore.

C—Forests and Soil Conservation.

(i) Forestry Schemes

5.41. Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under forest as compared to other States. Nearly two-fifth of the total area of the State is covered by forest; out of which 66,000 sq. miles are in charge of the Forest Department for management. Forest area per thousand persons works out to 1,660 acres compared to 150 acres in Uttar Pradesh, 170 acres in Madras and 370 acres in Bombay. The productivity of the forest of the State per unit of the area is extremely low and there is considerable room for improvement in this direction.

5.42. The Madhya Pradesh forest contain variety of timber species. Teak is the most valuable timber in the western forest belt and Sal in the eastern belt. Bulk of the forest area, however, contains mixed type of growth where neither Teak nor Sal predominates. Northern forest belt mainly grows miscellaneous species like khair, khardehi, sal, dhawarah, etc. The State contains about 10,000 sq. miles of Teak forest, an equal area of Sal forest and the remaining 46,000 sq. miles of mixed forest mostly of poor quality, a large area of which could grow Teak. About 25 per cent of the area is unproductive being practically devoid of soil and its afforestation would be uneconomic. About 30 per cent of the forest area consists of mostly ex-proprietary forests. This area, although potentially productive, if properly managed, at present contains only depleted forest, the value increment of which per unit of growing space occupied is very low. This is the consequence of over exploitation, over grazing and frequent fires in the past. Only about 45 per cent of the forest area, which has been properly managed and for which working plans have been prepared, is reasonably productive and is steadily improving. The pace of improvement has to be increased by planting them with more valuable species, by careful tending and by regulating the incidence of grazing.

5.43. In the context of the details furnished above, it will be obvious that the problem of improving the existing forest area, rehabilitating the depleted forests and survey and demarcation of the ex-proprietary forests, are of prime importance. Schemes have also been included for soil-conservation, improvement of grazing and pastures, development of minor forest produce and creation of fuel and fodder reserves. In all, 18 schemes

are being proposed for implementation during the third plan period. New plantation will be done over an area of 45,000 acres, out of which 37,000 acres will be covered by Teak plantation. Similarly, over a length of 500 miles, trees would be planted along the roads, canals, railway lines, etc. Plantation of wood-pulp and fuel to meet the requirements of the forest industries and domestic consumption will be done in an area of 12,500 acres. Mechanised plantation will be tried in 6 centres on an experimental basis.

5.44. The ex-proprietary forests transferred for management to Forest Department will be surveyed and demarcated and suitable areas will also be settled. This work is in progress from the first plan period and during the third plan period, a target of 10,000 sq. miles has been laid down for the consolidation work. Similarly, 15 working plans and 40 working schemes will be prepared embracing an area of about 29,000 sq. miles. For the better management and protection of the forests, the territorial jurisdiction of the Conservator of Forests, Divisional Forest officers, etc., will be reduced and in this connection, two additional circles, 10 divisions, 18 sub-divisions, 15 ranges, 100 sub-ranges and 500 forest beats will be created. In order to check theft of forest produce, action to create 10 mobile squads will be taken. In order to facilitate the exploitation of forest in the interior areas, 4,000 miles of new roads will be constructed.

5.45. To cope with the increasing demand for the training of forest guards, an additional training school will be established. Provision has also been made for the training of 5 officers abroad. 100 officers of Superior Forest Service, 200 rangers, 150 deputy rangers, 125 foresters and 800 forest guards will be trained during the third plan period.

5.46. A provision of Rs. 800 lakhs has been proposed in the third plan for the development of forests.

(ii) *Soil Conservation*

5.47. The soil conservation schemes play an important role in increasing agricultural production. These schemes are being undertaken by Forest and Agriculture Departments, the former in the forest areas and the latter outside the forest areas. The proposals in respect of these departments are described below:—

(a) Forest Department—

During the second plan period, soil conservation measures were undertaken over an area of more than 20,000 acres. While formulating the proposals of the third plan, the following considerations have been kept in view:—

- (i) To prevent gully erosion and extension of ravines into the good fertile fields of the alluvial tract of the Chambal, Kunwari and Sindh catchment.

- (ii) To stabilise the ravines and rehabilitate the waste land with vegetative cover.
- (iii) To regrad the denuded hill slopes of the Vindhya and the Satpura hills in the Narmada Valley and to do planting in areas which are not fully regenerated naturally.
- (iv) To prevent silt flowing down into the Hirakund Dam from the upper reaches of the Mahanadi river. It is proposed to carry out soil conservation, afforestation and anti-erosion measures over an area of 50,000 acres during the third plan period at a total estimated cost of Rs. 75 lakhs.

(b) Agriculture Department—

5.48. The main schemes formulated by the Agriculture Department are pilot demonstration projects, shallow ravine reclamation, contour bunding of cropped areas and dry farming. These will benefit an area of 6.74 lakh acres and will give an additional production of 41,100 tons. Under the scheme of pilot demonstration, three projects were implemented at three Centres during the second plan period. It is proposed to implement 25 such projects during the third plan period. Five projects will be started every year; each project to run for 3 years. In the first year construction work will be undertaken and in subsequent years development works will be carried out. Each project will extend over an area of 1,000 acres. The 25 projects will be located in different districts of the State on the basis of soil erosion intensity. Countour bunding, stripped cropping, growing of cover crops, proper rotation, etc., will be demonstrated in these projects. The scheme will benefit an area of 25,000 acres resulting in an additional production of 1,500 tons.

5.49. There is a large area in the State requiring ravine reclamation in the northern districts of Bhind and Morena. This area was under cultivation in the past, but is now lying deserted due to sever and continuous erosion caused by Chambal and its tributories. It is proposed to reclaim the shallow ravine areas by adopting control measures from the top. Such areas will be selected where the ravines are shallow and minimum disturbance of soil is required to develop suitable patches for cultivation. The cost per acre will not generally exceed Rs. 500. Twelve tractors, 9 dozers and other equipment will be purchased. Fifty per cent of the cost of reclamation is proposed to be recovered from the cultivators and the remaining 50 per cent will be treated as subsidy to be shared by the State and the Central Governments on 50.50 basis. The scheme will benefit an area of 31,000 acres and will give an additional production of 1,860 tons.

5.50. It is proposed to construct contour bunds in agricultural lands which are subject to soil erosion in the catchment areas of river valley

projects like Chambal and Mahanadi in order to prolong the life of reservoirs. 3.80 lakh acres will be covered under this scheme at the rate of 76,000 acres per year. Subsidy at the rate of 75 per cent will be given in tribal areas, and 25 per cent in non-tribal areas. The remaining amount will be treated as loan to be recovered from cultivators in easy instalments. One surveyor (sub-assistant) will be required for every 52 acres of contour bunds. There will be one soil conservation assistant over 4 surveyors and one assistant soil conservation officer for 5 soil conservation assistants. The area under soil conservation assistants and assistant soil conservation Officer will be 1,000 and 5,000 acres, respectively. As a result of the implementation of the scheme of contour bunding, there will be an additional production of 23,460 tons. It is also proposed to construct paddy bunds and build embankments in rabi areas with the object of utilising the natural precipitation in Barani areas. The cultivators will be prevailed upon to undertake bunding work in 3 lakh acres. Taccavi loans will be advanced to them. 0.62 lakh acres will be done by mechanical means, for which provision has been made under the scheme machine tractor-cum-follow-up cultivation, provision for only 2.38 lakh acres will be required under the scheme. Loans will be given at the rate of Rs. 45 per acre recoverable in 5 equal instalments. Subsidy will be given at the rate of 25 per cent, provided the work is completed within the specified period. The scheme will give an additional production of 14,280 tons.

5.51. It is proposed to encourage dry farming practices with the object of conserving natural precipitation; the objective being to check the loss of water through evaporation and percolation, etc. Apart from the recognised measures of soil and water conservation like contour bunding, use of improved seeds, fertilizers and local manurial resources, etc., it is proposed to adopt other dry farming practices, like contour cultivation, stripped cropping, growing of cover crops during the rainy season, mulching, inter-cultural operations, sowing by seed drill, etc. The dry farming practices, most suitable for a particular area will be demonstrated and introduced through the extension agency. It is proposed to cover an area of 50 lakh acres under this scheme, which is estimated to give an additional production of 90,000 tons. As no special financial assistance should ordinarily be needed for adopting these practices, a small provision of only Rs. 125.0 lakhs has been made for granting loans in suitable cases.

5.52. Adequate arrangements will be made to train personnel required for various soil conservation schemes. In all, 26 officers, 131 assistants and 640 surveyors will be trained during the third plan period. With the object of studying and evolving better agronomical practices and suitable engineering techniques in relation to soil and climatic conditions, research work will be carried out at four soil conservation research centres to be started in the third plan. The total provision required for the schemes described above is Rs. 5.81 crores.

D—Co-operation

5.53. Co-operative credit and co-operative organisations have assumed special significance in the context of the need to increase agricultural production in the country. The main objective in the third plan is to cover all villages with service co-operative societies and to bring at least 45 per cent of the families in the rural areas within the co-operative fold. In order to expand and develop the co-operative movement, it is necessary to increase the share capital and deposits of the primary credit societies, central banks and the Apex banks. At present the average share capital per member is only Rs. 23. It is proposed to raise it to Rs. 60 by the end of the third plan. Share capital of central banks and the Apex bank is also proposed to be increased by Rs. 2 crores and Rs. 0.30 crores, respectively. Efforts will be made to raise the deposits of all types of societies. Deposits of primary credit societies are proposed to be raised from the present figure of Rs. 42 lakhs to Rs. 100 lakhs, those of central banks from Rs. 6 crores to Rs. 12 crores and those of Apex bank from Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 3 crores. The total owned resources in the co-operative movement will thus increase to about Rs. 26 crores by the end of third plan. The target for agricultural credit is Rs. 40 crores for short and medium term loans as against Rs. 15 crores by the end of the second plan and Rs. 1.50 crores for long term loans. It would, therefore, be necessary to get additional financial assistance of at least Rs. 14 crores during the third plan period from the Reserve Bank of India.

5.54. By the end of the second plan period, there will be 4,500 service co-operative societies, 613 large sized societies and 500 better farming societies covering about 14,500 villages. About 10,215 credit societies covering about 30,000 villages will continue under the old pattern. It is proposed to reorganise them into 9,500 service societies during the third plan period. The remaining 25,000 villages will be covered by organising 7,500 new service co-operative societies. These societies will be given financial assistance by way of staff subsidy. The total number of village (service) Co-operative societies will be 21,500 by the end of the third plan, covering 69,500 villages. No new large sized societies will be organised in the third plan. 613 large sized co-operative societies started during second plan will, however, continue to function.

5.55. At present there is no separate Apex Land Mortgage Bank in the State which can provide long term finance to the agriculturists and coordinate land mortgage banking transaction in the State. It is, therefore, proposed to establish an Apex Land Mortgage Bank and to transfer to it the land mortgage business at present done by the Madhya Pradesh State Co-operative Bank. The existing land mortgage bank will be strengthened by giving financial assistance by way of staff subsidy. In addition, 18 new primary land mortgage banks will be organised. These will be provided with staff subsidy for a period of five years.

5.56. There are 46 co-operative central banks in the State. It is proposed to open 133 branches in the State. Financial assistance will be given at the rate of Rs. 20,000 per branch to meet expenditure on the construction

of building and Rs. 5,000 by way of staff subsidy for a period of 5 years. The Co-operative Central Banks in backward districts and the newly formed banks will also be given financial assistance by way of staff subsidy. Arrangements for the proper supervision of the societies by the Central banks will also be made by the appointment of additional supervisors. Relief and Guarantee Fund started in the second plan will be continued. Bad Debt Reserve Fund will be created which will enable the village credit societies and the Central Co-operative banks to tide over the difficulties which arise during bad years.

5.57. Linking of credit with marketing is of prime importance. It will be necessary to expand the activities of the marketing co-operatives and to provide them with adequate financial assistance. The Madhya Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation established in 1958-59, will continue to receive financial assistance from the State Government. The Corporation will have storage capacity of 85,000 tons by the end of the second plan period. It is proposed to augment this capacity by 1,70,000 tons. 80 new ware-houses will be constructed. The apex marketing society, Jabalpur, will be strengthened with financial assistance by the State Government for construction of godowns and also by way of share capital contribution. 163 primary marketing societies will have been established by the end of the second plan, of which 136 will be at mandi centres. It is proposed to establish 153 new primary marketing societies of which 86 will be at the mandi centres and the remaining 67 in such blocks where marketing operations are essential. It is also proposed to open at district co-operative marketing societies in such districts where the arrival of marketable surplus is substantial. The pattern of assistance for these societies will be the same as for the primary marketing societies. These marketing societies will also be additionally assisted by the appointment of grading staff, purchase of grading equipment and trucks. It is proposed to establish two cold storage plants on co-operative basis. By the end of the second plan period, there will be 246 rural godowns attached to the large sized societies, marketing societies and the societies of other categories. It is proposed to construct 600 new godowns during the third plan period so as to have at least two godowns per development block. Loans and subsidies for the construction of godowns will be provided.

5.58. By the end of the second plan period, there will be 18 processing units established on co-operative basis. During the third plan, it is proposed to establish the following processing units:—

	Present Nos.
Rice mills	.. 20 .. 11
Rice hullers	.. 80 .. Nil
Flour mills	.. 1 .. Nil
Cotton gins	.. 5 .. 5
Manure making plant	.. 4 .. Nil
Insecticides units	.. 5 .. Nil
Other processing units	.. 6 .. 1
dealing in Katha Production, dal and oil pressing	.. ..

The above-mentioned units will be provided financial assistance by way of share capital contribution and staff subsidy.

5.59. It is proposed to organise joint farming societies in the State on a pilot basis. 320 societies in 32 pilot projects are proposed to be organised. Besides, 320 more joint farming societies are proposed to be organised outside the pilot project. These societies will be given financial assistance according to the pattern recommended by the Working Group on Joint Farming. 8 Co-operative farming training centres will be organised for importing training in methods and practices of joint farming to the secretaries, office bearers and members of the societies and also young farmers.

5.60. The Co-operative consumers movement will be developed and in this direction 21 wholesale stores and 840 primary co-operative stores will be organised. The wholesale stores will be located in the important districts of the State. Each wholesale store will feed 40 primary stores. Financial assistance will be given by way of share capital contribution and stock subsidy.

5.61. To save the tribals and forest labourers from exploitation by private contractors, it is proposed to organise them into forest labour co-operative societies. It is proposed to establish 40 such societies on a pilot basis during third plan period. Financial assistance will be given in the shape of share capital contribution, godown loans, subsidy and staff subsidy. It will be necessary to give some concessions by the Forest Department in the working of coups and their exploitation of other forest produce. It is also proposed to organise 60 Lift Irrigation societies in villages and in group of villages, where electric supply will be readily available. 37 labour co-operative societies will also be organised on pilot basis. These societies will take contracts from Public Works Department and other departments. Financial assistance will be given in the shape of share capital contribution and staff subsidy.

5.62. Cooperative training and education is an essential part of the cooperative development. By the end of second plan period, there will be four subordinate training centres in the State for imparting training to the staff of the department and also of the cooperative institutions. It is proposed to establish five additional training centres during the third plan period, which will train 4,000 persons. For the training of non-officials in the cooperative movement, it is proposed to establish 43 District Cooperative Institutions, one in each district of the State. The 86 peripetatic units at present existing will be gradually merged into the district cooperative institutions. The State Co-operative Union will be strengthened by providing financial assistance.

5.63. Provision for setting up two cooperative sugar mills and three cooperative milk unions has been made in the plans of Industries and Animal Husbandry respectively.

5.64. In order to handle additional volume of work which will result during the third plan period, it will be necessary to strengthen the Co-operative Department at all levels. Provision has, therefore, been made for the appointment of additional staff. The total provision made on the schemes described above is Rs. 10 crores.

E.—Community Development.

(i) Community Projects

5.65. As in other States of India, the Community Development Programme was initiated in Madhya Pradesh in 1952 when eight community projects were started. By the end of the first five year plan, there were 141 blocks in the 4 integrating units of the present Madhya Pradesh. According to the original programme, the entire State which has been divided into 416 blocks, should have been covered by blocks by the end of the second plan, but as a result of the recommendations of the Study Team on Community Project and National Extension Service set up by the Committee on Plan Projects, the programme was staggered. The State will now be fully covered by this programme by April, 1963. By the end of the second plan, there will be 262 blocks in operation (144 Stage I, 108 Stage II and 10 special multipurpose tribal blocks). In addition, 36 blocks will be in pre-extension stage. These blocks will cover more than half area of the State.

5.66. Apart from the fact that a community development block continues to be an area of intensive effort in which various departments of Government work in intimate cooperation and association with the local community and organisations, certain new trends have developed in the last two or three years of the second plan, which have given a new meaning and content to the community development programme. The old emphasis on the amenities programme has now shifted to the production programme, laying maximum stress on increased agricultural production. The works programme has been handed over to the local organisations like Panchayats, Vikas Mandals etc., and the block staff has been left free to devote its entire attention to extension and educative functions and particularly to the development of local organisations, training of village leaders, promotion of youth organisations, welfare of women and children and on the preparation of detailed village plans. The productive and educative aspects of the programme will be further intensified in the third plan.

5.67. The Panchayat Raj is expected to be ushered into Madhya Pradesh in the first year of the third plan. The block panchayats, to be known as Janpad Panchayats when constituted, will be intimately linked with the village panchayats on the one side and with the district level institutions, on the other. Special efforts have been made and will continue to be made to ensure that the underprivileged and weaker sections of the community are not neglected and that they get their legitimate share in the benefits flowing from the programme.

5.68. In keeping with the general policy adopted at the national level, the entire State will get covered by the development blocks by April, 1963.

The phased programme for the opening of Stage I blocks will be as indicated below :—

April, 1961	22
October, 1961	22
April, 1962	29
October, 1962	29
April, 1963	16

Since these blocks will start their pre-extension phase one year ahead of their starting as State I blocks, full coverage will be achieved by 1963. A provision of Rs. 25 crores has been made for the Community development programme in the third plan.

(ii) *Panchayats*

5.69. The total outlay on the schemes under Panchayats is Rs. 900 lakhs, out of which, a provision of Rs. 300 lakhs has been earmarked to finance the activities of the panchayats in the direction of providing sanitary and hygienic drinking water in the rural areas. In order to ensure efficient working of the gram panchayats, it is proposed to have at least one panchayat secretary for two gram panchayats on an average. It is expected that there will be about 16,000 gram panchayats in the whole State. On this basis, there will be about 8,000 panchayat secretaries. The amount required for subsidising the cost of maintenance of this staff to the extent of 50 per cent works out to Rs. 173 lakhs during the third plan period.

5.70. Training of panchayat secretaries is another important scheme. One training institute is likely to be established in 1960-61. It is proposed to start two additional training institutes in the third plan to train 6,300 secretaries in all at an estimated outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs. Short-duration training courses are also provided for training 10,750 sarpanchas and up-sarpanchas, 26,250 panchas of gram panchayat and 13,250 panchas of nyay panchayats.

5.71. A provision of Rs. 471.40 lakhs has been proposed for giving grants-in-aid to gram-panchayats for—

1. Construction of 3,328 new drinking water wells.
2. Repairs and improvement of 11,180 drinking water wells.
3. Deepening of 6,400 drinking water wells.
4. Piped water supply in 166 villages.
5. Conversion of 1,700 step wells into draw wells.
6. Construction of 3,400 school buildings.
7. Extension of existing school buildings or new buildings to be used at panchayat bhawan in 4,250 villages.
8. 800 community and cultural centres.

Provision has also been made for 27 additional magazines for storing explosives required to blast rocks and hard stones while deepening wells with a view to have one magazine in each district. It is also proposed to purchase 6 additional explosive vans for carrying the explosive in accordance with the provisions of the Explosive Act to have one for each division.

5.72. The other schemes include loans to panchayats for purchase of machinery like air-compressors and small tractors, acquisition of lands for removing congestion and extension of village sites and strengthening of the staff in the Directorate of Panchayat to cope with the increased work.

F—Irrigation

(i) Chambal Multipurpose Project

5.73. The Chambal valley development scheme, a joint venture of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, has been divided into three stages. The scheme will ultimately provide for an annual irrigation potential of 14,00,000 acres both in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and generate 2.10 lakh K.W. of power. By the end of second plan, the construction of Ghandhi-sagar dam with the power station and most of the transmission lines in Madhya Pradesh will be completed. The remaining work of stage I will be completed in the third plan period. Work of stage II consisting of Rana-pratap-sagar will also be taken up and completed by 1965-66. An irrigation potential of 0.45 lakh acres will be created in Madhya Pradesh by the end of second plan and water for additional 5.05 lakh acres would be made available by the end of the third plan. The provision required for the spill over works is Rs. 7.50 crores and for new works to be taken up in the third plan period, Rs. 3 crores. The total provision required exclusive of power thus works out to Rs. 10.50 crores.

(ii) Tawa Multipurpose Project

The Tawa multi-purpose project, the total estimated cost of which is Rs. 22 crores, has been started in the second plan and major portion of the work will be done in the third plan. Although it has a total irrigation potential of 7,00,000 acres, water would be made available for only 1.0 lakh acres by the end of the third plan. The project will be completed in the Fourth Plan. The provision made for the Tawa project in the third plan is Rs. 11.50 crores.

(iii) Other Major Works

5.75. It is proposed to take up the following four major works in the third plan :—

- (i) Hasdeo Multipurpose Project.—The total estimated cost is Rs. 23 crores which is inclusive of Rs. 8 crores for power. The project has a total irrigation potential of Rs. 3 lakh acres.
- (ii) Tons Multi-purpose Project.—The total cost of the project is Rs. 20 crores which is inclusive of Rs. 19.00 crores for Power. It has an irrigation potential of 10,000 acres.
- (iii) Halai-Bah-Sagar irrigation project.—The total cost is Rs. 8.2 crores. The project has an irrigation potential of 2,00,000 acres.
- (iv) Upper Wain-Ganga multi-purpose project.—The total cost of the project is Rs. 8.30 crores which is inclusive of Rs. 1.30 crores for power. It has an irrigation potential of 1.32 lakh acres.

None of the above-mentioned major works will be completed in the third plan. Hence no irrigation potential would develop in the third plan from these projects. The provision made for new major works in the third plan is Rs. 7.50 crores and the balance would be carried over to the fourth plan.

(iv) *Medium Works*

5.76. The carry-over medium irrigation works of first and second plans will create an irrigation potential of 4.30 lakh acres during the third plan period, requiring a provision of Rs. 19.64 crores. In addition, a potential of 1.10 lakh acres is expected to be created from Bhandar Canal under the Mata-tila Project of Uttar Pradesh. New Medium work having a total potential of 4.6 lakh acres, are proposed to be taken in hand. Some of them will be completed in the third plan period and will create a potential of 2 lakh acres. The estimated cost of the new works is Rs. 23 crores. During the third plan period, an expenditure of Rs. 14.36 crores is likely to be incurred. The remaining amount will be carried over to the fourth five year plan.

5.77. It will be seen from the above that the major irrigation works including Chambal and Tawa multi-purpose projects and the medium works are expected to create a total irrigation potential of 13.55 lakh acres during the third plan period. The spill-over minor works of first and second plans will create an irrigation potential of 2.37 acres and new minor works to be taken up in the third plan will create an irrigation potential of 5.28 lakh acres. The minor works to be financed out of budget of the community development blocks have also been taken into account. Thus during the third plan period, a total potential of 21.20 lakhs will be created in Madhya Pradesh through all kinds of irrigation, raising the total potential to 48.50 lakh acres. Even then only 12.5 per cent of the sown area will be under irrigation, which will be much below the national average.

5.78. The total provision required for major works including Chambal and Tawa projects and the medium works comes to Rs. 63.50 crores. Excluding the provision required for Chambal project, the amount required will be Rs. 53.00 crores. The provision for minor irrigation has been made under "Agriculture".

G—Power.

5.79. Generation and supply of power holds the key for the future development of Madhya Pradesh. The vast mineral resources of the State will remain untapped and hardly any industrial development worth the name will be possible unless cheap electrical power in the required quantity becomes available. Already much harm has been caused to the interest of the State in these years because of its inability to meet the power requirements of new industries. This will be evidenced by the fact that there has been no significant progress in the field of medium and small scale industries during the second five year plan. The situation appears all the more ironical in the face of the State's vast mineral resources with 44 per cent of country's bauxite, 50 per cent of manganese ore, 30 per cent

of high grade iron ore, 25 per cent of the country's coal resources, extensive deposits of lime-stone, dolomite and other minerals available in commercially workable quantities. Over 27 per cent of the country's forest area is in Madhya Pradesh. In order to develop the vast mineral resources and the great industrial potential of the State, the State Government have decided to give the highest priority to the generation and supply of power in the third plan.

5.80. The installed capacity at the end of the first plan period was 78 MW. A power potential of 147 MW will be created during the second plan, excluding a potential of 18 MW to be created in the private sector. The total installed capacity by the end of second plan will be 225 MW which will be only 4 per cent of the all-India target of 5800 MW. In the third plan, it is proposed to create an additional power potential of 750 MW.

5.81. According to the data compiled by the Central Water and Power Commission, Madhya Pradesh has a total hydro-electric potential of 4.05 million KW from the known sites. With the extensive deposits of high-ash coal, the scope of super thermal stations to be stationed in the vicinity of the coal deposits is almost unlimited. In view of the central location of Madhya Pradesh, super thermal stations located near coal fields, will be in a position to meet the requirements not only of this State but will also be able to feed the grids of the neighbouring States.

5.82. The following carry-over power projects started in the second plan will create a power potential of 116 MW in the third plan period :—

(a) Amarkantak thermal station	60 MW
(b) Expansion of Chandni station	10 MW
(c) Chambal hydro-electric project	46 MW
	116 MW

The Chambal project is already under execution. When completed, it will create a power potential of 210 MW to be distributed equally between Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. During the third plan period, the work on the Ranapratap sagar dam will be completed and 46 MW of power would be made available to Madhya Pradesh by the end of the second plan. It will be utilised for meeting the requirements of the northern districts of the State. The hydel station will be connected to the thermal stations at Bhopal, Itarsi and Chandni and also to the proposed super-thermal station in the Tawa valley.

5.83. The new schemes proposed in the third plan are as under :—

- (1) Expansion of Korba thermal station, and
- (2) Amarkantak thermal station.

These thermal stations will be in the eastern region of the State. It is proposed to work them as an inter-connected system. The total load

demand of the region is 537 MW by 1965-66. The power available from the existing and sanctioned projects is 163 MW as detailed below :—

Korba	90 MW
Amarkantak	60 MW
Jabalpur	13 MW
	163 MW

Thus a shortage of 373 MW is anticipated. It may be much more after other industrial loads mature. It is proposed to provide for the installation of 6 X 50 MW sets at Korba. The Korba station will meet the load demand of Bhilai steel project, collieries in private and public sector, traction load of the railways, loads of industries in public and private sector and other towns and rural loads in the private and public sector. The cost of the expansion including the transmission lines is Rs. 38.94 crores; out of which Rs. 24.00 crores have been provided in the State's third plan, Rs. 13.00 crores are expected to be available from the Government of India outside the State plan as explained later and the balance of Rs. 1.34 crores will be carried over to the fourth plan. In the Amarkantak thermal station, it is proposed to instal 3 additional sets of 50 MW each. This station would cater to the load demands of Ordinance factories, cement factories, collieries in the public and private sectors, Amlai Paper Mill, Diamand mines, Aluminium factory, other industries in public and private sector and other urban and rural loads in the region. The total cost of the scheme will be Rs. 20.70 crores, of which Rs. 12.50 crores will be provided in the State plan, Rs. 6.50 crores are expected to be provided by the Government of India outside the State plan as explained later and the balance of 1.70 crores will be carried over to the fourth plan. Rs. 19.00 crores will be provided in the third plan and the balance will be carried over to the fourth plan.

Establishment of Satpura Thermal Station in the Tawa valley.

5.84. The western region is proposed to be served by the Satpura-Tawa-Bhopal system and the Chambal-Chandni power system, which will work as inter-connected system during the third plan. The total load demand in the region will be 247.70 MW by 1965-66. The power available from the existing and sanctioned projects in the western region will be 128 MW. There is a shortage of 119.40 MW. It is, therefore, proposed to establish a thermal station in the Tawa valley having 4 sets of 50 MW each. The major loads to be fed from this station are Collieries in the PENCH, Kanhan and Tawa valley areas, fertilizer plant in the Itarsi region, LTC plant, Heavy Electricals Ltd; Nepa Mills, other industries in the public and private sector and other urban and rural loads in the area. The total cost of the scheme including the transmission lines is Rs. 25.6 crores; out of which Rs. 24.32 crores will be provided in the third plan and the balance will be carried over to the fourth plan.

MULTIPURPOSE PROJECTS

(a) Hasdeo Multipurpose Project

5.85. The total expenditure on the scheme will be Rs. 8.00 crores. The part of the project concerned with the power generation is estimated to cost Rs. 2.00 crores. The project will not be completed during the third plan period. It will have a power-potential of 70 MW.

(b) Towns Multipurpose Project

The total cost of the scheme will be Rs. 20.00 crores ; the estimated expenditure on the part of the project concerned with the power generation is Rs. 19.00 crores. The project will not be completed during the third plan period. It will have a power-potential of 90 MW.

Electrification of towns and villages

5.86. It is proposed to electrify all municipal towns and notified areas. Electricity will also be made available to all villages having population of more than 1,000. There are 159 municipal towns. The number of villages with a population of more than 1,000 is nearly 3,300. Of these municipal towns and villages, 136 towns and 396 villages will have been electrified by the end of the second plan. The remaining will be electrified in the third plan. Besides, 900 villages within a radius of one mile of the existing grids will also be electrified in the third plan. A total provision of Rs. 10 crores has been made for this purpose.

Other Schemes—

5.87. (a) In order to have lift irrigation schemes, it is necessary to extend transmission and distribution lines to the actual sites. It is proposed to install 12,666 electric pumps and construct 115 tube wells during the third plan. It would be necessary to lay out about 1,600 miles of H. T. and L. T. lines and set up about 1,000 rural sub-stations to supply power for electric pumps and tube wells. A sum of Rs. 2.50 crores has been provided for this purpose in the third plan.

(b) **Investigation of new Hydel Projects.**—In view of the large potential of hydel electric power in this State, investigation of new hydel electric schemes will be done during the third plan period. A provision of Rs. 0.50 crore has been proposed.

(c) **Installation of Micro-hydel plants.**—A large number of small falls which can be developed economically are in existence to provide power for rural areas far away from any of the grid lines. A provision of Rs. 1 crore has been proposed.

(d) **Establishment of Central Testing and Research Section.**—With the re-organisation of States, the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board does not have its own testing station. It is proposed to establish a Central Research and Testing Station during the third plan. A provision of Rs. 0.15 crore has been proposed.

(e) **Acquisition of privately owned undertakings and loans to licensees.**—Nearly 12 numbers of privately owned electrical undertakings will have their licenses or sanctions expiring during the third plan. A provision of Rs. 0.70 crore has been proposed.

(f) **Administrative and residential buildings.**—To provide adequate office and residential accommodation for the growing needs of the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board, additional buildings will have to be constructed. A provision of Rs. 0.85 crore has been made for the construction of 36 administrative buildings and 512 residential buildings.

5.88. The total provision required on the above-mentioned schemes works out to Rs. 124.08 crores, excluding Rs. 8.42 crores required for the Chambal project. The expansion of the Bhilai Steel Project, the expansion of collieries in Madhya Pradesh and the electrification of the railway lines between Bhilai and Jharsugra and between Anuppur and Bilaspur, will require about 177 MW of power. It has been worked out that the expenditure on developing 177 MW of power will be nearly Rs. 29 crores. In view of the fact that this power will be required for large undertakings in the public sector and considering the fact that a large amount will be needed even otherwise for satisfying the urgent and essential demands for power in the State's third plan, it is expected that a major part of the expenditure on meeting this requirement will be forth-coming from the Central Government outside the State plan. Working on this basis a provision of Rs. 104.58 crores has been made in the State plan, excluding Rs. 8.42 crores required for the Chambal project and the financial assistance of at least Rs. 20 crores is expected from the Central Government outside the State plan.

INDUSTRY

H—Medium Industries.

5.89. Three medium sized industries namely power-alcohol, solvent extraction and cotton spinning mill, started in the second plan under public sector will be completed during the third plan. By the end of second plan, most of the preliminary work on these schemes will be completed ; the units will go into production within the first two years of the third plan. The power alcohol project will further be expanded in the third plan and manufacture of organic chemicals based on industrial alcohol will be undertaken.

Gwalior Engineering Works

5.90. Gwalior Engineering Works has been in existence for a long time. It was started during the rule of Sindhiyas in Gwalior State. During its initial stages, it catered to the engineering requirements of the various departments of the erstwhile Gwalior State and also to the requirements of the Shindhiya Railways. After the reorganisation of the State, the Gwalior Engineering Works is being managed by the Commerce and Industry Department of the State.

No provision was made for the Gwalior Engineering Works during the first and second plans. With the proposed extension in the field of road transport, it is proposed to build bus bodies in this Works. It has been estimated that 120 bus bodies would be built every year for the Madhya Bharat Roadways and Central Provinces Transport Services. To start with, composite type of bus bodies will be constructed and later the production will switch over to Steel-aluminium bodies and all aluminium. It is also proposed to manufacture steel furniture worth about Rs. 12 lakhs per year.

A provision of Rs. 40 lakhs has been proposed in the third plan for the implementation of the above schemes.

Gwalior Leather Factory

5.91. In the second plan, a provision of Rs. 2.85 lakhs was made for improving the quality of articles manufactured in the Gwalior Leather Factory and also to bring down the cost. The expenditure on building construction was also to be met out of this provision.

The factory is manufacturing boots, harnesses and tents. Tanning work is also being undertaken. The schemes formulated for the third plan aim at raising the production of various articles to the extent indicated below :—

Articles	Production during the 2nd Plan	Additional production targeted in the 3rd Plan
Boots	28,000	56,000
Harnesses	1,300	2000
Tanning	2,000 hides.	3,000 hides.

The provision made in the third plan is Rs. 10 lakhs.

Gwalior Pottery

5.92. In the second plan, a provision of Rs. 13.63 lakhs was made for the erection of Tunnel Ovens and the installation of modern machinery for crockery and for the manufacture of S.W. pipes. Owing to the difficulty of foreign exchange, it has not been possible to procure any machinery hence no expenditure is likely to be incurred during the second plan period. The Gwalior potteries are producing and selling finished products worth Rs. 8 lakhs every year and engage about 460 workers. Some of the old ovens need to be demolished. New machines and equipment are also very necessary for improving the quantity and quality of production. One Tunnel Oven and one Piped Oven are proposed to be constructed ; machines for increasing the grinding capacity will be purchased; dryers, tiles presses, shaping machines and carriers, machines for furnace section and other miscellaneous tools and equipment will be procured. A new plan for S.W. pipes will be erected. A few buildings and sheds will be constructed in the factory site. As a result of these measures, the production targeted under the scheme of crockery will increase to 75-100 tons per month and in terms of money the sale will increase by Rs. 6 lakhs. The production of S.W. pipes will increase from 35-40 tons per month to 65 tons per month.

A provision of Rs. 14.50 lakhs has been made in the third plan.

5.93. Two Sugar factories on cooperative basis are proposed to be set up in the State; each factory having the capacity of 100 tons per day. Government will contribute a share capital to the extent of Rs. 20.00 lakhs. The remaining amount required will come as share capital from the members of the society and by obtaining loan from the State Finance Corporation towards the share capital of each factory. A provision of Rs. 80.00 lakhs has been made for advancing loans to medium industries in suitable cases. Lump-sum provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has also been made for acquisition of sites and providing facilities of water supply for development of new industries wherever necessary. Extensive surveys will be conducted with a view to examining the potentialities of industrial development of suitable areas in the State. A special section will also be created in the Directorate of Industries to afford guidance and supply necessary information to the entrepreneurs and financiers desiring to set up industries in the State.

Small scale industries.

5.94. The main objective will be to encourage private sector to establish new units and for this purpose, the State Government will provide common facility centres, training facilities, marketing facilities and loans under the State Aid to Industries Act.

5.95. No big industrial estate was established in the second plan. Three big industrial areas will be developed during the Third Plan Period. In these areas facilities like roads, water-supply, power and drainage will be made available and plots of land will be leased out for private enterprise. One of these industrial estate will be mainly for chemical industries. The medium-sized industrial estate set up during the second plan at Indore, Jabalpur, Gwalior and Raipur will be further expanded in the third plan. Small industrial estates started at Bhopal, Satna, Burhanpur, Sagar, Ujjain, Ratlam and Bilaspur will be completed. Eight new small estates are proposed to be set up in the third plan. Rural industrial estates will be established in 26 districts with a view to have one industrial estate, medium, small or rural type in every district of the State. 50 rural workshops will be started in about 25 districts. These will be set up, as far as possible, in the villages where electric power will be available. The workshops will be in the nature of common-facility service centres and will consist mainly of carpentry and black-smithy sections. Village artisans and persons from round about villages desiring to set up small units will be able to take advantage of these workshops.

5.96. A tool room for production of dies, jigs and fixtures will be started in one of the Industrial Estates in the third plan. It will serve as a Common-Facility-Service Centre. The tool room will help in bringing about technological improvement in the production of small-scale units. Another step in this direction will be to establish a Sand Conditioning Plant and Sand Testing Laboratory. A Pilot Unit for the production of agricultural equipments will also be developed with the objective that the

craftsmen trained in the workshop may take up independent production of such equipments using the Unit as a Common Facility Service Centre later. Five raw material depots for small-scale industries will also be established. Through these depots the supply of raw materials will be arranged at reasonable rates. Adequate provision has been made for conducting exhibition, demonstration and for publicity ; the objective being the promotion of small industries on a wider scale.

5.97. During the second plan period, training centres for pressed metal industry and for the manufacture of umbrella ribs, electric fans, fractional motors and cycle parts have been started at Vidisha, Mhow, Dewas and Guna respectively. In these centres 20 to 30 trainees are undergoing the prescribed course of training. These will be continued during the third plan. Similarly, the Model Pottery Centre, Jabalpur, Training Workshop and Foundry, Raipur, Cutlery Centre, Ratlam, Blacksmithy Centre, Shivpuri and Sehore, Fruit Preservation Centre, Jabalpur, Wood Working Institute, Indore and Wood Preservation Centre, Indore, will be continued. The Brush Making Centre, Gwalior, will be expanded and similarly, the tanneries at Anjad and Malhargarh will be strengthened. The Common-Facility-Service Centre in Training at Damoh will be improved. New Training Centres for the utilisation and exploitation of miscellaneous timber and manufacture of compressed and laminated boards, will be started in two districts. A Pilot Production Centre for tanned leather will also be set up.

5.98. Since a large number of instructors will be required to run various training centres, it has been proposed to set up a training centre for Instructors. Additionally, financial assistance will be given to small industries to send their technicians for training to modern industries in India or abroad. The financial assistance will be in the shape of stipend or grants. About fifty trainees may be sent every year to the modern industries in India and two trainees may be sent for suitable training courses in foreign countries. Provision has also been made for in-plant training. The Production-cum-Training Centres started in stage I blocks have to be continued in Stage II blocks in many cases. suitable provision has been made for running of such centres in Stage II blocks. It is further proposed to start bigger Training Centres at certain district headquarters. One Joinery Guild will be started, and Training facilities will be provided at functional industrial estates also. In addition, the craftsmen training provided under the Labour Plan will be generally expanded. It is expected that with the provision of the above-mentioned training facilities, it will be possible to turn out a large number of trained persons required for various small-scale industries.

5.99. In the direction of providing financial assistance for the promotion of small-scale industries, a provision of Rs. 225 lakhs has been made under loans. The distribution of loans among individuals,

co-operative societies and small-scale industries will be governed by the following pattern:—

- (a) For small requirements like sewing machines, improved tools, etc.—Rs. 6.00 lakhs per annum.
- (b) For Co-operative Societies—Rs. 6.00 lakhs per annum.
- (c) For small-scale industries—Rs. 33.00 lakhs per annum.

The loans will be distributed under the State Aid to Industries Act. In some of the Industrial Estate, the rent to be charged for the sheds may be high and the smaller units may not be able to afford it. In such cases, relief in the form of grant of subsidy in the payment of rent will be given. Provision has also been made for granting subsidy on the consumption of power by small units. Subsidy is proposed to be made admissible if the charge per unit of power exceeds 18 nP. or such other limit as may be fixed from time to time. It is expected that such reliefs will remove the initial difficulties of small units and will encourage them to embark on various productive ventures.

5.100. As for the sale and marketing of the products of small-scale industries, the sale and marketing organisations will be expanded and strengthened. The 7 Emporia started during the Second Plan Period in Mahakoshal region will be expanded and 5 Stores-cum-Emporia will be started during the third plan period. The products of small-scale industries will be sold through these Emporia also. Quality marking scheme will be introduced through which suitable standards of quality production are intended to be developed.

5.101. It is also proposed to set up small industries corporation, in whose share capital the State Government will participate. Necessary provision has thus been made for giving loans and subsidies to the Corporation. Survey and collection of statistics will be undertaken along scientific lines with a view to assess the present progress in the development of small industries. The experience has so far shown that it is not possible to plan industrial development for want of basic data of reliable nature.

Khadi and Village Industries.

5.102. Khadi and Village Industries Board has been constituted in Madhya Pradesh. It will get financial assistance from the All-India Khadi and Village Commission. It is expected that a sum of about Rs. 12.00 crores will be made available for Madhya Pradesh during the third plan 80 per cent of this amount will be utilized through the Co-operatives and 20 per cent by the State Board directly. The Board will, however, have to be provided financial assistance by the State Government for its administrative expenses and for meeting the requirements of the industrial co-operatives towards subsidies and managerial assistance. A sum of Rs. 3.29 crores has been provided in the State Plan for this purpose.

Industrial Co-operative (other than handloom)

5.103. There were 495 Industrial Co-operative Societies in the State by the end of the First Plan. The total number is expected to rise to about

800 societies by the end of the Second Plan. The target is to organise 1,500 co-operative societies by the Third Plan so that on an average, there are at least 4 co-operative societies in each development block. The State will participate in the share capital of these co-operatives and will also provide grants and subsidies for managerial and secretarial assistance. There will, thus, be 2,300 Industrial Co-operative Societies by the end of the Third Plan. The Apex Societies in the different integrating units were merged into one society during the Second Plan Period. The Apex society looks after the interest of the primary societies. With the formation of a large number of new primary societies during the third plan period, the responsibilities of the Apex Society will increase all the more. Apart from looking to the collective requirements of the primary societies, arranging for the supplies of raw materials, equipment and technical assistance, the Apex Society will also take care of the marketing side. It will, therefore, be suitably strengthened by the provision of financial assistance. It is also proposed to form two industrial co-operative banks which will finance the industrial co-operative societies. The State will participate in the share capital of the banks and will also provide grants and subsidies to meet the working expenses. The industrial co-operative societies will also purchase shares of these banks.

Handloom

5.104. Fifty per cent handloom weavers will be organised under 325 co-operatives during the second plan. The remaining 50 per cent are proposed to be similarly organised during the third plan. The total number of co-operative societies will increase from 325 at the end of the second plan to 629 by the end of the third plan. Managerial assistance will be provided to handloom primary weavers co-operative Societies. Loans will also be provided for strengthening the share capital structure. The Apex Society will be assisted in meeting a part of the establishment charges. Subsidy will be given to Co-operative Central Banks to meet the difference between the interest charged from the weaver's co-operative societies and the interest charged by the Apex Bank from the Central Banks. The Reserve Bank may release loans to the extent of Rs. 160 lakhs during the third plan period.

5.105. With a view to provide dyeing facilities to weavers, a number of big and small dyeing house will be established. A central dyeing house will be set up to serve as a model and a central dyeing, bleaching and finishing plant will be started. The calendering plant at Ujjain will be expanded, and a new sizing plant will be provided at suitable centre. In the matter of providing training facilities, the experimental-cum-training centre at Indore will be further expanded and selected weavers will be deputed to study working of progressive and modern handloom industries. A central textile service-cum-training institute will be established to train 500 candidates during the third plan period. This institute will also work as a service unit to supply designs and will carry on laboratory tests. The Government handloom factory, Maheshwar, which is an important centre of

handloom production and has old traditions, will be expanded. At the same place, work sheds will be provided for weavers and a housing colony will be developed. Such colonies will also be started at other handloom centres in the State.

5.106. In regard to marketing facilities, new sales depots will be organised, subsidy on the sale of handloom cloth will be given, proper arrangement for the display of goods will be made, show cases at railway stations will be put up and sales will be encouraged through the agency of mobile vans. Arrangements will be made for inspection and quality marking of products. Competitions will be held and prizes will be awarded to deserving handloom weavers. Representative samples of various handloom textiles produced by the weavers' co-operative societies will be purchased. These samples will be shown to prospective customers and will be one of the ways of building up business in handloom fabrics. For exercising proper supervision and guidance over the handloom weavers' co-operative societies, additional post of auditors and supervisory staff will be created. This staff will be according to the pattern approved by the Reserve Bank of India. Tussar handloom scheme at Raigarh will be further strengthened. Reeling spinning, dyeing, bleaching and printing units will be established in addition to the existing weaving units. All these units will serve as production-cum-demonstration centres. It is further proposed to bring 500 new kosa and silk weavers into the co-operative fold. Loans for share capital will be given to societies; financial assistance towards working capital will also be made available. Loans at the rate of 100 handloom per year will be given for 500 new looms during the third plan period. The existing Centre at Chanderi will be suitably strengthened by the appointment of expert weavers and other staff. Additional equipment will also be provided. Improved type of weaving appliances will be made available on subsidy basis.

Handicrafts

5.107. The main schemes under handicrafts are the establishment of training centres, provision of common service facilities, supply of improved tools and equipment on subsidised basis, establishment of emporia and show-rooms, promotion of sales through different methods and the provision of block loans for handicrafts, co-operatives and artisans. Two central institutes for cane and bamboo crafts and for lacquer work and wooden toys will be established. Apart from undertaking production in these institutes, advanced type of training to selected craftsmen will be imparted. The trainees will be selected from the practicing craftsmen. Stipend will be paid during the period of training. Common service facilities centres for art metal crafts, leather toys papier mache, hand printing and dyeing and for the manufacture of superior quality of cane and bamboo furniture will be started. Training centres for artistic leather work, mat weaving, glass beads will also be started at six places. The craftsmen from all over the State are demanding loans. With the embargo placed by the Ministry

of Commerce and Industry on the utilisation of block loans "meant for small-scale industries" for handicrafts, a serious situation has developed. It is, therefore, proposed to have block loans to the extent of Rs. 10.00 lakhs exclusively for handicrafts. These will be made available to co-operatives and also to individual artisans. A survey of handicraft will be undertaken. One Central library for handicrafts will be established. Quality marking in zari industries will be under taken. Competitions, seminaries and exhibitions will be held. The central godowns at Indore and Gwalior will be expanded and one additional godown will be established. Three new emporia will be set up and a show-room will be provided at the M.L.A.'s Rest House, Bhopal. The existing emporia at Indore, Gwalior, Ujjain, Bhopal, Satna, Rewa, Raipur and Delhi will be further improved. Sale of handicrafts will be promoted through mobile vans. It is also proposed to start a new emporia at Calcutta where there are bright prospect of the sale of handicraft articles made in Madhya Pradesh. For the proper management of the emporia, it is proposed to set up a Corporation. It will then be possible to run the emporia along the pattern of other business undertakings.

Sericulture

5.108. Provision of higher training to technical personnel for implementing schemes both in mulberry and non-mulberry branches has been made. Under this training scheme, two officers will be sent for advanced training to Japan or some other country; 20 persons will be trained in All-India Sericulture Institutions and 250 Adivasis will be trained in Silk-worm rearing, reeling and spinning. Training will also be imparted on demonstration farms to about 500 cultivators who may be prepared to take to sericulture as a subsidiary occupation. Seminars and exhibitions will also be arranged. It is proposed to conduct a systematic survey of sericulture in Madhya Pradesh and to cover nearly 20 districts where sericulture on commercial basis may be feasible. A research station in three branches of sericulture i.e. mulberry, tussar and sericulture will be set up in a suitable area. Six seed farms which will produce 10 lakhs laying during the plan period will be started. The layings will be distributed on subsidised basis. It is also proposed to establish reeling and spinning factories capable of producing 25,000 lbs. of yarn during the plan period. Six markets for purchase of cocoons will be organised so that rearers get adequate price for their crop and the weavers get cocoons at reasonable rates. Such an arrangement will save the rearers and weavers from exploitation by middlemen. Demonstration-cum-training farms for sericulture and mulberry silk reeling and twisting factory will also be set up. These schemes will not only create market for cocoons but will also reduce import of silk.

Strengthening of Administrative Organisation

5.109. In view of the large volume of work which the Directorate of Industries will be required to handle during the third plan period, it will be necessary to expand and strengthen the various branches of the

Directorate. Separate organisations will also be created in the Directorate dealing with broad heads of activities so that it may be possible to pay concentrated attention to these problems. It is, therefore, proposed to develop central organisations for large and medium industries, industrial co-operatives, handicrafts, market service and research, marketing, extension work, sericulture and small-scale industries. The existing staff will be augmented and other facilities will be provided to enable the organisations to perform the functions expected of them. The divisional and district organisations will also be strengthened.

5.110. The total provision under "Industries" is Rs. 1993.28 lakhs as shown below:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(a) Medium Industries	507.50
(b) Small-Scale Industries including Industrial estates and Rural Workshops	900.92
(c) Khadi and Village Industries	328.78
(d) Industrial Co-operatives	26.93
(e) Handloom	122.21
(f) Handicrafts	77.64
(g) Sericulture	29.30
Total	<u>1993.28</u>

I.—Mineral Development.

5.111. Large-scale mineral development in Madhya Pradesh holds the key for its future prosperity. It has 44 per cent of the country's bauxite, 50 per cent of manganese-ore, 30 per cent of high-grade iron-ore and 25.2 per cent of the country's coal resources. There are extensive deposits of lime-stone suitable for cement manufacture and dolomite fit for steel industry. Among the minor minerals, the Panna mines produce nearly 100 per cent of the diamond output of India. In spite of large potentialities for mineral development in Madhya Pradesh, only a small percentage of the total mineral wealth of the State is at present under exploitation and vast areas are still lying untapped.

5.112. Iron-ore deposits at Rowghat will be prospected with a view to exploring the possibilities of setting up steel plant in the Rowghat region. Drilling and prospecting will be undertaken for bauxite deposits in Shahdol and Balaghat districts. Detailed survey and investigation will be done in the Pathakhera coal fields in Betul district from where it is proposed to meet the requirements of the fertilizer factory, low temperature carbonisation plant and a super thermal station to be set up in the third plan period. Prospecting of lime-stone, Lepidolite, Ochre deposits, Copper-ore will also be done. Mineral utilisation cell, departmental museum, statistical cell and a chemical laboratory will be started in the Directorate of Geology and Mining. Arrangements for training the staff in geological and mining operations will be made.

5.113. At present, the income from royalty on various minerals exploited in the State, does not exceed Rs. 1 crore which is not commensu-

rate with the extent of mineral development which has taken place so far. It has, therefore, been felt that for deriving more benefit out of the exploitation of minerals, a State Mining Corporation should be constituted which will undertake the exploitation of minerals. The State will have a majority of shares in the Corporation so as to have proper control over its working. It is also proposed to participate to the extent possible in the exploitation of the mineral resources of the State both in the public and private sector to reap larger revenues and income from the mineral wealth in the State. The total provision made under geology and mining in the State plan is Rs. 107.00 lakhs.

J.—Transport and Communications

(i) Roads

5.114. Large areas in Madhya Pradesh are still inaccessible. The means of communications are very poor. The total road mileage in the State at the end of the first plan was 17,608 miles out of which a length of 12,035 miles only was surfaced. By the end of second plan, the State will have a total mileage of 18,886 out of which 12,858 miles will have been surfaced. There will then be one mile of road per 1,371 persons and 11.10 miles of roads per 100 sq. miles of area. Madhya Pradesh is thus far behind the all-India average of 29.2 miles per sq. miles in 1958.

5.115. Road development projects involving a total outlay of Rs. 24.0 crores, were included in the second plan. The total plan provision was Rs. 12.08 crores. On account of low ceiling made available for this sector in the annual plans, the total expenditure under 'Roads' by the end of the second plan is expected to be only Rs. 8.67 crores. There will thus, be a carry-over of Rs. 14.42 crores of which Rs. 10.25 crores have been provided in the third plan. A few roads and bridges would be completed in the fourth plan. The carry-over includes—

- (a) 1,080 miles of metal roads,
- (b) 950 miles of unsurfaced roads,
- (c) 975 miles of improvement of roads.
- (d) 1,510 major and minor bridges.

5.116. According to the Nagpur plan, an additional mileage of 25,600 miles will be required during the third plan in order to come up to the all-India standard. As against this, only 2,270 miles of new surfaced and 3,500 miles of new unsurfaced roads have been proposed. Even with this addition, the level of development to be reached by the end of the third plan will result in having 8.8 miles of surfaced and 6 miles of unsurfaced roads per 100 sq. miles of areas.

5.117. It is proposed to take up construction of 2,000 miles of new metalled roads, out of which nearly 1,000 miles will be completed by the end of the third plan. Another 1,270 miles of metalled roads will be completed out of the spill-over works of the first and second plans. The

net addition in the total mileage of metalled road will be 2,270 miles. The selection of roads will be governed by the following main considerations:—

- (a) Connecting the Capital of the State with all the divisional headquarters.
- (b) Construction of missing links between erstwhile States of Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, Bhopal and Mahakoshal.
- (c) Inter-State connections.
- (d) Connecting divisional headquarters to district headquarters.
- (e) Construction of roads in industrial areas and roads of economic importance.
- (f) Connecting district, tahsil and block headquarters to metalled roads.
- (g) Construction of roads from security point of view, particularly in the dacoity infested areas.
- (h) Construction of roads for the development of tourist traffic.

The estimated cost of new roads will be Rs. 8 crores out of which Rs. 4 crores will be provided for in the third plan and the remaining amount will be carried over to the fourth plan.

5.118. The State suffers badly in road communications on account of missing bridges on important rivers like the Chambal, the Sindh, the Narmada, the Mahanadi, the Sone, the Hasdeo, the Tons, the Dhasan, the Parvati, the Kuwari, etc. It is, therefore, proposed to take up construction of a large number of big and small bridges during the third plan period. The total estimated cost of the bridges will be about Rs. 6.40 crores out of which Rs. 3.20 crores are provided in the third plan and the remaining amount will be carried over to the fourth plan.

5.119. With the development of fast moving traffic, it is impossible to maintain roads in a satisfactory condition without improving the surface. It is, therefore, proposed to improve and upgrade a sizeable lengths of the existing roads. The important highways in the State will also be widened. It is expected that 900 miles of roads will be improved, upgraded or widened during the third plan period. The proposal is to asphalt 1,395 miles of additional road during the third plan period. The provision made for the improvement of existing roads is Rs. 1.80 crores and for asphaltting Rs. 1.50 crores. There will be no spill-over in the fourth plan.

5.120. In order to quickly open up land locked and interior areas of the State, it is proposed to construct fair-weather roads, which will be properly aligned and provided with low bridges and culverts over such rivers and nallas as hold up traffic during the rainy season. These fair-weather roads will be upgraded and improved in future. It is proposed to construct 3,500 miles of fair-weather roads during the third plan period. A provision of Rs. 1.75 crores has been made.

5.121. There is an acute shortage of tools and plants for implementation of the roads programme. With the limitation of foreign exchange,

it was not possible to acquire any new equipment during the second plan period. It is, therefore, proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 2.50 crores for the purchase of road making machinery and to cover the extra expenditure on establishment.

The total provision made for roads and bridges is Rs. 25 crores.

(ii) Road Transport

5.122. There are two State Transport undertakings viz; Madhya Bharat Roadways, operating in the regions of Madhya Bharat and Bhopal and the Central Provinces Transport Services operating in the other regions. The number of vehicles held by these two undertakings by the end of the second plan will be 700 (MB Roadways 400 vehicles and CPTS 300 vehicles). A mileage of 70,000 is covered every day by these vehicles. In the third plan period, it is proposed to set up a Transport Corporation under the Road Transport Corporation Act, and to embark upon a systematic and planned programme for nationalisation of passenger transport. 600 additional vehicles will be acquired which will cover an additional mileage of 60,000 miles per day. An outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs will be required out of which Rs. 270 lakhs will be spent on vehicles Rs. 15 lakhs on plant and machinery and Rs. 15 lakhs on buildings. It is estimated that with this additional outlay, the total additional net revenue to the State will be to the tune of Rs. 100 lakhs during the third plan period. By the end of the third plan, the total nationalised mileage will be 1,30,000 per day.

(iii) Tourism

5.123. During the second plan, the schemes pertaining to tourism were divided into three categories part I to be financed exclusively by the Central Government, part II to be shared equally between the Central and the State Governments and part III to be financed exclusively by the State Government. During the third plan also there will be three different categories. The schemes to be taken up under each category are shown below:—

Scheme	Details	Government of India's share	State Government's share	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Part I—(to be financed entirely by the Government of India.	(1) Expansion of Upper Class Rest House and Air-conditioning of 4 rooms at Khajuraho.	1.20	..	1.20
	(2) Transport facilities from air port to Khajuraho.	0.80	..	0.80
	(3) Beautifying area round temples at Khajuraho.	2.50	..	2.50
	(4) Transport facilities at Sanchi	0.25	..	0.25
	(5) Upper Class Rest House at Gwalior ..	2.50	..	2.50
	(6) Expansion of Upper Class Rest House at Mandu and air-conditioning of 4 rooms.	1.20	..	1.20
	(7) Transport facilities at Mandu. ..	0.80	..	0.80
	Total ..	9.25	..	9.25

Scheme	Details	Government of India's share	State Government's share	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Part II—(to be shared equally by state Government and Government of India)	(1) Low Income Group Rest House at Bhopal.	1.00	1.00	2.00
	(2) L.I.G. Rest House at Indore	1.00	1.00	2.00
	(3) L.I.G. Rest House at Ujjain	0.73	0.72	1.45
	Total ..	2.73	2.72	5.45
Part III—Schemes (to be exclusively financed by State Government.	(1) Opening of tourist Bureau. .. ..	..	0.50	0.50
	(2) Steam Launch or Boating facilities at Mandu and at Marble Rocks at Jabalpur.	..	1.00	1.00
	(3) Development of Golf Course at Pachmarhi.	..	0.25	0.25
	(4) Construction of Dak Bungalow at Udaipur and improvement of Udaigiri Dak Bungalow (Rs. 0.25 lakh each)	..	0.25	0.25
	(5) Development of Chitrakut .. ..	..	2.50	2.50
	(6) Development of Marble rocks at Jabalpur.	..	0.28	0.28
	(7) L.I.G. Rest House Amarkantak .. ..	..	0.50	0.50
	Total ..	..	5.28	5.28

The State share of expenditure on these schemes will come to Rs. 8.00 lakhs which has been provided in the State plan.

K—Education

(i) Elementary Education

Pre-primary education—

5.124. There will be 169 pre-primary schools by the end of second plan. The target proposed for the third plan is to start 35 Government pre-primary schools and to give grant-in-aid for 35 pre-primary schools to private institutions. The total capacity would be raised from 7770 to 16910 students.

Primary education—

5.125. The objective is to introduce free and compulsory primary education during the third plan for the age-group 6-11. But owing to paucity of funds it is proposed to cover only 90 per cent of boys and 50 per cent of girls out of an estimated number of 22,09,000 boys and 21,36,000 girls in this age group. The number of boys and girls expected to be covered in this age group by the end of the second plan will be 13,50,000 and 3,50,000 which works out to 79 and 21 per cent respectively as against the estimated all-India percentage of 79 and 40 respectively. The all-India percentage of boys and girls expected to be covered by the end of the third plan will be 100 and 60 respectively. Thus, the expected percentage of boys will about the same in Madhya Pradesh but it will be much less in the case of girls.

5.126. By the end of second plan, there will be 81,000 primary schools. In the third plan, about 27,700 additional primary schools will be opened requiring about 42,000 teachers. These schools will be opened at the rate of 5,540 schools per year. The facilities of mid-day meals or refreshment or free books are not proposed to be introduced owing to shortage of funds. All primary schools in third plan will be of the basic pattern. A provision of Rs. 2011.75 lakhs has been made for primary education.

5.127. By the end of second plan, there will be 2227 junior basic schools and 862 senior basic schools. In the third plan 384 primary oriented schools and 192 middle schools are proposed to be converted to junior basic and senior basic schools respectively. There will, thus, be two junior basic and one senior basic schools in every tahsil. The number of 2,500 Government and private middle schools by the end of second plan will be increased by 850 in the third plan. All the new middle schools will be of basic pattern. There will be one middle school for every 17 primary schools. A provision of Rs. 132.13 lakhs has been made for middle schools and senior and junior basic schools.

5.128. The total number of boys and girls in the age-group 11—14 are expected to be 24,00,000 by the end of the third plan in the State. The facilities to be provided will, however, cover only 16 percent as against the all-India percentage of 33. It will thus be seen that in this age-group Madhya Pradesh will be far behind the All-India average even by the end of the third plan.

5.129. Grants already given to the local bodies and other non-Government agencies will be re-assessed. In this way, an additional grant to the extent of Rs. 225.00 lakhs will be required to be released in the third plan. A provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has also been proposed for buildings and equipment of the existing Government primary and middle schools including normal schools and for giving grants-in-aid for similar purposes to local bodies for the existing schools.

5.130. Almost all the basic training schools, required for training teachers of primary and middle schools for the programme to be implemented in the third plan, have been opened in the last two years of the second plan. 50 of these basic training schools so opened were not included in the State's second plan but were started on the understanding that they would be included in the State's third plan. Consequently, a provision of Rs. 214.72 lakhs has been made for these schools. No new training schools will be started in the third plan.

Secondary Education—

5.131. By the end of second plan, there will be 310 Government high schools in the State, but of which 220 will be converted into higher secondary schools or multipurpose schools. Of the remaining 90 schools, 80 will be so converted during the third plan. Of 248 private high schools, almost all will be converted into higher secondary schools by the end of second plan. There will, thus be 548 higher secondary schools by the end of the second plan. (300 Government and 248 private). 52 additional higher secondary schools are proposed to be opened in the third plan, of which 13 will be Government schools and the remaining 39 privately managed. The total number of higher secondary schools will thus, be raised to 600 by the end of the third plan, the target being to have one higher secondary school for every five middle schools. Territorially, the target is to have one higher secondary school, either Government or private in every development block. It is also proposed to introduce diversified courses in 17 boys and 9 girls higher secondary schools during the third plan with a view to make them multipurpose high schools. After their conversion, there will be at least one multipurpose high school in each district. With a view to provide increasing facilities for science education, it is proposed to open science course in almost all secondary schools by the end of the third plan.

5.132. In order to remove congestion and improve the quality of education, it is proposed to open additional sections in higher secondary schools, and to provide greater facilities for college buildings, hostels, libraries, laboratories and equipment. Grants-in-aid will also be provided to non-Government higher secondary schools for these purposes. Hostel facilities will be available for 126 high school (117 boys and 9 girls hostels) by the end of second plan. 144 additional hostels (120 boys and 24 girls hostels) are proposed to be started in the third plan. Provision has also been made for staff quarters, particularly for the lady teachers.

5.133. There will be 11 post graduate teachers' training colleges by the end of second plan. One new college is proposed to be opened in the third plan. The intake-capacity of all the colleges will be 1374 annually which is inclusive of the intake capacity of 1246 of the existing colleges. This will still leave 745 teachers untrained by the end of the third plan period.

Other Education Schemes—

5.134. Auxiliary Cadet Corps is not proposed to be expanded but adequate emphasis will be laid on the expansion of National Cadet Corps. There will be 207 troops covering 138 institutions by the end of the second plan. It is proposed to increase the number with a view to cover 200 additional schools in the third plan. The existing college of physical education at Shivpuri will be strengthened. Additional buildings and equipments will also be provided for the existing arts, music and other special schools. The library scheme will be re-organised with a view to have one central, six divisional and 34 district libraries by the end of the third plan. Schemes have also been included for supply of radio sets to educational institutions, for acquisition and improvement of play grounds, for production of suitable literature for children and for suitably strengthening the Directorate of Public Instruction. A provision of Rs. 31.10 crores has been made in the third plan for non-collegiate education.

(ii) *University Education*

5.135. The total number of boys and girls studying upto high school stage in Madhya Pradesh is more than 20 lakhs. A very small percentage of this bulk is able to find its way in the Colleges and Universities. It is, therefore, proposed to expand and strengthen the existing colleges and start a few new ones. There will be 71 colleges in the State by 1960-61, out of which 40 will be directly under Government and 31 under private management. These colleges are spread over 38 district out of 43 in the State. It is proposed to open three new colleges in the third plan with a view to have at least one college in every district. The State is also lagging behind in the matter of girls' education. It is, therefore, proposed to open two additional colleges, so that there will be at least one girl's college in every Commissioner's division. The existing Government colleges will be improved and expanded by starting new subjects particularly on science side, by increasing admission specially in science subjects, by providing increased accommodation for hostels, by expansion and improvement of laboratories by organisation of tutorials and seminars, by posting of required number of teachers and by expansion of library facilities. Grants-in-aid will be made available to private colleges for effecting similar expansion and improvement.

A special college with better qualified staff and higher teaching standards is proposed to be started in the State to provide better educational facilities for the really sharp and promising students of this State. Admission will be strictly on the basis of merit and will be limited to those, who have passed in first class or with high second class marks. Scholarships and freeships will also be provided to enable talented students of meagre means to prosecute their studies in this college.

5.136. There are at present 3 Universities in the State. Provision has been made for starting two more universities in the third plan.

5.137. A special scheme has been proposed for granting scholarships to meritorious students of poor families with a view to encourage talent and to provide equal opportunities to all sections. Scholarships under this scheme will be given on the basis of merit from eight standard upto M. A. and for technical courses like Engineering, Forestry, Medicine, Veterinary, Agriculture, etc., only those students, whose parents' income is less than Rs. 500 p.m. and who secure first class or very high second class at the Board or University examination, will be eligible for these scholarships. The number of scholarships per year is proposed as under :—

(1) Middle Standard	..	..	..	..	..	1500
(2) Higher secondary	..	..	..	..	..	1150
(3) B. A., B. Sc. Courses	..	..	..	..	..	200
(4) M.A. and M. Sc. Courses	..	..	..	..	..	100
(5) Research after post-graduate degree	..	..	..	..	..	50
(6) Engineering side (Degree Course)	..	..	..	..	..	200
(7) Medical side (Degree Course)	..	..	..	..	..	100
(8) Agricultural side (Degree Course)	..	..	..	..	..	100
(9) Veterinary side (Degree Course)	..	..	..	..	..	50
(10) Forestry courses.	..	..	..	..	..	50
(11) Others	..	..	..	..	..	320

5.138. The total provision made under collegiate education and universities is Rs. 630.00 lakhs.

(iii) *Technical Education*

5.139. The main emphasis under the technical education programme is on making available suitably trained personnel in civil, mechanical, electrical and chemical engineering and specialists in the fields of mining, metallurgy and other technologies not only in the third plan period but also on a long range basis. The needs of the existing heavy industries like the Bhilai Steel Project, Heavy Electricals Limited and others like fertilizer plant, low temperature carbonisation plant, superphosphatic factories, Aluminium factory, etc., planned for the future as also the requirements in the field of mining, as exploitation of Biladala iron ore, have been duly taken into account.

5.140. There will be 5 engineering colleges in the State. They will develop an intake capacity of 950 students in the year 1960-61 and an annual outturn of 570 graduates. The total requirement of engineering graduates of the categories in the public sector during the third plan period has been estimated to be of the order of 1613. To this, the requirement of private sector, which cannot be calculated in precise terms, will also have to be added. With a view to meet the full requirement of both public and private sector in third plan as well as the fourth five year plan, it is proposed to start 5 new engineering colleges with an intake capacity of 120 each per year during the third plan. The intake capacity

of each of the existing colleges will also be increased to a minimum of 240 per year. The existing and the new colleges will develop an intake capacity of 1900 in the year 1965-66. The expected total outturn of engineering graduates from all these colleges during the period of the third plan is 2281.

5.141. By the end of second plan, 14 polytechnics will be set up in 13 districts of this State. These will develop an intake capacity of 1470 in the year 1960-61 and an annual out-turn of 900 diploma holders. The requirement of diploma holders of all categories in the public sector during the third plan has been estimated to be 6678. To this, the requirement of the private sector will also have to be added. During the third plan, 15 additional polytechnics are proposed to be opened and 6 of the existing polytechnics will be suitably expanded and strengthened. This will raise the annual intake capacity to nearly 4,000 in the year 1965-66. The total out-turn during the period of the third plan is expected to be nearly 60,000. Post-diploma courses will also be started in specific fields for meeting the ever growing demand for specialists in various lines. Such post-diploma courses will be started as will have immediate usefulness in the State.

5.142. To remove the acute shortage of properly trained craftsmen, 15 new junior technical schools will be started, raising the number to 22. The existing vocational and industrial technical schools will also be converted into junior technical schools so that there may be improvement and uniformity in the training of craftsmen. Diploma courses in applied arts, craftsmanship, metallurgy, coal mining and part time national certificate and diploma course (i.e., evening and sandwich courses) attached to the existing institutions will be started and an institute for commercial and secretariat training will be established. It is further proposed to set up 7 technical institutes for women; one in each Commissioner's division. These institutes will be on the pattern of junior technical schools and will ultimately develop into polytechnics with full-time and part-time courses. Teaching in confectionery, hosiery, weaving, dyeing, calico printing, fruit preservation will be given in these institutes. Adequate provision has also been made for payment of grants-in-aid to non-Government institutions and award of stipends and scholarships to poor and meritorious students.

5.143. With the increase of work due to expansion of programme in the third plan, it may be necessary to set up a separate Directorate for technical education as has been done in States like Bombay, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh. A provision of Rs. 6.60 crores has been made for schemes under technical education.

(iv) Social education

5.144. The main emphasis is on the holding of adult literacy classes in rural areas. It is proposed to hold 20,900 classes during the third plan period. For urban areas, grant-in-aid will be made available for 1250 classes to Corporations, municipalities and private institutions. These

measures will, apart from raising the percentage of literacy in this State, instil in the villagers the consciousness of the role which they are expected to play in the implementation of various schemes under the plan.

5.145. A library is an important part of literacy drive. Unless arrangements for the supply of suitable books to the neo-literates are made, they are likely to relapse into illiteracy. With this end in view and also with the objective of spreading new ideas in the country side, it is proposed to give grant-in-aid to janpad panchayats to establish 10,320 circulating library units during the plan period. Financial assistance will also be made available for the opening of 2,500 reading rooms, for which non-recurring grant at the rate of Rs. 100 per unit and recurring grant of Rs. 100 per year will be made.

5.145. The scheme of educating masses through community listening sets has met with considerable success. It is proposed to distribute 3,000 sets to gram panchayats on this basis.

5.147. Other schemes included under social education are the organisation of summer camps for villagers, production of literature for the rural masses, purchase of films and grant-in-aid to cultural organisations. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made in the third plan.

L—Health

(i) Rural Water-Supply

5.148. The scheme of providing sanitary drinking water in rural areas has received high priority both in the first and second five year plans. In addition to the construction of new wells, thousands of wells have been deepened, repaired and converted into sanitary ones. Piped water supply has also been provided in scores of villages under the national water supply programme. The problem has, however, still not been fully solved, particularly in the interior areas and in villages where on account of the hard strata and other features, construction of ordinary percolation wells has not been possible. The figures collected recently reveal that there are about ten to eleven thousand villages where there are no drinking water wells and about 15,800 villages where existing wells require deepening. In addition, there are about 16,000 villages where the existing number of wells are insufficient and one or more additional wells would be necessary in view of the large size or bigger population of the village. In tribal areas, where the population is very scattered, almost every village requires two or more wells. In about 25 per cent of the villages having no wells, sinking of percolation wells may not be possible on account of hard strata, impervious nature or rocks, etc. In such villages, the following alternative methods may have to be adopted:—

- (i) Construction of deep tube-wells fitted with hand pumps for drawing water;

- (ii) Providing piped water supply by bringing water from a suitable nearby source;
- (iii) Construction of tanks or bunding water streams and taking water through infiltration wells.

Because of these reasons, provision of adequate drinking water supply is likely to be rather costly in these villages. It is estimated that a new percolation well may cost about Rs. 5,000 each, while a sum of not less than Rs. 10,000 may be required for the alternative arrangements suggested above. The alternative methods may also have to be adopted in about 20 per cent of the villages where the wells require deepening. The magnitude of the problem to be tackled in the third plan is as shown below:—

(a) About 8,000 villages (having no wells at present will require new percolation wells)	About Rs. 400 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 5,000 per well.
(b) 5,500 villages will require any of the alternative arrangement suggested above.	About Rs. 550 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per well.
(c) 16,000 additional wells will be required in villages of large size or bigger population	About Rs. 480 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 3,000 per well.
(d) 12,500 villages will require deepening of existing wells.	About Rs. 250 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 2,000 per well.
Total ..	Rs. 1680 lakhs or Rs. 1700 lakhs

Even if 20 per cent on an average is taken as peoples contribution in cash, material, and labour, the total amount required in the third plan comes to about Rs. 1360 lakhs besides the cost of the additional staff required in the Public Health Engineering Department for survey and investigations as also for implementing water supply schemes at least in the problem villages which are expected to number at least 5,500.

5.149. Funds for drinking water supply schemes in rural areas are provided under five different heads:—

- (1) Public Health.
- (2) Panchayats.
- (3) Programme for the welfare of scheduled tribes and scheduled castes.
- (4) Community Development.
- (5) Local Development Works Programme.

Provisions proposed or expected to be made available under each head for rural water supply in the third plan are:—

- (1) An amount of Rs. 955.00 lakhs in Public Health Engineering Plan:—
 - (a) Rs. 325 lakhs for 3,250 problem villages at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per village;

- (b) Rs. 440 lakhs for 13,750 new ordinary percolation wells at the rate of Rs. 3,200 grant-in-aid per well by the Government and about 20 per cent i.e., Rs. 800 per well to be contributed by the people;
 - (c) Rs. 75 lakhs for piped water supply in 250 bigger villages at the rate of Rs. 30,000 grant-in-aid per village by the Government and about 25 per cent i.e., Rs. 10,000 to be contributed by the people;
 - (d) Rs. 75 lakhs for purchase of 140 Air Compressors with haulage tractors and 15 drilling rigs for deepening and boring operations;
 - (e) Rs. 40 lakhs for additional staff in Public Health Engineering Department for survey and investigation of problem villages as also for implementing the Water supply schemes in those villages and for executing the schemes of piped water supply;
2. An amount of Rs. 300 lakhs in Panchayat Plan:—
- (a) Rs. 106.50 lakhs for construction of 3,344 new ordinary percolation wells at the rate of Rs. 3200 grant-in-aid per well and about 20 per cent i.e., Rs. 800 per well be contributed by people ;
 - (b) Rs. 50 lakhs for piped water supply in 166 villages at the rate of Rs. 30,000 grant-in-aid per village by the Government and about 25 per cent or Rs. 10,000 to be contributed by the people;
 - (c) Rs. 64 lakhs for deepening 6,400 wells at the rate of Rs. 1000 grant-in-aid per well by Government;
 - (d) Rs. 55.90 lakhs for conversion of 11,180 wells into sanitary wells at the rate of Rs. 500 grant-in-aid per well by the Government;
 - (e) Rs. 17 lakhs for converting 1,700 step wells into draw-wells;
 - (f) Rs. 6.60 lakhs for construction of 27 additional Magazines for storing explosives and purchase of 6 additional vans for transporting explosives;
3. An amount of Rs. 30 lakhs in Tribal Welfare Plan:—
- (a) Rs. 22 lakhs for construction of 688 new ordinary percolation wells at the rate of Rs. 3,200 grant-in-aid per well;
 - (b) Rs. 8 lakhs for deepening of 800 wells at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per well grant-in-aid by Government;
4. It is expected that out of Rs. 50 crores to be provided for Local Development Works, the share of Madhya Pradesh would be at least about Rs. 4 crores. Of this amount, about 50 per cent or Rs. 200 lakhs would be utilised for drinking water supply as below:—
- (a) Rs. 150 lakhs for construction of 4688 new ordinary percolation wells at the rate of Rs. 3,200 grant-in-aid per well;

- (b) Rs. 50 lakhs for deepening 5,000 wells at the rate of Rs. 1,000 grant-in-aid per well;

5. The total amount proposed for community development programme in the third plan comes to Rs. 25 crores. The schematic budget of stage I and stage II blocks provide about 1/30th of the total amount for drinking water supply schemes. Accordingly, about Rs. 80 lakhs would be available for rural water supply as below:—

- (a) Rs. 60 lakhs for about 2,000 new ordinary percolation wells at the rate of Rs. 3,200 grant-in-aid per well;
- (b) Rs. 20 lakhs for deepening 2,000 wells at the rate of Rs. 1,000 grant-in-aid per well;

5.150. The combined targets under all the heads and the financial provision proposed for them are:—

(Figures in lakhs of Rs.)	
(a) Construction of 24,470 new percolation wells of ordinary type.	778.50
(b) Deepening of 14,200 wells.	142.00
(c) Arrangement for drinking water supply where ordinary percolation wells are not possible in 3,250 villages.	325.00
(d) Piped water supply in 416 bigger villages	125.00
(e) Conversion of 11,180 existing wells into sanitary wells.	555.90
(f) Conversion of 1,700 step wells into draw wells.	17.00
(g) Purchase of 140 air Compressors with haulage tractors and 15 drilling rigs.	75.00
(h) Construction of 27 magazines and purchase of 6 vans.	6.60
(i) Additional staff in Public Health Engineering Department.	40.00

	1565.00

5.151. On account of hard strata in most parts of the State, it becomes necessary to blast rocks or hard stones while sinking or deepening wells. Air-Compressors are very useful for this purpose. About 40 Air-Compressors will be available in the State by the end of second plan and 140 more are proposed to be purchased in the third plan to have one Air-Compressor for each Tahsil. Small tractors are also required for the haulage of air-compressors. As 32 of the existing Air-compressors do not have haulage tractors, about 172 small tractors will have to be purchased in the third plan. A total amount of Rs. 75 lakhs is provided for purchase of

Air-compressors and tractors. The Air-Compressors will be run on no profit no loss basis with a suitable amount of permanent advance made available for this purpose. No amount has, therefore, been provided in the plan for the running expenses of Air-compressors and the haulage tractors.

5.152. Blasting of hard-stone is greatly facilitated by explosives and gelatine sticks, a regular supply of which will have to be arranged in all the parts of the State. Special magazines are required for storing the explosive and special vans are required for their transport according to the Explosives Act. There will be 16 magazines and one van in the State for the purpose by the end of the second plan. It is proposed to construct 27 additional magazines with a view to have one magazine in each district and to purchase six additional vans to have one van for each division. An outlay of Rs. 6.60 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose.

5.153. At present the Public Health Engineer is in charge of the urban water supply schemes and the piped water supply schemes in rural areas. In the third plan he will have to survey and investigate the problem of about 5 to 6 thousand villages and will also be required to implement the special schemes in those villages. Piped water supply schemes are also proposed to be undertaken in about 416 villages. The organisation of Public Health Engineer will, therefore, have to be considerably strengthened and an amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been provided for this purpose.

5.154. State Government have decided to give a very high priority to the problem of rural water supply. The experience of first two plans shows that the problems will not be solved satisfactorily unless it is dealt with in a systematic manner and unless sufficient funds are provided in the plan for this purpose. The funds made available under the community development and local development works programme fall far short of the requirement as will be seen from an analysis made in the foregoing paragraphs. Sufficient funds will, therefore, have to be provided under other heads as proposed, if the problem is to receive the high priority it deserves.

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(ii) Urban water supply and drainage

5.155. In Madhya Pradesh, 68 towns will have water-works by the end of the second plan. Many of the towns have increased very much in size and population after the water-works were initially set up. Improvements and expansion of water-works are, therefore, needed very urgently in many towns. Expansion and improvements of water-works are proposed in 19 cities and towns at a cost of Rs. 300 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 505 lakhs has been made for water-supply schemes in the remaining municipal towns and notified areas, which number about 112 under the following heads:—

- (a) Rs. 155 lakhs under Public Health Engineering;
- (b) Rs. 350 lakhs under the plan of local bodies.

it is proposed to set-up new water works in 76 municipal towns in the third plan. The smaller municipal towns and notified areas will be provided with protected water-supply through sanitary wells. Most of these schemes will be taken up on contributory basis; the local bodies to contribute 20 per cent of the expenditure and remaining 80 per cent to be provided by the State Government in the form of loans and grants. A provision of Rs. 210.85 lakhs has been made to complete the urban water-supply schemes carried over from the second plan.

5.156. As the work-load will increase manifold during the third plan, the organisation of Public Health Engineer will evidently need considerable expansion. An amount of Rs. 20 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose.

5.157. Underground drainage has already been started in the cities of Indore and Gwalior. The work in the cities will be further extended, and underground drainage will also be started in seven other cities to cover all divisional headquarters and some other important towns. The total outlay proposed for underground drainage is Rs. 264 lakhs. Surface drains will be provided in several other municipal towns for which a sum of Rs. 150 lakhs has been made in the plan of local bodies.

5.158. So far as the development of corporations and municipal towns is concerned, highest importance is attached to the schemes of piped water supply and proper drainage. It is from this point of view that a total provision of Rs. 14.50 crores has been made in the plans of public health and local bodies.

(iii) *Other Health Schemes.—Primary Health Units, Hospitals and Dispensaries*

(i) **Primary Health Centres—**

5.159. According to the recommendations of the Bhore Committee, there should be one primary health centre for every 20,000 population and 3 subsidiary health centres for every primary health centre. The Ministry of Health has, however, recommended establishment of atleast one primary health centre for every 30,000 population, i.e., about two for each block. By the end of second plan, there will be 200 primary health centres and 600 subsidiary health centres. In view of the paucity of funds, it will, however, not be possible to have two primary health centres in every block by the end of the third plan. It is, therefore, proposed that besides 416 primary health centres and 1,248 subsidiary health centres which the State will have under the community development programme on the basis of 416 blocks by the end of third plan, 100 blocks should have one additional primary health centre with three subsidiary health centres. Further, in order that primary health centre may be able to provide integrated health service like medical relief, school health service, family planning, environmental sanitation, etc., it has been proposed to provide a second medical officers in each primary health centre in the third plan. Adequate provision

has also been made for carrying out additions and alterations to the existing buildings of primary health centres, for the construction of new buildings and for residential quarters of the medical staff. The buildings of the subsidiary health centres will be constructed on grant-in-aid basis.

(ii) Secondary Health Centres—

5.160. It is considered very necessary that an organisation should be set-up to supervise and co-ordinate the activities of primary health centres and to give guidance at frequent intervals to the staff attached to the primary health centres. It is, therefore, proposed that there should be a secondary health centre at each tahsil headquarter with a minimum of 10 beds. It is expected that with the establishment of 88 new secondary health centres, all tahsil hospitals will be able to discharge these functions. A secondary health centre will have a minimum staff of 3 medical officers (including one lady doctor), one health visitor, two mid-wives, one X-ray technician and one laboratory technician. It is further proposed that 25 per cent of the secondary health centres should have post-mortem facilities, ambulance service and refrigerator.

(iii) District Headquarter Hospitals—

5.161. The existing district hospitals will be improved, expanded and strengthened to have the following minimum facilities:—

- (a) A Pathologist, Radiologist, Anesthetist, T.B. specialist and a paediatrist;
- (b) General medical section;
- (c) General surgical section;
- (d) Midwifery and gynaecological section;
- (e) X-ray section;
- (f) Laboratory section;
- (g) Postmortem centre;
- (h) Ambulance service;
- (i) Refrigerator.

One additional district medical officer with public health qualifications will also be posted at each district hospital with suitable staff to look after the public health activities. The number of general and maternity beds will be increased to a minimum of 75, where the population of a district is less than 5,00,000, to 150 where the population is between 500000 to 10,00,000 and to 200, where the population is more than 10 lakhs. Additional buildings and equipment will be provided, where necessary. The district hospitals at the divisional headquarters will have the following further specialists attached to them:—

- (1) Radiologist;
- (2) Pathologist;

(3) Laboratory technician; and

(4) Radiographer.

5.162. The total number of general and maternity beds in the State are expected to be 12,000 by the end of the second plan, i.e., one bed for every 2,173 population. The number of beds, as stated above are proposed to be raised to 18,000 by the end of the third plan, which would mean one bed for every 1,448 population on an average.

5.163. The new ayurvedic dispensaries will be located with a view to have atleast one hospital, or primary health centre or dispensary, whether allopathic or ayurvedic, available within a distance of 5 to 7 miles of each habitated village. Where coverage on this basis is not possible on account of very thin population in certain areas, effort will be made to cover such area with mobile health dispensaries, a provision for which has been made under the third plan.

5.164. A decision was taken by the State Government during the second plan period to provincialise all the dispensaries run by local bodies. 180 allopathic dispensaries will have been provincialised by the end the second plan and about 50 would be provincialised during the third plan.

5.165. It is proposed to establish a Dentistry College in the first year of the third plan, there being none at present in this State. This college will ensure availability of dental personnel which is very much needed in the State. Twenty students will be admitted every year in the four-year B. D. S. Degree Course.

5.166. The existing two mental hospitals at Indore and Gwalior will be improved and strengthened and two new mental hospitals with 100 beds each will be established during the third plan period to cope with the number of mental patients.

Education and Training.

5.167. **Medical Colleges.**—The State will have four medical colleges at Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal and Jabalpur by the end of the second plan. Further improvement will be effected in these colleges and to hospitals attached to them by providing additional staff, equipment, hostels, staff quarters and other buildings. At the medical college Indore, it is proposed to start a corneal transplantation section and a Regional Eye bank. The following new units and sections will be started at the existing medical colleges:—

- (a) Corneal transplantation section and regional eye bank.
- (b) Child guidance clinics and children's wings ;
- (c) Cancer clinic and cobalt therapy unit with one of the cancer clinics.
- (d) Occupational therapy and physiotherapy.
- (e) Plastic Surgery.

A department of social and preventive medicine and field health centres will be started, where these do not exist and these sections will be improved where they are already existing.

5.168. The total intake capacity of the four medical colleges would be 350 per year and the total out-put during the third plan is expected to be 1600. As against this the total requirement of medical graduates in the public sector alone is estimated to be 1869. A certain percentage of the graduates turned out from these colleges will set-up private practice, take to private services or go outside the State. In order to cope with the demand of medical graduates in the State not only in the third plan but on a long range basis, it is proposed to open two new medical colleges in the State during the third plan.

5.169. The following training schemes have been provided for meeting the full needs of the State by the end of the third plan:—

(a) Training of health visitors and public health oriented nurses.—The intake capacity of the existing institutions at Indore and Gwalior will be augmented. The total requirement of health visitors in the third plan will be 465. It will be met in full by the existing training centres and by posting public health oriented nurses against the post of health visitors. The training centre at Gwalior will be strengthened so as to train 200 staff nurses with public health orientation during the third plan.

(b) Training of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives.—There are 21 training centres for auxiliary nurse midwives. Thirty new centres will be started and the existing one will be expanded. The out-put will be 2,160 during the third plan and this will meet the requirement in full.

(c) Training of staff nurses.—This training is being imparted at six district hospitals. Four new centres will be established so as to train 1,000 staff nurses in the third plan to meet the requirement in full.

(d) Training of Public Health Nurses.—Ten candidates will be deputed every year to the all-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health. The requirement will, thus, be met in full.

(e) Training of Sister Tutors.—The requirement in the third plan will be 76 qualified senior nursing personnel for demonstration and supervisory work. Fifteen candidates will be deputed every year for training to New Delhi, Vellore and Indore. A college of nursing with an intake capacity of 10 students per year will have been started at Indore by the end of the third plan. The B.Sc. (Nursing) will be 4 years course.

(f) Training of non-professional Dais.—One hundred Dais will be trained every year in 5 centres. The duration of the course is 6 months.

(g) Training of professional Dais.—Six hundred and sixty Dais will be trained every year.

(h) **Training of Sanitary Inspectors.**—The existing two institutions at Rewa and Gwalior will be expanded and an additional institute will be established with an intake capacity of 25 students per academic year still a few vacancies will remain which will be filled from the open market.

(i) **Training of compounders.**—In addition to the three existing centres at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior, four new training centres will be started so as to turn out about 800 compounders in the third plan to meet the requirement in full.

(j) **Training of Radiographers.**—150 Radiographers will be trained in the third plan in the colleges at Indore, Gwalior and Jabalpur to meet the full demand in the third plan.

(k) **Training of Leprosy Technicians.**—Five candidates will be trained every year.

(l) **Training of Laboratory Technicians.**—The existing three training centres attached to the colleges at Indore, Gwalior and Rewa will be expanded to meet the full requirement of the State.

(m) **Post-graduate training of Medical Officers.**—It is proposed to start D. G. O. and D. P. H. courses in the existing colleges. For training in D. P. M. D. T. M., D. A., etc., Medical Graduates will be sent outside the State.

5.170. The position of training facilities by the end of second plan, the total requirement and total out-put under each category during the third plan is indicated in the following table:—

S. No.	Name of Category	Total out-put by institutions started in the second Plan	Total out-put proposed in the third plan by expansion of existing institutions and opening of new ones.	Total requirement in the third plan	Excess short- age by the end of the third plan
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(1)	Doctors	1,500	100	1,869	(—) 269
(2)	Dental Surgeons ..	..	15	15	..
(3)	Sister tutors and .. nursing Sisters.	75	..	93	(—) 18
(4)	Public Health .. nurses.	50	..	70	(—) 20
(5)	Staff nurses ..	485	150	1201	(—) 566
(6)	Auxiliary nurse .. Midwives.	1,200	800	1880	(—) 120
(7)	Health visitors ..	345	72	417	..
(8)	T.B. Health Visitors ..	63	..	125	(—) 62
(9)	Radiographers ..	..	150	178	(—) 28
(10)	Laboratory Tech- nicians.	75	75	210	(—) 60
(11)	Compounders ..	455	400	809	(—) 46
(12)	Vaccinators— ..	..	..	416	(—) 416

Control of Communicable Diseases

5.171. (i) **National Malaria Eradication Programme.**—The existing 29 units will continue and the whole State will be covered by the end of the third plan.

(ii) **Filaria control programme.**—Twenty one districts will be covered in the second plan; remaining 22 districts will be covered in the third plan. One control unit and two survey units will continue to operate.

(iii) **Leprosy Control.**—The existing four leprosy subsidiary centres and one study-cum-treatment centre will continue and 15 new subsidiary centres will be opened in epidemic areas. These will be attached to the primary health centres.

(iv) **B. C. G. Campaign.**—Eleven teams are at work. In the third plan, all villages will be covered in the first phase and the towns and road-side villages by the second phase. The treatment of tuberculosis will be conducted in all the primary health centres besides the T. B. hospitals and clinics.

(v) **V. D. Clinics.**—One headquarter clinic and 6 district clinics will be started in the third plan in addition to clinics already set up during the second plan period. The V. D. Units in the South-Eastern districts of Madhya Pradesh will also carry out anti-Yaws Campaign.

(vi) **Mobile Epidemic Diseases Control Hospitals.**—Four new mobile units will be started in the third plan.

(vii) **T. B. Control.**—The following schemes for the control and treatment of tuberculosis will also be implemented.

(a) Establishment of 25 new T.B. clinics and up-grading of the existing 13 clinics.

(b) There will be 868 T. B. beds in the State by the end of the second plan. It is proposed to raise the number of beds by 300 during the third plan as shown below:—

- (i) 30 beds at Rau.
- (ii) 30 beds at Gwalior.
- (iii) 30 beds at Raipur.
- (iv) 30 beds at Nowgong.
- (v) 30 beds at Chhindwara.

This will also enable isolation of advanced cases of T. B. in the T. B. hospitals at Rau, Gwalior, Raipur, Nowgong.

(c) Two new T. B. hospitals one with 100 beds and another with 50 beds will be started.

(d) One rehabilitation centre for T. B. patients.

- (e) Eight existing T.B. hospitals will be improved and surgical facilities for chest surgery will be provided.
- (f) There will be one mass chest radiography unit by the end of second plan. One more is proposed to be added in the third plan.

(viii) **Small-pox Eradication.**—The entire population will be successfully vaccinated. Additional vaccinator will be provided to have two vaccinators in each development block. Provision for the purchase of 30 million doses of lymph has been made.

Family Planning

5.172. There will be 200 rural family planning clinics, 25 urban clinics, 17 family planning clinics at teaching institutions and one regional training centre by the end of the second plan. A very high priority will be given to this scheme and it proposed to start 206 rural family clinics, 26 urban clinics and 17 clinics in teaching institutions in the third plan. Apart from the establishment of additional clinics and centres with the object of covering every block and every municipal town, a separate provision will be made for carrying out vasectomy and female operations. The family planning programme will cover every municipal town, every block, every tahsil and every district headquarter.

Indeginuous system of medicines.

5.173. The various schemes proposed are—

(a) **Ayurvedic.**—The existing two ayurvedic colleges at Gwalior and Raipur will be improved and up-graded and 75 and 84 additional beds will be added at Raipur and Gwalior respectively to increase the capacity to 100 beds at each place. Facility of post-graduate studies and research will also be provided at these institutions. The existing pharmacies will be re-oriented and two stores will be added to them. A drug farm and herbarium will be established. A small provision has also been made for construction of ayurvedic dispensaries and staff quarters. 132 new ayurvedic dispensaries will be opened in the rural areas bringing the total to 667 dispensaries in the State by the end of the third plan. 102 aided ayurvedic dispensaries at present under the management of local bodies will be provincialised and 94 ungraded dispensaries will be brought on the pattern of regular dispensaries. Ayurvedic units will be attached to the 7 district hospitals at the divisional headquarters. Five Vaidyas will be provided facilities of post-graduate training outside the State..

(b) **Unani.**—In the Unani Hospital, Bhopal, facilities of indoor treatment will be provided by putting up ten beds.

(c) **Homeopathic.**—The Homeopathic Sanatorium at Nawgaon will be improved and strengthened.

(d) **Nature-cure.**—Two Nature-cure clinics will be established.

Other schemes

5.174. Trachoma Survey and control operation will be taken up as an experimental measure in one block. A Central Public Health Laboratory will be established where apart from chemical and bacteriological and virus investigations, the production of vaccine, lymph, cholera and T. B. Vaccine will be undertaken. Under the school health service, it is proposed to take ten schools in 200 development blocks round about the primary health centre. Assuming about 50 students per primary school, a total number of 5,00,000 students are expected to be covered under this scheme by the end of the third plan. Bureau for health education will be established to teach people how to remain healthy by their own efforts and to make them alive to their responsibilities towards the community's health.

5.175. The scheme of *matrugrahas* envisages the setting up of a simple maternity ward of one or two rooms in clean surroundings in villages with a view to shift expectant mothers there for a week or so. The quality and type of the *matrugrahas* will depend upon the availability of local material and the contribution of the people. The Government assistance is limited to Rs. 250 for construction of building, Rs. 150 for equipment and payment of Rs. 2 per case to the local Dais. 200 *matrugrahas* will have been built by the end of the second plan it is proposed to have 2,000 more in the third plan. This scheme will be undertaken in the development blocks only and it is expected to have at least 5 *matrugrahas* in every block by the end of the third plan.

5.176. The existing primary testing and drug manufacturing laboratory at Indore will be expanded. A nutrition research unit will be created to carry-out Nutrition schemes and to implement the various recommendations of the I.C.M.B., on this subject. A suitable provision has been made for completing the various buildings of dispensaries, maternity homes etc., started with the peoples participation and to start institutions for which buildings have already been completed with the help of contribution from the local people. A small provision has also been made for matching grants required for various schemes sponsored by the Ministry of Health, Government of India from time to time.

5.177. In order to cope with the additional volume of work, which the Directorate of Public Health will be required to handle in the third plan, a suitable provision has been made to strengthen it. The total provision made under "health" excluding rural and urban water supply is Rs. 20 crores.

M—Housing

5.178. The programme drawn up under 'Housing' relates to three specific items for urban areas *viz.*, slum clearance, subsidised industrial housing and low income group housing. The object of slum-clearance scheme is to ameliorate the present pitiable conditions prevailing in the slums of the urban areas. Suitable plots will be developed and made over to the slum dwellers. It is proposed to develop 800 plots during the third plan period.

The scheme of subsidised industrial housing envisages construction of tenements for industrial workers. It is proposed to construct 6,000 such tenements. Under the low-income group housing scheme, loans will be given to persons having low income for the construction of residential houses. The loans are returnable in 30 or less annual instalments and bear interest at the rate fixed by Government of India. During the third plan period, it is proposed to give loans for the construction of new 7,172 houses. A provision of Rs. 502 lakhs has been made for these schemes.

5.179. In regard to rural housing, the scheme envisages selection of blocks consisting of five villages on an average and developing them particularly in respect of rural housing, according to a lay out to be prepared and approved for these villages. It is expected that 100 more blocks will be taken up in rural areas in the third plan. The provision for this scheme will be made available by the Government of India outside the State plan. In addition, the State Government have prepared a simpler scheme which will supplement the rural housing programme, to be financed outside the State Plan. Under this scheme, a nucleus of good housing will be created in a very large number of villages in the rural areas of the State. Simpler designs of improved houses will be evolved and put across the people. A few conditions regarding lighting, ventilation, flooring, separate kitchen etc., will, however, be incorporated in all patterns. These conditions will not entail an expenditure more than Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 under different conditions over what is generally incurred on the existing pattern of houses. The basic idea is that improved patterns should be within the means of the local people. Loans and subsidise ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 will be given to a few individuals in each village. The recipients of the loans|subsidise will, by and large, be the average or below the average farmers or labourers so that the majority in the villages may get convinced that the improved patterns are within their means. In this way, it is proposed to earmark a sum of Rs. 200 lakhs for nearly 1,00,000 houses ; allowing for loan|subsidy of Rs. 200 per house. If 10 houses are constructed per village on an average, it will be possible to bring 10,000 villages within the perview of this scheme. The impact of the programme will, thus, be clearly visible. The pattern of improved houses will be prepared by the rural housing cell of the State Government. There will be no insistence on the use of any particular material in the construction of houses. In tribal and very backward areas, the assistance will be given in the form of subsidy. In comparatively less backward areas, to be specified by Government, 50 per cent of the assistance will be in the form of subsidy, and 50 per cent as loan. In other areas, the entire assistance will be in the shape of loan.

N —Labour and Labour Welfare

(A) CRAFTSMEN AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

(i) Craftsmen Training

5.180. By the end of second plan, there will be 9 craftsman Training Institutes, the annual intake capacity of which will be 3,148. These insti-

tutes include the training centres at Koni which will be taken over by the State Government and also the training centre at Korba, which has been started under the Tribal Welfare Plan. These institutions will turn out 1,713 craftsmen by the end of the second plan. It is proposed to expand the existing nine institutes during the third plan with a view to provide 1,264 additional seats. In addition 8 new institutes with a capacity of 1,976 per term has been provided in the State Plan, six in the plan of the Labour department and two in the plan of Tribal Welfare department. By the end of the third plan, there will be at least one craftsmen Training Institute in every division. The total in-take capacity of all the institutions per term will be 6,396 and the total out-put of trained craftsmen from all these institutes will be 15,609 by the end of the third plan. In the third plan, it is proposed to make provision for 8 new institutes in the State Plan, six in the plan of Labour Department and two in the plan of Tribal Welfare Department. The existing 9 Institutes will also be suitably expanded. The programme of expansion drawn up for the country as a whole for the third plan envisages creation of additional training facilities for 55,000 persons in the country. The share of Madhya Pradesh on the basis of population works out to 4,000. This target is proposed to be achieved. There will be at least one training institute in every Commissioner's Divisions, two institutes in the Tribal areas and certain number in the mining areas of the State.

(ii) *Apprenticeship Training*

By the end of the second plan, 300 seats will be provided for apprenticeship training. It is proposed to have additional 100 seats during the third plan period.

(iii) *Evening Classes*

Evening classes have been started at three centres. Arrangement to start additional classes will be made at two more centres.

5.181. It is proposed to start Work-cum-Orientation Centres and to provide facilities of training to women in vocational trades in four of the existing training institutes. Adequate provision has also been made for the training of instructors who will be working on the staff of the Industrial Training Institute. The provision made under Craftsmen and Vocational Training is Rs. 104.03 lakhs, this is exclusive of the share of Government of India which is to come outside the State plan.

(B) *LABOUR WELFARE*

5.182. The following schemes have been proposed under Labour Welfare :—

(i) *Labour Welfare Centres*

At the end of second plan, there will be 22 centres, 7 of which will be run by Government and 15 by trade unions. In the third plan grant-in-aid is proposed to be given to the trade unions for 8 new centres.

(ii) Construction of Community Halls

The existing Labour Welfare centres are proposed to be strengthened by the construction of Community Halls, the full cost of which is proposed to be met by the State Government. The Community Halls are proposed to be constructed in industrial towns which not only have adequate concentration of industrial labour population but also have industrial housing colonies constructed under the State Industrial Housing scheme. The Halls will be equipped with all facilities for in-door and out-door games, library reading room, auditorium etc.

(iii) Provision for Cinema equipment

It is proposed to give cinema equipment, generators and projectors, mounted on trailers to 10 important centres. These will cater to the need of various welfare centres and community halls.

(iv) Health Centres and Maternity Wards

By the end of second plan period, there will be four health centres and in two of them, Maternity Wards will be attached. During the third plan period both of these wards will be extended and maternity wards will be attached to the remaining health centres. Further, two new health centres with Maternity Wards attached to them will be started. In the health centres, apart from the curative treatment emphasis on preventive measures, propagation of family planning methods, better ways of child care, etc., will be laid. Each maternity ward will have 20 beds.

(v) Grant-in-aid to productivity Councils

It is proposed to give grant-in-aid to the productivity Councils.

(vi) Other Schemes

5.183. Occupational Health survey will be carried out. Provision has also been made for giving awards to efficient workers so as to provide incentive for greater efficiency. Holiday homes for the labourers will be established. Loans will be provided to 148 workers for preparing tenements under the Hire Purchase scheme as well as to 243 workers for constructing their own houses under the slum clearance scheme. Survey of labour condition in the State will be conducted. The training programme for the officers of Labour Department will continue. The total provision for the Labour Welfare schemes is Rs. 141.28 lakhs.

(C) NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

5.184. By the end of second plan, there will be 25 Employment Exchanges in Madhya Pradesh. Proposal for the third plan is to establish 32 new exchanges with a view to have one exchange in every district headquarters and also at the important industrial centres. Exchanges will also be opened at the headquarters of the three State Universities. Out of the existing exchanges, 5 will be up-graded so that there are bigger exchanges at the 7 divisional headquarters. Four vehicles will be provided at important exchanges. Strengthening of staff will also be carried out. For vocational guidance and employment counselling, there will be three units by the end of the second plan and it is proposed to start six additional

units in the third plan. The three units are at Indore, Bhopal and Jabalpur and the six new units will be so distributed that there is one unit at each divisional headquarters and two units are attached to Universities of Sagar and Ujjain. The existing three units will be strengthened. Scheme of collection of employment market information will be under implementation in 10 districts by the end of second plan and the remaining 33 districts are proposed to be taken up during the third plan period. It is also proposed to expand occupational research analysis.

(D) *EMPLOYMENT STATE INSURANCE SCHEME*

5.185. By the end of the second plan 10 centres will be started under the Employment State Insurance scheme for workers and their families. At two centres, the families of workers will also be brought within the purview of the scheme. In the third plan, it is proposed to extend the scheme to 10 centres to cover about 36,000 employees and also to provide hospitalisation facilities to the families of persons covered with insurance scheme in the second plan. Building for dispensaries and hospitals will be constructed.

The provision in the State plan will be 1/8th of the total cost as the remaining is to be met by the Employees State Insurance Corporation. The total provision made under for this scheme in the State plan is Rs. 18.07 lakhs.

Welfare of Backward Classes

5.186. The proposals formulated for the welfare of backward classes supplement the general development programme in various sectors. Under these proposals special facilities will be provided to the backward classes and an effort will be made to bring up the level of development of scheduled areas at par with other areas of the State.

Scheduled Tribes

6.187. The main emphasis in the programme drawn up for the welfare of the scheduled tribes is on economic uplift. In this direction particular attention will be paid to the development of agriculture. About 100 farms and 100 nurseries will be attached to the middle schools with the objective of training young tribal boys in improved methods of cultivation. The fruit plants will be nursed and distributed among the tribals. The tribal cultivators are too poor to systematically undertake proper bunding and levelling of their fields. It is therefore, proposed to carry out field bunding in an area of 1,80,000 acres. Subsidy will be provided at the rate of Rs. 20 per acre. Besides this, contour bunding will also be done in an area of 33,330 acres by the staff of the Agriculture Department, wherever necessary. The cost of contour bunding will be Rs. 60 per acre. This rate has been adopted for contour bunding in the Agriculture plan also. 75 per cent of the cost will be treated as subsidy and 25 per cent will be contributed by the cultivators in the shape of labour. The scheme will be implemented in the scheduled and predominantly tribal areas of the State.

5.188. For imparting technical training to tribals, 4 production-cum-training centres will be established. Two technical institutes along the pattern of industrial training institutes under the Labour Department, will also be set up for training craftsmen. One such institute has already been started at Korba during the 2nd plan period. In the production-cum-training centres nearly 2,160 candidates will be trained by 1965-66. Lac cultivation is proposed to be propagated in the scheduled and predominantly tribal areas. 15 workshops will be established in rural areas where power is available and 40 Workshops will be started at other places. Apart from benefiting the skilled unemployed tribal artisans, these workshops will also serve as common facility services centres.

5.189. The scheme under Cooperation aims at providing grants-in-aid and subsidies to new co-operative societies in the scheduled areas. Joint farming cooperatives will also be introduced in order to bring as many cultivators as possible under the cooperative fold. It is proposed to organise 40 forest labour cooperative societies, 40 joint farming societies, 2,000 grain-golas and 50 multipurpose cooperative societies during the third plan period.

5.190. Under the education programme, the main emphasis will be on the grant of scholarships and on the construction of school buildings, hostels and staff quarters. The number of scheduled tribe students in the middle and the high schools is estimated at 10,000 and 4,000 respectively by the end of the second plan. The enrolment will increase in the third plan. It is proposed to award scholarships to all the students. In all 55,000 students of middle schools and 27,000 students of high schools will be awarded scholarships during the third plan period. Facilities for study in public schools will be provided in the shape of grant of scholarships to deserving boys. It is proposed to award 35 scholarships in the first year of the third plan raising the number to 75 scholarships by the end of the plan period. A special scheme has been formulated for granting scholarships to meritorious tribal students with a view to encourage talent and to provide the much needed opportunities to tribals for pursuit of education. Scholarships will be given on the basis of merit from VI Class upto M.A., and for technical education, like engineering, forestry, medicine, veterinary, agriculture, etc. It is proposed to award the following scholarships in the first year of the plan :—

Middle Schools	.. ..	.. 100 at the rate of Rs. 40 per month.
High Schools	.. ..	.. 75 at the rate of Rs. 60 per month.
Colleges	.. ..	.. 30 at the rate of Rs. 80 per month.

Provision has also been made for the grant of stipends to untrained teachers during the course of their study in the teachers' training schools. Nearly 600 stipends will be awarded every year. Middle school and high schools students residing in hostels will be awarded stipends at the rate of Rs. 20 and Rs. 30 per month respectively. In all 6,666 middle school and 4,442

high school tribal students will be benefitted every year. 5 tribal students may be sent every year to foreign countries for higher studies in suitable subjects. They will receive scholarships at the rate of Rs. 5,000 per annum per student.

5.191. The students belonging to schedule tribes and studying in primary and middle schools will be given help in the form of free distribution of books, slates, clothes and mid-day refreshment. In all 60,000 and 9,000 students of primary and middle schools respectively will be benefitted during the plan period. Preparation of text books in five main tribal dialects will be undertaken. Every year 100 high school students will be selected for all-India tour, 200 middle school students for State tour and 400 tribal students for divisional tour. Only such students will be selected as belong to scheduled tribes. Expenditure will be sanctioned at the following rates :—

All-India tour	Rs. 300
State tour	Rs. 200
Divisional tour	Rs. 60

5.192. For the encouragement of tribal music and dancing, competition will be held at Block, District, Divisional and State levels. Social education camps will be organised. A scheme for the distribution of Saries, blouses, etc., in the interior areas where the tribals are not accustomed to wear clothes, has been prepared.

5.193. Under public health, the highest priority will be given to the provision of safe drinking water supply in villages. Mobile health vans will be provided so that it may be possible to extend the benefit of medical facilities in the remotest areas. There will be 14 such vans by the end of the second plan and 10 more will be provided during the third plan period. 150 matru-grihas will be established where facilities for confinement cases will be provided.

5.194. Adequate provision has been made for carrying on educative propaganda and publicity in tribal areas. The scheme of aiding voluntary agencies working for the welfare of scheduled tribes will be continued in the third plan. 4 Seminars of Circle Organisers, District Organisers|Supervisors and the representative of non-official agencies working for scheduled tribes, will be held every year. In order to help the tribals in the conduct of their cases in Courts, it is proposed to give financial assistance in suitable cases. The financial assistance will meet the expenses of legal practitioners and other court expenses. A scheme of encouraging the staff working in the Tribal Welfare Department to learn tribal dialects has been formulated. Apart from the grant of awards and other facilities to examinees, the scheme also provides for the printing of books in six principal tribal dialects. One vocational guidance and employment bureau will be established in a suitable tribal area.

Multipurpose Tribal Blocks

5.195. During the second plan period, 10 multipurpose tribal blocks were allotted to Madhya Pradesh. Additional blocks of this pattern are expected to be opened during the 3rd plan under the centrally sponsored programme outside the State Plan.

5.196. A provision of Rs. 806.93 lakhs has been made on the schemes mentioned above for the scheduled tribes.

Scheduled Caste

5.197. The population of scheduled castes in the State is more than 35.00 lakhs which constitutes about 14 per cent of the total population. The social handicaps of the scheduled castes are disappearing in urban areas but in rural areas this change has taken place rather slowly. With greater facilities for education and economic uplift, the members of the scheduled Castes should attend their legitimate stature in society.

5.198. The major portion of provision made in the plan for the scheduled castes will be utilised for the grant of scholarships. The number of scheduled caste students in middle and high schools classes is estimated at 25,000 and 26,000 respectively by the end of the second plan. The number will increase in the third plan. It will not be possible to provide scholarships for all of them in view of the paucity of funds. Hence 15,000 middle school and 3,000 high school scholarships are proposed to be awarded in the first year of the third plan, raising the number to 35,000 and 7,000 respectively in the fifth year of the plan. The number of public school scholarship holders by the end of the second plan will be 22. It is proposed to award 30 such scholarships in the first year of the third plan, raising the number to 70 by the end of the plan period. Hostel stipends will be paid to middle school and high school students at rate of Rs. 20 p.m. and Rs. 30 p.m., respectively. Students residing in the Community hostels at divisional headquarters will be eligible for this stipend. It is proposed to award 580 stipends in the first year of the third plan, raising the number 1,370 by the end of the plan period. Education tours for scheduled castes students, will be arranged. The selection of students for these tours will be made on the basis of merit. Annually 20 high school students will be taken out for all-India tour, 40 middle school students for the State tour and 100 middle school students for divisional tours.

5.199. The non-official voluntary agencies working for the welfare of scheduled castes will be given financial assistance as in the second plan. It has been experienced that members of the scheduled castes as are not financially well off, find it difficult to take resort to law in the event of their exploitation by money-lenders and others. It is, therefore, proposed to provide legal aid in suitable cases. For providing hand-carts to scavengers, the local bodies will be given grant-in-aid. This measure is likely to abolish the existing system of carrying night soil on the heads of scavengers.

5.200. Under the scheme of 'removal of untouchability', the main emphasis is on the award of scholarships, of hostel stipends, provision of training facilities in various crafts and cottage industries and on extending financial assistance to non-official agencies working for the removal of untouchability. Stipends will be awarded to caste Hindus living in Harijan hostels and to Harijan students living in the hostels of caste Hindus. 625 students will be given such stipends during the third plan period. Stipends will also be given to 750 Harijans for training in cottage and small scale industries. On the successful completion of training, every trainee will be given tools and equipment costing up to Rs. 100. Persistent educative propaganda against untouchability will be mounted throughout the plan period. Grant-in-aid will be given to non-official organisations for undertaking activities in this direction. A scheme has been formulated under which prizes will be awarded to villages and also to individuals for outstanding work for the removal of untouchability. Nearly, 6,500 Harijan students will be given financial assistance for the purchase of books and other material. Balvadis-cum-community centres will be established in such areas of the Bhopal region where there is concentration of Harijan population. It is proposed to settle 75 families of Harijans on agricultural land by giving them financial assistance.

5.201. The total provision made on the schemes for welfare of scheduled castes is Rs. 317.16 lakhs.

5.202. The members of the Vimukta jatis have been labouring under numerous disabilities over a long period. They are socially backward and economically depressed. The scheme drawn up for their welfare aims at improving their condition and also ensuring that those who had criminal propensities in the past are now do not relapse into old habits.

5.203. The number of vimukta jatis students in the middle school and high school classes is roughly estimated to 1,000 and 200 respectively. Adequate funds are not available for giving scholarships to all the students. By the end of the second plan. 71 middle school students and 3 high school students will be receiving scholarships. Under the third plan, it is proposed to award scholarships to 200 middle school students at the rate of Rs. 12 p.m., and 20 high school students at rate of Rs. 20 p.m. At present, 8 scholarships have been awarded for studies in public schools. It is proposed to award 12 scholarships in the first year of the third plan, raising the number to 80 by the end of the plan.

5.204. Four community welfare centres will be established in which activities pertaining to Balvadis, primary-cum-basic education, adult literacy, provision of hostel facilities etc., will be undertaken. These centres will also serve as dispensaries and maternity homes. Nine sanskar kendras will be established in which children of Vimukta jatis will be brought up; the objective being to wean-away the children from the usual criminal habits of the elder members of the families. Fifteen pan-

chayats of Vimukta Jatis will be organised. Through these panchayats, the leadership and enthusiasm already present in the Vimukta jatis, will be channeled towards constructive activities.

5.205. A provision of Rs. 14.31 lakhs has been made for the welfare of Vimukta jatis.

Other Backward Classes

5.206. The two main activities in the programme prepared for the welfare of other backward classes are the grant of scholarships and the extending of financial assistance to non-official agencies working in this field. The scholarships will be awarded to students belonging to the 'left-out' tribes. By the end of the second plan period, scholarships will be given to 685 middle school and 199 high school students. It is proposed to award 1,000 middle school and 300 high school scholarships in the first year of the third plan, raising their number to 3,000 and 900 respectively in the fifth year. The non-official agencies working for the welfare of other backward classes will be given grant-in-aid on 100 per cent basis for the implementation of approved schemes.

5.207. The total provision made on the scheme for the Welfare of other backward classes is Rs. 61.60 lakhs.

5.208. For carrying out various activities described above, it will be necessary to suitably strengthen the Directorate of Tribal Welfare. Adequate provision has, therefore, been made in this direction.

5.209. The total provision made for welfare of backward classes is indicated below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Scheduled tribes.	806.93
Scheduled castes.	317.16
Vimukta jatis.	14.31
Other backward classes	61.60
Total.	1200.00

The above mentioned provision is exclusive of the financial assistance expected under the centrally sponsored programme. The schemes proposed to be undertaken under this programme are—provision for housing; wells; roads to open out inaccessible areas; special schemes of V. D., T. B., and leprosy clinics; setting-up of production-cum-training centres on a large scale; scheme for eradication of shifting cultivation; establishment of industrial technical institutes at Korba; auxiliary nurse-cum-midwives training centres; tribal workers' training institute; sericulture, Lac culture; leather work centres; Settlement of Vimukta jatis; special multi-purpose tribal blocks; construction of community hostels at divisional headquarters; hostels for middle schools; tribal co-operation development society techno-economic survey; opening of colleges at Bastar and Jhabua;

establishment of grain golas ; development of co-operative societies ; extension of Ashram schools; drinking water supply; development of forest villages; settlement of tribals in Bastar and Raipur districts and training centre in handloom for Ganda Community. Construction of hostels at district and tahsil headquarters and also at other places in the interior; construction of crossing and culverts; drinking water wells; housing colonies; construction of primary school buildings and teachers quarters; extension of Ashram schools and construction of resting sheds.

5.210. The total outlay of all the schemes for the second plan period was Rs. 487.47 lakhs including Rs. 150 lakhs on Madhya Pradesh tribal blocks. About Rs. 473.80 lakhs, i.e., 97 per cent of the total outlay is estimated to be utilised by the end of 1960-61. The draft third five year plan under the centrally sponsored programme is of the order of Rs. 650.00 lakhs and is being dealt with separately.

(P) SOCIAL WELFARE

5.211. The schemes under social welfare have been broadly classified under the following categories:—

- (1) Welfare extension projects in community development blocks;
- (2) Women's welfare;
- (3) Child welfare;
- (4) Welfare of physically handicapped;
- (5) Social defence (Care) Programme;
- (6) Social and moral hygiene and after care programme; and
- (7) Youth programme including encouragement to games and sports.

5.212. The integrated programme for women and children under the social welfare board will cover 60 stage I blocks by the end of second plan. During the third plan period, 138 additional blocks will be taken on the basis of the existing scale of the grant-in-aid an amount of Rs. 52 lakhs has been proposed for welfare extension projects.

5.213. Under women's welfare programme, the main schemes proposed are destitute women's homes and working women's hostels. Two destitute women's homes have been set up during the second plan period; each home admitting 50 women. During the third plan period, two more homes are proposed to be established. With the rapid changes in the socio-economic structure of the society, increasing number of women are earning independent livelihood and are required to remain away from their homes for long stretches. Therefore, it is proposed to construct two working women's hostels in two big cities of Madhya Pradesh at a total cost of Rs. 4 lakhs. The management of these hostels will be entrusted to suitable voluntary agencies.

5.214. Under child-welfare, one child guidance clinic has been started in Jabalpur during the second plan period. It caters to the needs of the

physically handicapped children and also provides treatment facilities to children who have scholastic or emotional problems. One non-clinic has been proposed to be set up in the third plan. Grant-in-aid will be given to the municipalities and corporations for setting up 25 new Balwadis and for the improvement of the existing 5 sanskar kendra-cum-balwadis in slum areas. Financial assistance will also be given to orphanages run by non-official agencies. The State orphanage at Indore will be suitably improved and arrangements to provide medical facilities will be made. For the children of persons suffering from leprosy, 4 homes will be started on the pattern of the home already set up in the second plan. This will segregate the healthy children from the leprosy patients and protect them from falling victim to the dreaded disease. The programme for the welfare of physically handicapped includes one home for physically handicapped children one institute for training of physically handicapped adults, one home for mentally deficient children, stipends to blind, deaf mutes and orthopedically handicapped, grant-in-aid to corporations, municipalities and other institutions for rehabilitation of T. B. patients and crippled adults and for schools of physically handicapped.

5.215. Six certified schools for boys, 6 certified schools for girls, 5 probation hostels, 4 centres of probation services, 5 remand homes, are the main schemes included under the social defence (care) programme, while the proposals under after care programme include one State home for after care of men from non-correctional institutions, 5 district shelters, 5 reception centres and one rescue home.

5.216. Under youth welfare activities, importance has been given to encouragement of sports and games. Grant-in-aid have been proposed for State Sports Association, State Olympic Association, Physical Welfare Association. Grant will also be given to the various municipalities for developing play grounds. A scheme has also been included for awarding honorarium to young and promising players in cricket, tennis, hockey and football with a view to enable them to concentrate fully and acquire proficiency in these games. Honorarium of Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 is proposed to be given every year to 10 players to be selected through a special committee and will be continued for two to five years, depending on the merits of each case. Grant-in-aid to various non-official institutions will be continued to be given in the third five year plan to enable them to undertake social welfare activities.

5.217. The scheme of urban community development at the seven divisional headquarters on the lines of the schemes undertaken by the Delhi Corporation.

5.218. A total provision of Rs. 210 lakhs has been made for social welfare programmes in the third plan.

(Q) MISCELLANEOUS

(i) *Statistics*

5.219. The Directorate of Economic and Statistics was strengthened in the second plan by opening plan Progress Division, National Income Division, Administrative Intelligence unit for Community Development blocks and man-power divisions. These divisions will be continued and further strengthened in the third plan, in view of the increased work-load. The scheme regarding collaboration of State Sample Surveys with National Sample Survey Organisation of Government of India was started in the second plan but owing to lack of adequate provision, it has not been possible to fully implement the scheme. These surveys are necessary for collecting basis statistical data for filling up existing gaps as also for presenting a more comprehensive, co-ordinated and unified picture of the socio-economic conditions in the State. The staff under this scheme will also be expanded in third plan. The Mechanical Tabulation unit set up in the second plan to process the huge mass of data collected in connection with the surveys both in collaboration with National Sample Survey and on an Ad hoc basis will be continued. It is further proposed to install a Hollenth set in the third plan. District Statistical offices were also set up in 41 out of 43 districts in the second plan. It is not proposed to cover the remaining districts or to expand the existing offices in the third plan. Shortage of trained statistical personnel has been a great handicap. In order to overcome this difficulty, it has been proposed to make arrangements for the training of 500 statistical personnel to man the different projects in the State. The Training Staff sanctioned in the second plan, will, therefore, be continued in the third plan.

5.220. The important new schemes proposed for the third plan are:—

(a) A Plan Project Evaluation Unit will be set-up with a view to evaluate the progress of all projects and schemes costing more than Rs. 50.00 lakhs and to study the important aspects such as employment, food production, impact of village and small industries schemes, achievement of physical targets in relation to financial allocation, etc.

(b) A Financial Resources and Tax Research unit to undertake special studies regarding the probable sources of additional revenue and various scheme under five year plan which could throw light on the current rate of capital formation required to be attained for the accomplishment of the short and lang term projects.

(c) A perspective planning unit to undertake diagnostic studies with the help of economic models and norm studies, i.e., in put and out put in different productive sectors, project demand forecasts, etc.

(d) An Agro-Economic Research unit will be set-up to study (i) the problem of capital formation and investment pattern in agriculture, (ii) institutional changes related to agriculture, (iii) employment, income,

expenditure and consumption aspects related to agriculture, and (iv) socio-economic problems related to agriculture including continuous study of rural change in Madhya Pradesh.

(e) A demographic study unit will collect accurate and reliable data and information regarding growth of population and undertake studies in future trends of events.

(f) A Regional Survey unit to undertake special diagnostic studies concerning problems peculiar to the State economy.

5.221. The other schemes proposed include the setting up of a small scale and village industries. Type study unit for an Inland and Transport unit. The total amount proposed under this sector is Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

(ii) *Publicity*

5.222. The publicity organisation in the State consists of a central office at the headquarters of the capital, 7 divisional and 23 district publicity offices, catering to the publicity needs of all the 43 districts. There is no means, at present, to flash simultaneously and promptly important Government communiques, press notes, etc., to the far-flung but important journalistic centres in the State which are ill connected with the capital. In order to remove this difficulty to begin with, it has been proposed to connect the State headquarters with the seven divisional headquarters by teleprinters. It may be possible to link other important district headquarters also similarly.

5.223. One of the functions of the Directorate of Information and Publicity is to serve as an agency for quick references. It is necessary for this to have a good research and reference section which would classify, index and put up cross references of various items which may be of interest to Government. For achieving this object, it is proposed that a research-cum-reference section be set-up with provision for appointment of qualified staff and necessary equipment.

5.224. It is anticipated that during the third plan period, seven out of the existing mobile cine-vans, will have outlived their lives and would need replacement. Provision has, therefore, been made for the purchase of 7 vans including necessary cine and audio-visual equipment.

5.225. The study item on information centres appointed by Government of India have recommended for the adoption of a 4-tier system of information centres as an integral part of publicity units. At present most of the existing divisional and district publicity offices have some sort of an information centre attached to them but they are not properly organised. It is proposed to open 23 pilot information centres to include, besides a reading-rooms, small reference library, sale counter and enquiry desk, etc., at some of the important district and regional headquarters. Participatory Information Centres on cost sharing basis in 4 big cities

are also proposed to be opened. Small exhibition units will be provided at each of divisional headquarters. These units will supply exhibition material to the district within their respective region and organise exhibitions.

5.226. One more photographic unit will be established at Raipur for pictorial coverage of development activities in the far-flung districts of the State. A Rotaprint machines and other equipment will be supplied to the Directorate of Information and Publicity to enable it to produce at short notice mimeographed publicity material including charts, maps, graphs, photographs, etc. It is also proposed to purchase ebonoid block making and process machines and provide necessary staff to run them.

5.227. At present, there is a small nucleus of song and drama unit at the headquarters which it is proposed to make more useful by augmenting the staff and having a pilot-team of about 15 artists appointed on contract basis. For the efficient implementation of the various schemes outlined above, the Directorate will require strengthening of the machinery for administration at the headquarters.

5.228. The total provision for the publicity schemes is Rs. 29 lakhs.

(iii) *Welfare of Prisoners*

5.229. Madhya Pradesh has 7 central jails, 19 district jails and 51 sub-jails, including one Borstal institute. The total population in these Jails is more than 8000. 10 schemes have been proposed in the third plan for the welfare of prisoners.

5.230. The scheme of holding literacy classes in the jails will be intensified. The scheme will be in force in 16 jails by the end of the second plan. During the third plan period, it is proposed to extend this scheme to another 16 jails, by appointing one teacher in each jail. For the nursing of sick prisoners, additional male nurses will be appointed in 3 jails. Three centres will also be started for the training of prisoners in nursing. Six Welfare Officers will be appointed for the bigger jails; one for each jail. It is necessary to set a part jails for old and infirm prisoners, lunatics and the prisoners suffering from disease like leprosy, Tuberculosis, etc. At present there are no separate jails for these categories of prisoners except in the Mahakoshal region. It is, therefore, proposed to extend this scheme to the whole of the State and to set apart certain portions of the jails at Gwalior, Chhindwara, Indore, Ujjain, Dhar and Betul for lunatics, T. B. patients and leprosy patients and old and infirm prisoners. A few training centres will be started to impart training to the prisoners in certain cottage industries like grass-mat weaving, brass and leather works, Durrie-weaving and bamboo and cane works to enable them to earn a part of their livelihood on their release from jail. The others schemes include, electrification of jails and provision of amenities and welfare services for prisoners. The total provision on the schemes described above works out to Rs. 40 lakhs.

(iv) Language

5.231. Hindi has been declared as the official language of Madhya Pradesh. It is necessary to train sufficient number of stenographers and typists in Hindi typing and shorthand. A scheme has been drawn up under which 3,500 typists and 1,000 stenographers will be trained in Hindi typing and shorthand. Five training centres will be started for this purpose under the management of the Director of languages. Apart from giving training in shorthand and typing, the Directorate of Languages will also undertake translation work. The total provision on the training and translation schemes works out to Rs. 5 lakhs.

(v) Local Bodies (Urban)

5.232. The main emphasis in the programme under local bodies, will be on setting up of water-works in towns having population of less than 10,000 and more than 5,000. Provision for setting up water works in towns with a population of 10,000 or more has been made in the health plan. In towns having a population of less than 5000, assistance will be given for sanitary drinking water supply through wells. The water works to be undertaken under this programme will be on contributory basis. 50 per cent of the amount will be made available to the municipalities in the shape of loans, 30 per cent as grant and 20 per cent of the amount will be forthcoming from the municipal committees as their contribution. This pattern of financing has been adopted for the schemes under the public Health Engineering plan also. Since the question of drainage is directly linked up with the provision of water works, a scheme has been drawn up under which financial assistance will be given to the municipal committees for improving drainage in their jurisdiction. Provision for underground drainage in a few important towns and cities has been made in the health plan. Under the plan of local bodies, assistance will be given for surface drains to towns having water works and having population of more than 5,000. Other purposes for which loans and grants will be made available to the municipal committees are improvement and asphaltting of essential roads, purchase of fire fighting equipment, provision of essential sanitary items, like public latrines and urinals.

5.233. It is, also proposed to start one Local Self-Government Training School equipped with necessary staff, library, research wing and statistical branch in which both officials and non-officials connected with the municipal administration, will be trained. Additional field staff will be provided for assisting the smaller municipalities in the execution of their plan schemes. The total provision made under 'local bodies' programme is Rs. 850 lakhs.

(vi) Bhopal Capital Project

5.234. With the formation of the new State of Madhya Pradesh and with the decision to make Bhopal the capital of this State, a large constructional programme had, evidently, to be undertaken at Bhopal in order

to provide residential accommodation to a large number of officers and staff of the Secretariat. The project includes buildings for the Secretariat and offices of heads of department, residential accommodation for the officers and staff of the Secretariat and heads of departments, construction of necessary roads, adequate arrangement for sewage disposal, underground drainage and drinking water supply, acquisition of land and proper educational, medical and other facilities.

5.235. The project will be completed in two stages. Stage I of the project which was approved during the second plan period is estimated to cost Rs. 13.25 crores and includes the following works:—

	Approximate cost (Rs. in lakhs)
(1) Vidhan Sabha	31.79
(2) Secretariat	69.20
(3) Office of heads of department	98.14
(4) Residential accommodation	394.08

Category of quarters	For Government servants in the pay Range of Rs.	Number of quarters
(1)	(2)	(3)
C	1000—1499	16
D	750— 999	32
E	500— 740	235
F	250— 499	1,000
G	150— 249	765
I	Below Rs. 45	660
		2,708

(5) Essential Services	99.79
(a) Sub-Station Power House.	
(b) Sewage system.	
(c) Water Supply.	
(d) Street lighting.	
(e) Storm water drains and surface drainage.	
(f) Land Development.	
(g) Acquisition of land and property.	
(6) Roads	27.17

(7) Amenities	39.63
(a) Educational	
(1) High Schools	3
(2) Primary schools	5
(3) Preprimary schools	3
(4) Playgrounds	11
(5) Pavilion	1
(6) Staff quarters.	
(7) Furniture and Science equipment for schools.	
(b) Medical	12.90
(1) 75 bedded hospital.	
(2) Staff quarters.	
(3) Garages for Ambulances.	
(4) Laundry on Dhobi ghat.	
(5) Furniture and equipment for hospital.	
(c) Miscellaneous	11.16
(1) One large playground attached to stadium.	
(2) Public playgrounds	3
(3) Club	1
(4) Swimming pool	1
(5) Community Hall, Cultural and Vocational Centre.	
(6) Landscape, arboriculture and parks.	
(8) Additional works at Bhopal	13.00
(a) Prevention of pollution of Upper lake.	
(b) Construction of quarters for the staff of Police Radio Station and Radio headquarters.	
(9) Cost of works in hand	423.91
(a) Staff quarters	3000
(b) M.L.A.s Rest Houses.	4
(c) Officers bungalows	119
(d) Police Station and its staff quarters.	
(e) Temporary office buildings for heads of department.	
(f) Additions and alterations to Vidhan Sabha building and its furnishing.	
(g) Furnishing of Ministers bungalows.	
(h) Additions and alterations to Raj Bhawan.	
(i) Construction of roads in the area of 119 officers bungalows.	
(j) Development of land, Arboriculture etc. in the new township, etc.	
(10) Works completed	13.00
(a) Additions and alterations to Secretariat blocks.	
(b) Additions and Alterations to Ministers and Dy. Ministers bungalows.	
(c) Construction of 500 temporary hutments at Bairagarh and the allied works-Street lighting, water-supply, foot-paths etc.	
(d) Providing sanitary and water supply installations in C.T.O. bungalows at Bairagarh	
(e) Acquisition of land and building near Hamid Manzil.	
(f) Construction of quarters for the personal staff on the premises of bungalows of Ministers and Deputy Ministers.	
(g) Purchase of tents, etc., for providing accommodation to the incoming staff. etc.	
(11) Establishment tools and plants	91.00
	Total .. 1324.86
	or say Rs. 13.25 crores

5.236. Out of these works, 3,000 staff quarters, 119 officers bungalows, 4 blocks of M.L.As. rest houses, police station and staff quarters, staff quarters for medical staff, additions and alterations to Vidhan Sabha and other buildings, prevention of pollution of water in the upper lake, two high schools, 4 primary schools, 2 pre-primary schools and the attached playgrounds, 3 public playgrounds and temporary office buildings for heads of departments will be completed by the end of the second plan.

5.237. The following items of work under stage I of the Bhopal Capital Project, which have been started in the second plan period will be completed in the first three years of the third plan period.

1. Secretariat.
2. Residential quarters—1250.
3. Essential services.
 - (a) Sub-Station Power House.
 - (b) Sewage system.
 - (c) Water-supply.
 - (d) Street lighting.
 - (e) Land development about 311 acres.
 - (f) Store water drains and surface drainage.
 - (g) Acquisition of land and property.
4. Roads in the new township area.
5. Amenities—
 - (i) Educational.
 - (a) High School—1.
 - (b) Primary School—1.
 - (c) Pre-primary school—1.
 - (d) Staff quarters for educational institutions.
 - (e) Pavilion—1.
 - (f) Grounds attached to schools—3.
 - (ii) Medical.
 - (a) 75 bedded hospital.
 - (b) Garages for ambulances.
 - (c) Laundry on Dhobi ghat.
 - (iii) Miscellaneous.
 - (a) Stadium with a large playground.
 - (b) Club—1.
 - (c) Swimming pool—1.
 - (d) Community hall, Cultural and vocation centre.
 - (e) Landscaping, arboriculture & parks.

6. Additional works at Bhopal.

Quarters for the staff of Police Radio Station and Radio Headquarters.

5.238. The total expected expenditure by the end of second plan period on the works which have been completed under the Bhopal Capital Project and on those which will remain incomplete is Rs. 6.50 crores. The remaining amount of Rs. 6.75 crores would be needed in the third plan for the spill over items of Stage I of the Project.

5.239. It is proposed to start stage II project also during the third plan. The details of the works to be taken up under the stage II are yet to be finalised. Some of the items of essential nature which are proposed to be taken up are shown below:—

			Approximate cost (Rs. in lakhss)
(i) Residential accommodation for the district and divisional level staff			
Category of quarters	For Govern- ment servants in the pay Range of Rs.	Number of quarters	
(1)	(2)	(3)	
E	500—749	10	
F	250—499	37	
G	150—249	290	
H	45—149	290	
I	Below Rs. 45	506	
		----- 1133 -----	
(ii) Construction of new Government House with staff quarters. (ad-hoc) ..			20.00
(iii) Residence for Chief Minister, Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Speaker and Deputy Speaker.			28.94
(iv) Water Supply-part of the scheme of Rs. 70 lakhs approximately.			50.00
(v) Under-ground sewerage-part of the scheme of Rs. 88.50 lakhs			30.00
(vi) Educational facilities-High School—1, Primary schools—3, Preprimary schools—2, with attached playgrounds etc. and residential accommodation for staff.			16.27
(vii) Miscellaneous facilities			
(a) Children parks—3		0.30	
(b) Big park—1		0.75	
(c) Land scaping in the jail hill area		1.00	
(d) Large size stadium (ad-hoc) ..		10.00	
(e) Community centre with auditorium, library, youth club, women's club etc. (ad-hoc)		5.00	17.05
(viii) Roads			15.00
(ix) Street lighting			10.00
(x) Preparation of Master Plan and grant to Improvement Trust			10.00
(xi) Establishment, tools and plants (approx).			25.00
			----- 323.39 -----
			or say Rs. 3.25 Crores

5.240. The project when completed will provide accommodation for offices of Secretariat and heads of the departments and the staff employed therein. It will also provide underground drainage, necessary educational and medical facilities and other essential amenities. The total amount required for stage I and works of essential nature to be started under stage II projects is Rs. 10 crores.

(vii) *Development of Printing Presses*

5.241. After the formation of new Madhya Pradesh, it was found that the printing machinery inherited from the former States of Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal, was not sufficient to cope with the increasing requirements of the new State. In the old Madhya Pradesh, there was a very well equipped printing press at Nagpur, but it went over to the Bombay State after the reorganisation of States. The Government Printing Presses at Indore, Gwalior and Rewa are comparatively very small. It, therefore, became necessary to improve and expand the existing Government presses and to provide new and latest machinery. Accordingly, a scheme was prepared and included in the second plan of the State; the estimated cost of which was Rs. 40.00 lakhs. Since it was included in the State plan in the fourth year of the second plan, a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs only was made in the annual plan of 1960-61 for the purchase of machinery. In view of the difficulty of obtaining foreign exchange, it will be possible to get machines worth Rs. 6.00 lakhs by the end of 1960-61. There will, thus, be a spill over of Rs. 4.00 lakhs in the third plan.

5.242. The work of printing has been increasing at a rapid pace. It has, therefore, become imperative to provide additional equipment and machinery to the existing Government Printing Presses. To cope with the increased demand it has been proposed to purchase Rotary Machine, Linotype and Monotype units and other auxiliary equipment and machines for the Government presses at a cost of Rs. 20.00 lakhs. The Government Press at Bhopal is located at Bairagarh. When the new Secretariat building comes up on the Arera Hills, the distance between the Secretariat and the press will be more than 10 miles. Moreover, the existing press building at Bairagarh is already full occupied and it is not very suitable for locating a big press. Taking into consideration all these factors, it will be necessary to construct a new building for the Government Central Press near the Secretariat building on the Arera hills at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.00 lakhs. The total provision proposed is Rs. 39.00 lakhs.

5.243. The main proposals made in the third five-year plan are mentioned in the Annexure attached to this Chapter.

MAIN PROPOSALS MADE IN THE THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Annexure mentioned in paragraph 5.243 of Chapter V.

(1) To increase production of food grains by 21 per cent, i.e., from 86 lakh tons to 104 lakh tons.

(2) To increase the production of sugarcane by 9.52 lakh tons, i.e., from 16.26 lakh tons to 25.78 lakh tons.

(3) To increase the production of cotton by 0.81 lakh bales, i.e., from 5.67 lakh bales to 6.48 lakh bales.

(4) To increase the production of oil-seeds by 0.45 lakh tons, i.e., from 5.61 lakh tons to 6.07 lakh tons.

(5) To bring an additional area of 10 lakh acres under cultivation.

(6) To cover the entire area under paddy and wheat with improved varieties of seeds.

(7) To cover a total area of 37.80 lakh acres with nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers.

(8) To bring an additional area of 3.5 lakh acres under Japanese method of paddy cultivation.

(9) To cover an additional area of 22.0 lakh acres with green manure and 18.80 lakh acres with compost.

(10) To increase the area under new orchards by 60,000 acres.

(11) To open one new agriculture college.

(12) To set up one State Research Institute and five regional research institutes.

(13) To start intensified agricultural production programme in Raipur district.

(14) To undertake the work of consolidation of holdings in 50 lakh acres.

(15) To open 175 veterinary hospitals and 300 outlying veterinary dispensaries.

(16) To increase the capacity for serving cows and buffaloes through artificial insemination centres and key village centres from 3.3 lakh cattle to 6.5 lakh cattle.

(17) To complete the remaining work of the milk unions at Bhopal and Jabalpur and establish two new milk unions.

(18) To bring additional water area of 15,000 acres under pisciculture and to produce 30,000 tons of additional fish.

(19) To undertake regular plantation in 57,000 acres in reserved forests.

(20) To undertake consolidation of un-reserved forests in 19,000 sq. miles, prepare working plans for 9,000 sq. miles and working schemes for 20,000 sq. miles in reserved forests.

(21) To bring an additional acreage of 3.80 lakh acres under contour bunding operations.

(22) To cover an additional area of 50 lakh acres with dry farming practices.

(23) To undertake soil conservation, afforestation and anti-erosion measures in an area of 50,000 acres of forest lands.

(24) To cover the entire State with 21,500 service co-operative societies.

(25) To increase the share capital and deposits of primary societies from Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 3 crores and from Rs. 42 lakhs to Rs. 100 lakhs, respectively.

(26) To increase the membership of primary co-operative societies from 9 lakhs to 12 lakhs.

(27) To organise a new Apex Land Mortgage Bank and 18 land mortgage banks.

(28) To organise 640 joint farming societies.

(29) To cover the entire State with development blocks by October, 1963.

(30) To cover the entire area of the State by Gram and Nyaya Panchayats.

(31) To increase the total irrigable area from 28.90 lakh acres to 48.50 lakh acres, i.e., from 7.3 per cent to 12.5 per cent.

(32) To raise the installed capacity of electric power from 225 MW to 975 MW.

(33) To make power available in all parts of the State for medium and small scale industries.

(34) To set up 6 new small industrial estates and 26 rural industrial estates with a view to cover every district with medium, small or rural industrial estates.

(35) To provide loans to the extent of Rs. 80.00 lakhs for medium industry, Rs. 2.25 crores for small scale industries and Rs. 10.00 lakhs for handicrafts.

(36) To organise 1,500 new industrial co-operative societies in addition to 1,427 organised by the end of second plan.

(37) To bring all the handloom weavers in the State under co-operative organisations.

(38) To set up a State Mining Corporation with State participation in the share capital.

(39) To construct 2,270 miles of metal roads, 3,500 miles of unsurfaced roads and to asphalt 1,395 miles of roads.

(40) To set up a State Transport Corporation to take up a systematic and planned programme for the nationalisation of passenger transport.

(41) To provide facilities for free and compulsory education for 90 per cent boys and 50 per cent girls of the age group 6-11.

(42) To increase the number of primary schools from 31,000 to 58,700 and to increase the number of primary teachers by 41,600.

(43) To open 850 new middle schools on basic pattern in addition to 2,500 middle schools functioning at the end of second plan, in order to have one middle school for every 17 primary schools.

(44) To provide facilities of education for 3.85 lakh students in the age group of 11-14.

(45) To have one higher secondary school for every 5 middle schools so as to have one higher secondary school in every development block.

(46) To open three degree colleges in addition to 71 such colleges already functioning so as to have atleast one degree college in every district.

(47) To open two new girls' degree colleges with a view to have one such college in every Commissioner's division.

(48) To start one special college with better qualified staff and higher teaching standards with a view to provide better educational facilities to really talented and promising students of the State.

(49) To start two more universities in addition to three universities functioning at the end of second plan.

(50) To grant scholarships on the basis of merit to meritorious students whose parents' income is less than Rs. 500 p.m. from higher secondary to M.A. classes and for technical courses like engineering, industries, agriculture, veterinary and forestry, etc.

(51) To open 5 new engineering colleges in addition to 5 colleges already functioning and increase the intake capacity to 900 per year and to turn out 2,281 engineering graduates during the third plan.

(52) To establish 15 new polytechnics in addition to 14 polytechnics already functioning and to increase the intake capacity to about 4,000 per year and to turn out 6,000 diploma holders during the third plan.

(53) To distribute 3,000 radio sets to gram panchayats on contributory basis.

(54) To provide sanitary drinking water supply to every inhabited village by the end of the third plan.

(55) To provide piped water supply in 416 additional villages.

(56) To set up water works in all municipal towns having a population of 5,000 and above.

(57) To cover 9 cities with under-ground drainage.

(58) To have one primary health centre with three subsidiary health centres with an additional medical officer in all the 416 blocks of the State.

(59) To expand and strengthen all district hospitals with a view to provide the following minimum facilities:—

- (i) Additional District Medical Officer with Public Health qualifications.
- (ii) Pathologist, Radiologist, Anasthetist, T.B. specialist and a Pediatrist.
- (iii) General medical section.
- (iv) General surgical section.
- (v) Midwifery and Gynaecological section.
- (vi) Medical stores section.
- (vii) X-ray section.
- (viii) Laboratory section.
- (ix) Ambulance section.
- (x) Kitchen services.

(60) To increase the bed-strength (general and maternity) from 12,000 at the end of second plan to 18,000 by the end of third plan, thereby having one bed for every 1,448 population as against one bed for every 2,173 population by the end of second plan.

(61) To start 420 new ayurvedic dispensaries with a view to have atleast one hospital, primary health centre, secondary health centre allopathic dispensary or an ayurvedic dispensary available within a distance of 5 to 7 miles of each inhabited village.

(62) To cover the entire State with national malaria eradication programme

(63) To increase T.B. beds from 1,168 to 1,468.

(64) To expand the existing 4 medical colleges and to open two new medical colleges with a view to turn out about 1,600 medical graduates during the third plan and to raise the annual intake capacity to 500 by the end of third plan.

(65) To start 206 new rural family planning clinics, 26 urban clinics and 17 clinics in teaching institutions with a view to have one family planning clinic for every development block and every municipal town.

- (66) To start school health service to cover 5 lakh students.
- (67) To construct 200 Matrugriha (rural meternity homes).
- (68) To construct under subsidised industrial housing scheme, 6,000 houses in addition to 5,587 constructed by the end of second plan.
- (69) To construct under low income group housing scheme, 7,172 houses in addition to 2,507 constructed by the end of second plan.
- (70) To take up under village housing scheme, 100 blocks covering approximately 500 villages in addition to 25 blocks covering 125 villages already taken up by the end of the second plan.
- (71) To grant loans/subsidies to small farmers and landless labourers for construction of about 1,00,000 houses of improved pattern in about 10,000 villages of the State.
- (72) To establish 8 new craftsmen training institutes in addition to the 9 already set up by the end of second plan with a view to turn out 15,609 craftsmen during the third plan and to raise the intake capacity per term to 6,388 by the end of third plan.
- (73) To cover all districts with employment exchanges.
- (74) To extend the scheme of employees State insurance to 10 new centres covering 36,000 new employees.
- (75) To start urban community development projects on the basis of mutual self-help at the seven divisional headquarters.
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CHAPTER VI.—TRAINING PROGRAMME IN THE THIRD PLAN

6.1. The training of technical personnel is an important factor for the proper implementation of any plan. Broadly speaking, a shortage of engineering graduates and diploma holders, veterinary and agricultural graduates and health personnel under all categories including medical graduates was acutely felt in the first three years of the second plan. The position had comparatively eased from the fourth year of the plan when graduates and other trained personnel started coming out in increasing numbers from the various colleges and training institutions which were started towards the end of the first plan or in the beginning of the second plan. The shortage of veterinary, agriculture and medical graduates and of other categories of health personnel, however, still continued to be felt. The shortage of women personnel in the field of education, health, welfare and community development programme confronted the State Administration throughout the second plan period. With a particularly low percentage of literacy among girls in Madhya Pradesh, it has always been difficult to obtain the required number of women personnel for various posts, with the result that the programme for women and children could not attain the desired pace.

6.2. The various institutions started for meeting the shortage of technical personnel during the second plan period are enumerated below:—

A—Engineering

- (i) Engineering Colleges.—Four new engineering colleges were started in the second plan. One Engineering College at Jabalpur established before the first plan period was suitably strengthened.
- (ii) Polytechnics.—Six new polytechnics were started during the second plan and the eight Polytechnics established in the first plan were strengthened by increasing the admission capacity.
- (iii) Junior Technical Schools.—Eight new junior technical schools were started during the second plan period and the six technical schools established in the first plan were strengthened by increasing the admission capacity.
- (iv) Craftsman Training Institutes.—With the exception of the Industrial Training Institute at Koni, which was started even before the first plan period, eight new industrial training institutes were established during the second plan period.

B—Veterinary

- (i) Veterinary Collegès.—No new Veterinary College was started in the second plan. The Two Colleges started in the first plan were strengthened by increasing the admission capacity.

- (ii) Stockmen Training Centres.—No new centre was started in the second plan. The two centres started in the first plan were suitably strengthened.

C—Agriculture

- (i) Agriculture Colleges.—Only one new Agriculture College was established in the second plan. The Three Agricultural Colleges started during the first plan and the one College prior to first plan were strengthened.
- (ii) Training of Surveyors for Soil Conservation.—Two Institutes for the training of surveyors for soil conservation were started during the second plan period. No Institute was established before the commencement of the second plan.

D—Health.

- (i) Medical Colleges.—Four Medical Colleges at Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur and Bhopal started before the commencement of the second plan, were suitably strengthened by increasing the admission capacity. The post-graduate courses were also started in the Colleges at Gwalior and Indore.
- (ii) Other Training Institutes for Health Personnel.—The training of health personnel was augmented by the establishment of health schools, training centres for auxiliary nurses, midwives, public health orientation training centre, training centres for laboratory technicians, sanitary inspectors, professional dais, non-professional dais. A College of Nursing is also being established at Indore. The details of training institutes functioning during the second plan period for various categories of health personnel are as under:—
- (1) Sanitary Inspector.—Two Institutes at Rewa and Gwalior.
 - (2) Compounders.—Three Training Centres at Indore, Gwalior and Bhopal.
 - (3) Health Visitors.—Health School at Indore and Orientation Training Centre at Gwalior. Candidates are also being deputed for training to the Health School at Nagpur.
 - (4) Public Health Orientation Training of nursing staff.—One Training Centre at Gwalior.
 - (5) Staff Nurses.—Six Schools at Indore, Gwalior, Raipur, Jabalpur, Rewa and Bhopal.
 - (6) Auxiliary Nurses-Mid-Wives.—Twenty-one Centres attached to various district hospitals.
 - (7) Non-professional Dais.—Seven Training Centres.

- (8) Professions Dais.—Training has been arranged in the primary Health Centres.
- (9) T. B. Health Visitors.—Training Centre attached to T. B. Hospital Indore.
- (10) Laboratory Technicians.—Three Centres at Gwalior, Indore and Rewa.

E—Co-operation

One new Training Centre for the subordinate supervisory staff of the Co-operation Department was started in the second plan and the Three Centres started earlier were strengthened.

F—Forest

No new Centre was started in the second plan. The Two Training Centres for Forest Guards and the One Training Centre for Foresters were suitably strengthened in the second plan.

G—Community Development

The training programme for Gramsewaks was reorganised from April, 1959 when the eleven extension training centres and basic agriculture schools were converted to Seven Gramsewak training centres, for giving integrated training for a period of two years. Four home economic wings for gramsevikas started in the first plan were continued and their admission capacity was increased. One additional home economic wing has been established at Chandkhuri with an admission capacity of forty trainees.

Four workshop wings for the training of artisans started during the first plan, were continued in the second plan.

Two refresher training centres for Gramsewaks have been started during the second plan.

H—Education

Out of the eleven training Colleges of teachers for secondary schools, five were started in the second plan and the six Colleges started earlier were suitably strengthened.

Sixty-nine training institutions of teachers for primary and middle schools were started in the second plan and the thirty-four institutions started earlier were strengthened.

I—Statistics.

No institution has been started during the second plan. The training of progress assistants employed in the development blocks and of field investigators and Supervisors has been conducted by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

In addition, a large number of persons were sent for training outside the State to various institutions particularly under the following categories:—

- (1) Post-graduates training and specialised courses in Agriculture ;
- (2) Specialised training in veterinary and animal husbandry ;
- (3) Higher training in fisheries ;
- (4) Block Development Officers and extension Officers ;
- (5) Training of forest officers in the cadre of Assistant Conservator and Rangers ;
- (6) Training of Industries Officers in the small-scale industries service institute and the training centres of all-India Khadi and Village Commission ;
- (7) Orientation training of health personnel in the training Centres of Health Ministry ;
- (8) Training of nurses, sister-tutors, etc ;
- (9) Training of overseers in rural housing ;
- (10) Training of Officers of Tribal Welfare Department in the Schools of Social Science.
- (11) Training of Statistical Officers in the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta and Prospective Planning Division of the Planning Commission.

It will thus be seen that adequate steps were taken during the second plan to expand training facilities under various categories. Many of the institutions will start giving results in the third plan.

6.3. The difficulties experienced during the second plan period have been kept in view while formulating the training schemes for the third plan. The requirements of the technical personnel not only for the third plan but on a long range basis have been fully considered and the anticipated industrial development both in public and private sectors, has been taken into account. Special emphasis has been laid on engineering, agricultural, veterinary and health personnel as in the second plan. The training programmes proposed for the third plan are set out briefly in the following paragraphs.

AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

6.4. The total requirement of agricultural graduates, post-graduates and surveyors during the third plan has been estimated as below:—

(a) Agricultural Graduates:—

(i) Short-fall by the end of the second plan	..	100
(ii) Additional requirement in the third plan	..	946
Total	..	<u>1,046</u>

(b) Post-graduates:—

(i) Short-fall by the end of second plan	..	5
(ii) Additional requirement in the third plan	..	108
	Total	<u>113</u>

(c) Diploma holders:—

(i) Short-fall by the end of the second plan	..	Nil.
(ii) Requirement in the third plan	..	240
	Total	<u>240</u>

(d) Surveyors for soil conservation work:—

(i) Short-fall by the end of the second plan.	..	Nil.
(ii) Additional requirement in the third plan	..	640
	Total	<u>640</u>

The annual capacity of the existing five agricultural colleges will be increased by ninety during the third plan and the total out-turn of agricultural graduates expected from these colleges during the third plan is 761. No outturn is expected from the proposed agriculture college in the third plan. There will, therefore, still be a shortage of about 285 agricultural graduates which will be made good by recruitment from the open market. Post-graduates classes will be started in four agricultural colleges at Sehore, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Rewa. An out-put of 400 post-graduates is expected by the end of the third plan and the requirement will, therefore, be met in full. The requirement of diploma holders and surveyors for soil conservation work will be satisfied in full by the two existing institutions. Additionally, 26 officers and 131 agricultural assistants will be sent for training to Dehra-Dun, Kotah and Hazaribagh.

VETERINARY AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

6.5. There are at present two veterinary colleges in the State at Jabalpur and Mhow. These will be expanded and strengthened so as to give an out-put of 800 veterinary graduates during the third plan period. The requirement of veterinary graduates has been calculated at 779 of which 162 represents the short-fall by the end of the second plan and 617 new requirement during the third plan. The full requirement is expected to be met by the end of the third plan. Similarly, the two existing training centres of stockmen will be expanded and one new centre will be started so that an out-put of 1,000 stockmen is achieved during the third plan, to meet the full requirement by the end of the third plan. Post-graduate courses will be started at the veterinary colleges, Mhow and Jabalpur and fifty-eight students will be admitted every year. It is also proposed to train about fifty officers in different branches of the science in India and abroad such as technique of preparation of biological products, bacteriology, pathology, genetics, nutrition, animal husbandry, poultry and sheep diseases, etc. In the field of fishery, one training institute for the training of field assistants is proposed to be established. Further, a number of

fishery officers will also be trained in various institutions outside the State. Thirty officers will be trained in dairy technology in the progressive and modern dairy units in the country and five officers will be sent abroad for advanced study.

FORESTS

6.6. The requirements of forest personnel during the third plan have been worked out and on that basis provision has been made for the training of 105 officers of superior forest service, 200 rangers, 150 deputy rangers, 125 foresters and 800 forest guards. The training of deputy rangers, foresters and forest guards will be arranged in the State and the officers of other categories will be sent for training to various training centres outside the State. The existing school for foresters and three schools for forest guards will be continued and in order to overcome a shortage of 200 forest guards, an additional training school will be started.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

6.7. Under the community development programme, the requirements of gramsewaks and gramsevikas will be met in full by the existing seven training centres for gramsewaks and five home science wings for the gramsevikas by the end of the third plan. Regarding the training of the different categories of personnel such as Block Development Officers and other Block Level Extension Officers, in the Community Development programme, adequate arrangements will, it is expected, be made by the Central Ministries concerned and no difficulty is likely to be experienced in this direction.

CO-OPERATION

6.8. Necessary expansion of training programme for different categories of co-operative personnel has been provided for. In addition to the four training institutes for the subordinate supervisory staff of co-operation department, it is proposed to start five new institutes. These will give an output of 4,000 trained personnel during the third plan period to meet the requirement of the subordinate personnel in full.

PANCHAYATS

6.9. A large scale programme of the training of gram panchayat secretaries has been drawn up. One training institute will have been established by the end of the second plan and two more will be established during the third plan for this purpose. They are expected to train 6,300 panchayat secretaries out of 8,000 secretaries required for about 16,000 gram panchayats.

ENGINEERING PERSONNEL

6.10. The requirement of civil, electrical and mechanical graduates and diploma holders during the third plan has been calculated as below:—

Civil Engineering Graduates

Department	Shortage by the end of second plan	Additional requirement during the third plan	Total
Irrigation .. .. .	..	825	825
P. W. D. (Buildings & Roads)	25	235	260
Public Health Engineering	10	50	60
Town Planning & Town Improvement ..	..	8	8
Housing	2	23	25
Local Bodies .. .. .	..	5	5
Technical Education .. .. .	..	145	145
	37	1,291	1,328

Electrical Engineering Graduates

Department	Shortage by the end of second plan	Additional requirement during the third plan	Total
Irrigation .. .. .	..	50	50
P. W. D. (Buildings & Roads)	5	2	7
Public Health Engineering	3	10	13
Town Planning & Town Improvement ..	..	..	..
Housing .. .. .	..	..	..
Local Bodies .. .. .	..	..	..
Technical Education .. .. .	..	58	58
	8	120	128

Mechanical Engineering Graduates

Department	Shortage by the end of second plan	Additional requirement during the third plan	Total
Irrigation .. .. .	..	22	22
P. W. D. (Buildings & Roads)	5	2	7
Public Health Engineering	2	10	12
Town Planning & Town Improvement ..	..	..	..
Housing .. .. .	..	..	..
Local Bodies .. .. .	..	..	..
Technical Education .. .. .	..	107	107
Industrial Training Institute .. ..	..	9	9
	7	150	157

Diploma holders in Civil Engineering

Department	Shortage by the end of second plan	Additional requirement during the third plan	Total
Irrigation .. .. .	..	4,178	4,178
P. W. D. (Buildings and Roads)	127	773	900
Public Health Engineering	44	150	194

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Town Planning & Town Improvement ..	..	24	24
Housing	9	32	41
Local Bodies .. .. .	..	170	170
Technical Education .. .. .	..	152	152
	180	5,479	5,659

Diploma holders in Electrical Engineering

Department	Shortage by the end of second plan	Additional requirement during the third plan	Total
Irrigation .. .. .	..	248	248
P. W. D. (Buildings & Roads)	38	22	60
Public Health Engineering	2	20	22
Town Planning & Town Improvement ..	..	..	..
Housing .. .. .	..	..	..
Local Bodies .. .. .	..	..	..
Technical Education .. .. .	..	116	116
	40	406	446

Diploma holders in Mechanical Engineering

Department	Shortage by the end of second plan	Additional requirement during the third plan	Total
Irrigation .. .. .	..	100	100
P. W. D. (Buildings & Roads)	38	12	50
Public Health Engineering	10	30	40
Town Planning & Town Improvement ..	..	..	..
Housing .. .. .	..	..	..
Local Bodies .. .. .	..	..	..
Technical Education .. .. .	..	197	197
Industrial Training Institutes .. ..	..	186	186
	48	525	573

In addition, there will be requirement for public and private industries for all the above categories. It is difficult to calculate the non-governmental requirement in precise terms but it may be taken to be quite substantial, particularly for the Hindustan Steel Works, Bhilai and the Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal.

There will be five engineering colleges in the State by the end of the second plan. They will develop an intake capacity of 950 students in the year 1960-61 and an annual out-put capacity of 570 graduates. The intake capacity of these colleges will be increased to a minimum of 240 students per year during the third plan. In addition, it is also proposed to start five new engineering colleges during the third plan. The major part of the

out-put of the new colleges, proposed to be opened during the third plan period, will be forthcoming in the fourth plan period. As is well-known, a degree course in engineering lasts for a period of 4-5 years followed by a practical training of nearly a year. Advance planning to meet the requirements of the future years has, therefore, been done.

The details of course-wise out-put by the end of the plan are furnished below:—

Civil engineers	..	— 949
Electrical engineers	..	— 479
Mechanical engineers	..	— 475
Mining engineers	..	— 116
Metallurgy engineers	..	— 115
Graduates in tele-communications.	..	150
	Total	— <u>2,281</u>

It will thus be seen that even after including the requirement of private sector, almost the full demand will be satisfied under all categories excepting in that of Civil engineers. In regard to Civil engineers, the shortage in the third plan will be made good through open market recruitment.

6.11. As regards the availability of supervisory personnel, there will be fourteen polytechnics by the end of the second plan period, which will develop an intake capacity of 1,500 students in the year 1960-61 and an annual out-put of 900 diploma holders. The intake capacity of these polytechnics will be increased by a total of 2,100 students by 1965-66 and the total out-put of diploma holders from these institutions during the third plan is expected to be as under:—

Civil Engineering	..	2,804
Electrical Engineering	..	1,400
Mechanical Engineering	..	1,400
Printing, leather technology, textile and mining Engineering.	..	555
	Total	.. <u>6,159</u>

As the out-put of diploma holders in civil engineering falls short of the requirement, it is proposed to open fifteen new polytechnics during the third plan with an annual intake capacity of 120 each. These measures will raise the intake capacity to nearly 5,000 students in the year 1965-66 and it is expected that the total output of diploma holders during the period of third plan will be nearly 6,519 as indicated below:—

Civil Engineering	..	2,984
Electrical Engineering	..	1,491

Mechanical Engineering	..	1,489
Printing, leather technology, textile and mining Engineering.		555
Total	..	6,519

Even, then, the shortage of diploma holders in Civil engineering will continue in the third plan. It is expected that it would be possible to make good this shortage by open-market recruitment.

TRAINING OF CRAFTSMEN

6.12. To remove the acute shortage of properly trained craftsmen fifteen new junior technical schools will be started during the third plan period raising the total number to 22. The existing vocational and industrial training centres will also be converted into junior technical schools so that they may be in improvement and uniformity in the training of craftsmen. Diploma courses in applied arts, metallurgy and crafts instructions and part-time national certificate and national diploma courses (evening and sandwich courses) attached to the existing institutes will be started. It is further proposed to set up seven technical institutes for women one in each Commissioners' division. Training in confectionery, hosiery, weaving, dyeing, calico-printing and fruit preservation will be given in these institutes, which will ultimately develop into polytechnics with full-time and part-time courses. The number of Industrial Training Institutes will be raised from 9 to 17 during the third plan period. The annual intake capacity of the existing nine institutes is 3,148 students. These will be further expanded so as to provide 1,264 additional seats. The total out-turn expected from these nine institutes during the third plan is 13,485. The new eight institutes will provide, 1,976 additional seats. The total out-put of trained craftsmen from the existing and the new institutes will be 15,609 during the third plan. The requirement of trained craftsmen in various private and public industries will, it is expected, be met by these institutes.

6.13. In addition to the regular training in the aforementioned institutes, arrangements have been made for apprenticeship training at four centres providing 300 seats during the third plan period and also for holding evening classes at these centres (150 seats) for persons who will otherwise be busy during the day time. It is also proposed to start two work-cum-orientation centres with 70 seats each and to provide facilities for training to women in vocational trades at four centres; reserving 32 seats for them at each centre.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS AND TRAINERS FOR TECHNICAL INDUSTRIES AND PRODUCTION-CUM-TRAINING CENTRES

6.14. The instructors required for the craftsmen training institutes will be selected out of the successful trainees coming out of these institutes and will be given necessary training at the Central Training Institute (to be set-up in the third plan). It is expected that 152 crafts instructors will be required during the third plan, and arrangements have been made to meet this requirement. A full-flaged training institute has been

proposed in the industries plan for the training of instructors required for various production-cum-training centres. It is expected that this institute will meet the requirements of the instructors in full. The teachers in the polytechnics and the technical schools will be mostly engineering graduates. No difficulty is envisaged in meeting the requirement in this direction.

EDUCATION

6.15. The programme of education is being expanded considerably during the third plan period, particularly in the field of elementary education. There will be 25,733 untrained primary and middle school (under-graduates) teachers by the end of the second plan. For the new primary and middle schools proposed for the third plan, 42,550 additional teachers will be required. In all 68,283 teachers will have to be trained. There are, at present, 103 training institutions. These institutions will train 52,740 teachers and the number of untrained teachers at the close of the third plan will only be 15,543. It will thus, be seen that arrangements will be made for training about 85 per cent of the primary and middle school teachers. The requirements of teachers for pre-primary schools will, however, be met in full. The number of untrained graduates at the end of the second plan will be 4,943. Nearly 2,702 additional graduate teachers will be required in the third plan. This includes the requirement of graduate teachers for middle schools. The existing eleven training colleges have an intake capacity of 1,246 trainees. Provision has, therefore, been made for an additional, training college with an annual intake-capacity of 128. These institutions will train 6,900 teachers during the third plan, leaving only 745 untrained by the end of the third plan. It will, thus, be seen that arrangements will be made for training 94 per cent of the graduate teachers. The college of physical education at Shivpuri imparting training for 'Certificate course' to matriculate teachers, will be expanded. It is also proposed to start a diploma course in this college. The growing demand for physical training instructors in the secondary schools will be met by these measures.

PUBLIC HEALTH

6.16. By the end of the second plan, there will be four medical colleges in Madhya Pradesh. The out-put of medical graduates from these colleges is approximately 300 per year. There will be a shortage of 400 medical graduates by the end of second plan. The number of graduates required during the third plan period is 1,469; the total requirement, thus, works out to 1,869. The actual number required will be larger because many medical graduates will settle in private practice and will also be required for jobs in private institutes. It is proposed to expand the existing four medical colleges with a view to increase the out-put of medical graduates to about 1,600 during the third plan. It is also proposed to open two new medical colleges. Although these colleges will not bring out graduates during the third plan, they will help in meeting the demand in the fourth plan. The shortage of 269 medical graduates in the third plan is proposed

to be met by recruitment of persons from the open market. The position in regard to the other categories of health personnel has been indicated below:—

(a) Training of Health Visitors and Public Health Oriented Nurses.—The intake capacity of the existing institutions at Indore and Gwalior will be augmented. The total requirement of health visitors in the third plan will be 465. It will be met in full by the existing training centres and by posting public health oriented nurses against the post of health visitors. The training centre at Gwalior will be strengthened so as to train 200 staff nurses with public health orientation during the third plan.

(b) Training of Auxilliary Nurse Midwives.—There are 21 training centres for auxilliary nurse midwives. Thirty new centres will be started and the existing ones will be expanded. The out-put will be 2,160 during the third plan and this will meet the requirement in full.

(c) Training of Staff Nurses.—This training is being imparted at six district hospitals. Four new centres will be established so as to train 1,000 staff nurses in the third plan to meet the requirement in full.

(d) Training of Public Health Nurses.—Ten candidates will be deputed every year to the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health. The requirement will, thus, be met in full.

(e) Training of Sister Tutors.—The requirement in the third plan will be 76 qualified senior nursing personnel for demonstration and supervisory work. Fifteen candidates will be deputed every year for training to New Delhi, Vellor and Indore. A college of nursing with an intake capacity of ten students per year will have been started at Indore by the end of the second plan. The B.Sc. (Nursing) will be four years' course.

(f) Training of non-professional Dais.—Hundred Dais will be trained every year in five centres. The duration of the course is six months.

(g) Training of professional Dais.—Six hundred and sixty Dais will be trained every year.

(h) Training of Sanitary Inspectors.—The existing two institutions at Rewa and Gwalior will be expanded and an additional institute will be established with an intake capacity of twenty-five students per academic year. Still a few vacancies will remain which will be filled from the open market.

(i) Training of Compounders.—In addition to the three existing centres at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior, four new training centres will be started so as to turn out about 800 compounders in the third plan to meet the requirement in full.

(j) Training of Radiographers.—One hundred and fifty Radiographers will be trained in the third plan in the colleges at Indore, Gwalior and Jabalpur to meet the full demand in the third plan.

(k) Training of Leprosy Technicians.—Five candidates will be trained every year.

(l) Training of Laboratory Technicians.—The existing three training centres attached to the colleges at Indore and Gwalior and the G. M. hospital at Rewa will be expanded to meet the full requirement of the State.

(m) Post-graduate training of Medical Officers.—It is proposed to start D.G.O. and D.P.H. courses in the existing colleges. For training in D.P.M., D.T.M., D.A., etc., Medical Graduates will be sent outside the State.

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING

6.17. The Public Health Engineering personnel will be given suitable training. It is proposed to depute eighteen officials every year for training in Public Health Engineering. The training will be arranged in M.E.P.H. course for Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers, and also in 'Short certificate course' of three months' duration for overseers and sanitary inspectors. One or two officers may also be sent abroad under World Health Organisation Fellowship. The requirement of engineering graduates has been indicated earlier.

SOCIAL WELFARE

6.18. The training of Social Welfare Workers will generally be arranged in the institutions run by non-official agencies ; hence no specific provision has been made in the State Plan. Provision has been made for the training of personnel from the Directorate of Social Welfare in various schools of social work in the country.

6.19. Senior and supervisory personnel required for various programme among the backward classes, specially the Scheduled Tribes, are being trained in the Tribal Workers' Institute, Chhindwara. Provision has been made for further expansion of this institute to train 600 officers during the third plan period.

6.20. Adequate provision has been made for the training of 500 subordinate Statistical personnel during the third plan period. Training course will be held periodically for which special staff has been provided. The Statisticians and the District Statistical Officers are sent for training to the Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India and the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta.

6.21. The position regarding the availability of technical personnel under each category during the third plan is summarised in the table given below:—

Serial No.	Categories of personnel	Requirement during the Third Plan	Supply from existing institutions after expansion during the Third Plan	Supply from new institutions proposed	Total of Columns (4) & (5)	Excess or shortage at the end of Third Plan
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Agricultural Graduates	1,046	850	..	850	(-) 196
2	Post-Graduates in Agriculture	113	400	..	400	(+) 287
3	Diploma holders in Agriculture	240	240	..	240	..
4	Surveyors for Soil Conservation work	720	720	..	720	..
5	Veterinary Graduates	779	800	..	800	(+) 21
6	Stockmen	1,000	800	200	1,000	..
7	Foresters	125	125	..	125	..
8	Forest Guards	800	600	200	800	..
9	Gramsewaks	5,000	5,000	..	5,000	..
10	Gramsevikas	900	900	..	900	..
11	Subordinate Supervisory staff of Co-operation Department,	4,000	2,500	1,500	4,000	..
12	Panchayat Secretaries	8,000	2,000	4,300	6,300	(-) 1,700
13	Engineering Graduates (required for Government Departments),	1,613	2,281	..	2,281	(+) 668
14	Diploma-holders in Engineering	6,678	6,159	1,360	6,519	(-) 159
15	Craftsmen	15,600	13,485	2,124	15,609	(+) 9
16	Trained teachers for Primary Schools	68,283	52,740	..	52,740	(-) 15,543
17	Graduate teachers	7,645	6,400	500	6,900	(-) 745
18	Medical Graduates	1,869	1,500	100	1,600	(-) 269
19	Dental Surgeon	15	..	15	15	..
20	Sister tutors and nursing sisters	93	75	..	75	(-) 18
21	Public Health Nurses	70	50	..	50	(-) 20
22	Staff Nurses	1,201	485	150	635	(-) 566
23	Auxiliary Nurses-cum-midwives	1,880	1,200	800	2,000	(+) 120
24	Health Visitors	417	345	72	417	..
25	T. B. Health Visitors	125	63	..	63	(-) 62
26	Radiographers	178	..	150	150	(-) 28
27	Laboratory Technicians	210	75	75	150	(-) 60
28	Compounders	809	458	400	858	(+) 49
29	Vaccinators	416	..	416	416	..
30	Senior supervisory staff in Tribal Welfare Department,	600	600	..	600	..
31	Statistical personnel	500	500	..	500	..

6.22. It will be seen that there will still be a net shortage under certain categories, but, considering the total demand, the shortage will not be very material. A part of this shortage will be made good by recruitment from the open market as there is likely to be surplus personnel under some categories in certain other States.

CHAPTER VII—EMPLOYMENT ASPECT OF THE PLAN

7.1. One of the main objectives of the third plan, as was in the earlier plans, is to provide more employment opportunities to the un-employed and the under-employed. According to the size and pattern of investment envisaged in the third plan, it is estimated that additional employment opportunities will be created for about 3.5 million persons in Agriculture and 10.5 million persons outside Agriculture. The objective of ensuring a substantial expansion in employment opportunities has been prominently kept in view while formulating the third plan of Madhya Pradesh.

7.2. The problem of providing employment opportunities in the third plan has to be considered in the context of the following factor:—

- (1) the existing backlog of un-employment in urban and rural areas,
- (2) the existing educated un-employment in the urban sector;
- (3) the new entrants to the labour force that would be added during the third plan; and
- (4) the existing under-employment in urban and specially rural occupations associated with agriculture.

It may be mentioned here that some employment surveys have recently been conducted by the National Sample Survey and a study of the problem has also been made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research in connection with the techno-economic survey of Madhya Pradesh. The information forth-coming therefrom is not enough to form a base for any definite conclusion about the incidence of unemployment and under-employment in this State.

7.3. According to the Director-General of Resettlement and Employment's Survey of behaviour of employment in public sector from March, 1956 to December, 1958, continuing employment in Madhya Pradesh increased from 2.20 lakhs in the year 1956 to 2.94 lakhs in December, 1958, recording 33.6 per cent increase in the level of employment in the period covered by the Survey. In view of the rising tempo of development expenditure and the fact that the earlier investments would start yielding results in the period to follow, it may safely be assumed that this rate of increase has been maintained if not accelerated during the rest of the plan period. On this basis, additional continuing employment in the public sector likely to be registered by the end of the second plan works out to 1.35 lakhs. This is estimated as exclusive of the job opportunities created as a result of certain sectoral schemes.

7.4. According to the sector-wise estimate of additional employment likely to be generated as a result of the second plan schemes, the continuous and construction employment works out to 1.69 lakhs and 0.81 lakhs respectively, or 2.50 lakhs in aggregate. These estimates have been prepared by the Employment and Labour Division of the Planning Commission.

Employment arising from non-development outlay and Central projects are estimated to provide 0.26 lakhs of additional employment. It will, thus, be seen that the total additional employment opportunities likely to be generated by 1960-61 have been estimated at 2.76 lakhs. On the basis of the relationship between direct and indirect (tertiary) jobs worked out by the Planning Commission at 56 per cent, the total additional employment likely to be generated in the non-agricultural sector is expected to be about 4.31 lakhs. Out of 4.50 lakh acres likely to be brought under irrigation as a result of major, medium and minor irrigation works during the second plan period, only 30 per cent new area is likely to be available for absorption of new lands, the rest of the irrigational facilities being utilised to relieve under-employment in the existing working forces. The additional employment on this account works out to 0.27 lakhs. Thus the total agricultural as well as non-agricultural employment to be generated in this State is likely to be about 4.60 lakhs during the second plan period.

7.5. A detailed survey of un-employment position in the State has not been carried out but the problem of both un-employment and under-employment will have to be tackled as in most other States of India. Detailed information regarding the employment expected to be generated under various sectors of development, planned for the period 1961-66, has been shown in the statement appended to this chapter. It will be seen that about 1,61,278 persons are likely to be employed on a salary basis as detailed below:—

Administrative	..	13,120
Technical	..	35,077
Skilled	.	79,211
Unskilled.	..	33,870

In addition, the various constructional activities will provide casual labour to the tune of 1,87,79,967 man-months. The total employment, thus, generated would be of the order of 4,74,277. The development of handloom, handicrafts and other cottage industries and intensive agricultural practices including irrigation is, further, likely to provide fuller employment to more than 5.0 lakh persons in the rural areas of the State.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL EXPECTED TO BE COVERED IN THE THIRD PLAN

(Statement mentioned in paragraph 7.5 of Chapter VII)

S. No.	Head of development	Employment potential on monthly salary basis				Casual employment on wages basis Man-months
		Adminis- trative	Technical	Skilled	Unskilled	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. Agriculture and Community Development—						
1	Agriculture and minor irrigation—					
	(a) Minor Irrigation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	7,00,000
	(b) Other agricultural schemes ..	43	3,232	239	860	..
	Total (1)	43	3,232	239	860	7,00,000
2	Animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries.	631	732	1,297	1,578	25,206
3	Forest and soil conservation	588	2,805	105	665	12,94,930
4	Cooperation	20	140	20,000	2,00	..
5	N.E.S. and Community Projects—					
	(a) Community Development.	2,772	2,926	154	3,234	15,00,000
	(b) Village Panchayats	26	..	..	..	5,00,000
	Total (5)	2,798	2,926	154	3,234	20,00,000
	Total I. Agriculture and community Development.	4,080	9,835	21,795	8,337	40,20,136
II. Irrigation and Power—						
1.	Chambal	835	469	..	..	8,500
2.	Other irrigation schemes	30	5,949	1,160	12,380	85,09,500
3.	Power schemes	744	1,466	2,905	4,460	7,05,200
	Total II—Irrigation and Power.	1,609	7,884	4,065	16,840	92,23,200
III. Industry and Mining—						
1.	Industry	2,816	884	696	922	32,760
2.	Mineral development	143	90	..	..	18,690
	Total III—Industry and Mining	2,959	974	696	922	51,450
IV.	Transport and Communications	1,040	1,440	1,300	1,200	20,67,300
V.	Education	783	2,299	46,459	2,564	..
VI.	Health	1,611	9,214	4,136	3,149	10,05,000
VII.	Housing	44	122	109	63	2,20,871
VIII. Other Social Services—						
1.	Labour Welfare	158	353	314	359	..
2.	Welfare of backward classes ..	..	5	10	15	2,77,000
3.	Social welfare	748	2,518	155	226	..
	Total VIII—Other Social Services	906	2,876	479	600	2,77,000

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
IX. Miscellaneous—						
1. Statistics	146	48	31	..
2. Publicity	66	120	..	74	..
3. Welfare of Prisoners	3	119	106	13	..
4. Languages	18	..	..	..	..
5. Local bodies development	1	48	18	77	..
Total IX—Miscellaneous ..		88	433	172	195	..
X. Local Development Works ..						
		..	..	..	..	7,59,010
XI. Building construction works under all heads of development by Public Works Department.						
		..	..	..	..	11,56,000
Grand Total		13,120	35,077	79,311	33,870	1,87,79,967

I—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF PLAN OUTLAY PROPOSED FOR THIRD PLAN

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head of Development	Anticipated outlay 1956-61	Anticipated outlay 1960-61	Outlay 1961-66			Phasing of outlay					Balance after 1965-66
				Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
I—Agriculture and Community Development												
1	Agriculture including minor irrigation and land development—											
	(i) Minor irrigation ..	760.35	210.00	1,740.00	24.00	..	408.35	378.48	375.60	312.92	264.65	..
	(ii) Land development ..	290.21	45.00	511.00	140.00	140.00	71.00	194.20	74.20	85.80	85.80	..
	(iii) Seed farms	87.27	27.55	206.00	163.98	8.10	45.00	97.40	40.73	11.25	11.62	..
	(iv) Supply schemes and plant protection.	95.86	31.50	450.70	10.94	5.14	48.83	77.26	91.78	106.88	125.95	..
	(v) Commercial crops ..	14.06	5.45	40.23	0.76	..	7.34	7.44	7.85	8.46	9.14	..
	(vi) Horticulture development.	19.65	7.92	208.14	183.12	..	36.68	39.94	41.05	43.68	46.79	..
	(vii) Agricultural education	92.44	24.23	154.55	136.17	..	54.23	65.69	17.23	8.44	8.96	..
	(viii) Agricultural marketing	4.47	1.27	21.13	12.60	..	3.70	4.15	4.26	4.42	4.60	..
	(ix) Agricultural research and other schemes.	180.50	46.04	635.18	156.24	3.05	119.73	144.05	110.21	126.55	134.64	..
	Total—(1) Agriculture including minor irrigation and land development.	1,544.81	398.96	3,966.93	827.81	156.29	794.86	1,008.61	762.91	708.40	692.15	..

I—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF PLAN OUTLAY PROPOSED FOR THIRD PLAN—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
2	Animal Husbandry, Dairying and fisheries—											
	(i) Veterinary	187.53	60.00	635.60	310.27	20.68	98.51	147.01	146.83	129.44	113.81	..
	(ii) Dairying and milk supply.	38.06	13.50	164.40	114.94	23.45	17.37	38.89	43.65	35.32	29.17	..
	(iii) Fisheries	21.30	8.00	100.00	52.57	5.00	12.63	21.42	23.29	22.59	20.07	..
	Total—(2) Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries.	246.89	81.50	900.00	477.78	49.13	128.51	207.32	213.77	187.35	163.05	..
3	Forests and soil conservation.											
	(i) Forestry schemes ..	207.26	70.00	725.00	..	2.50	137.85	142.61	147.88	148.41	148.25	..
	(ii) Soil conservation ..	115.38	30.00	760.30	108.31	15.18	155.73	141.41	145.90	152.35	164.91	..
	Total—(3) Forests and soil conservation.	322.64	100.00	1,485.30	108.31	17.68	293.58	284.02	293.78	300.76	313.16	..
4	Co-operation	378.80	76.00	1,000.00	418.06	1.50	143.16	212.86	239.73	223.10	181.15	67.34
	National Extension Service and C. D.—											
	(i) N.E.S. and Community Projects.	1,702.74	328.00	2,500.00	..	..	500.00	462.00	465.00	533.00	540.00	..
	(ii) Panchayats	176.47	41.42	900.00	6.60	..	178.20	178.70	179.78	181.28	182.04	..
	Total—(5) N. E. S. and Community Development.	1,879.21	369.42	3,400.00	6.60	..	678.20	640.70	644.78	714.28	722.04	..
	Total I—Agriculture and Community Development.	4,372.35	1,025.88	10,752.23	1,838.56	224.60	2,038.31	2,353.51	2,154.97	2,133.89	2,071.55	67.34

II.—Irrigation and Power

Irrigation and Power—

(i) Multipurpose Projects	2,922.59	565.35	3,272.00	3,242.00	169.08	470.00	690.00	1,040.00	662.00	380.00	1,305.41
(ii) Major and medium irrigation.	709.60	167.37	3,950.00	3,950.00	227.00	350.15	727.60	956.50	1,051.10	864.65	6,427.50
(iii) Flood control ..	8.23	..	49.00	49.00	..	8.20	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20	..
(iv) Power	2,417.87	500.00	10,458.73	10,458.73	4,493.90	1,502.50	2,188.98	3,073.96	2,420.93	1,272.36	2,682.24
Total—II—Irrigation and Power.	6,058.29	1,232.72	17,699.73	17,699.73	4,889.98	2,330.85	3,616.78	5,080.66	41,44.23	2,527.21	10,415.15

III—Industry and Mining

1 Large and medium industries.	66.32	31.48	507.50	433.34	74.73	94.53	134.20	108.36	116.02	54.39	..
2 Village and small scale industries.	462.56	102.00	1,485.78	397.64	31.58	261.06	341.47	322.26	280.07	280.92	..
3 Mineral development ..	6.03	1.50	107.00	13.06	3.94	59.53	12.14	11.76	11.71	11.86	..
Total—III—Industry and Mining.	534.91	134.98	2,100.28	844.04	110.25	415.12	487.81	442.38	407.80	347.17	..

IV.—Transport and Communications

1 Roads	867.04	174.30	2,500.00	2,500.00	50.00	317.90	406.90	499.50	589.50	686.20	1,129.80
2 Road transport .. .. .	..	..	300.00	300.00	..	60.00	80.00	100.00	40.00	20.00	..
3 Tourism	1.40	1.00	8.00	8.00	..	1.55	2.12	1.98	1.41	0.94	..
Total—IV—Transport and communications.	868.44	175.30	2,808.00	2,808.00	50.00	379.45	489.02	601.48	630.91	767.14	1,129.80

I—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF PLAN OUTLAY PROPOSED FOR THIRD PLAN—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
V.—Education												
1	Education other than Technical Education.	1,287.18	403.71	3,849.80	1,184.70	..	534.23	635.91	765.22	886.70	1,027.74	..
2	Technical education ..	241.49	80.83	660.00	243.80	106.34	85.67	102.91	127.44	158.17	185.81	..
	Total—V—Education ..	1,528.67	484.54	4,509.80	1,428.50	106.34	619.90	738.82	892.66	1,044.87	1,213.55	..
VI.—Health												
1	Water supply and sanitation.	206.11	64.00	1,937.45	1,833.30	41.65	394.42	451.64	390.93	370.75	329.71	..
2	Other health schemes ..	683.82	212.40	2,000.00	786.20	31.35	281.47	476.64	485.59	419.92	336.38	..
	Total—VI—Health ..	889.93	276.40	3,937.45	2,619.50	73.00	675.89	928.28	876.52	790.67	666.09	..
VII.—Housing												
	Housing	362.42	62.17	1,100.00	887.70	..	182.44	221.64	257.14	255.14	183.64	..
VIII—Other Social Services												
1	Labour welfare	57.36	27.59	172.34	90.64	..	42.86	47.05	30.38	26.43	25.62	..
2	Welfare of backward classes	273.87	68.00	1,200.00	..	..	225.15	228.91	235.61	253.28	257.05	..
3	Social welfare	53.85	21.00	210.00	46.20	..	27.18	44.66	49.80	45.02	43.34	..
	Total—VIII—Other Social Services	385.08	116.59	1,582.34	136.84	..	295.19	320.62	315.79	324.73	326.01	..
IX.—Miscellaneous												
1	Statistics	24.05	8.10	40.00	..	..	7.57	7.55	7.95	8.30	8.63	..
2	Publicity	25.33	6.46	41.20	..	..	10.52	8.79	7.13	7.37	7.39	..
3	Local bodies development	52.78	18.13	850.00	..	..	122.50	143.01	168.87	194.81	220.81	..

4	Welfare of prisoners	..	4.05	1.50	39.97	23.58	..	4.50	9.36	8.92	8.54	8.65	..
5	Bhopal Capital Project	..	650.00	200.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	..	250.00	225.00	200.00	175.00	150.00	..
6	Development of printing presses.		10.00	6.00	39.00	39.00	24.00	7.60	10.00	11.90	6.90	2.60	..
	Total—IX—Miscellaneous		766.21	240.19	2,010.17	1,062.58	24.00	402.69	403.71	404.77	400.92	398.08	.
	Grand Total	.. ..	15,766.30	3,748.77	46,500.00	29,325.45	5,478.17	7,339.84	9,560.19	11,026.37	10,133.16	8,440.44	11,612.29

II LIST OF SCHEMES CARRIED OVER FROM THE SECOND PLAN

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head (1)	Scheme (2)	Total estimated cost (3)	Spillover form Second plan (4)	Proposed outlay 1961-66			Phasing of proposed outlay					Balance after Third plain	
				Total (5)	Capital (6)	Foreign exchange (7)	1961-62 (8)	62-63 (9)	63-64 (10)	64-65 (11)	65-66 (12)	Total (13)	Foreign exchange (14)
I—Agriculture and community Development													
Minor Irrigation	Spillover	..	265.00	265.00	265.00	..	160.00	64.78	35.50	4.72	..	..	..
Seed Farms	.. Establishment of seed multiplication farms.	77.40	50.00	50.00	50.00	..	10.00	35.00	5.00	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Education	Strengthening of Exis- ting Agricultural Colleges.	63.75	20.00	20.00	20.00	..	10.00	10.00	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	<u>141.15</u>	<u>335.00</u>	<u>335.00</u>	<u>335.00</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>180.00</u>	<u>109.78</u>	<u>40.50</u>	<u>4.72</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>

Animal Husbandry
Dairying and
Fisheries.

(Rs. in lakhs).

(1) Milk Union, Bhopal	20.75	10.00	10.00	4.52	1.30	2.49	2.91	1.43	1.52	1.65	..	..
(2) Milk Union, Jabalpur	26.97	16.22	16.22	10.97	6.39	2.07	4.39	5.91	2.05	1.80	..	..
Total	47.72	26.22	26.22	15.49	7.69	4.56	7.30	7.34	3.57	3.45	..	..
Forests and Soil Conservation												
Spillover for Hirakund catchment area.	7.82	4.90	4.90	..	..	2.44	2.46	..	..	..	..	..
Total I—Agriculture and Community Development.	196.69	366.12	366.12	350.49	7.69	187.00	119.54	47.84	8.27	3.45

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II. Irrigation and Power

A—Irrigation—	Multipurpose											
(1) Chambal	4191.25	950.00	950.00	950.00	19.08	190.00	310.00	450.00
(2) Tawa (Hoshangabad)		2710.00	2655.41	1350.00	1350.00	150.00	90.00	160.00	340.00	380.00	380.00	1305.41
Total Multipurpose	.. ..	6901.25	3605.41	2300.00	2300.00	169.08	280.00	470.00	790.00	380.00	380.00	1305.41
(iii) Medium Schemes—												
(1) Dudhawa (Raipur)	.. ..	250.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	..	15.00	6.00	..	..	..	..
(2) Remodelling of Mahanadi Canals.		245.00	147.00	147.00	147.00	..	30.00	40.00	40.00	30.00	7.00	..

II.—LIST OF SCHEMES CARRIED OVER FROM THE SECOND PLAN—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
(3)	Keswa (Raipur) ..	46.50	13.00	13.00	13.00	..	10.00	3.00	..	..	..	..	..
(4)	Kedar (Raigarh) ..	37.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	..	12.00	12.00	2.00	..	..	..	..
(5)	Development of Mani- ari (Bilaspur).	25.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	..	8.00	5.00	..	..	..	..	..
(6)	Saroda (Durg) ..	115.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	..	8.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	..
(7)	Nalhesara (Balaghat)	63.40	36.00	36.00	36.00	..	20.00	12.00	4.00	..	..	..	..
(8)	Bila (Sagar)	157.00	151.10	142.0	142.00	..	15.00	25.00	30.00	40.00	32.00	9.10	..
(9)	Dumeria (Durg) ..	36.40	35.50	35.50	35.50	..	3.00	5.00	10.00	12.00	5.50	..	..
(10)	Sagar Nadi (Seoni) ..	26.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	..	2.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	..
(11)	Dhuandhar (Mandla)	23.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	..	5.00	2.00	..	..	..	..	..
(12)	Jirgiri (Jabalpur) ..	30.30	30.00	30.00	30.00	..	4.00	6.00	6.00	10.00	4.00	..	..
(13)	Bitrigarh (Jabalpur) ..	15.70	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	3.00	2.00	..	..	..	..	..
(14)	Daroli (Damoh) ..	24.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	..	3.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	..
(15)	Borad (West Nimar)	99.50	20.00	20.00	20.00	..	10.00	5.00	4.00	1.00	..	..	..
	(Satak, Segwal and Jerwai)												
(16)	Morwan (Mandsaur) ..	48.60	6.50	6.50	6.50	..	5.00	1.5	..	..	..	..	..
(17)	Pampawati (Jhabua) ..	17.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	..	5.00	5.00	3.50	..	..	..	..
(18)	Chandrakeshar Dewas..	88.60	81.30	81.30	81.30	..	10.00	..	20.00	20.00	11.30	..	..

(19) Barodia (Raigarh) ..	20.50	1.60	1.60	1.60	..	1.60	..	..	..	..	..	..
(20) Chhapi (Raigarh) ..	35.00	34.90	34.90	34.90	..	3.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	6.90	..	..
(21) Jassaiya (Guna) ..	78.00	76.50	76.50	76.50	..	5.00	10.00	20.00	25.00	16.50	..	..
(22) Bhensakhedi (Ujjain) .	22.40	22.30	22.30	22.30	..	3.00	5.00	8.00	4.00	2.30	..	..
(23) Chillar (Shajapur) ..	51.90	50.70	50.70	50.70	..	6.00	10.00	12.00	15.00	7.70	..	..
(24) Ketan (Vidisha) ..	30.00	29.90	29.90	29.90	..	2.00	7.00	7.00	10.00	3.90	..	..
(25) Akhajivi (Shivpuri) ..	21.90	21.60	21.60	21.60	..	3.00	5.00	7.00	5.00	1.60	..	..
(26) Chait Dam (Gwalior) and Parbati pick-up-weir (Removing shortage in Harsi system).	48.30	46.50	46.50	46.50	..	7.00	10.00	12.00	12.00	5.50	..	..
(27) Kulghari (Satna) ..	25.50	21.00	21.00	21.00	..	5.00	8.00	7.00	1.00	..	..	..
(28) Raigawan (Satna) ..	63.50	63.40	63.40	63.40	..	3.00	15.00	15.00	25.00	5.40	..	..
(29) Gurma Nala (Rewa) ..	94.50	94.40	94.40	94.40	..	10.00	20.00	25.00	25.00	14.40	..	..
(30) Narkuni (Sidhi) ..	42.50	42.40	42.40	42.40	..	3.00	8.00	12.00	15.00	4.40	..	..
(31) Devendranagar (Panna)	30.90	26.10	26.10	26.10	..	10.00	12.00	3.00	1.10	..	..	..
(32) Parari (Panna) ..	29.00	28.90	28.90	28.90	..	1.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	3.90	..	..
(33) Galhatta (Shahdol) ..	30.00	29.80	29.80	29.80	..	3.00	5.00	7.00	8.00	6.80	..	..
(34) Nagdanala (Tikamgarh)	43.00	42.70	42.70	42.70	..	5.00	10.00	15.00	10.00	2.70	..	..
(35) Nandanwara (Tikamgarh)	12.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	3.00	2.00	..	..	..	..	..
(36) Beniganj (Chhatarpur)	45.50	36.00	36.00	36.00	..	10.00	15.00	10.00	1.00	..	..	..
(37) Kaliasote (Sehore) ..	38.00	37.50	37.50	37.50	..	3.00	6.00	8.00	12.00	8.50	..	..
(38) Barna (Raisen) ..	551.60	547.4	350.00	350.00	..	15.00	60.00	80.00	80.00	115.00	197.40	8.00
Total Medium Schemes ..	2662.50	1880.7	1674.00	1674.00	70.0	382.60	371.50	385.50	382.10	265.30	206.50	8.00

II.—LIST OF SCHEMES CARRIED OVER FROM THE SECOND PLAN—Contd.

(1)•	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
				III. Flood Control										
	(1) Shivna Irrigation-cum-Flood Protection Scheme.	225.0	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	..	..
	(2) Fixing Raingauges at Various places in M. P.	2.63	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
	(3) Fixing River ganges ..	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	..	..
	(4) Establishment of Gange Discharge and Slit observation stations.	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	..	..
	(5) Establishment of Gange and Discharge observation Station.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	..	..
	Total-Flood Control	235.13	9.00	9.00	9.00	..	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	..	..
	Total A—Irrigation	9798.88	5495.11	3983.00	3983.00	239.08	51.40	843.30	1177.30	763.90	647.10	1511.91	211.00	
				Power										
I	Multipurpose Projects 1. Tawa Hydro Electric Project (Power portion on y).	526.40	..	300.00	300.00	100.00	5.00	20.00	40.00	100.00	135.00	226.40	89.96	
II.	Power schemes 1. Korba Thermal Section Scheme (Mahakoshal region).	1203.42	..	55.11	55.11	35.00	40.11	15.00	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Chandi Thermal Section Scheme (Mahakoshal region).	99.90	..	3.45	49.90	31.00	25.00	14.90	10.00	..	..	..	..
	3. Power supply to C. I. coal Fields (Mahakoshal region).	263.94	..	163.94	163.94	163.94	47.48	130.00	33.94	..	..	..	..
	4. Rural Electrification Schemes (for all the region)	456.12	..	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	..	..	..	..	..	..

5. Amarkantak Thermal Station Schemes (Vindhya Pradesh regions)	1062.64	339.22	908.84	908.84	391.22	372.69	403.44	93.26	31.23	1.22	..	..
Total-II	<u>3086.02</u>	<u>656.61</u>	<u>1327.79</u>	<u>1327.79</u>	<u>504.80</u>	<u>724.80</u>	<u>467.28</u>	<u>103.26</u>	<u>31.23</u>	<u>1.22</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>
B—Power	<u>3612.42</u>	<u>656.61</u>	<u>1627.79</u>	<u>1627.79</u>	<u>604.80</u>	<u>729.80</u>	<u>487.28</u>	<u>143.26</u>	<u>131.23</u>	<u>136.22</u>	<u>226.40</u>	<u>89.96</u>
Total—II Irrigation and Power	<u>13411.30</u>	<u>6151.72</u>	<u>5610.79</u>	<u>5610.79</u>	<u>781.20</u>	<u>1330.58</u>	<u>1320.56</u>	<u>895.13</u>	<u>783.32</u>	<u>1738.31</u>	<u>300.96</u>	<u>..</u>
Industry and mining												
A—Industry												
I. Large and medium industries.												
(1) Power alcohol plant	33.00	21.07	25.00	21.00	2.50	9.80	8.80	3.80	1.80	0.80	..	..
(2) Cotton seed solvent extraction project.	46.00	32.04	37.00	32.00	4.00	13.00	14.00	5.00	3.00	2.00	..	..
(3) Cotton spinning mill	<u>63.00</u>	<u>38.90</u>	<u>50.00</u>	<u>48.00</u>	<u>10.23</u>	<u>20.00</u>	<u>20.00</u>	<u>9.20</u>	<u>0.40</u>	<u>0.40</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>
Total—I—Large and Medium industries.	<u>142.00</u>	<u>92.01</u>	<u>112.00</u>	<u>101.00</u>	<u>16.73</u>	<u>42.80</u>	<u>42.80</u>	<u>18.00</u>	<u>5.20</u>	<u>3.20</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>
II Village and Small Scale Industries—												
(i) Handlooms—												
(4) Housing colony, Burhanpur.	2.27	1.81	1.81	1.81	..	1.81	..	..	..	..	..	..
(5) Grant of loans and subsidies to the Madhya Pradesh Weavers Central Cooperative Society Ltd, Jabalpur, for strengthening the financial structure and marketing of handloom cloth produced in the State.	17.21	0.25	0.25	..	..	0.20	0.05	..	..	..	..	..
Total (i) Handlooms ..	<u>19.48</u>	<u>2.06</u>	<u>2.06</u>	<u>1.81</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>2.01</u>	<u>0.05</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
(ii) Small Scale Industries—													
	(6) Pressed metal industries, Yidisha.	13.45	5.69	10.00	3.14	5.00	3.00	2.86	1.60	1.64	0.90	--	--
	(7) Umbrella ribs factory, Mhow.	3.95	0.81	7.00	1.90	4.00	1.94	2.12	1.20	1.23	0.51	..	..
	(8) Electric fans and fractional motors factory, Dewas.	3.66	0.17	6.00	1.30	0.70	1.50	1.73	1.00	1.02	0.75	..	..
	(9) Cycle parts factory, Guna.	16.30	7.72	8.10	2.30	2.00	2.40	2.50	1.33	1.36	0.51	..	..
	(10) Model pottery centre, Jabalpur.	3.00	2.17	1.91	0.30	..	0.40	0.57	0.31	0.31	0.32	..	..
	(11) Training workshop and foundry, Raipur.	11.00	9.70	1.90	0.10	..	0.44	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.38	..	..
	(12) Cutlery centre, Ratlam	1.47	0.90	0.54	0.17	..	0.15	0.16	0.07	0.08	0.08	..	..
	(13) Model blacksmithy centre, Shivpuri.	1.36	0.41	0.25	0.20	..	0.05	0.17	0.01	0.01	0.01	..	..
	(14) Model blacksmithy centre, Sehore.	1.35	0.64	0.08	..	..	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	..	..
	(15) Fruit preservation centre, Jabalpur.	2.02	1.62	0.51	0.42	..	0.25	0.20	0.02	0.02	0.02	..	..
	(16) Wood working institute Indore.	11.82	8.18	25.00	12.08	2.00	4.35	7.39	7.41	2.77	3.08	..	..
	(17) Wood preservation scheme, Indore.	3.49	0.04	7.64	4.38	1.20	1.61	2.08	1.60	1.15	1.20	..	..
	(18) Composite leather tanning and leather working unit, Rewa.	1.00	0.77	1.75	0.42	..	0.35	0.45	0.30	0.34	0.31	..	..

(19) Expansion of wood seasoning scheme, Indore.	1.37	0.29	2.08	0.95	0.10	0.42	0.88	0.25	0.26	0.27	..	..
(20) Expansion of brush making centre, Gwalior.	1.50	0.75	3.60	1.84	0.75	0.72	1.31	0.87	0.35	0.35	..	..
(21) Expansion of common facilities service centre in tanning, Damoh.	1.00	0.24	1.46	0.40	..	0.30	0.52	0.21	0.21	0.22	..	..
(22) Expansion of tanning centres, Anjad and Malhargarh.	2.39	1.28	1.96	0.60	..	0.40	0.63	0.37	0.28	0.28	..	..
Total (ii) Small Scale Industries—	80.13	41.38	79.78	30.50	15.75	18.32	23.93	16.92	11.41	9.20	..	..

(iii) Industrial Estates.

(23) Industrial estates	16.50	34.93	55.00	55.00	..	10.00	15.50	15.50	7.50	6.50	..	..
Total—II—Village and Small Scale Industries.	116.11	78.37	136.84	87.31	15.75	30.33	39.48	32.42	18.91	15.70	..	..
Total—Industry and mining—	258.11	170.38	248.84	188.31	32.48	73.13	82.28	50.42	24.11	18.90	..	..

IV Transport and Communications

(i) <i>Roads.</i>												
(1) New Metalled roads	615.27	371.12	301.32	301.32	..	36.10	48.00	60.00	72.50	84.72	69.80	..
(2) Upgrading of the existing Roads.	387.93	145.84	145.84	145.84	..	17.50	23.30	29.00	35.00	41.04	..	..
(3) Fair weather Roads..	78.22	76.40	76.40	76.40	..	9.15	12.20	15.20	18.30	21.55	..	..
(4) Blacktopping (aspholting).	64.61	28.44	28.44	28.44	..	3.42	4.55	5.66	6.82	7.99	..	..
(5) Bridges—Minor and—Major	877.34	820.00	473.00	473.00	..	57.00	75.50	94.50	114.00	132.00	347.00	..
Total—Transport and Communication	2023.37	1441.80	1025.00	1025.00	..	123.17	163.55	204.36	246.62	287.30	416.80	..

Head	Scheme	Total estimated cost	Spillover from Second plan	(Rs. in lakhs)										
				Proposed outlay 1961-66			Phasing of proposed outlay					Balance after third plan		
				Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	1961-62	62-63	63-64	64-65	65-66	Total	Foreign exchange	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
	i. Non-Collegiate Education—													
	(1) Buildings for Govt. Primary schools.	7.43	3.27	3.27	3.27	..	3.27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(2) Quarters for teachers	2.50	0.25	0.25	0.25	..	0.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(3) Building for Govt. normal schools.	28.88	4.02	4.02	4.02	..	4.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(4) Hostel for training institutions.	13.36	2.44	2.44	2.44	..	2.44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(5) Buildings for middle schools.	28.95	13.25	13.25	13.25	..	13.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(6) Buildings for Govt. secondary schools.	37.92	10.95	10.95	10.95	..	10.95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(7) High and middle school hostel.	8.62	2.13	2.13	2.13	..	2.13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(8) Additional accommodation in secondary schools, to remove congestion.	21.89	7.82	7.82	7.82	..	7.82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(9) Buildings for music College and arts schools	2.50	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	0.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total—1. Non-Collegiate Education ..	147.05	44.23	44.23	44.23	..	44.23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

V. Education

(A)—Education other than technical Education.

University education—												
(10) Development of M.H. College of Home Science, Jabalpur and D.S.V. Sanskrit College, Raipur.	30.00	6.98	6.98	6.98	..	4.00	2.98	..	..	..	..	..
(11) Completion of building for Mahakoshal Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur.	30.00	2.02	2.02	2.02	..	2.02	..	..	..	..	..	..
(12) Construction of building for two degree colleges and hostels.	12.20	2.25	2.25	2.25	..	2.00	0.25	..	..	..	..	..
(13) Teaching blocks in colleges.	9.00	0.35	0.35	0.35	..	0.35	..	..	..	..	..	..
(14) Improvement of girls degree college, Ujjain.	6.00	5.90	5.90	5.90	..	2.90	3.00	..	..	..	..	..
(15) M.Sc., classes in Thakur Ranmathsingh college, Rewa.	9.00	5.40	5.40	5.40	..	3.40	2.00	..	..	..	..	..
(16) Hostels for degree colleges Rewa and Chhatarpur.	1.50	0.04	0.04	0.04	..	0.04	..	..	..	..	..	..
(17) New degree and post-graduate classes in Maharaja college, Chhatarpur.	6.00	0.06	0.06	0.06	..	0.06	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—2. University Education	103.70	23.00	23.00	23.00	..	44.77	8.23	..	..	..	..	..
Total—(A) Education other than technical education.	250.75	67.23	67.23	67.23	..	59.00	8.23	..	..	..	..	..

II.—LIST OF SCHEMES CARRIED OVER FROM THE SECOND PLAN—Contd.

Head	Scheme	Total estimated cost	Spill-over from second plan	(Rs. in lakh)										Balance after third plan	
				Proposed outlay 1961-66			Phasing of proposed outlay					Total	Foreign exchange		
				Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)		
(B)—Technical Education	(i) Collegiate—														
	(1) Government College of Engineering and Technical, Raipur.	45.81	10.70	10.70	8.00	2.70	5.00	3.00	2.00	0.70	..	..	..	..
	(2) Maulana Azad Engineering College, Bhopal.	..	25.00	25.00	..	..	4.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	..	..	..
	(3) Government Polytechnic, Jabalpur.	14.30	5.39	5.39	5.00	0.39	2.00	2.00	1.00	0.39	..	..	..	..
	(4) Government Polytechnic, Raigarh.	7.50	1.20	1.20	0.50	0.70	..	0.20	0.50	0.50	..	..	..	..
	(5) Government Mining Polytechnic, Chhindwara.	9.88	2.76	2.76	1.50	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.46	0.30	..	..	..
	(6) Government Polytechnic, Khandwa.	12.68	7.47	7.47	3.00	3.00	1.50	2.00	2.00	1.50	0.47	..	..	..
	(7) Government Polytechnic, Durg.	16.24	12.74	12.74	4.50	4.00	2.50	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.24	..	..	..
	(8) Government Polytechnic, Ujjain.	19.52	8.39	8.39	6.39	2.00	2.50	2.50	1.50	1.00	0.89	..	..	..
	(9) Government Polytechnic, Jaora.	14.68	3.08	3.08	1.50	1.58	0.75	0.75	0.50	0.58	0.50	..	..	..
	(10) Government Central Technical Institute, Gwalior.	11.80	1.08	1.08	0.50	0.58	..	0.50	0.40	0.18	..	..	..	..

(11) Government Leather Technological Institute Morar.	2.48	0.56	0.56	0.40	0.16	..	0.20	0.20	0.16	..	..	..
(12) Government Polytechnic, Nowgong.	12.24	2.02	2.02	1.00	1.02	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.52	..	..	..
(13) Government Mining Polytechnic, Shahdol.	9.05	3.76	3.76	1.50	1.50	1.00	1.50	0.80	0.46	..	..	..
(14) Government S. V. Polytechnic, Bhopal.	11.26	2.67	2.67	1.21	1.46	1.00	0.50	0.60	0.57	..	..	..
Total (i)—Collegiate ..	187.44	86.82	86.82	35.00	20.09	21.75	21.15	18.00	15.52	10.40	..	..
(ii) Non-Collegiate—												
(15) Junior Technical Schools, Gwalior and Dhar.	19.80	16.85	16.85	5.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	3.85	..	..
(16) Junior Technical Schools, Panna, Satna, Shahdol and Tikamgarh.	24.00	18.67	18.67	10.00	4.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	4.00	4.7	..	..
(17) Junior Technical Schools, Sehore.	6.00	10.50	10.50	3.50	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	..	..
Total (ii) Non-Collegiate ..	49.80	46.02	46.02	18.50	7.50	7.50	8.50	9.00	9.50	11.52	..	..
Total (B)—Technical Education ..	237.24	132.84	132.84	53.50	27.59	29.25	29.65	27.00	25.02	21.92	..	..
Total—V. Education ..	440.94	200.07	200.07	120.73	27.59	88.25	37.88	27.00	25.02	21.92	..	..

II.—LIST OF SCHEMES CARRIED OVER FROM THE SECOND PLAN—Contd.

Head	Scheme	Total estimated cost	Spill-over from second plan	Proposed outlay 1961-66			(Rs. in lakhs) Phasing of proposed outlay					Balance after third plan	
				Total		Foreign exchange	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	Total	Foreign exchange
				(5)	(6)									(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
VI Health													
(i) Water-Supply and Sanitation.	(a) Carry-over urban water-supply schemes—												
	(i) Khandwa	7.65	3.15	3.15	3.15	..	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.75	..	..	..
	(ii) Jagdalpur	8.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	..	..
	(iii) Katni	18.94	10.94	10.94	10.94	..	2.50	2.44	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
	(iv) Bilaspur	20.00	12.00	12.00	11.90	0.10	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.00	..	..
	(v) Itarsi	9.46	3.96	3.96	3.96	..	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.80	0.61	..	..
	(vi) Hoshangabad	7.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	..	..
	(vii) Indore	40.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	..	7.50	7.00	7.00	7.00	4.00	..	..
	(viii) Bhind	2.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(xi) Mahidpur	4.37	1.87	1.87	1.87	..	0.75	0.70	0.42	..	..	..	..
	(x) Ratlam	70.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	..	11.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	8.00	..	..
	(xi) Jaora	25.00	18.50	18.50	18.50	..	3.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	..	..
	(xii) Ashoknagar	14.15	10.65	10.65	10.55	0.10	2.50	2.15	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
	(xiii) Datia	17.46	13.46	13.46	13.36	0.10	2.50	3.00	2.96	2.50	2.50	..	..
	(xiv) Shahdol	7.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	..	..
	(xv) Sehore	2.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	..	0.32	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(xvi) Rajnandgaon	16.94	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	0.50	0.50	..	..	..	..	..
	(xvii) Dewas	25.00	9.00	9.00	8.90	0.10	1.50	2.50	2.00	2.00	1.00	..	..
	(xviii) Neemuch	41.00	10.00	10.00	9.90	0.10	2.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	..	..
	(xix) Jabalpur	42.50	17.00	17.00	17.00	..	5.00	5.00	4.00	2.00	1.00	..	..
	Total (a) ..	379.29	210.85	210.85	210.35	0.50	46.72	48.94	45.03	42.05	28.11	..	..
	(b) Carry-over rural water-supply schemes.	113.80	20.00	20.00	20.00	..	5.30	5.30	5.30	4.10	..	..	..
	Total (i) Water-Supply and Sanitation.	493.09	230.85	230.85	230.35	0.50	52.02	54.24	50.33	46.15	28.11	..	..

(ii) Health Services.	(ii) Medical college and hospital at Jabalpur.	189.89	95.50	95.50	95.50	..	29.75	47.00	18.75	..	..	..	..
	(2) Medical College, Bhopal.	100.00	39.35	39.35	39.35	..	25.00	10.00	4.35	..	..	..	..
	(3) Ayurvedic College, Raipur.	25.10	17.00	17.00	17.00	..	6.00	6.00	5.00	..	..	..	..
	(4) Increasing the number of admissions at Indore and Gwalior Medical Colleges.	19.79	4.80	4.80	4.80	..	1.50	1.50	1.80	..	..	..	..
	(5) Increase of general beds.	88.18	27.31	27.31	27.31	..	10.00	10.00	7.31	..	..	..	..
	(6) T. B. clinics ..	13.04	2.95	2.95	2.95	..	1.25	1.25	0.45	..	..	..	..
	(7) Buildings required for training schemes.	9.85	3.12	3.12	3.12	..	1.40	1.40	0.32	..	..	..	..
	(8) Mental hospital at Gwalior and Indore.	4.65	0.25	0.25	0.25	..	0.25	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(9) Improvements at J. A and K. R. Hospital, Gwalior.	8.31	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(10) Increase of T. B. beds	21.37	2.97	2.97	2.97	..	1.20	1.20	0.57	..	..	..	..
	(11) Secondary units ..	24.03	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	0.40	0.40	0.20	..	..	..	..
	(12) Hamidia hospital, Bhopal.	7.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	1.00	0.50	0.50	..	..	..	..
	(13) Sultania zanana hospital, Bhopal.	5.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	1.00	0.50	0.50	..	..	..	..
	(14) Primary health centres.	108.33	1.25	1.25	1.25	..	0.75	0.25	0.25	..	..	..	..
	Total (ii) Health services	624.54	200.00	200.00	200.00	..	80.00	80.00	40.00	..	..	..	..
	Total IV—Health ..	1117.63	430.85	430.85	430.35	0.50	132.02	134.24	90.33	46.15	28.11	..	..

III.—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSIONS IN THE THIRD PLAN—*Contd.*

Head	Scheme	Total estimated cost	Proposed outlay 1961-66					Phasing of proposed outlay					(Rupees in lakhs) Balance after Third Plan		
			Total			Capital		1961-62		62-63	63-64	64-65	65-66	Total	Foreign exchange
			(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)			
I Agriculture and Community Development															
1. Agriculture including minor irrigation and land development.															
(1) Minor Irrigation—															
(a) Minor irrigation by Agriculture Department.	(1) Construction and repairs of wells.	450.00	450.00	..	..	79.00	88.00	88.50	97.00	97.50	..	..	
	(2) Installation of oil engine pump.	125.00	125.00	..	..	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	..	..	
	(3) Installation of electric pumping sets.	190.00	190.00	..	..	18.50	23.00	29.00	56.00	63.50	..	..	
	(4) Installation of persian wheels.	18.00	18.00	..	..	3.00	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	..	..	
	(5) Loans for Lift Irrigation to Co-operative Societies.	15.00	15.00	..	..	1.25	2.50	2.50	3.75	5.00	..	..	
	(6) Loans and subsidies to Co-operative societies, for minor irrigation, for Flow irrigation.	12.50	12.50	..	..	0.75	1.50	2.25	3.45	4.55	..	..	
	(7) Deepening of wells through boring and blasting operations with the help of air compressors.	49.50	49.50	24.00	..	24.85	8.95	5.10	5.25	5.35	..	..	
Total (a) ..	860.00	860.00	24.00	..	152.35	152.70	156.10	194.20	204.65	..	..		

III.—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSIONS IN THE THIRD PLAN—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
(b) Minor irrigation by P.W.D.	(8) Minor irrigation including tube wells	615.00	615.00	..	..	96.00	161.00	184.00	114.00	60.00	..	..
	Total 1 ..	1,475.00	1,475.00	24.00	..	248.35	313.70	340.10	308.20	264.65	..	..
2. Land Development.	(9) Machine Tractor -cum- follow-up cultivation.	315.00	315.00	140.00	140.00	45.00	165.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	..	..
	(10) Taccavi for tractorisation of land.	96.00	96.00	..	..	16.00	19.20	19.20	20.80	20.80	..	..
	(11) Popularisation of improved implement.	100.00	100.00	..	..	10.00	10.00	20.00	30.00	30.00	..	..
	Total 2 ..	511.00	511.00	140.00	140.00	71.00	194.20	74.20	85.80	85.80	..	..
3. Seed Farms.	(12) Establishment of seed multiplication farm.	70.00	70.00	48.02	..	15.02	30.00	13.61	5.67	5.70	..	..
	(13) Establishment of mechanised mixed farms.	60.00	60.00	39.96	8.10	8.98	25.40	14.12	5.58	5.92	..	..
	(14) Development of existing farms.	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	1.00	2.00	2.00	..	..	..	..
	(15) Construction of seed stores at Blocks.	21.00	21.00	21.00	..	10.00	5.00	6.00	..	..	..	..
	Total 3 ..	156.00	156.00	113.98	8.10	35.00	62.40	35.73	11.25	11.62	..	..
4. Supply schemes and Plant Protection.	(16) Distribution of improved seeds.	241.50	241.50	..	..	25.75	43.54	55.58	57.31	59.32	..	..
	(17) Development of Local Manurial resources.	70.40	70.40	..	..	6.33	8.08	11.08	17.08	27.83	..	..
	(18) Distribution of Nitrogenous fertilizers.	16.80	16.80	..	..	2.05	2.50	3.00	4.25	5.00	..	..

4. Supply schemes and Plant Protection (contd.)	(19) Subsidised distribution of Phosphatic fertilizers.	85.40	85.40	..	..	7.00	11.20	16.80	22.40	28.00	..	..
	(20) Popularisation of subsidiary food crops.	4.60	4.60	..	..	0.40	0.60	0.80	1.20	1.60	..	..
	(21) Plant protection ..	32.00	32.00	10.94	5.14	7.30	11.34	4.52	4.64	4.20	..	..
	Total 4 ..	450.70	450.70	10.94	5.14	48.83	77.26	91.78	106.88	125.95	..	..
5. Commercial Crops	(22) Coordinated Scheme for Cotton Development.	12.15	12.15	0.40	..	2.25	2.37	2.30	2.50	2.73	..	..
	(23) Development of oil-seeds in M.P.	6.40	6.40	..	..	0.91	1.10	1.26	1.46	1.67	..	..
	(24) Development of sugarcane.	21.62	21.62	0.35	..	4.16	3.96	4.28	4.49	4.73	..	..
	(25) Tobacco Development and Research.	0.06	0.06	0.01	..	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	..	..
	Total 5 ..	40.23	40.23	0.76	..	7.34	7.44	7.85	8.46	9.14	..	..
6. Horticulture ..	(26) Development of Horticulture.	187.00	187.00	180.00	..	31.33	34.37	37.40	40.43	43.47	..	..
	(27) Establishment of Progeny orchards.	6.75	6.75	1.26	..	2.29	2.57	0.60	0.63	0.66	..	..
	(28) Cashewnut development scheme.	1.03	1.03	0.36	..	0.29	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19	..	..
	(29) Training of Gardeners	4.50	4.50	..	..	0.87	0.89	0.90	0.92	0.92	..	..
	(30) Intensification of Research on Mango, citrus and Guava.	2.72	2.72	..	..	0.52	0.54	0.54	0.56	0.56	..	..
	(31) Regional Research Station for vegetables.	3.14	3.14	..	..	0.60	0.60	0.63	0.64	0.67	..	..
	(32) Development of vegetable production.	1.50	1.50	..	..	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.32	..	..

III.—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSIONS IN THE THIRD PLAN—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
6. Horticulture (<i>contd.</i>)	(33) Development of nurseries and existing gardens.	1.50	1.50	1.50	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	..	..	..
	Total 6 ..	208.14	208.14	183.12	..	36.68	39.94	41.05	43.68	46.79	..	..
7. Agricultural Education.	(34) Strengthening of existing Agricultural colleges.	65.24	65.24	59.00	..	16.59	33.33	11.38	2.44	1.50	..	..
	(35) Establishment of new Agricultural College.	52.28	52.28	45.97	..	25.00	20.07	3.11	1.83	2.28	..	..
	(36) Establishment of Rural Universities.	10.00	10.00	10.00	..	0.50	1.00	1.50	3.00	4.00	—	..
	(37) Training of farmer's sons on Govt. farms.	4.08	4.08	1.20	..	1.78	0.57	0.57	0.58	0.58	..	..
	(38) Training of officers abroad.	0.25	0.25	..	..	0.06	0.12	0.07	..	..	..	..
	(39) Post-Graduate raining in India.	2.70	2.70	..	..	0.30	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	..	..
	Total 7 ..	134.55	134.55	116.17	..	44.23	55.69	17.23	8.44	8.96	..	..
8. Agricultural Marketing.	(40) Strengthening of Marketing Section.	51.0	1.50	..	..	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.32	..	..
	(41) Development of Regulated Market.	12.00	12.00	12.00	—	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	..	..
	(42) Training of market secretaries.	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.32	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	..	..
	(43) Grading and standardization of Ghee.	1.63	1.63	0.50	..	0.18	0.25	0.33	0.40	0.47	..	..

Agricultural Marketing (contd.)	(44) Coordinated Market News Scheme.	5.00	5.00	0.10	..	0.92	0.94	0.96	1.04	1.14	..	..
	Total 8 ..	21.13	21.13	12.60	..	3.70	4.15	4.26	4.42	4.60	..	..
9 Agricultural Research and other schemes.	(45) Establishment of Agriculture Research Institute.	20.00	20.00	9.86	..	8.23	5.53	2.02	2.09	2.13	..	..
	(46) Establishment of Regional Research Station (including commodity Research).	12.63	12.63	7.50	..	3.96	4.50	2.04	1.06	1.07	..	..
	(47) Model Agronomic trials.	7.37	7.37	..	..	1.43	1.44	1.47	1.50	1.53	..	..
	(48) Coordinated scheme of simple fertilizers trials on cultivators fields.	22.00	22.00	0.11	..	4.35	4.26	4.35	4.44	4.60	..	..
	(49) Fodder research ..	4.90	4.90	0.34	..	1.20	0.88	0.91	0.95	0.96	..	..
	(50) Establishment of soil testing Laboratories.	3.06	3.06	..	..	0.33	0.66	0.68	0.69	0.70	..	..
	(51) Irrigation Research Centres.	8.00	8.00	3.00	..	2.00	2.00	1.10	1.30	1.60	..	..
	(52) Provision of State share for ICAR. and other commodity research scheme.	50.00	50.00	9.53	..	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	..	..
	(53) Strengthening of organisation at the block, district, divisional and Directorate level.	21.70	21.70	2.20	1.76	3.67	5.69	3.90	4.11	4.33	..	..
	(54) Strengthening of organisation of Agricultural Information and Publicity.	10.50	10.50	3.85	..	3.15	3.31	1.33	1.35	1.36	..	..

III.—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSIONS IN THE THIRD PLAN—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
9. Agricultural Research and other schemes (<i>contd.</i>)	(55) Establishment of workshops and improvement of existing workshop.	60.00	60.00	44.44	..	16.28	33.76	3.32	3.32	3.32	..	..
	(56) Strengthening of staff as a result implementation of Nalagarh Committee recommendations.	8.50	8.50	..	..	1.27	1.48	1.70	1.92	2.13	..	..
	(57) Individual awards to cultivators to provide incentive for increased production.	7.90	7.90	..	..	0.88	1.65	1.76	1.79	1.82	..	..
	(58) Japanese method of Paddy cultivation.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(59) Preliminary agricultural work for fuller utilization of irrigation potential.	50.00	50.00	35.90	..	5.00	5.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	..	..
	(60) Intensive agricultural district programme.	28.00	28.00	..	..	2.00	3.00	5.00	8.00	10.00	..	..
	(61) Provision for new area to be brought under cultivation.	20.00	20.00	17.00	..	1.90	2.80	3.60	5.40	6.30	..	..
	(62) Improved agricultural practices.	5.00	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
	(63) Consolidation of Holdings.	125.00	125.00	..	..	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	35.00	..	..
(64) Settlement of landless persons.	75.34	75.34	..	..	9.99	19.60	15.96	15.98	13.81	..	..
(65) Provision of additional building facilities, necessary equipments and teaching aids, etc., for the existing reorganised Integrated Training Centres for Gramsewaks.	15.00	15.00	15.00	..	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	..	..

9. Agricultural research(66) and other schemes (contd)	Provision of additional buildings-equipment, teaching aids, etc., for the existing Training Centres for Gramsevikas.	4.00	4.00	4.00	..	2.00	2.00	..	..	..	..	..
(67)	Scheme for organisation of refresher courses for Gramsewaks.	1.50	1.50	..	..	0.75	0.75	..	..	..	..	..
(68)	Scheme for training of VLWs. in organising village youth activities.	0.25	0.25	..	..	0.25	..	..	..	..	..	..
(69)	Scheme for organisation of Refresher Courses for Gramsevikas.	5.00	5.00	0.02	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
(70)	Higher Training for Gramsahayaks and members of Block Development Committees.	10.00	10.00	2.00	..	2.60	2.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	..	..
(71)	Training of Principles and Instructors of Training Centres under Planning and Development Department.	0.25	0.25	..	..	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	..	..
(72)	Construction of index Nos. relating to the agricultural economy.	1.40	1.40	..	0.05	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.30	..	..
(73)	Estimation of yield of commercial (non-food) crops, i.e., Cotton and oilseeds and protective food-crops, i.e., fruits and vegetables and minor commercial crops i. e., condiments and spices.	3.76	3.76	..	0.05	0.65	0.70	0.75	0.80	0.86	..	..
(74)	Rationalised supervision of patwaris work of area enumeration.	1.05	1.05	..	0.02	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	..	..

III.—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSIONS IN THE THIRD PLAN—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
9. Agricultural research and other schemes (<i>contd.</i>)	(75) Training of Statistical personnel.	0.70	0.70	..	..	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.18	..	..
	(76) Survey of culturable waste lands.	0.65	0.65	..	0.03	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	..	..
	(77) Reducing the workload of primary reporting agency.	19.00	19.00	..	0.40	3.60	3.70	3.80	3.90	4.00	..	..
	(78) Cadastral survey of unsurveyed areas.	15.00	15.00	1.10	0.40	2.50	3.00	3.00	3.25	3.25	..	..
	(79) Administration ..	0.80	0.80	..	0.05	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.20	..	..
	(80) Diagnostic studies for reconciliation of discrepancies in statistics collected by more than one agency.	0.34	0.34	..	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.08	..	..
	(81) Publication of agro-economic atlas of M. P. and other publications.	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.01	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	..	..
	(82) Enquiries into the economics of allied agricultural industries and Socio-Economic conditions of the population engaged in them.	0.80	0.80	..	0.05	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.20	..	..
	(83) Enquiries into the cost of cultivation of crops and possibilities of planning crop shifts.	2.00	2.00	..	0.05	0.30	0.35	0.40	0.45	0.50	..	..
	(84) Collection of statistics of area under improved cultivation practices.	0.25	0.25	..	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	..	..

9. Agricultural Research and other Schemes (contd.)	(85) Pre-harvest estimates of crop acreages by random sampling method.	0.95	0.95	..	0.01	0.15	0.17	0.19	0.21	0.23	..	..
	(86) Scheme of agricultural census.	11.78	11.78	..	0.10	11.78	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(87) Scheme of quinquennial live-stock census.	0.40	0.40	..	0.05	0.40	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 9—Agriculture research and other schemes.. ..		635.18	635.18	156.24	3.05	119.73	144.05	110.21	126.55	134.64	..	..
Total—Agriculture (including minor irrigation and land development.)		3631.93	3,631.93	492.81	156.29	614.86	898.83	722.41	703.68	692.15	..	..

2 Animal Husbandry (Dairying and Fisheries)

(A) Animal Husbandry including Sheep, Wool and Poultry Development and Dairying and Milk Supply—	(1) Establishment of Mobil Units.	14.10	14.10	5.63	0.42	2.17	2.79	3.26	3.14	2.74	..	..
	(1) Veterinary Facilities, Disease and Control.	(2) Animal Ambulance in large towns.	2.53	2.53	1.50	—	—	0.84	0.92	0.57	0.20	..
	(3) Eradication of rinderpest	50.21	50.21	1.56	0.10	17.46	16.20	16.55	..	..	..	..
	(4) Disease Investigations ..	8.30	8.30	1.50	0.10	1.41	1.66	1.70	1.74	1.79	..	..
	(5) Establishment of libraries	1.35	1.35	0.60	..	0.22	0.61	0.17	0.17	0.18	..	..
	(6) Rabies Control Organisation.	0.70	0.70	0.70	—	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	..	..
	(7) Control of Protozoan, Parasitic and other Contagious diseases.	4.30	4.30	4.30	—	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	..	..

III.—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSIONS IN THE THIRD PLAN—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Veterinary Facilities, Diseases and Control (<i>contd.</i>)	(8) Establishment of Veterinary hospitals.	41.69	41.69	28.00	0.60	6.21	7.10	8.32	9.45	10.61	..	..
	(9) Establishment of Veterinary dispensaries.	24.99	24.99	13.50	—	3.21	4.09	4.98	5.89	6.82	..	..
	(10) Improvement of existing Veterinary hospitals.	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.36	—	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..	..
	(11) Construction of building of Veterinary hospital and dispensaries.	5.00	5.00	5.00	—	..	2.50	2.50	—	..	..	..
	(12) Taking over Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries from local bodies.	16.33	16.33	..	..	..	0.34	2.86	5.40	7.73	..	..
	(13) Replenishment of medicines and instruments in V.L.W. chests.	10.00	10.00	—	..	1.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	—	..
	(14) Improvement of existing slaughter houses.	15.00	15.00	15.00	—	5.00	3.50	3.50	3.00	—	—	..
	(15) Meat Inspection Organisation.	0.76	0.76	—	..	0.01	0.09	0.21	0.22	0.23	..	..
	Total 1 ..	<u>196.26</u>	<u>196.26</u>	<u>80.29</u>	<u>1.58</u>	<u>37.69</u>	<u>44.72</u>	<u>48.97</u>	<u>33.58</u>	<u>33.30</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>
2. Veterinary Education and Research ¹⁶	(a) (i) Improvement of Veterinary College Mhow and to raise it to post-graduate level.	27.00	27.00	15.05	3.00	3.11	6.10	6.18	5.85	5.76	..	..
	(a) (ii) Improvement of Veterinary College Jabalpur and to raise it to post-graduate level.	30.50	30.50	18.67	3.00	10.58	9.52	3.83	3.26	3.31	—	—

2 Veterinary Education and research (cont'd.)	(b)(i) Expansion and development of Biological Products section at Veterinary College Mhow.	25.50	25.50	14.37	3.00	1.92	7.16	8.70	4.79	2.93	..	..
	(b) (ii) Establishment of Biological product Section in Veterinary College Jabalpur	10.00	10.00	5.24	4.00	5.90	0.99	1.00	1.04	1.07	..	..
	(c) (i) Strengthening of live-stock Research Institute at Veterinary College, Mhow.	22.25	22.25	14.39	3.00	2.98	5.14	4.92	5.02	4.19	..	..
	(c) (ii) Establishment of Live-stock Research Institute in Veterinary College Jabalpur.	34.25	34.25	23.71	3.00	10.83	13.58	3.92	2.90	3.02	..	..
	(17) Training of officers in specialised subjects within India and Abroad.	1.50	1.50	..	..	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	..	..
(18) Stockman Training Classes.	10.00	10.00	2.31	..	2.73	2.11	1.71	1.72	1.73	..	..
(19) Lumpsum provision for I.C.A.R. Schemes.	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	..	..
	Total 2 ..	162.00	162.00	93.74	19.00	38.35	45.15	30.31	25.13	22.56	..	..
3. Live-stock Development—	(20) Expansion of existing 5 centres into Semen Production centres for intensification of A.I. Work in rural area.	5.99	5.99	3.62	..	..	0.73	1.10	2.12	2.04	..	..

III.—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSIONS IN THE THIRD PLAN—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
3. Live-stock Development (<i>contd.</i>)	(21)	Opening of A. I. Units.	3.51	3.51	2.76	..	..	2.95	0.19	0.19	0.18	..	..
	(22)	Intensification of breeding in selected A.I. Centres.	9.74	9.74	5.37	..	1.17	1.54	1.93	2.34	2.76	..	..
	(23)	Establishment of Extension Centres.	9.02	9.02	3.10	..	0.62	1.35	1.99	2.31	2.75	..	..
	(24)	Subsidised rearing of calves.	6.04	6.04	..	..	0.17	0.86	1.55	1.73	1.73	..	..
	(25)	Subsidy for maintenance of subsidised bulls for 6 months to 1 year after distributions	11.00	11.00	..	..	1.10	2.20	2.20	2.20	3.30	..	..
	(26)	Co-operative marketing in key village blocks.	8.03	8.03	7.61	..	1.11	1.79	1.90	1.88	1.35	..	..
	(27)	Purchase of Murrah calves from Military farms.	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
	(28)	Initial and in service training in artificial insemination.	4.27	4.27	3.06	..	..	..	1.63	1.88	0.76	..	..
	(29)	Strengthening supervisory organisation in key villages.	3.90	3.90	0.21	..	0.16	0.53	0.90	1.14	1.17	..	..
	(30)	Purchase of outstanding bulls and milch stock.	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
	(31)	Subsidy for supply of bulls departmentally.	3.00	3.00	3.00	..	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	..	..
	(32)	Expansion of cattle breeding farms and establishment of experimental blocks for raising production of bulls and milch cattle and fodder seeds.	18.87	18.87	11.89	..	4.27	6.25	3.41	2.40	2.54	..	..

3. Live stock Development—(cont'd.)

(33) Expansion of existing bull rearing farms.	9.37	9.37	6.42	..	1.82	2.77	2.40	1.28	1.10	..	..
(34) Development of Fodder :											
(a) Loans and subsidy for pasture improvement at the Rate of Rs. 75 and Rs. 25 per acre.	8.00	8.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..	..
(b) Demonstration silo pits upto Rs. 40 per pit.	0.80	0.80	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..	..
(c) 25 per cent subsidy for chaff cutters upto Rs. 300 per unit to service co-operative societies.	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	..	..	..
(d) Fodder extension assistance one for every key village blocks.	0.80	0.80	..	..	0.03	0.09	0.18	0.24	0.26	..	..
(35) Improvement of pastures and grazing lands.	11.25	11.25	7.77	..	0.12	1.91	3.44	2.90	2.88	..	..
(36) Salvage of dry milch stock.	3.51	3.51	2.98	..	..	..	1.00	2.00	0.51	..	..
(37) Development of gau-shals.	10.00	10.00	9.50	..	0.06	..	2.82	2.87	2.10	..	..
(38) Improvement of existing gosadans	3.78	3.78	3.00	..	..	0.65	1.53	1.27	0.33	..	..
(39) Aid to private bodies for establishment and running of gosadans.	8.80	8.80	8.80	..	..	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	..	..
(40) Establishment of Char-malayas	3.44	3.44	2.92	..	..	0.44	0.97	1.28	0.75	..	..
(41) Establishment of urban hide, flaying and Carcass utilisation centre.	6.10	6.10	3.30	..	0.14	0.70	1.35	2.20	1.71	..	..

III.—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSIONS IN THE THIRD PLAN—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
3. Live-stock Development (<i>contd.</i>)	(42) Establishment of mobile bone crushing units.	6.66	6.66	3.85	..	..	1.58	1.89	2.21	0.98	..	..
	(43) Control of menace of wild and stray cattle—	2.54	2.54	0.36	..	0.17	0.81	0.52	0.52	0.52	..	..
	(a) Cattle catching squads.												
	(b) Rounding of stray cattle in towns.	3.90	3.90	2.40	..	..	0.49	1.05	1.30	1.06	..	..
	(44) Establishment of transit camps.	3.15	3.15	1.30	..	..	..	0.68	1.35	1.12	..	..
	(45) Milk yield competition.	3.14	3.14	0.11	0.33	0.95	0.91	0.95	0.95
	(46) Cattle shows.	4.25	4.25	0.81	..	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85
	(47) Gosamvardhan celebrations.	1.50	1.50	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
	(48) Cattle insurance.	0.75	0.75	0.12	..	0.04	0.25	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16
	(49) Horse breeding.	0.64	0.64	0.19	..	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.17	0.23	0.23
(50) Piggery development	2.50	2.50	0.87	..	..	0.99	0.57	0.47	0.47	0.47	..	..
	Total—3	180.25	180.25	96.32	..	15.44	37.73	43.02	45.91	37.86	..	..
4. Development of Sheep and Goats:	(51) Expansion of sheep breeding farm.	3.96	3.96	2.40	..	0.28	0.91	1.30	0.97	0.50	..	..
	(52) Sheep and wool extension centres.	3.85	3.85	2.27	..	0.32	0.89	0.73	0.88	1.03	..	..
	(53) Distribution of stud rams on exchange.	0.24	0.24	0.24	..	..	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	..	..
	(54) Supply of sheep on exchange to registered sheep farmers at the rate of 20 Ewes and 1 ram per farmer.	0.32	0.32	0.32	..	..	0.11	0.11	0.10	..	..	..

4. Development of Sheep and Goats (cont'd.)	(55) Establishment of supervisory units.	0.40	0.40	0.04	..	0.04	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.09	..	..
	(56) Expansion of sheep development section.	1.80	1.80	0.22	..	0.31	0.37	0.37	0.73	0.38	..	..
	(57) Utilisation of wool on cottage industry basis	1.25	1.25	0.60	..	0.16	0.28	0.35	0.26	0.20	..	..
	(58) Expansion of wool analysis Laboratory	1.16	1.16	0.26	..	0.08	0.40	0.25	0.21	0.22	..	..
	(56) Training of personnel in sheep and wool technology.	0.60	0.60	..	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..	..
	(60) Grant in-aid for improved equipments, sheep dips and medicines to sheep farmers at Rs. 300 per farmer.	0.75	0.75	0.75	..	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	..	..
	(61) Purchase of Anjora coats and exotic sheeps for cross breeding experimental work.	0.40	0.40	0.40	..	..	0.20	0.10	0.10	..	..	..
	(62) Establishment of wool grading, bailing and ware houses.	0.75	0.75	0.75	..	..	0.25	0.25	0.25	..	..	..
	(63) Supply of goats of improved breeds to selected farmers on exchange basis at 5 does and one buck per farmer.	0.45	0.45	..	..	0.03	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.11	..	..
Total 4	15.93	15.93	8.34	..	1.37	4.01	4.07	3.74	2.74	..	..

III.—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSIONS IN THE **THIRD PLAN**—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
5. Development of Poultry Industry.	(64) Expansion of poultry farms.	15.38	15.38	8.81	..	1.52	3.80	4.68	3.34	2.04	..	..
	(65) Expansion of selected poultry extension centres into 500 layers farms with incubation capacity of 5000 eggs each.	9.60	9.60	6.76	..	..	0.62	2.58	4.07	2.33	..	..
	(66) Loans to selected private poultry keepers for expansion of their poultry units and their registration as approved poultry breeders.	3.15	3.15	3.15	..	..	0.75	1.00	0.80	0.60	..	..
	(67) Preparation and distribution of ready made balanced food mixture.	1.59	1.59	1.59	..	..	0.36	0.57	0.66	..	..	..
	(68) Supply of breeding equipment on loans and subsidy to selected poultry farmers.	1.20	1.20	1.20	..	..	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	..	..
	(69) Strengthening of poultry organisation for intensive poultry development.	3.17	3.17	0.27	..	0.15	0.84	0.70	0.74	0.74	..	..
	(70) Training of staff and selected poultry farmers.	0.82	0.82	0.82	..	..	0.15	0.21	0.22	0.24	..	..
	(71) Improvement of old poultry extension centres.	0.80	0.80	0.80	..	..	0.13	0.67	..	..	..	..
	(72) Establishment of commercial hatching with 5,000 eggs capacity incubator.	2.31	2.31	1.80	0.10	..	..	0.20	0.98	1.13	..	..
	(73) Establishment of duck breeding centres.	1.64	1.64	1.06	..	..	0.13	0.74	0.55	0.22	..	..

5. Development of Poultry Industry. (contd)	(74) Loans to private manufacture for poultry appliances manufacturing.	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	..	..
	(75) Organisation for collection and marketing of eggs.	3.50	3.50	0.47	..	..	0.26	0.71	1.20	1.33	..	..
Total 5 ..		<u>44.16</u>	<u>44.16</u>	<u>27.73</u>	<u>0.10</u>	<u>1.67</u>	<u>7.59</u>	<u>12.61</u>	<u>13.11</u>	<u>9.18</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>
6. Administration.	(76) Strengthenings of administrative staff.	35.00	35.00	3.85	..	3.99	7.52	7.35	7.97	8.17	..	..
7. Dairying and Milk Supply.	(77) Milk supply scheme in towns.	40.31	40.31	33.24	9.90	1.54	8.37	13.57	12.06	4.77	..	..
	(78) Milk Colony, Bhopal ..	9.65	9.65	3.64	..	0.03	4.91	3.82	0.54	0.35	..	..
	(79) Milk Board, Bhopal ..	1.00	1.00	0.35	..	0.32	0.23	0.15	0.15	0.15	..	..
	(80) Loans and subsidy to selected cattle breeders in area of milk supply schemes to increase milk production.	15.91	15.91	15.91	..	1.91	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	..	..
	(81) Loans and subsidy to selected dairy farms for improvement of their dairy units.	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
	(82) Training of personnel with in India and abroad.	2.64	2.64	..	..	0.71	0.62	0.68	0.38	0.25	..	..
	(83) Survey unit	3.00	3.00	0.71	0.60	0.67	0.62	0.50	0.59	0.62	..	..
	(84) Expansion existing dairies	46.96	46.96	26.20	1.30	6.19	11.48	11.75	9.80	7.74	..	..
	(85) Rural creamery ..	9.68	9.68	8.81	3.96	..	..	0.50	2.82	6.36	..	..
	(86) Administration	4.03	4.03	0.57	..	0.44	0.86	0.84	0.91	0.98	..	..
Total—7—Dairying and milk Supply.		<u>138.18</u>	<u>138.18</u>	<u>99.45</u>	<u>15.76</u>	<u>12.81</u>	<u>31.59</u>	<u>36.31</u>	<u>31.75</u>	<u>25.72</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>

III.—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSIONS IN THE THIRD PLAN—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
B—Fisheries	(1) Intensive pisciculture	42.00	42.00	16.50	1.00	4.14	9.41	11.66	9.87	6.92	..	..
	(2) Development of fisheries in multi-purpose River Projects.	5.50	5.50	2.77	0.62	1.34	1.37	0.92	1.19	0.68	..	..
	(3) Extension of fisheries in C. D. Blocks	10.00	10.00	4.75	0.10	1.46	1.49	1.98	2.32	2.75	..	..
	(4) Assistance to fishermen Co-operatives and gram panchayats.	15.00	15.00	14.42	..	0.87	2.37	3.12	3.87	4.77	..	..
	(5) Fisheries research survey and statistics.	5.25	5.25	2.45	0.28	0.83	1.23	1.27	1.07	0.85	..	..
	(6) Training and Education	3.50	3.50	2.65	..	0.92	0.70	0.62	0.63	0.63	..	..
	(7) Reclamation of fallow waters.	4.75	4.75	3.50	2.50	1.45	1.97	0.71	0.31	0.31	..	..
	(8) Administrative-cum-technical staff.	7.50	7.50	0.25	..	0.85	1.33	1.54	1.82	1.96	..	..
	(9) Provision of fish storage and marketing facilities.	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.83	1.00	0.67	..	..
	(10) Improvement of fishing crafts and tackles.	1.00	1.00	0.40	..	0.12	0.14	0.20	0.26	0.28	..	..
	(11) Improvement of approach roads.	0.50	0.50	0.30	..	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.11	..	..
	(12) Construction of Aquarium.	1.00	1.00	0.58	..	0.06	0.32	0.34	1.14	0.14	..	..
	Total—B—Fisheries ..	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>52.57</u>	<u>5.00</u>	<u>12.63</u>	<u>21.42</u>	<u>23.29</u>	<u>22.59</u>	<u>20.07</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>
	Total—Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries.	<u>873.78</u>	<u>873.78</u>	<u>462.29</u>	<u>41.44</u>	<u>123.95</u>	<u>200.02</u>	<u>206.43</u>	<u>183.78</u>	<u>159.60</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>

5. *Forests and Soil Conservation*

(i) Forestry Schemes	(1) Economic Plantations	137.12	137.12	..	..	29.00	29.00	27.12	26.50	25.50	..	--
	(2) Consolidation, reservation demarcation, etc. of forests.	74.00	74.00	..	..	15.00	14.00	14.50	15.00	15.50	..	--
	(3) Working Plan Organisation.	27.50	27.50	..	..	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	..	..
	(4) Rehabilitation of degraded forests.	100.00	100.00	..	..	19.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	21.00	..	..
	(5) Forest Protection	..	100.00	100.00	23.35	20.55	18.70	18.70	18.70
	(6) Training of staff	..	50.00	50.00	..	1.00	8.95	12.70	10.50	9.80	8.05
	(7) Communications (Construction of forest roads).	80.00	80.00	..	..	14.00	14.50	16.00	17.00	18.50	..	..
	(8) Construction of Buildings.	50.00	50.00	..	..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	..	..
	(9) Nature Conservation (Wild life preservation).	9.00	9.00	..	..	2.40	3.40	1.40	0.90	0.90	..	..
	(10) Timber Operations and Forest Utilization.	6.50	6.50	..	1.50	3.45	0.95	0.70	0.70	0.70	..	..
	(11) Forest Publicity	..	4.50	4.50	..	..	1.70	0.90	0.90	1.00	..	..
	(12) Forest Research	..	7.38	7.38	0.38	1.80	1.90	1.90	1.40
	(13) Provision of amenities to labour and staff.	26.50	26.50	..	..	4.42	4.86	5.30	5.74	6.18	..	..
	(14) Development of Pasture and Grazing.	5.00	5.00	..	..	..	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	..	..
	(15) Development of Minor Forest Products.	5.50	5.50	..	..	..	..	1.71	2.12	1.67	..	..
	(16) Forest Resources Survey	12.00	12.00	..	..	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	..	..

III.—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSIONS IN THE THIRD PLAN—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	(17) Farm Forestry (Village Forests).	30.00	30.00	..	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	10.00	..	..
	Total—Forestry Schemes ..	<u>725.00</u>	<u>725.00</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>2.50</u>	<u>137.85</u>	<u>142.61</u>	<u>147.88</u>	<u>148.41</u>	<u>148.25</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>
(ii) Soil Conservation	(1) Soil conservation in forest lands.	75.00	75.00	..	..	14.50	14.50	14.00	15.00	17.00	..	..
	(2) Pilot demonstration project.	27.00	27.00	0.75	0.18	5.68	5.21	5.30	5.39	5.42	..	..
	(3) Shallow ravine reclamation.	180.00	180.00	13.45	10.00	45.02	32.61	32.69	32.76	36.92	..	..
	(4) Contour bunding ..	235.00	235.00	10.00	5.00	51.71	45.23	45.49	45.75	46.82	..	..
	(5) Bunding of cropped areas.	107.10	107.10	84.08	..	10.00	15.00	22.00	27.00	33.10	..	..
	(6) Soil conservation training.	5.00	5.00	0.03	..	1.14	1.15	1.16	1.18	0.37	..	..
	(7) Soil conservation research.	1.30	1.30	..	..	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.28	..	..
	(8) Dry farming	125.00	125.00	..	..	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	..	..
	Total—Soil Conservation ..	<u>755.40</u>	<u>755.40</u>	<u>108.31</u>	<u>15.18</u>	<u>153.29</u>	<u>138.95</u>	<u>145.90</u>	<u>152.35</u>	<u>164.91</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>
	Total—Forests and Soil Conservation ..	<u>1,480.40</u>	<u>1,480.40</u>	<u>108.31</u>	<u>17068</u>	<u>291014</u>	<u>281056</u>	<u>293.78</u>	<u>300.76</u>	<u>313.16</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>

6. *Cooperation.*

(1) Revitalisation and organisation of small sized Societies (Village Service Societies).	129.60	129.60	..	..	12.60	21.60	30.60	34.20	30.60	53.10	..	..
(2) Organisation of Apex Land Mortgage Bank.	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..	..

Co-operation (Contd.)	(3) (i) Organisation and Development of Primary Land Mortgage Banks (new).	2.32	2.32	..	..	0.12	0.28	0.48	0.72	0.71	1.18	..
	(ii) Strengthening of existing Land Mortgage Banks.	1.05	1.05	-	-	0.08	0.15	0.23	0.30	0.30	0.05	..
	(4) (i) Development of Central Co-operative Banks.	31.13	31.13	19.95	-	0.30	6.70	9.00	7.20	7.93	2.12	..
	(ii) Development of Central Co-operative Banks in Backward areas.	5.00	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
	(5) Supervision of small sized societies.	29.12	29.12	..	..	8.82	8.82	7.06	4.42	..	..	..
	(6) Creation of Funds : State Agricultural Credit (Relief and Guarantee) Fund.	20.00	20.00	..	..	..	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	..
	(7) Creation of Bad Debt Reserves—											
	(i) Bad debt reserves of Village Co-operative Credit Societies.	60.00	60.00	-	..	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	..	..
	(ii) Bad debt reserves of the Central Banks.	15.00	15.00	..	..	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	..	..
	(8) (i) Development of Madhya Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation.	50.00	50.00	50.00	..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	..	..
	(ii) Development of Apex Co-operative Marketing Society.	10.00	10.00	8.75	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
	(9) (i) Development of Primary Marketing Societies.	85.14	85.14	66.94	..	14.84	21.76	28.11	14.14	6.29	0.54	..

III.—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSIONS IN THE THIRD PLAN—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Co-operation (<i>Contd.</i>)	(ii) District Marketing Societies.	8.48	8.48	7.00	..	..	4.12	4.20	0.12	0.04	0.08	..
	(iii) Subsidy for grading staff.	0.80	0.80	..	..	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	..	..
	(iv) Cost of grading equipment.	0.30	0.30	..	..	..	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	..
	(v) Subsidy for Special Marketing staff.	0.72	0.72	..	..	0.06	0.12	0.18	0.18	0.18	..	..
	(vi) Loans for purchase of Trucks.	9.00	9.00	9.00	..	..	1.80	3.00	3.00	1.20	..	..
	(vii) Additional assistance for strengthening the existing marketing societies.	16.28	16.28	13.82	..	16.28	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(viii) Spill over expenditure of Second Plan.	1.11	1.11	..	..	0.85	0.26	..	..	..	..	..
	(ix) Cold storage Plant ..	8.00	8.00	8.00	1.50	..	..	4.00	4.00	..	..	..
	(x) Rural Godowns ..	60.00	60.00	45.00	..	4.00	14.00	12.00	16.00	14.00	..	..
	(10) Co-operative Processing.—											
	(i) Rice Mills	31.00	31.00	30.00	..	3.05	9.18	12.32	6.30	0.15	..	..
	(ii) Rice Hullers	19.36	19.36	16.00	..	..	4.50	4.86	5.00	5.00	0.64	..
	(iii) Flour Mills	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	..	..	5.00	..	..	..
	(iv) Cotton gins	12.70	12.70	12.50	..	..	2.53	2.54	2.55	5.08	0.05	..
	(v) Manure Mixing Plant	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	..	..
	(vi) Units for insecticides	1.25	1.25	1.25	..	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	..	..
	(vii) Other processing Societies.	6.24	6.24	6.00	..	1.03	1.04	1.06	1.05	2.06	0.06	..

Co-operation (contd.)	(viii) Spill over expenditure for the societies organised in the Second Plan.	0.54	0.54	..	..	0.98	0.16	..	..	..	..	..
	(11) Co-operative Farming—											
	(i) Co-operative Farming Societies.	81.56	81.56	62.40	..	11.90	24.40	27.68	16.20	1.38	0.36	..
	(ii) Co-operative Farming Training Centres.	13.70	13.70	..	..	..	2.26	3.00	4.14	4.30	1.27	..
	(iii) Spill over expenditure for the societies organised under Second Plan.	16.00	16.00	..	..	8.47	5.53	1.13	0.87	..	..	..
	(12) Consumers Co-operatives—											
	(i) Whole-sale Co-operative Stores.	5.82	5.82	5.25	..	0.53	2.14	1.15	1.14	0.86	0.06	..
	(ii) Primary Co-operative Stores.	30.62	30.62	21.00	..	2.71	4.96	5.75	8.50	8.70	5.50	..
	(13) Forest labour Co-operative Societies.	14.10	14.10	13.50	..	3.76	5.66	4.16	0.34	0.18	1.90	..
	(14) Lift irrigation Co-operative Societies.	15.00	15.00	12.00	..	..	4.50	4.84	5.00	0.66	..	..
	(15) Labour Co-operative Societies.	5.12	5.12	3.70	..	..	0.63	0.72	1.76	2.01	0.43	..
	(16) Training and Education—											
	(i) Subordinate Training Institutes.	10.60	10.60	..	..	..	1.00	1.80	3.60	4.20	..	..
	(ii) District Training Institutes.	59.78	59.78	..	..	2.92	5.93	8.65	16.60	25.68	..	..
	(iii) Education of non-official personnel.	13.00	13.00	..	..	4.25	3.75	3.15	1.85	..	..	..
	(iv) District Co-operative Unions and State Co-operative Union.	8.80	8.80	..	..	1.40	1.94	1.92	1.77	1.77	..	..

III.—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSIONS IN THE THIRD PLAN—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	(v) Publicity and Seminars	5.04	5.04	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.02	..	..
	(vi) Training of Officers ..	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
	(17) Administration ..	98.72	98.72	..	..	15.00	18.00	21.00	22.00	22.72	..	..
	Total—Co-operation ..	1,000.00	1,000.00	418.06	1.50	143.16	212.86	239.73	223.10	181.15	67.34	..

5. (a) *National Extension Service and Community Projects*

(a) Community Projects	National Extension Service and Community Development.	2,500.00	2,500.00	..	..	500.00	462.00	465.00	533.00	540.00	..	..
(b) Village Panchayats	(1) Subsidy for panchayat secretaries.	173.00	173.00	..	..	34.60	34.60	34.60	34.60	34.60	..	..
	(2) Loans to panchayats ..	150.00	150.00	..	..	30.00	30.00	30.02	30.00	30.00	..	..
	(3) Community and cultural centres.	8.00	8.00	..	..	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	..	..
	(4) Grant-in-aid for the construction of panchayat bhawans.	85.00	85.00	..	..	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	..	..
	(5) Training of panchas ..	5.00	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
	(6) Training of panchayat secretaries.	10.00	10.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
	(7) Grant-in-aid for the Construction of primary school buildings.	85.00	85.00	..	..	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	..	..
	(8) Acquisition of land for extension of village sites.	25.00	25.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	..

Community Projects (contd.)	(9) Grant-in-aid for the construction of village roads including culverts.	50.00	50.00	..	..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	..	..
	(10) Grant-in-aid for the rural water supply.											
	(a) Provision of drinking water supply in villages.	296.10	296.10	2.70	..	57.30	57.20	59.28	60.78	61.54	..	..
	(b) Construction of magazines.	1.50	1.50	1.50	..	0.70	0.80	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Purchase of explosive vans.	2.40	2.40	2.40	..	1.20	1.20	..	..	..	..	..
	Total (10) ..	300.00	300.00	6.60	..	59.20	59.20	59.28	60.73	61.54	..	..
	(11) Strengthening of staff ..	9.00	9.00	..	..	0.80	1.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	..	..
	Total—Village panchayats	900.00	900.00	6.60	..	178.20	178.70	179.78	181.28	182.04	..	..
	Total 5—N.E.S. and Community Projects	3,400.00	3,400.00	6.60	..	678.20	640.70	644.78	714.28	722.04	..	..
	Total—I—Agriculture and community development.	10,386.11	10,386.11	1,488.07	216.91	1,851.31	2,233.97	2,107.13	2,125.60	2,068.10	67.34	..

II. Irrigation and Power.—

		<i>Irrigation and Power</i>											
A—Irrigation—	I. Multipurpose Projects Chambal	1864.84	942.00	942.00	..	190.00	220.00	250.00	282.00	..	..	..
	II. Major—												
	(1) Hasdeo (Bilaspur) ..	2500.00	300.00	300.00	50.00	10.00	50.00	70.00	80.00	90.00	2200.00	500.00	
	(2) Tons Hydel (Rewa)	2000.00	100.00	100.00	5.00	3.00	10.00	22.00	25.00	40.00	1900.00	600.00	
	(3) Betwa Valley Development—												
	(i) Halali	} Vidisha	850.00	100.00	100.00	5.00	3.00	10.00	22.00	25.00	40.00	750.00	35.00
	(ii) Bah												
	(iii) Sagar												
	(4) Upper Wainganga (Seoni)	1000.00	50.00	50.00	3.00	0.50	6.00	10.00	15.00	18.50	950.00	150.00	
	Total II—Major ..	6350.00	550.00	550.00	63.00	16.00	76.00	124.00	145.00	188.50	5800.00	1285.00	

III.—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSIONS IN THE THIRD PLAN—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Irrigation (contd.)	III. Medium Schemes—											
	(1) Kudar Aicut (Raipur)	50.00	50.00	50.00	2.00	3.00	10.00	10.00	15.00	12.00	..	..
	(2) Mayana (Bastar) ..	21.00	21.00	21.00	1.00	1.50	5.00	6.00	6.50	2.00	..	..
	(3) Kharkhara (Durg) ..	215.00	150.00	150.00	10.00	5.00	20.00	40.00	40.00	45.00	65.00	..
	(4) Development of Jamunia (Balaghat)	11.00	11.00	11.00	0.50	1.00	4.00	5.00	1.00	..	..	..
	(5) Remodelling of Wain-ganga Canal (Balaghat).	12.00	12.00	12.00	0.50	1.00	4.00	5.00	2.00	..	..	..
	(6) Bargeer (Seoni) ..	23.00	23.00	23.00	1.00	1.50	5.00	6.00	6.50	4.00	..	..
	(7) Sitakund (Chhindwara)	25.00	25.00	25.00	1.00	1.00	6.00	8.00	8.00	2.00	..	..
	(8) Bhaga Nala (Do.)	30.00	30.00	30.00	1.50	1.00	6.00	8.00	12.00	3.00	..	..
	(9) Bichia (Mandla) ..	12.00	12.00	12.00	0.50	1.00	3.00	5.00	3.00	..	..	..
	(10) Mehgaon Tola (Jabal-pur.	25.00	25.00	25.00	1.00	2.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	5.00	..	..
	(11) Aloni (Jabalpur) ..	60.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	0.05	0.10	1.00	3.00	5.85	50.00	..
	(12) Belwara (Damoh) ..	21.00	21.00	21.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	4.00	..	..
	(13) Biranj Valley (Narsinha-pur)—											
	(i) Bhorpani	40.00	40.00	40.00	1.50	1.50	8.00	10.00	12.00	8.50	..	..
	(ii) Piparwani											
	(14) Mansurwari (Sagar) ..	20.00	20.00	20.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	1.00	..	..
	(15) Chandera (Betul) ..	30.00	30.00	30.00	1.50	1.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	5.00	..	..
	(16) Sukta (E. Nimar) ..	157.00	120.00	120.00	7.00	2.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	43.00	37.00	..
	(17) Remodelling of Kha-rung Canal (Bilaspur).	15.00	15.00	15.00	0.5	2.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	..	..	..
	(18) Putka (Bairagarb) ..	14.00	14.00	14.00	1.00	1.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1.00	..	..

Irrigation (con:d.)

(19) Kunwarpur (Surguja)	30.00	30.00	30.00	1.00	2.00	5.00	8.00	8.00	7.00	..	..
(20) Sutia Nala(Surguja) ..	30.00	20.00	20.00	1.00	0.50	2.00	5.00	6.00	6.50	10.00	..
(21) Aroli (Gwalior) ..	25.00	25.00	25.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	7.00	8.00	4.00	..	..
(22) Bilahi (Shivpuri) ..	30.00	30.00	30.00	1.5	1.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	5.00	..	..
(23) Dudhi (Rajgarh) ..	25.00	25.00	25.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	7.00	8.00	4.00	..	..
(24) Development of Rampur (Guna).	11.00	11.00	11.00	0.50	1.00	3.00	4.00	2.00	1.00	..	..
(25) Patlauda (Shajapur) ..	28.00	28.00	28.00	1.00	1.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	6.00	..	..
(26) Basia Nala and Basoda Feeder (Vidisha).	21.00	21.00	21.00	1.00	1.00	4.00	6.00	6.00	4.00	..	..
(27) Rupania Khal (Ratlam)	22.00	22.00	22.00	1.00	1.50	4.00	6.00	6.00	4.50	..	..
(28) Bhagatpura (Ratlam)	35.00	20.00	20.00	1.50	0.50	2.00	5.00	6.00	6.50	15.00	..
(29) Bandhak (Ujjain) ..	20.00	20.00	20.00	1.00	0.50	4.00	6.00	6.00	3.50	..	..
(30) Arnia Bahabarpur (Ujjain).	30.00	24.00	24.00	1.5	1.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	5.00	6.00	..
(31) Chaldu (Mandsaur) ..	80.00	80.00	80.00	3.5	3.00	10.00	25.00	30.00	12.00	..	..
(32) Shivna Irrigation-cum- flood Protection (Mand- saur).	225.00	70.00	70.00	9.5	0.50	1.00	10.00	25.00	33.50	155.00	..
(33) Bagdi (Dewas) ..	22.00	22.00	22.00	1.00	1.00	4.00	6.00	6.00	5.00	..	..
(34) Sakalda (Dhar) ..	65.00	65.00	65.00	3.00	3.00	15.00	15.00	20.00	12.00	..	..
(35) Katkai (Indore) .. (or any other more suitable scheme).	30.00	30.00	30.00	1.50	0.50	3.00	8.00	12.00	6.50	..	..
(36) Umedpura (Jhabua) ..	25.00	25.00	25.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	7.00	8.00	4.00	..	..
(37) Padlia (W. Nimar) ..	22.00	22.00	22.00	1.00	1.00	4.00	6.00	6.00	5.00	..	..
(38) Ambaknala (W. Nimar)	25.00	25.00	25.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	7.00	8.00	4.00	..	..

III.—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSIONS IN THE THIRD PLAN—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Irrigation (<i>contd.</i>)	(39) Kachan (Sidhi) ..	50.00	50.00	50.00	2.00	1.00	6.00	15.00	20.00	8.00	..	..
	(40) Johilla (Shahdol) ..	20.00	20.00	20.00	1.00	1.50	4.00	6.00	6.00	2.50	..	..
	(41) Umrer Nala (Shahdol)	22.00	22.00	22.00	1.00	1.00	4.00	6.00	6.00	5.00	..	..
	(42) Kesiyari (Rewa) ..	121.00	100.00	100.00	5.00	2.00	10.00	25.00	30.00	33.00	21.00	..
	(43) Hatia Nadi (Satna) ..	30.00	30.00	30.00	1.50	1.00	5.00	7.00	10.00	7.00	..	..
	(44) Upper Ken (Panna)	125.00	110.00	110.00	5.50	2.00	10.00	25.00	35.00	38.00	15.00	..
	(45) Urmil (Chhatarpur) ..	125.00	80.00	80.00	5.50	1.00	8.00	80.00	25.00	26.00	103.00	..
	(46) Deordha (Tikamgarh) or Haidarpur or Mari Dam.	14.00	12.00	12.00	0.50	0.50	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.5	2.00	..
	(47) Rampur Murera (Datia)	12.00	12.00	12.00	0.50	0.50	3.00	5.00	3.00	0.5	..	..
	(48) Doraha	32.00	32.00	32.00	1.50	2.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	6.00	..	..
(49) Amrawad	14.00	14.00	14.00	0.50	1.00	3.00	5.00	4.00	1.00	..	..
Total—III—Medium..	2147.00	1726.00	1726.00	94.00	64.05	280.10	447.00	524.00	410.85	421.00	..	

IV—Flood Control—

(a) Flood protection Works
for Towns and Villages—

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) Konta flood Protection Work on Sabi River (Bastar). | } Estimate not yet framed. |
| (2) Tigra-Khertha Flood Protection Works on Khar-khara Nala (Durg). | |
| (3) Khamaria Tendua Flood Protection work on Dotu Nala (Durg). | |
| (4) Mungeli Flood Protection work on Agar river (Bilaspur). | |
| (5) Mandla Flood Protection Work (Mandla). | |

Irrigation (contd.)

(6) Charkbeda-Rahatgaon-Harda Flood Protection work on Ajnai River (Hoshangabad).												
(7) Dharamपुरi Flood Protection work on Khaj River (Dhar).												
(8) Jaora Flood Protection Work (Ratlam).												
(9) Tilwada Flood Protection Work (Shajapur).												
(10) Biora Flood Protection Work (Rajgarh).	38.00	38.00	..	6.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	..	..
(11) Khilchipur Flood Protection Work on Char River (Rajgarh).												
(12) Rajgarh Flood Protection work on Niwaj River (Rajgarh).												
(13) Flood Protection Scheme Indore district.												
(b) Repairs to Ghats												
(14) Narmada Ghat at Maheshwar.												
(15) Shipra Ghat at Ujjain.												
(c) Investigation of Flood protection Schemes for various Towns and Villages in the State.	..	2.00	2.00	..	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	..	..
Total—IV—Flood Control	..	40.00	40.00	..	6.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	..	..
Total—A—Irrigation	.. 10361.84	3258.00	3258.00	157.00	276.95	584.50	829.40	959.40	607.75	6221.00	1285.00	

III.—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSIONS IN THE THIRD PLAN—Contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
B.—Power—												
(1)	Korba Thermal Station Schemes—Stage II.	3894.02	2399.32	2399.32	1140.00	200.00	750.00	1100.00	300.00	49.32	194.70	60.00
(2)	Amarkantak Thermal Station Scheme—Stage II.	2070.00	1250.00	1250.00	840.00	60.00	140.00	462.00	464.00	124.00	170.00	50.00
(3)	Satpura Thermal Station Scheme.	2560.16	2432.15	2432.15	1120.00	75.00	300.00	830.00	950.00	277.15	128.01	60.00
(4)	Development works for utilization of Cambal Power.	282.60	268.47	268.47	53.60	53.70	53.70	53.70	53.67	53.70	14.13	2.90
(5)	Normal Development of First and Second Plan works.	160.00	160.00	160.00	8.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	..	..
(6)	Rural Electrification	2000.00	1000.00	1000.00	50.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	1000.00	..
(7)	Lift Irrigation	..	250.00	250.00	250.00	12.50	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	..	..
(8)	Survey and Investigation	50.00	50.00	50.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	..	..
(9)	Administrative and Residential Buildings.	85.00	85.00	85.00	..	25.00	25.00	25.00	5.00	5.00	..	..
(10)	Micro-Hydel Projects	100.00	100.00	100.00	..	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	..	..
(11)	Loans to Licencees and acquisition of privately owned undertaking.	70.00	70.00	70.00	..	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	..	..
(12)	Establishment of Central testing and research station and training of staff.	15.00	15.00	15.00	..	3.00	6.00	4.00	1.00	1.00	..	..

Power (con'd.)

(13) Hydro-Electric Projects

(a) Tons Hydro-Electric Project.	1900.00	551.00	551.00	110.00	20.00	81.00	100.00	150.00	200.00	1349.00	250.00
(b) Hasdeo Hydro Electric Project	800.00	200.00	200.00	50.00	10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	100.00	600.00	230.00
Total—B—Power ..	14236.78	8830.94	8830.94	3889.10	772.70	1701.70	2930.70	2289.70	1136.14	2555.84	652.90
Total—II—Irrigation and Power ..	24598.62	12088.94	12088.94	4046.10	1049.65	2286.20	3760.10	3249.10	1743.89	8776.84	1937.30

III—Industry and Mining

A—Industries

1—Large and medium industries.

(1) Expansion of power Alcohol Plant.	25.00	25.00	22.00	8.00	..	..	..	15.00	10.00	..	..
(2) Industrial Areas ..	150.00	150.00	139.00	..	13.00	25.00	40.00	60.00	12.00	..	..
(3) Co-operative sugar factories on co-operative basis.	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	2.00	30.00	8.00	..	..	..	..
(4) Provision of loans and other facilities for medium industries.	80.00	80.00	80.00	..	5.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	15.00	..	..
(5) Provision of facilities of land and water.	20.00	20.00	20.00	..	1.00	5.00	10.00	3.00	1.00	..	..
(6) Industrial and project surveys.	10.00	10.00	0.41	..	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.20	..	..
(7) Industrial Publicity and publications.	6.00	6.00	1.00	..	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	..	..
(8) Development of Gwalior Potteries.	14.50	14.50	11.25	3.00	11.87	0.64	0.65	0.66	0.68	..	..
(9) Development of Gwalior leather and tent factory.	10.00	10.00	9.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	2.25	2.50	2.75	..	..
(10) Development of Gwalior engineering works.	40.00	40.00	9.18	1.00	15.36	6.16	6.16	6.16	6.16	..	..
Total—I—Large and medium industries.	395.50	395.50	332.34	58.00	51.73	91.40	90.36	110.82	51.19	..	..

III.—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSIONS IN THE THIRD PLAN—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
II—Village and small scale industries.												
(i) Handlooms	(11) Expansion of calendering Plant, Ujjain.	1.65	1.65	1.03	..	0.47	0.80	0.12	0.13	0.13	..	..
	(12) Central Dyeing, Bleaching and finishing Plant.	5.70	5.70	3.69	..	0.85	1.97	1.64	0.75	0.49	..	..
	(13) Expansion of experimental-cum-training centre, Indore.	2.35	2.35	1.38	..	0.41	1.15	0.39	0.20	0.20	..	..
	(14) Model centre dye house	1.93	1.25	..	0.38	0.91	0.36	0.14	0.14	..	..	..
	(15) Central Textiles service-cum-training Institute.	6.93	6.93	2.44	0.23	1.00	1.90	1.78	1.11	1.14	..	..
	(16) Expansion of Government handloom factory, Maheshwar.	0.67	0.67	0.23	..	0.10	0.26	0.17	0.07	0.07	..	..
	(17) Workshed for weavers..	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	0.50	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.00	..	..
	(18) A new housing colony for weavers.	2.27	2.27	2.27	..	..	2.27	..	..	..	..	..
	(19) Expansion of Govt. handloom centre.	6.82	6.82	6.82	..	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.86	..	..
	(20) Deputation of weavers to weaving centres, for training.	0.10	0.10	..	..	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	..	..
	(21) Loans to weavers co-op-society for share capital.	2.70	2.70	2.70	..	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	..	..
	(22) Propaganda and publicity.	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..

(i) Handloom (contd.)	(23) Subsidies on sales of handloom cloth.	20.00	20.00	..	..	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	..	..
	(24) Managerial assistance to handloom weavers' primary societies.	8.43	8.43	..	..	0.54	1.11	1.68	2.25	2.85	..	..
	(25) Loans for strengthening the share capital structure of cooperative societies.	1.86	1.86	1.86	..	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.38	..	..
	(26) Assessment of targets of production.	1.25	1.25	..	..	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	..	..
	(27) Inspection and quality marking.	3.57	3.57	..	..	0.63	0.69	0.72	0.75	0.78	..	..
	(28) Supply of weaving appliances.	7.60	7.60	..	..	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	..	..
	(29) Assistance to Apex Society for establishment.	0.75	0.75	..	..	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	..	..
	(30) Award of prizes ..	0.15	0.15	..	..	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	..	..
	(31) Organisation for better execution of cess fund schemes.	8.00	8.00	..	..	1.39	1.61	1.64	1.67	1.69	..	..
	(32) Purchase of samples ..	0.25	0.25	..	..	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	..	..
	(33) Subsidies for meeting differences of interest on Reserve Bank of India loans to the cooperative societies.	4.00	4.00	..	..	0.40	0.60	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
	(34) Railway show cases at Jabalpur and Itarsi.	0.34	0.34	..	..	0.03	0.16	0.05	0.05	0.05	..	..
	(35) Display of goods ...	1.27	1.27	..	..	0.22	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.27	..	..
	(36) Housing colonies for weavers.	9.08	9.08	9.08	..	..	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.27	..	..

III.—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSIONS IN THE THIRD PLAN—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
(i) Handloom—(<i>contd.</i>)	(37) Establishment of new sales depots.	3.00	3.00	..	..	0.32	0.54	0.66	0.74	0.74	..	..
	(38) Additional mobile van sales depots.	1.68	1.68	1.00	..	0.12	0.48	0.65	0.28	0.15	..	..
	(39) Sizing plant	4.13	4.13	2.58	..	0.65	1.52	1.26	0.34	0.36	..	..
	(40) Expansion and development of tussar silk weaving.	2.80	2.80	2.42	..	0.30	1.57	0.70	0.11	0.12	..	..
	(41) Loans for share capital to Kosa and silk weavers cooperative societies.	0.45	0.45	0.45	..	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	..	..
	(42) Loans for working capital to Kosa and silk weavers cooperative societies.	2.50	2.50	2.50	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	..
	(43) Expansion of training-productio centre (textiles) Chanderi.	0.67	0.67	0.20	..	0.18	0.22	0.12	0.07	0.08	..	..
	(44) Supply of weaving appliances.	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
	(45) Purchase of samples ..	0.25	0.25	..	..	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	..	..
	Total—(i) Handlooms ..	120.15	120.15	46.90	0.20	17.70	30.50	26.18	22.40	23.37	..	..
(ii) Small Scale Industries	(46) Central organisation for large and medium industries.	3.00	3.00	2.60	..	70.92	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	..	..
	(47) Central organisation industrial cooperative.	12.00	12.00	9.69	..	0.91	1.88	2.44	3.02	3.75	..	..
	(48) Central organisation for handicrafts.	2.00	2.00	0.07	..	0.27	0.35	0.42	0.46	0.50	..	..

(ii) Small Scale Industries—(contd.)	(49) Central organisation for market service and research.	0.85	0.85	..	..	0.11	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	..	..
	(50) Central organisation for marketing.	2.00	2.00	..	..	0.36	0.38	0.40	0.42	0.44	..	..
	(51) Central organisation for extension work.	0.45	0.45	..	..	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	..	..
	(52) Organisation for Extension work at block level.	30.00	30.00	..	..	2.13	5.02	7.31	7.68	7.86	..	..
	(53) Central organisation for sericulture.	1.50	1.50	0.10	..	0.24	0.27	0.31	0.33	0.35	..	..
	(54) Central organisation for small scale industries.	10.00	10.00	0.85	..	2.46	1.69	1.80	1.92	2.13	..	..
	(55) Expansion of seven emporia.	2.00	2.00	1.00	..	0.26	0.58	0.76	0.20	0.20	..	..
	(56) Strengthening of staff in district officers.	12.00	12.00	..	..	2.22	2.32	2.40	2.51	2.55	..	..
	(57) Survey and collection of statistics.	16.58	16.58	0.80	..	2.03	2.10	4.08	3.99	4.38	..	..
	(58) Exhibition demonstration and publicity.	7.89	7.89	0.27	..	1.79	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.54	..	..
	(59) quality marking schemes	8.00	8.00	0.89	..	1.03	1.21	1.70	1.91	2.15	..	..
	(60) Central purchase stores organisation.	8.15	8.15	1.59	..	1.26	2.56	1.41	1.45	1.47	..	..
	(61) Raw material depots for small industries.	6.64	6.64	4.14	..	1.40	2.82	0.79	0.81	0.82	..	..
(62) Block loans.	225.00	225.00	..	..	30.00	35.00	45.00	55.00	60.00	..	..
(63) Participation in share capital.	17.00	17.00	..	..	2.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	..	..

III—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSIONS IN THE THIRD PLAN—Contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
(ii) Small Scale Industries (<i>contd.</i>)	(64) Subsidy for managerial assistance.	5.00	5.00	..	..	0.50	0.75	1.00	1.25	1.50	..	..
	(65) Subsidy for rent ..	10.00	10.00	..	..	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	..	..
	(66) Subsidy for power ..	20.00	20.00	..	..	2.50	3.50	4.00	5.00	5.00	..	..
	(67) Scheme for training of technician.	1.25	1.25	..	..	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	..	..
	(68) In plant training of trainees trained in Government training centres.	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
	(69) Institute for training of instructors.	10.00	10.00	3.50	..	2.44	2.48	1.62	1.66	1.80	..	..
	(70) Tool room for dies jigs, fixtures etc.	11.92	11.92	3.41	2.00	2.45	3.18	2.66	1.70	1.93	..	..
	(71) Sand conditioning plant and sand testing laboratory.	2.02	2.02	0.57	..	0.43	0.64	0.30	0.32	0.33	..	..
	(72) Manufacture of agricultural equipments.	4.81	4.81	1.33	0.20	0.87	1.24	1.07	0.80	0.83	..	..
	(73) Rural worksheds ..	50.00	50.00	29.00	..	5.00	10.00	12.50	12.50	10.00	..	..
	(74) Pilot production centre for vegetable tanned leather.	2.00	2.00	0.79	0.20	0.40	0.76	0.22	0.30	0.32	..	..
	(75) Pilot centres for utilisation and exploitation of miscellaneous timber.	28.34	28.34	14.71	8.00	4.33	10.46	6.95	3.28	3.32	..	..
	(76) Manufacture of compressed and laminated boards.;	10.55	10.55	5.95	4.00	1.00	2.45	4.80	1.12	1.18	..	..

Small scale Industries (contd.)	(77) Training centres in C.D. blocks.	26.18	26.18	..	..	4.83	5.03	5.24	5.44	5.64	..	..
	(78) Divisional level training centres.	10.94	10.94	3.37	..	1.69	1.99	2.38	2.40	2.48	..	..
	(79) Joinery guild : Bhopal	3.07	3.07	1.14	0.08	1.30	0.37	0.43	0.47	0.50	..	..
	(80) Training facilities at functional industrial estates.	5.00	5.00	..	..	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	..	..
	(81) Loan, share capital and subsidies for Small Industries Corporation.	40.00	40.00	..	..	20.00	10.00	10.00	..	..	..	..
	(82) Apex institution of industrial cooperative societies (other than Handlooms).	4.83	4.83	..	..	10.0	1.00	1.10	0.86	0.87	..	..
	(83) Formation of one industrial cooperatives bank for financing industrial cooperative societies.	22.10	22.10	..	..	0.20	20.10	0.50	0.60	0.70	..	..
	(84) Khadi and village industries schemes.	328.79	328.79	..	..	65.78	65.00	66.00	66.00	66.00	..	..
Total -(ii) Small Scale Industries	..	<u>962.85</u>	<u>962.85</u>	<u>76.77</u>	<u>14.48</u>	<u>166.14</u>	<u>203.38</u>	<u>199.35</u>	<u>193.67</u>	<u>200.31</u>	..	..
(iii) Industrial Estates												
	(85) Expansion of industrial estates.	79.00	79.00	79.00	..	18.80	19.20	18.00	11.50	11.50	..	..
	(86) New industrial estates	30.00	30.00	30.00	..	6.00	9.00	9.00	3.00	3.00	..	..
	(87) Rural Industrial estates	50.00	50.00	50.00	..	6.00	10.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	..	..
Total -(iii) Industrial Estates	..	<u>159.00</u>	<u>159.00</u>	<u>159.00</u>	..	<u>30.80</u>	<u>38.20</u>	<u>39.00</u>	<u>26.50</u>	<u>24.50</u>	..	..

III.—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSIONS IN THE THIRD PLAN—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
(iv) Handicrafts												
	(88) Central Institute for cane and bamboo crafts.	4.78	4.78	0.59	0.25	0.77	1.18	0.99	0.98	0.86	..	..
	(89) Central institute for lacquer work and wooden toys.	4.51	4.51	0.42	..	0.66	0.95	0.95	0.97	0.98	..	..
	(90) Training centres (leather toys).	2.75	2.75	0.15	..	0.44	0.68	0.63	0.53	0.47	..	..
	(91) Training-cum-common facility centre for art-metal craft.	0.98	0.98	0.11	—	0.22	0.20	0.21	0.18	0.17	..	..
	(92) Subsidy to handicrafts societies.	2.00	2.00	—	—	0.20	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.50	..	..
	(93) Common facility centre papier mache	0.78	0.78	0.10	—	0.21	0.30	0.14	0.15	0.15	..	..
	(94) Common facility centre for textile hand printing and dyeing.	4.66	4.66	0.60	..	0.59	1.30	0.92	0.92	0.93	..	..
	(95) Expansion of dyeing and printing centre	1.21	1.21	0.10	..	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.26	..	..
	(96) Training of craftsmen in crafts.	0.40	0.40	..	..	0.04	0.08	0.12	0.08	0.08	..	..
	(97) Competitions, seminars and Exhibitions.	0.35	0.35	..	..	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.09	..	..
	(98) Central Library for handicrafts.	0.51	0.51	0.05	..	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	..	..
	(99) Extension of existing tutorial classes.	2.33	2.33	0.16	..	0.48	0.45	0.45	0.47	0.48	..	..

(iv) Handicrafts—(contd.) (100) Supply of improved tools and equipments to ex-trainees and craftsmen on subsidised basis.	1.50	1.50	..	..	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.32	0.33	..	..
(101) Training centres for artistic leather work.	1.11	1.11	0.05	..	0.17	0.25	0.26	0.23	0.20	..	..
(102) Survey of handicrafts...	1.00	1.00	0.04	..	0.11	0.25	0.27	0.28	0.09	..	..
(103) Training-cum-common facility centres for the manufacture of superior quality cane and bamboo furniture.	1.55	1.55	0.48	..	0.20	0.66	0.28	0.25	0.16	..	..
(104) Training centres for screw pine, mat weaving.	1.56	1.56	0.10	..	0.28	0.34	0.35	0.31	0.28	..	..
(105) Training centre for glass beads.	0.50	0.50	0.02	..	0.10	0.13	0.13	0.08	0.06	..	..
(106) Crafts museum ..	1.10	1.10	0.14	..	0.24	0.31	0.18	0.19	0.18	..	..
(107) Block loans for handicrafts cooperatives and artisans.	10.00	10.00	..	..	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.25	2.25	..	..
(108) Expansion of Delhi emporium.	2.25	2.25	..	..	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.46	0.47	..	..
(109) Expansion of emporia at Indore, Gwalior, Bhopal and Ujjain.	2.05	2.05	0.84	..	0.34	0.91	0.29	0.25	0.26	..	..
(110) Expansion of exhibition wing and expert promotion.	5.00	5.00	0.59	..	0.99	1.08	0.98	0.99	0.96	..	..
(111) Expansion of central godowns at Indore and Gwalior	1.00	1.00	0.05	..	0.16	0.20	0.20	0.22	0.22	..	..

III.—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSIONS IN THE THIRD PLAN—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
(iv) Handicraft—	(112) Establishment of additional central godown.	7.00	7.00	5.00	..	0.40	5.39	0.40	0.40	0.41	..	..
	(113) Establishment of three emporia at important towns and tourists centres.	2.94	2.94	0.15	..	0.54	0.69	0.54	0.53	0.59	..	..
	(114) Show room at M.L.A.s Rest House at Bhopal.	0.15	0.15	..	..	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	..	..
	(115) Corporation for management of emporia to market cottage industries products.	6.00	6.00	3.00	..	0.44	0.61	3.63	0.65	0.67	..	..
	(116) Grant of rebate on special occasions for promotion of sales.	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.12	..	..
	(117) Payment of commission to salesman.	0.75	0.75	..	..	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	..	..
	(118) Expansion of Mobile Vans Organisation at Indore and Gwalior.	0.25	0.25	..	..	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	..	..
	(119) Emporium at Calcutta	3.44	3.44	0.67	..	0.48	1.23	0.57	0.57	0.59	..	..
	(120) Expansion of emporia at Rewa and Satna.	0.76	0.76	..	..	0.11	0.18	0.15	0.16	0.16	..	..
	(121) Mobile Vans	1.22	1.22	0.60	..	0.04	0.38	0.47	0.16	0.17	..	..
	(122) Building for Government emporium at Raipur.	0.75	0.75	0.75	..	0.10	0.50	0.15	..	..	..	..
	Total—(iv) Handicrafts	<u>77.64</u>	<u>77.64</u>	<u>14.76</u>	<u>0.25</u>	<u>11.14</u>	<u>21.92</u>	<u>17.15</u>	<u>13.93</u>	<u>13.50</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>

V) Sericulture.	(123) Training in sericulture	1.50	1.50	..	0.50	0.10	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.40	..	..
	(124) Sericulture survey ..	0.50	0.50	0.04	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
	(125) Field research station	1.00	1.00	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.17	0.19	..	..
	(126) Tussar seed farms ..	9.00	9.00	4.74	0.10	1.64	2.05	2.27	2.13	0.91	..	..
	(127) Tussar silk reeling and spinning factory.	3.00	3.00	1.60	..	0.59	1.16	0.76	0.23	0.26	..	..
	(128) Tussar cocoon markets	5.00	5.00	2.35	..	0.99	1.55	1.53	0.45	0.48	..	..
	(129) Demonstration- cum- training forms for agriculture.	5.00	5.00	1.80	0.05	0.59	1.43	1.55	0.71	0.72	..	..
	(130) Demonstration-cum - training farms for mulberry sericulture.	4.00	4.00	1.92	0.05	0.68	1.00	1.37	0.47	0.48	..	..
	(131) Mulberry silk reeling and twisting factory.	0.30	0.30	0.25	0.10	0.06	0.18	0.06	..	..	..	..
	Total—(v) Sericulture..	29.30	29.30	12.90	0.90	4.95	7.99	8.16	4.66	3.54	..	..
Total—II—Village and Small Scale Industries..		1348.94	1,348.94	310.33	15.83	230.73	301.99	289.84	261.16	265.22	..	..
Total—A—Industries...		1744.44	1744.44	642.67	73.83	282.46	393.39	280.20	271.98	316.41	..	..
B. Mineral Development.	(1) Preparation in the share capital of the State Mining Corporation.	27.00	27.00	..	..	27.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(2) Intensive investigations of mineral resources of the State:—											
	(i) Prospecting of the iron-ore deposits at Rowghat.	20.35	20.35	3.75	..	7.41	3.67	3.69	2.78	2.80	..	..
	(ii) Prospecting of bauxite deposits in Shahdol and Balaghat districts.	7.37	7.37	1.34	..	2.40	1.16	1.26	1.27	1.28	..	..

III.—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSIONS IN THE THIRD PLAN—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
B. Mineral Development. (<i>contd.</i>)	(iii) Drilling in Mandasaur shale deposits.	1.44	1.44	0.22	..	0.83	0.61	..	..	..	..	..
	(iv) Drilling in manganese ore deposits in Balaghat district.	6.34	6.34	0.19	..	1.43	1.24	1.26	1.20	1.21	..	..
	(v) Drilling in Pathakhara coal field in Betul district.	6.16	6.16	2.20	..	2.97	0.78	0.79	0.80	0.82	..	..
	(vi) Establishment of a mineral utilisation cell (Mill and project section) and demonstration lime quarry.	19.05	19.05	3.92	2.84	9.14	2.45	2.46	2.49	2.51	..	..
	(vii) Establishment of a departmental museum.	4.55	4.55	0.17	..	1.82	0.66	0.68	0.69	0.70	..	..
	(viii) Expansion of chemical laboratory.	6.52	6.52	1.22	..	2.76	0.90	0.93	0.95	0.98	..	..
	(ix) Prospecting of limestone and lepidolite in Bastar district.	1.67	1.67	..	..	..	..	..	0.83	0.84	..	..
	(x) Establishment of statistical cell.	2.23	2.23	0.05	..	0.45	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.47	..	..
	(xi) Training of personnel	1.32	1.32	..	1.10	0.32	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	..	..
	Total—(2) ..	<u>77.00</u>	<u>77.00</u>	<u>13.06</u>	<u>3.94</u>	<u>29.53</u>	<u>12.14</u>	<u>11.76</u>	<u>11.71</u>	<u>11.86</u>	..	..
(3) State participation in mineral development either in public or private sector.—												
(i) Participation in the development of coal field with National Coal Development Corporation in Bistrampur, Sohagpur & Jhillimali.	1.00	1.00	..	..	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B. Mineral Development. (contd)	(ii) Participation in the exploitation of iron ore deposits in Bailadila with National Mineral Development Corporation.	1.00	1.00	..	..	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(iii) Participation in the exploitation of diamond deposits in Panna with National Mineral Development Corporation.	1.00	1.00	..	..	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—(3)		3.00	3.00	..	..	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—B—Mineral Development		107.00	107.00	13.06	3.94	59.53	12.14	11.76	11.71	11.86	..	..
Total—III—Industry and Mining		1851.44	1851.44	655.73	77.77	341.99	405.53	391.96	383.69	328.27	..	..

IV. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

(i) Roads.	(1) New metalled roads	794.00	400.00	400.00	35.00	47.40	63.00	80.00	95.50	114.10	397.00	..
	(2) Upgrading of the existing roads.	187.00	180.00	180.00	..	20.50	27.70	35.50	44.00	52.30	Nil.	..
	(3) Fair weather roads	200.00	175.00	175.00	..	20.85	27.80	34.80	41.70	49.85	Nil	..
	(4) Black topping (asphalting).	150.00	150.00	150.00	..	17.98	23.85	29.84	35.68	42.65	Nil.	..
	(5) Bridges Major & Minor	632.00	320.00	320.00	15.00	38.00	51.00	65.00	76.00	90.00	316.00	..
	(6) Tools and Plant and establishment.	..	250.00	250.00	..	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	Nil.
TOTAL (i)		1,963.00	1,475.00	1,475.00	50.00	194.73	243.35	295.14	342.88	398.90	713.00	..
(ii) Road Transport. Nationalisation of passenger transport.	..	300.00	300.00	..	60.00	80.00	40.00	100.00	20.00	..	..	..

III.—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSIONS IN THE THIRD PLAN—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Part I G/I Scheme—											
	Part II (to be shared equally by State Government and Government of India).											
(iii). Tourism.	(1) Low Income Group Rest House at Bhopal.	2.00	1.00	1.00	..	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.10	..	..
	(2) L. I. G. Rest House at Indore.	2.00	1.00	1.00	..	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.10	..	..
	(3) L.I.G. Rest House Ujjain.	1.45	0.72	0.72	..	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.15	0.12	..	..
	Total—Part II	5.45	2.72	2.72	..	0.50	0.75	0.60	0.55	0.32	..	..
	Part III Scheme (to be exclusively financed by State Government).—											
	(1) Opening of tourist Bureau.	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
	(2) Steam Launch or Boating facilities at Mandu and at Marble Rocks at Jabalpur.	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.10	..	..
	(3) Development of Golf course at Pachmarhi.	0.25	0.25	0.25	..	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	..	..
	(4) Construction of Dak Bungalow at Udaipur and improvement of Udaigiri Dak Bungalow.	0.25	0.25	0.25	..	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	..	..
	(5) Development of Chitrukut.	2.50	2.50	2.50	..	0.50	0.70	0.30	0.30	0.20	..	..

(6) Development of Marble Rocks at Jabalpur.	0.28	0.28	0.28	..	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.02	..	..
(7) L. I. G. Rest House at Amarkantak.	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
Total—Part III	5.28	5.28	5.28	..	1.05	1.37	1.28	0.86	0.62	..	..
Total—(iii) Tourism	10.73	8.00	8.00	..	1.55	2.12	1.28	1.41	0.94	..	..
Total—IV—Transport and Communications	1,973.73	1,783.00	1,783.00	50.00	256.28	325.47	397.12	384.29	419.84	713.00	..

(i) Non-Collegiate Education—

V—EDUCATION

A. Education (other than technical education).—

I—Elementary Education.

(1) Pre-primary education	5.80	5.80	1.22	..	0.56	1.10	1.22	1.40	1.52	..	..
(2) Free and compulsory education for the children of the age group 6-11.	2005.95	2005.95	381.00	..	180.54	289.49	399.55	511.17	625.20	..	..
(3) Training programme for elementary school teachers.	214.72	214.72	60.48	..	41.42	61.47	51.25	31.08	29.50	..	..
(4) Conversion of primary and middle schools to junior and senior basic schools	12.20	12.20	..	..	1.41	1.89	2.42	2.91	3.57	..	..
(5) Opening of new middle schools on basic pattern.	119.93	119.93	..	..	4.81	10.46	19.57	34.43	50.66	..	..
(6) Building and equipment grants to non-Govt. middle schools.	60.00	60.00	45.00	..	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	..	..
(7) Building and equipment grants for Government primary and middle schools including teachers training institutions	100.00	100.00	75.00	..	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	..	..
Total—I—Elementary Education	2518.60	2518.60	562.70	..	260.74	396.41	506.01	612.99	742.45	..	..

III.—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSIONS IN THE THIRD PLAN—*Contd.*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
II. Secondary Education—	(8)	Conversion of higher secondary schools to multipurpose schools by adding one diversified course.	7.00	7.00	0.78	..	0.66	1.02	1.37	1.73	2.22	..	..
	(9)	Conversion of remaining high schools to higher secondary schools.	20.00	20.00	4.00	..	2.08	3.11	4.23	4.87	5.71	..	..
	(10)	Opening of additional higher secondary schools.	30.00	30.00	16.25	..	3.40	4.09	6.48	7.50	8.53	..	..
	(11)	Building and equipment grant for non-Government secondary schools, and conversion of non-Government high schools to higher secondary schools.	60.00	60.00	32.50	..	9.84	10.57	11.30	12.02	16.27	..	..
	(12)	Building and equipment facilities to Government secondary schools including teachers training Colleges.	100.00	100.00	75.00	..	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	..	..
	(13)	Opening of one post-graduate basic training college.	7.00	7.00	3.50	..	4.40	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	..	..
	(14)	Extension service in training colleges.	5.63	5.63	..	..	1.95	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	..	..
	(15)	Seminars for secondary school teachers.	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
	(16)	Residential quarters for teachers.	35.04	35.04	35.04	..	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	7.84	..	..
	(17)	Boys and girls hostels	..	150.00	150.00	150.00	..	29.00	30.25	30.25	30.25	30.25
	(18)	Scholarships	50.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Total—II—Secondary Education	..		<u>465.17</u>	<u>465.17</u>	<u>317.07</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>88.23</u>	<u>87.51</u>	<u>92.10</u>	<u>94.84</u>	<u>102.49</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	

III. Other Educational Schemes.	(19) Strengthening of the administrative machinery at all levels for implementation of the Plan.	15.00	15.00	..	..	3.04	2.99	2.99	2.99	2.99	..	..
	(20) Expansion of junior and senior N.C.C.	20.00	20.00	..	..	1.44	2.72	4.00	5.28	6.56	..	..
	(21) Development of physical education											
	(i) Acquisition of land and improvement of playing fields.	6.00	6.00	6.00	..	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	..	..
	(ii) Strengthening of Physical Training College, Shivpuri.	3.00	3.00	1.50	..	2.15	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.22	..	..
	Total (21)	9.00	9.00	7.50	..	3.35	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.42	..	..
	(22) Audio visual education	5.00	5.00	0.60	..	1.68	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	..	..
	(23) Reorganisation of library service.	8.00	8.00	..	..	3.26	1.18	1.18	1.19	1.19	..	..
	(24) Development of existing music and fine arts schools and opening of colleges.	15.00	15.00	6.00	..	7.57	1.64	1.80	1.93	2.06	..	..
	(25) Production of suitable literature for children and preparation of nationalised text books.	10.00	10.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
	Total—III—Other Educational Schemes.	82.00	82.00	14.10	..	22.34	12.77	14.21	15.63	17.05	..	..

III.—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSIONS IN THE THIRD PLAN—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
District Gazetteers												
(26)	Revision of district gazeteers.	16.00	16.00	..	..	3.00	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.40	..	..
Development of languages												
(27)	Training of English stenographers and typists in Hindi shorthand and type-writing.	5.00	5.00	3.60	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
Total.—III—Other Educational Schemes.												
Total—(i) Non-Collegiate Education ..		<u>3086.77</u>	<u>3086.77</u>	<u>897.47</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>375.31</u>	<u>500.89</u>	<u>616.52</u>	<u>727.66</u>	<u>866.39</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>
(ii) Social Education—												
(28)	Social Education classes ..	44.30	44.30	..	..	7.40	8.24	8.88	9.56	10.22	..	..
(29)	Circulating libraries and reading rooms.	20.32	20.32	..	..	3.00	3.58	4.08	4.58	5.08	..	..
(30)	Grant-in-aid to non-official parties and organisations in rural areas for cultural activities, puppet shows, etc.	2.00	2.00	..	..	0.24	0.32	0.40	0.48	0.56	..	..
(31)	Training of village leaders ..	2.00	2.00	..	..	0.35	0.39	0.42	0.42	0.42	..	..
(32)	Production of literature ..	7.87	7.87	..	..	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.58	1.58	..	..
(33)	Audio visual education ..	11.31	11.31	..	..	2.26	2.54	2.12	2.17	2.22	..	..
(34)	Strengthening of administration.	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.10	0.15	0.23	0.25	0.27	..	..
Total—(ii) Social Education ..		<u>88.80</u>	<u>88.80</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>14.92</u>	<u>16.79</u>	<u>17.70</u>	<u>19.04</u>	<u>20.35</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>
(iii) University Education—												
(35)	Grant to Universities	120.00	120.00	..	..	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	..	..

(ni) University Education (cont'd.)	(36) New universities	35.00	35.00	..	..	4.20	6.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	..	..
	(37) New post-graduate and research departments in the existing universities.	50.00	50.00	..	..	5.80	8.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	..	..
	(38) Improvement of collegiate education—three years degree course—											
	(i) Provision for buildings, and equipment for the upgraded colleges.	130.00	130.00	130.00	..	10.00	20.00	30.00	35.00	35.00	..	..
	(ii) Starting of new colleges	20.00	20.00	6.00	..	3.00	4.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	..	..
	(iii) Seven hostels with a capacity of 200 students each.	45.00	45.00	45.00	..	5.00	8.00	10.00	11.00	11.00	..	..
	(iv) Improvement of library, science, laboratories and introduction of new subjects.	25.00	25.00	..	..	3.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	..	..
	(v) Grants to non-Government colleges.	40.00	40.00	..	..	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	..	..
	Total (38) ..	260.00	260.00	181.00	..	29.00	45.00	58.00	64.00	64.00	..	..
	(39) Development of girls education—											
	(i) Establishment of two girls colleges.	15.00	15.00	3.00	..	2.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	..	..
	(ii) Hostels for girls colleges ..	20.00	20.00	..	..	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	..	..
	(iii) Improvement of library, science, laboratories and introduction of new subjects.	6.00	6.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
Total (39) ..	41.00	41.00	3.00	..	6.00	8.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	..	..

III.—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSIONS IN THE THIRD PLAN—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
(iii) University Education (<i>contd.</i>)	(40) New Madhya Pradesh college for higher education, Bhopal.	40.00	40.00	20.00	..	5.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	11.00	..	..
	(41) Graduate and post-graduate research scholarships.	45.00	45.00	..	..	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	..	..
	(42) Staff-quarters	16.00	16.00	16.00	..	2.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	..	..
	Total—(iii) University Education ..	607.00	607.00	220.00	..	85.00	110.00	131.00	140.00	141.00	..	..
	Total—(A)—Education (other than technical education).	3782.57	3782.57	1117.47	..	475.23	627.68	765.22	886.70	1027.74	..	..
(B) Technical Education.	(1) Opening of new polytechnics	175.50	175.50	45.00	25.00	3.50	13.50	28.50	48.00	82.00	..	..
	(2) Expansion of six existing polytechnics.	30.00	30.00	12.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.50	7.50	..	..
	(3) Post-diploma courses in four existing polytechnics—											
	(i) Refrigeration engineering ..	1.43	1.43	0.50	0.25	0.70	0.10	0.15	0.18	0.30	..	..
	(ii) Structural engineering ..	0.69	0.69	0.30	0.15	0.25	0.07	0.10	0.12	0.15	..	..
	(iii) Automobile engineering ..	1.39	1.39	0.40	0.20	0.60	0.14	0.18	0.22	0.25	..	..
	(iv) Production engineering ..	1.19	1.19	0.40	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.25	0.28	0.31	..	..
	Total (3) ..	4.70	4.70	1.60	0.80	1.75	0.46	0.68	0.80	1.01	..	..
	(4) Staff quarters for polytechnics	30.00	30.00	30.00	..	6.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	..	..	..
	(5) Opening of five engineering colleges.	70.50	70.50	20.00	15.00	..	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.50	..	..
	(6) Expansion of existing engineering colleges.	46.00	46.00	15.00	12.00	6.00	7.50	9.00	10.50	13.00	..	..

(B) Technical Education—(contd.)	(7) Staff quarters for engineering colleges.	20.00	20.00	20.00	..	4.00	5.00	4.00	3.50	3.50	..	..
	(8) Opening of 15 junior technical schools.	50.00	50.00	20.00	8.00	6.50	8.50	10.00	12.50	12.50	..	..
	(9) New courses in existing Polytechnics—											
	(i) Diploma in applied arts ..	1.50	1.50	0.50	0.20	0.67	0.30	0.15	0.18	0.20	..	..
	(ii) Diploma in crafts instruction.	0.40	0.40	..	0.20	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
	(iii) Part-time National certificates and National diploma course (evening and sandwich courses).	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	0.15	0.18	0.27	0.40	..	..
	(iv) Diploma in metallurgy ..	2.00	2.00	0.70	0.80	1.00	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.40	..	..
	Total (9) ..	4.90	4.90	1.20	1.20	1.67	0.70	0.63	0.80	1.10	..	..
	(10) Institution for commercial and Secretariat training.	1.60	1.60	0.50	0.25	0.80	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.27	..	..
	(11) Opening of seven womens' technical institutions.	8.50	8.50	2.05	2.00	..	1.50	2.00	2.50	2.50	..	..
(12) Opening of post-graduate courses in four existing engineering colleges.	12.00	12.00	3.00	2.50	4.50	1.40	1.75	2.05	2.30	..	..
(13) Payment of grant-in-aid to non-Government Technical institutions.	15.00	15.00	..	..	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	..	..
(14) Providing of additional buildings, equipment and staff to existing four vocational high schools to conform to the pattern of junior technical schools	21.16	21.16	8.00	4.00	6.00	4.00	4.50	5.00	1.56	..	..

**II—Under-ground drainage
in urban areas.**

(5) Under-ground drainage in urban areas.	330.00	264.00	262.60	1.40	52.00	72.00	52.00	47.00	41.00	
Total—II	..	330.00	264.00	262.60	1.40	52.00	72.00	52.00	47.00	41.00

**III.—Rural water-supply
schemes.**

(6) Construction of drinking water wells	440.00	440.00	440.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00	..	..
(7) Drinking water-supply in problem villages.	325.00	325.00	325.00	..	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	..	..
(8) Piped water-supply in bigger villages.	75.00	75.00	75.00	..	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	..	..
(9) Purchase of air-compres- sors with haulage tractors	50.00	50.00	25.00	25.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	..	..
(10) Purchase of drilling rigs.	25.00	25.00	12.50	12.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	..
Total—III	..	915.00	915.00	877.50	37.50	183.00	183.00	183.00	183.00	183.00

IV—Other schemes

(11) Training of Public- health engineering person- nel.	2.50	2.50	..	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	..
(12) Establishment of Public health engineering labora- tory.	3.00	3.00	3.00	..	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	..
(13) Administration	..	60.00	60.00	..	..	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	..	..
Total—IV	..	65.50	65.50	3.00	..	13.50	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	..	..

Total—(i)—Water-Supply and Sanitation.	1883.35	1706.60	1602.95	41.15	342.40	397.40	340.60	324.60	301.60
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III.—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSIONS IN THE THIRD PLAN—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
(ii) Health Services—												
I-Primary Health Units, Hospitals and Dispensaries—												
(1) Establishment of primary health centres.	320.00	320.00	131.40	..	32.50	68.70	69.60	77.40	71.80	..	..	..
(2) Establishment of secondary health centres.	50.00	50.00	15.00	3.00	3.00	11.00	13.00	13.00	10.00	..	..	..
(3) Strengthening and improvement of medical and health services at district headquarters.	175.00	175.00	50.00	3.00	13.00	37.00	45.00	40.00	40.00	..	..	..
(4) Improvement of medical services in hospitals other than district headquarter hospitals.	70.00	60.00	41.00	..	4.60	13.10	13.30	19.20	9.80	..	..	..
(5) Increase of T. B. beds and improvement in existing T. B. hospitals.	25.00	25.00	13.00	..	..	4.50	11.50	6.00	3.00	..	..	..
(6) Mental health services.	20.00	20.00	9.00	0.50	0.25	4.50	7.00	4.00	4.25	..	..	..
(7) Provincialisation of rural dispensaries.	7.50	7.50	0.90	..	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	..	..	..
(8) Completion of buildings started by the people with Govt. aid and running of medical institutions, the buildings for which have been constructed by the people.	16.95	16.95	3.95	..	4.15	8.00	1.20	1.60	2.00	..	..	..
(9) Grant-in-aid for the institutions to be built with public participation.	10.00	10.00	6.00	..	0.70	2.20	2.40	2.60	2.10	..	..	..
Total—I—	<u>684.45</u>	<u>684.45</u>	<u>270.25</u>	<u>6.50</u>	<u>58.70</u>	<u>150.00</u>	<u>164.50</u>	<u>165.80</u>	<u>145.45</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>

II. Control of Communicable Diseases—
Primary Health Units,
Hospitals and Dispensaries.—

(10) National malaria eradication programme.	266.00	266.00	..	5.00	77.98	61.88	53.16	44.97	28.01	..	..
(11) National filaria control programme.	7.00	7.00	..	1.00	1.30	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.50	..	..
(12) B. C. G. Campaign.	8.15	8.15	..	1.00	1.50	1.55	1.60	1.70	1.80	..	..
(13) Establishment of T. B. clinics and upgrading of existing T. B. clinics.	42.00	42.00	24.00	2.00	4.00	7.50	10.50	14.00	6.00	..	..
(14) Isolation of advanced cases of tuberculosis.	4.00	4.00	1.50	..	0.30	1.10	1.40	0.60	0.60	..	..
(15) Establishment of rehabilitation centres.	5.00	5.00	2.00	..	..	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	..	..
(16) Establishment of mass chest Radiography.	1.50	1.50	..	0.40	0.50	0.55	0.15	0.15	0.15	..	..
(17) Leprosy control programme.	20.00	20.00	4.00	2.00	1.40	3.30	4.20	6.10	5.00	..	..
(18) Establishment of new V. D. clinics.	17.00	17.00	5.00	0.50	2.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	..	..
(19) Establishment of mobile epidemic control hospitals.	14.00	14.00	..	0.50	1.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	..	..
(20) Trachoma survey and control.	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.32	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	..	..
(21) Small-pox eradication programme.	32.00	32.00	..	..	8.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	..	..
Total—II. ..	<u>417.65</u>	<u>417.65</u>	<u>36.50</u>	<u>12.40</u>	<u>98.30</u>	<u>91.45</u>	<u>87.08</u>	<u>83.59</u>	<u>57.23</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>

III.—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSIONS IN THE THIRD PLAN—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
III. Education and Training—												
(22)	Improvements in existing medical colleges and attached teaching hospitals.	133.50	133.50	53.00	4.00	14.00	36.00	31.00	31.00	21.50	..	..
(23)	Establishment of new medical colleges.	160.00	160.00	115.00	7.00	..	40.00	63.00	41.00	16.00	..	..
(24)	Department of Social and preventive medicines and field health centres in existing medical colleges.	16.00	16.00	8.00	..	1.50	4.70	3.80	5.00	1.00	..	..
(25)	Establishment of College of Dentistry.	14.00	14.00	4.00	1.00	2.50	4.00	4.30	1.50	1.70	..	..
(26)	Post-graduate training of medical officers.	4.50	4.50	..	..	0.50	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.20	..	..
(27)	Sanitary inspectors training.	2.60	2.60	0.50	..	0.42	0.72	0.62	0.42	0.42	..	..
(28)	Training of compounders.	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.36	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	..	..
(29)	Training of radiographers.	0.73	0.73	..	..	0.25	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	..	..
(30-A)	Training of health visitors.	3.71	3.71	..	..	0.70	0.70	0.75	0.75	0.81	..	..
(30-B)	Public health orientation to nursing Staff.	9.29	9.29	3.00	..	1.00	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.79	..	..
(31)	Training of staff nurses.	48.67	48.67	15.87	..	4.55	9.60	10.65	11.70	12.17	..	..

Health—Education and training (<i>cont'd</i>)	(32) Training of Auxiliary nurse-cum-midwife.	31.27	31.27	13.00	..	2.59	7.74	7.86	7.48	5.60	..	..
	(33) Training of sister tutors and establishment of college of nursing.	8.48	8.48	3.00	..	1.00	3.00	2.00	1.24	1.24	..	..
	(34) Training of public health nurses.	0.60	0.60	..	..	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	..	..
	(35) Training of non-professional dais.	2.36	2.36	..	..	0.45	0.45	0.48	0.49	0.49	..	..
	(36) Training of professional dais.	5.00	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
	(37) Training of T. B. health visitor.	0.29	0.29	..	..	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	..	..
	(38) Training of laboratory technicians.	1.50	1.50	..	..	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	..	..
Total—III	..	443.50	443.50	215.37	12.00	31.29	112.47	129.22	104.84	65.68	..	..
IV. Family Planning—													
	(39) Family planning clinics.	30.00	30.00	..	..	3.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	9.00	..	..
	Total—IV	..	30.00	30.00	3.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	9.00

III.—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSIONS IN THE THIRD PLAN—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
V. Other schemes—												
<i>A—Health</i>												
(40) Establishment of Central Public Health Laboratory, Bhopal	32.00	32.00	23.00	0.25	..	7.00	13.00	8.00	4.00	..	..	..
(41) Establishment of health education bureau.	4.75	4.75	..	..	0.50	1.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
(42) School health services.	4.00	4.00	..	..	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	..	..
(43) Establishment of 2,000 Matru grihas.	15.00	15.00	6.00	..	1.50	3.00	3.00	3.50	4.00	..	..	..
(44) Nutrition research.	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.36	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	..	..
(45) Lump-sum provision for matching grants required for new schemes sponsored by Government of India.	10.00	10.00	4.00	..	0.80	1.40	2.00	2.60	3.20	..	..	..
Total—A ..	66.75	66.75	33.00	0.25	3.96	13.61	19.96	16.06	13.16	..	..	..
<i>B—Medical—</i>												
(46) Establishment of cancer clinics at existing medical college.	10.00	10.00	2.00	..	..	1.50	4.00	3.00	1.50	..	..	..
(47) Establishment of paediatric wings and child guidance clinics at medical college hospitals.	12.00	12.00	5.00	..	0.25	1.25	3.50	4.00	3.00	..	..	..

(48) Re-habilitation with occupational therapy and physiotherapy units at the existing college hospitals.	3.00	3.00	..	..	..	0.70	1.10	0.60	0.60	..	..
(49) Establishment of plastic surgery at one medical college hospital.	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	0.50	0.20	0.30	..	..
(50) Improvement in existing eye departments in medical college hospitals.	8.50	8.50	5.30	..	..	1.00	2.70	3.10	1.70	..	..
(51) Drug laboratory.	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	0.40	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
(52) Strengthening of administrative organisation.	3.00	3.00	..	..	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.70	0.80	..	..
Total--B ..	<u>38.50</u>	<u>38.50</u>	<u>12.30</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>0.65</u>	<u>5.35</u>	<u>12.60</u>	<u>11.80</u>	<u>8.10</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>
Total--V--Other Schemes ..	<u>105.25</u>	<u>105.25</u>	<u>45.30</u>	<u>0.25</u>	<u>4.61</u>	<u>18.96</u>	<u>32.56</u>	<u>27.86</u>	<u>21.26</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>

VI. Indigenous system of Medicines—

(53) Expansion of hospitals attached to Ayurvedic colleges at Raipur and Gwalior.	10.00	10.00	4.50	..	0.05	2.10	3.70	2.15	2.00	..	..
(54) Upgrading of Ayurvedic Colleges at Raipur and Gwalior.	7.00	7.00	5.00	..	0.40	2.36	2.38	1.40	0.46	..	..
(55) Expansion of Ayurvedic research at Government Ayurvedic colleges.	5.00	5.00	..	..	0.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	..	..

III.—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSIONS IN THE THIRD PLAN—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
VI—Indigenous System of Medicines—(contd.)	(56) Establishment of 420 new Ayurvedic dispensaries.	50.00	50.00	..	..	2.60	5.40	9.00	13.60	19.40	..	..
	(57) Construction of dispensary building and staff quarters.	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	0.20	1.00	1.00	1.40	1.40	..	..
	(58) Re-organisation of existing pharmacies and establishment of two Ayurvedic stores.	7.00	7.00	2.40	0.20	0.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.40	..	..
	(59) Establishment of drug farm and herbarium.	1.00	1.00	0.53	..	..	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	..	..
	(60) Provision of compounders in Ayurvedic dispensaries.	1.36	1.36	..	..	0.09	0.18	0.27	0.36	0.46	..	..
	(61) Provincialisation of 172 aided Ayurvedic dispensaries.	16.00	16.00	..	..	1.06	2.12	3.18	4.24	5.40	..	..
	(62) Conversion of ungraded dispensaries into Ayurvedic dispensaries.	4.00	4.00	..	..	0.27	0.54	0.81	1.08	1.30	..	..
	(63) Establishment of 7 Ayurvedic in-door units at divisional level.	4.00	4.00	..	..	..	0.40	0.80	1.20	1.60	..	..
	(64) Post graduate training of vaidyas.	0.29	0.29	..	..	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	..	..
	(65) Providing of 10 beds at Ayurvedic and Unani Hospital, Bhopal.	0.50	0.50	0.15	..	..	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.13	..	..

VI Indigenous System of Medicines (conty)	(66) Strengthening of Homeopathic Sanatorium, Nawegaon.	1.00	1.00	0.20	..	..	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.30	..	..
	(67) Establishment of nature cure clinics.	2.00	2.00	1.00	..	..	0.50	0.60	0.40	0.50	..	..
	(68) Establishment of separate Directorate of Ayurveda.	5.00	5.00	..	..	0.15	0.70	0.92	1.33	1.90	..	..
Total—VI ..		89.15	89.15	18.78	0.20	4.27	15.96	21.13	22.43	25.36	..	..
Total—(ii)—Health Services ..		1800.00	1800.00	586.20	31.35	201.47	396.64	445.59	419.92	336.38	..	..
Total Health		3683.35	3506.60	2189.15	72.50	543.87	794.04	786.19	744.52	637.98	..	..

VII—HOUSING

A—Housing—	(1) Slum clearance ..	10.00	10.00	10.00	..	1.50	2.00	2.50	2.50	1.50	..	..
	(2) Subsidised Industrial Housing.	166.65	166.65	166.65	..	..	37.95	49.50	49.50	29.70	..	..
	(3) Low Income Group Housing	470.71	470.71	470.71	..	44.01	100.40	125.50	125.50	75.30	..	..
	(4) Rural Housing ..	200.00	200.00	..	..	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	..	..
Total—A—Housing ..		847.36	847.36	647.36	..	85.51	180.35	217.50	217.50	146.50	..	..

III.—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSIONS IN THE THIRD PLAN—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
B. Urban Land Development	(1) Implementation of Master Plans and urban land Development											
	(i) Preparation of Master plans.	20.00	20.00	15.00	..	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	..	..
	(ii) Preparation of layouts.											
	(a) For Nazul land ..	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
	(b) For various Government Department's.	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
	(c) Preparation of layout plans for towns for which Master Plans have been prepared and will be prepared.	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	..	..
	(iii) Implementation of Master Plan Schemes.	76.80	76.80	75.00	..	12.00	17.00	17.00	15.00	15.80	..	..
	(iv) Training of technical staff of local bodies.	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	..	..
	Total (1)	100.00	100.00	93.28	..	16.64	21.64	21.64	19.64	20.44	..	..
	(2) Slum Clearance ..	86.70	86.70	84.50	..	16.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	16.70	..	..
	Total B—Urban Land Development.	186.70	186.70	177.70	..	32.64	39.64	39.64	37.64	37.14	..	..
	Total—VII—Housing ..	1034.06	1034.06	825.06	..	118.15	219.99	257.14	255.14	183.64	..	..

VIII OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

1. Labour and Labour Welfare—(a) Labour and Labour Welfare and Training.—

(1) Technical Training Scheme

(i) Expansion of existing I. T.I.s including I.T.C. Koni.	39.48	39.48	25.16	..	16.20	12.42	3.87	3.49	3.50	..	..
(ii) New I. T.I.s.	49.31	49.31	36.90	..	8.00	20.06	11.06	5.11	5.08	..	..
(iii) Worker's Evening Classes.	0.47	0.47	0.06	..	..	0.15	0.10	0.11	0.11	..	..
(iv) National Apprentice Training.	1.84	1.84	0.06	..	..	0.44	0.46	0.46	0.48	..	..
(v) Training of Women in Vocational Trades.	0.82	0.82	0.40	..	..	0.22	0.38	0.11	0.11	..	..
(vi) Work-cum-Orientation Centres.	3.94	3.94	3.94	..	2.40	1.54	..	..	..	..	..
(vii) Training of Craft Instructors.	0.58	0.58	..	..	0.16	0.16	0.12	0.10	0.04	..	..
(viii) Headquarters staff	1.19	1.19	0.03	..	0.17	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.28	..	..
Total (1)	97.63	97.63	66.55	..	26.93	35.22	16.24	9.64	9.60	..	..

(2) Labour Welfare Centres—

(i) Grants-in-aid for Welfare Centres.	4.00	4.00	..	..	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	..	..
(ii) Construction of community halls in industrial centres	10.60	10.60	8.48	..	2.18	2.40	2.56	2.76	0.70	..	..
(iii) Audio-visual aids	2.00	2.00	0.80	..	0.37	0.48	0.51	0.32	0.32	..	..
(iv) Workers holiday homes.	1.00	1.00	0.74	..	0.20	0.40	0.13	0.17	0.10	..	..
Total (2)	17.60	17.60	10.02	..	3.55	4.08	4.00	4.05	1.92	..	..

III.—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSIONS IN THE THIRD PLAN—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Labour welfare centres (<i>contd.</i>)	(3) Health Centres and Maternity wards.	12.21	12.21	1.15	..	1.01	1.86	2.66	3.46	3.22	..	..
	(4) Occupational Health Survey.	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
	(5) Grants-in-aid to local Productivity Councils.	0.25	0.25	..	..	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	..	..
	(6) Awards to efficient workers for efficiency.	3.00	3.00	..	..	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	..	..
	(7) Training of departmental officers.	0.25	0.25	..	..	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	..	..
	(8) Survey of labour conditions in various industries.	1.00	1.00	0.08	..	0.18	0.23	0.19	0.20	0.20	..	..
	(9) Loans to industrial workers for housing.	2.00	2.00	..	..	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.44	..	..
	Total—(a) Labour Welfare and Training	<u>134.44</u>	<u>134.44</u>	<u>77.80</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>32.86</u>	<u>42.58</u>	<u>24.28</u>	<u>18.54</u>	<u>16.18</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>
	(b) National Employment Service—											
	(1) Expansion of coverage of employment service.	8.64	8.64	..	..	0.96	1.41	1.83	2.19	2.25	..	..
	(2) Collection of employment market information	2.06	2.06	..	..	0.16	0.21	0.44	0.56	0.69	..	..
	(3) Youth employment service and employment counselling.	1.45	1.45	..	..	0.15	0.20	0.32	0.36	0.42	..	..
	(4) Occupational research and analysis.	0.10	0.10	..	..	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	..	..
	(5) Enforcement of the employment exchanges (compulsory notification of vacancies) Act, 1959.	0.74	0.74	..	..	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	..	..
	Total—(b) National Employment Service.	<u>12.99</u>	<u>12.99</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>1.43</u>	<u>1.99</u>	<u>2.76</u>	<u>3.28</u>	<u>3.53</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>

(c) Employees State Insurance—

(1) Employees State Insurance Schem.	18.07	18.07	6.00	..	1.73	2.48	3.34	4.61	5.91	..	..
Total—Labour and Labour Welfare ..	165.50	165.50	83.80	..	36.02	47.05	30.38	26.43	25.62	..	..

2. Welfare of Backward Classes

(A) Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Development of Scheduled Areas

(i) Economic uplift

(a) Agriculture

(1) Agricultural farms and nurseries.	20.00	20.00	..	..	2.70	3.34	4.00	4.65	5.31	..	..
(2) (a) Bunding and leveling.	36.00	36.00	}	}	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	..	..	..
(b) Contour bunding	20.00	20.00									
(3) Minor irrigation works	40.00	40.00	..	..	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	..	..
Total—AGRICULTURE ..	116.00	116.00	..	..	24.70	25.34	26.00	26.65	13.31	..	..

(b) Rural arts, crafts and industries

(4) Establishment of production-cum-training centres.	24.00	24.00	1.87	3.53	5.17	6.83	6.60
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III.—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSIONS IN THE THIRD PLAN—*Contd.*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
Welfare of Scheduled Tribes—(<i>contd.</i>)	(5)	Lac culture	10.00	10.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
	(6)	Organisation of rural workshop centres.												
	(a)	Industrial sheds in rural areas where power is available.	3.00	3.00	}	..	1.26	1.33	1.40	1.47	1.54	..	..
	(b)	Industrial sheds for trained unemployed tribals.	4.00	4.00										
		Total—Rural arts, crafts and industries.	41.00	41.00	..	..	5.13	6.86	8.57	10.30	10.14	..	..
	(e)	Cooperation												
	(7)	Organisation of co-operative societies—												
	(a)	Forest labour co-operative societies.	20.00	20.00	}	13.80	13.80	13.80	13.80	13.80
	(b)	Grain golas ..	14.00	14.00										
	(c)	Joint farming societies	10.00	10.00										
	(d)	Share capital and subsidy for godowns of service cooperative societies.	10.00	10.00										
	(e)	Establishment of multi-purpose cooperative societies.	15.00	15.00										
	(8)	Provision of credit facilities due to enforcement of Debt Relief Regulations.	97.38	97.38	..	..	17.38	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	..	..
		Total Cooperation ..	166.38	166.38	..	..	31.18	23.80	33.80	33.80	33.80	..	..
		Total—Economic Uplift ..	323.38	323.38	..	..	61.01	66.00	68.37	70.75	57.25	..	..

Welfare of
Scheduled
Tribes—(contd.)

(ii) Education— (9) Scholarships and stipends—

(a) Scholarships to middle schools students.	79.20	79.20									
(b) Scholarships to high school students.	64.80	64.80									
(c) Scholarships to public school students.	2.75	2.75			60.64	63.27	65.65	68.00	70.07		
(d) Merit scholarships ..	10.00	10.00									
(e) Stipends for teacher's training.	9.00	9.00									
(f) Hostel stipends ..	159.88	159.88									
(g) Foreign scholarships	2.00	2.00									
Total ..	327.63	327.63	..	..	60.64	63.27	65.65	68.00	70.07	..	..
(10) Additional facilities to primary and middle school students.	51.00	51.00	..	..	3.40	6.80	10.21	13.60	16.99	..	..
(11) Preparation of text books in tribal dialects.	5.00	5.00	..	..	1.68	1.66	1.66	..	..	..	..
(12) Excursion tours ..	5.00	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
(13) Maintenance and repairs of school buildings.	19.00	19.00	..	..	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	..	..
Total ..	407.63	407.63	..	..	69.72	76.73	82.52	86.60	92.06	..	..

III.—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSIONS IN THE THIRD PLAN—*Contd.*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
Welfare of Scheduled Tribe— <i>(cont'd.)</i>	Social Education													
	(14)	Encouragement to tribal music and dancing.	4.50	4.50	..	..	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	..	..
	(15)	Social education camps for Adiwasis.	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.32	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	..	..
	(16)	Popularisation of clothes like Sarees, blouses, etc., where they are not worn.	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
	(17)	Preservation of tribal culture.	1.25	1.25	..	..	0.61	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	..	..
	Total—Social Education	..	7.25	7.25	..	..	1.93	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	..	..
	Total—Education	..	414.88	414.88	..	..	72.09	77.95	83.74	87.82	93.28	..	..
	(iii) Other Schemes													
	(18)	Mobile health vans	..	8.00	8.00	3.64	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09
	(19)	Subsidy for Matru-Grihas.	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.14	0.17	0.20	0.23	0.26	..	..
(20)	Additional assistance required for work programme.	11.42	11.42	..	..	2.14	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32	..	..
(21)	Propaganda vans	..	10.00	10.00	..	..	7.16	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	..	..
(22)	Grant-in-aid to voluntary agencies.	15.00	15.00	..	..	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	..	..

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes—(contd)

(23) Seminars for tribal workers.	0.25	0.25	..	..	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	..	..
(24) Direction and supervision	15.00	15.00	..	..	7.22	1.95	1.94	1.95	1.94	1.94	..	..
(25) Legal aid	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
(26) Examination in tribal dialects.	5.00	5.00	..	..	2.96	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	..	..
(27) Vocational guidance and employment bureau.	2.00	2.00	..	..	0.53	0.54	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	..	..
Total—other schemes ..	68.67	68.67	..	..	27.04	10.54	10.33	10.37	10.39	10.39	..	..
Total A—Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	806.93	806.93	..	..	160.14	154.49	162.44	168.94	160.92	160.92	..	..

(B)—Welfare of Scheduled Castes—

(i) Education												
(28) Scholarships, Stipends and Educational tours—												
(a) Scholarships to middle school students.	191.16	191.16	}	..	..	37.91	44.96	51.31	61.61	71.87	..	..
(b) Scholarships to high school students.	60.00	60.00										
(c) Scholarships to public school students.	2.50	2.50										
(d) Hostel stipends ..	14.00	14.00										
(e) Excursion tours ..	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
Total ..	268.66	268.66	..	..	38.11	45.16	51.51	61.81	72.07	72.07	..	..

III.—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSIONS IN THE THIRD PLAN—Contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
Welfare of Scheduled Castes—(contd)	(ii) Other schemes												
	(29) Grant-in-aid to voluntary agencies.	12.00	12.00	..	..	4.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
	(30) Legal aid	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
	(31) Hand-carts for scavengers	16.00	16.00	..	..	7.00	9.00	..	..	..	..	..
	(32) Scheme for removal of untouchability—												
	(a) Award of hostel scholarships and stipends	1.25	1.25										
	(b) Stipends for training in crafts/cottage Industries and grant for tools.	4.35	4.35										
	(c) Grant-in-aid to non-official agencies. ..	4.50	4.50										
	(d) Publicity and propaganda	1.15	1.15										
	(e) Award to villages free from untouchability and prizes to individuals for outstanding work in removing untouchability.	0.40	0.40			3.40	3.70	4.00	4.30	4.60	..
	(f) Grant for books and other material to Harijan students.	5.50	5.50										
	(g) Balwadis-cum-Community centres in Bhopal Region.	1.05	1.05										
	(h) Welfare of Harijans in Bhopal Region.	0.30	0.30										
(i) Settlement of Harijan families on agricultural land in Bhopal Region.	1.50	1.50											
	Total ..	20.00	20.00										
	Total—Others ..	48.50	48.50	..	..	14.50	14.80	6.10	6.40	6.70	..	..
	Total—B—Welfare of Scheduled Castes. ..	317.16	317.16	..	..	52.61	59.96	57.61	68.21	78.77	..	..

C—Welfare of Vimukta Jatis

(i) Education

(33) Scholarships—

(a) Scholarships to middle school students.	1.80	1.80									
(b) Scholarships to high school students.	0.60	0.60			0.31	0.43	0.64	0.85	0.97		
(c) Scholarships to public school students.	0.80	0.80									
Total	3.20	3.20			0.31	0.43	0.64	0.85	0.97		

(ii) Other Schemes

(34) Community Welfare Centres.	6.82	6.82			1.03	1.71	1.36	1.36	1.36		
(35) Sanskar Kendras	3.82	3.85			0.86	1.02	1.15	0.41	0.41		
(36) Establishment of Panchayats.	0.44	0.44			0.04	0.06	0.09	0.11	0.14		
Total	11.11	11.11			1.93	2.79	2.60	1.88	1.91		
Total—C—Welfare of Vimukta Jatis	14.31	14.31			2.24	3.22	3.24	2.73	2.88		

III.—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSIONS IN THE THIRD PLAN—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
D—Welfare of Other Backward Classes—												
(i) Education												
(37) Scholarships—												
(a) Scholarships to middle school students.	14.40	14.40				2.16	3.24	4.32	5.40	6.48		
(b) Scholarships to high school students.	7.20	7.20										
Total	21.60	21.60				2.16	3.24	4.32	5.40	6.48		
(ii) Other Schemes												
(38) Grant-in-aid	40.00	40.00				8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00		
Total—Other Schemes	40.00	40.00				8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00		
Total—D—Other Backward Classes	61.60	61.60				10.16	11.24	12.32	13.40	14.48		
Total—2—Welfare of wBackard Classes	1,200.00	1,200.00				225.15	228.91	235.61	253.28	257.05		

3. Social Welfare

I. Women's and Children's Welfare:

(1) Grant in aid for welfare extension projects. 52.00 52.00 5.25 8.00 12.00 12.00 14.75

I-(a)—Women's Welfare

(2) Destitute owmens homes. 9.00 9.00 6.00 2.40 2.14 2.20 2.26

(3) Grant in-aid to Mahila Samiti, Rewa for reorgani-sation, 0.75 0.75 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.15

Women's and Children welfare (Contd.)

(4) Working womens hostel	4.00	4.00	4.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	..	..	..	..
I.—(b) Childrens Welfare—											
(5) Child guidance clinic	1.24	1.25	0.50	..	0.18	0.38	0.39	0.15	0.15	..	..
(6) Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisation for welfare of children.	2.30	2.30	..	..	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	..	..
(7) Grant-in aid to municipalities and corporations for setting up balwadies in slum areas.	4.75	4.75	..	..	0.50	0.75	1.00	1.25	1.25	..	..
(8) Homes for healthy children of leprosy patients	7.37	7.37	4.00	..	..	1.92	1.38	2.01	2.06	..	..
(9) Improvement of existing balwadies.	0.15	0.15	..	..	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	..	..
(10) Development of State Orphanage, Indore.	0.97	0.97	0.70	..	0.07	0.75	0.05	0.05	0.05	..	..
(11) Grant to Madhav Orphanage, Gwalior.	0.40	0.40	..	..	0.02	0.02	0.32	0.02	0.02	..	..
Total I— ..	82.94	82.94	15.20	..	6.66	16.86	19.92	18.32	21.18	..	..

Women's and Children's welfare

II. Welfare of Physically Handicapped—											
(12) Rehabilitation of T. B. patients-grant-in-aid to existing voluntary agencies.	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
(13) Grant-in-aid to municipalities and corporations for setting up homes for crippled adults.	5.30	5.30	..	..	1.86	1.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	..	..
(14) State institute for training of physically handicapped adults.	5.09	5.09	2.50	..	2.95	0.52	0.53	0.54	0.55	..	..
(15) Supply of special aids to handicapped children.	0.45	0.45	..	..	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
(16) Stipends to blind, deaf-mutes and orthopedically handicapped.	0.79	0.79	..	..	0.11	0.14	0.18	0.18	0.18	..	..

III.—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSIONS IN THE THIRD PLAN—Contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Welfare of Physically Handicapped—(Contd.)	(17) Home for montally deficient children.	3.12	3.12	2.00	..	..	1.45	0.66	0.49	0.52	..	..
	(18) Building grant for two Handicapped schools at Indore.	0.50	0.50	..	..	..	0.25	0.25	..	..	..	..
	(19) Building grant for Madhav Aandhashram, Gwalior.	0.30	0.30	..	..	..	..	..	0.30	..	..	..
	(20) Grant-in-aid to shools of deaf and dumb, Indore.	0.40	0.40	..	..	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	..	..
	(21) Building for two handicapped childrens homes.	4.00	4.00	4.00	..	2.00	2.00	..	..	..	..	..
	Total—II—Welfare of Physically Handicapped	20.95	20.95	8.50	..	7.27	6.33	2.61	2.50	2.24	..	..

III. Youth Welfare—

(22)	Construction of stadia.	6.00	6.00	..	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..	..
(23)	Stipends to outstanding sportsmen.	2.50	2.50	..	..	0.16	0.34	0.50	0.66	0.84	..	..
(24)	Games and Sports.—											
	(i) Grant-in-aid to state level institutions like football, volley ball, tennis, bedminton, khokhom kabaddi, swimming, mountaineering, boating, kiking etc. including grants for sports council.	5.30	5.30	..	..	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	..	..

Youth welfare—(Contd.)	(ii) Grant-in-aid to State Olympic Association.	4.00	4.00	--	--	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	..	..
	(iii) Grant in aid to voluntary physical welfare associations other than the association for particular games.	3.00	3.00	--	--	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	..	..
	(iv) Grant-in-aid for play grounds.	5.00	5.00	--	--	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
	(v) Expenses on sports councils.	0.28	0.28	..	--	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	..	..
	Total (24) ..	17.58	17.58	..	..	3.51	3.51	3.52	3.52	3.52	..	..
(25) Setting up of village youth welfare centres	5.06	5.06	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.06	..	..
Total—III—Youth Welfare..	31.14	31.14	..	--	4.67	6.85	7.02	7.18	5.42	..	..
IV—Other Schemes—												
(26) Grant-in-aid to social welfare institutions.	7.50	7.50	..	--	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	..	..
(27) Training of officers at schools of social work.	0.50	0.50	..	--	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
(28) Urban community development projects.	10.03	10.03	..	--	0.69	1.87	2.57	2.45	2.45	..	..
Total—IV.—Other Schemes	18.03	18.03	..	..	2.29	3.47	4.17	4.05	4.05	..	..

III.—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSIONS IN THE THIRD PLAN—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
V. Care Programmes—												
(29) Social Defence (Care) Programme—												
(i) certified schools for boys	11.88	11.88	6.00	..	..	2.32	3.10	3.96	2.50	..	..	..
(ii) Certified schools for girls.	8.38	8.38	3.50	..	1.22	1.66	2.20	1.88	1.42	..	..	..
(iii) Probation hostels	2.72	2.72	..	..	..	0.36	0.74	0.77	0.85	..	..	..
(iv) Remand homes.	10.93	10.93	7.00	..	2.05	2.05	3.04	2.08	1.26	..	..	..
(v) Beggars homes.	4.00	4.00	..	..	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	..	..	..
(vi) Probation services.	2.09	2.09	..	..	..	0.38	0.49	0.61	0.61	..	..	..
Total—V—Care Programme	40.00	40.00	16.50	..	4.07	8.02	10.37	10.10	7.44	..	..	..
VI. Social and Moral Hygiene and After-care Programme—												
(30) Social and moral hygiene and after-care programme—												
(i) Rescue homes...	1.70	1.70	..	..	..	..	0.91	0.38	0.41	..	..	..
(ii) State homes ..	8.14	8.14	6.00	..	2.00	2.91	2.38	0.41	0.44	..	..	..
(iii) District shelters.	3.00	3.00	..	..	..	..	1.10	0.93	0.97	..	..	..
(iv) Reception centres	3.00	3.00	..	..	..	..	1.10	0.93	0.97	..	..	..
(v) Additional grant-in-aid to ex-prisoners aid societies.	1.10	1.10	..	..	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	..	..	..
Total VI—Social and Moral Hygiene and After-care Programme	16.94	16.94	6.00	..	2.22	3.13	5.71	2.87	3.01	..	..	..
Total 3 Social Welfare	210.00	210.00	46.20	..	27.18	44.66	49.80	45.02	43.34	..	..	..
Total—VIII—Other Social Services	1575.50	1575.50	130.00	..	288.35	320.62	315.79	324.73	326.01	..	..	..

IX. MISCELLANEOUS

1. Statistics—

(1) Plan progress division	3.38	3.38	..	..	0.64	0.65	0.67	0.70	0.72	..	..
(2) National Income unit	1.83	1.83	..	..	0.33	0.35	0.37	0.38	0.40	..	..
(3) Administrative intelligence unit for progress evaluation of the C. D. and N. E. S. Blocks	1.91	1.91	..	..	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.41	..	..
(4) Manpower unit	0.92	0.92	..	..	0.19	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.20	..	..
(5) Sample Surveys—											
(i) Collaboration with National Sample Survey-Field unit.	8.21	8.21	..	..	1.56	1.58	1.64	1.69	1.74	..	..
(ii) Mechanical Tabulation unit	5.48	5.48	..	..	1.08	1.06	1.09	1.11	1.14	..	..
(6) Training of statistical personnel	0.55	0.55	..	..	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	..	..
(7) Plan project evaluation unit	7.81	7.81	..	..	1.41	1.45	1.56	1.65	1.74	..	..
(8) Financial resources and tax research unit	0.85	0.85	..	..	0.17	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.18	..	..
(9) Carto-graphical unit ..	1.07	1.07	..	..	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	..	..
(10) Perspective planning unit	1.35	1.35	..	..	0.26	0.25	0.26	0.28	0.30	..	..
(11) Agro-economic research unit.	3.36	3.36	..	..	0.62	0.62	0.67	0.71	0.74	..	..
(12) Demographic study unit	1.35	1.35	..	..	0.27	0.25	0.26	0.28	0.29	..	..
(13) Regional survey unit	0.90	0.90	..	..	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	..	..
(14) Small-scale and cottage industries type study unit	0.55	0.55	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.12	..	..
(15) Inland trade and transport unit	0.48	0.48	..	..	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.10	..	..
Total—1—Statistics	40.00	40.00	..	..	7.57	7.55	7.95	8.30	8.63	..	..

III.—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSIONS IN THE THIRD PLAN—Contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	12	(13)
2. Publiciy	(1) Opening of teleprinter link connecting seven divisional head quarters.	3.00	3.00	..	..	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	..	..
	(2) Strengthening head quarters with administrative staff.	3.70	3.70	..	..	0.79	0.72	0.73	0.72	0.74	..	..
	(3) Research-cum-reference section.	1.00	1.00	—	—	0.24	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	—	..
	(4) Replacement of Mobile cine vans and purchase of 23 public address system	2.78	2.78	..	..	0.28	2.50	..	..	..	..	..
	(5) Strengthening Information centres at district head-quarters.	2.00	2.00	—	—	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	—	—
	(6) Establishment of Exhibition units at divisional head quarters.	2.00	2.00	—	—	0.64	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	—	—
	(7) Photographic unit	0.30	0.30	—	—	0.14	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	—	—
	(8) Purchase of Rota print machine and other equipment	3.00	3.00	—	—	2.28	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	..	—
	(9) Pilot Song and Drama team at headquarter.	2.22	2.22	—	—	0.62	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	—	—
	(10) Opening of full fledged Information centre at district headquarters.	6.36	6.36	..	..	0.48	0.84	1.68	1.68	1.68	..	—
	(11) Participatory Information Centres.	2.64	2.64	—	—	0.86	0.44	0.44	0.45	0.45	—	—
	(12) Community Listening											
	(i) Radiosets.	3.20	3.20	—	—	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64	—	—
	(ii) Establishment of workshops at divisional headquarters.	9.00	9.00	..	..	2.55	1.50	1.49	1.73	1.73	..	—
	Total—2—Publiciy	41.20	41.20	..	..	10.52	8.79	7.13	7.37	7.39	..	..

3. Local Bodies Development.

(1) Financial assistance to local bodies.	750.00	750.00	..	..	100.00	125.00	150.00	175.00	200.00	..	..
(2) Training of personnel..	10.00	10.00	..	..	5.35	1.08	1.13	1.19	1.25	..	..
(3) Administrative staff ..	10.00	10.00	..	..	2.15	1.78	1.89	2.02	2.16	..	..
(4) Town Survey scheme	30.00	30.00	..	..	5.00	5.15	5.85	6.60	7.40	..	..
(5) Town Improvement and Slum Clearance.	50.00	50.00	..	..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	..	..
Total—3—LOCAL BODIES DEVELOPMENT	850.00	850.00	..	..	122.50	143.01	168.87	194.81	220.81	..	..

4. Welfare of Prisoners—

(1) Eradication of illiteracy amongst prisoners.	3.44	3.44	1.25	—	0.41	0.72	0.73	0.75	0.83	..	..
(2) Jail Reforms Administration.	0.82	0.82	—	..	0.31	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	..	..
(3) Jail Reforms Amenities to prisoners.	3.78	3.78	—	—	0.75	0.75	0.76	0.76	0.76	..	..
(4) Reformist preachers ..	0.80	0.80	..	—	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	..	..
(5) Electrification of Jails	2.83	2.83	2.83	—	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.57	0.57	..	..
(6) Nursing of sick prisoners	1.10	1.10	0.10	..	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
(7) Welfare services in prisons.	1.86	1.86	—	—	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.40	..	..
(8) Setting apart jails for old and infirm prisoners, Lunatics, prisoners suffering from T.B. and Leprosy.	2.80	2.80	1.90	..	0.71	1.03	0.70	0.18	0.18	..	..
(9) Raising standard of jails.	17.50	17.50	17.50	..	..	4.35	4.35	4.40	4.40	..	..
(10) Training centres in cottage industries.	5.04	5.04	..	—	1.05	1.01	0.95	1.01	1.02	..	..
Total—9—WELFARE OF PRISONERS	39.97	39.97	23.58	..	4.50	9.36	8.92	8.54	8.65	..	..

III.—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSIONS IN THE THIRD PLAN—*Contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
5.	Bhopal Capital Project Scheme Stage II.	325.00	325.00	325.00	..	--	..	..	175.00	150.00	..	..
6.	Development of Printing Presses	35.00	35.00	35.00	20.00	3.60	10.00	11.90	6.90	2.60	..	..
	Total—MISCELLANEOUS ..	<u>1,331.17</u>	<u>1,331.17</u>	<u>383.58</u>	<u>20.00</u>	<u>148.69</u>	<u>178.71</u>	<u>204.77</u>	<u>400.92</u>	<u>398.08</u>	..	..
	Grand Total ..	<u>50743.71</u>	<u>37866.55</u>	<u>29325.45</u>	<u>4562.03</u>	<u>5129.94</u>	<u>7465.47</u>	<u>9085.86</u>	<u>8887.84</u>	<u>7297.44</u>	..	<u>1937.90</u>

Statement for principal projects costing Rs. 1 Crore or more proposed in the States' Third Five Year plan.

Irrigation

- (1) Chambal hydel and irrigation Scheme.
- (2) Tawa project (Irrigation part)
- (3) Dudhawa
- (4) Remodelling of Mahanadi canall.
- (5) Saroda
- (6) Bila
- (7) Barna
- (8) Hasdeo multi-purpose project (Irrigation part)
- (9) Tons hydel project (Irrigation part)
- (10) Betwa Valley Development Scheme
- (11) Upper Wainganga project
- (12) Kharkhara project
- (13) Sukta project
- (14) Shivna Irrigation-cum-flood Protection Scheme
- (15) Upper Ken Valley project
- (16) Kasiari project
- (17) Urmil project

Power

- (18) Tawa Hydro-Electric project
- (19) Amarkantak Thermal Station
- (20) Power Supply to Central India Coal fields.
- (21) Rural electrification scheme of second five-year plan.
- (22) Hasdeo hydro-electric project
- (23) Tons hydro-electric project
- (24) Korba thermal station scheme—Stage II
- (25) Amakantak thermal station —Statge II
- (26) Satpura thermal station scheme.
- (27) Development works for utilisation of Chambal power.
- (28) Normal Development of first and second plan works.
- (24) Rural electrification in third plan.
- (30) Lift Irrigation scheme.
- (31) Micro hydel projects.

Road Transpot

- (32) Madhya Pradesh State Road Corporation.

Miscellaneous

- (33) Bhopal Capital Project

(1) CHAMBAL HYDEL AND IRRIGATION SCHEME

- 1 Description Chambal Hydel and Irrigation Scheme (Madhya Pradesh).
- 2 Whether new or carried over from Second Plan. Carried over from Second Five-Year Plan.
- 3 Location Gandhi Sagar Dam and Power Station at Chambal Hydel Works, District Mandsaur. Right Main Canal, M.P. portion (Morena, Shivpuri and Bhind Districts).
- 4 Scope and main components items. (1) Scope—On completion of all three stages it will yield additional 4,75,000 Tons of food grains annually by Irrigating 14,00,000 acres of Land and to generate 2,15,000 K.W. L.F. of power.
- (2) Components Items—
- (1) Gandhi Sagar Dam.
- (2) G. S. Power Station.
- (3) Transmission system.
- (4) Right Main Canal.
- 5 Progress upto the end of the Second Plan (for continuing Schemes). The work of G.S. Dam, Power House and Transmission system will be completed by the end of Secod Five-Year Plan. It is expected that the work of Right Main Canal will be completed by 1952-53.
- 6 Particulars of investigations and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates. The Project reports have been revised 3 times and the latest was in 1958. The revision was only due to change in design, increased cost of materials and labour.
- 7 Economic implications and justification (for new schemes). Continuing Scheme.
- 8 Proposed dates for commencement, and completion and phasing of construction programme.
- | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----|----|----|----------------|
| (1) Gandhi Sagar Dam | .. | .. | .. | January, 1954. |
| (2) G. S. Power Station | .. | .. | .. | April, 1957. |
| (3) Transmission system | .. | .. | .. | October, 1958. |
| (4) Right Main Canal | .. | .. | .. | January, 1955. |

9 Cost estimates and expenditure.

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Total	Foreign Exchange
	(1)	(2)
1. Total estimates cost		
Ist Stage	6359.37	402.2
2nd Stage	1864.84	
2. Expenditure upto 1960-61	3291.41	382.96
3. Expenditure proposed 1961-66	1892.00	19.08

Planning of Expenditure

4. 1961-62	380.00
5. 1962-63	530.00
6. 1963-64	700.00
7. 1964-65	282.00
8. 1965-66 .. .. .	..

For details please refer to note.

10 Break-up of expenditure

	(Rs. in lakhs)	Total 1961-66
Wages and salaries	65.00	
Equipment and machinery	300.00	
Materials	400.00	
Buildings	20.00	
Land and development of land others	1107.00	
	<u>1892.00</u>	

11 Programmes of output/benefits Chambal project.

	Unit	Upto end of second Plan	Total for third plan	Phasing for Third Plan				
				1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(a) Power. K.W.	20,000	1,40,000	40,000	60,000	80,000	80,000	1,40,000
(a) Irrigation. Lakh acres]	1.00	8.00	2.00	3.00	5.00	6.50	8.00

(2) TAWA PROJECT (IRRIGATION PART)

- 1 Description The Project envisages construction of a reservoir across Tawa river (a tributary of Narmada river) approximately 1/2 mile downstream of its confluence with its tributary Denwa in Hoshangabad District. The project comprises of (a) 5315 ft. long dam out of which 1000.5 ft. will be masonry and rest 4314.5 ft. earth, (b) 2 earthen dykes 771 ft. and 781 ft. long., (c) Net work of canals extending for 90 miles on left bank and 33 miles on right bank, (d) two Power houses with installed capacity 42000 K. W. and (e) 70 miles 132 K. W. transmission lines. The project will on completion irrigate 7,87,500 acres and generate 20,000 K. W. of Power (60 per cent L. F.)
- 2 Whether new or carried over from Second Plan. Carried over from 2nd Plan.
- 3 Location Latitude 22° 33' 40" N
Longitude 78° 53' 30" E
- 4 Scope and main components. **Scope.** —(1) Irrigation 7,87,500 acres.
(2) Power 20,000 K. W. (60 per cent L. F.)

Main components :—

Head works (1)	Canals (2)	Power (3)
(1) Earth dam (including saddles). 5866.5 feet.	(1) Main canals .. 129.9 miles.	(1) No. of Units to be installed. 3 Nos. of 10,000 K.W. and 2 Nos. of 6,000 K.W.
(2) Masonry dam .. 1000.5 feet.	(2) Distributories and Minors. 770 miles.	(2) Installed capacity 42,000 K. W.
(3) Sluices 2		(3) Firm Power:— at 100 per cent .. 12,000 K. W. at 60 per cent .. 20,000 K. W.
		(4) Transmission lines 132 K.V.A. 70 miles.
		(5) Sub station No. one.

- 5 Progress up to the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes.)
- 6 Particulars of Investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates. Stage II surveys for Head works have been completed. Detailed designs for Head works have also been prepared and finalised by C. W. & P. C. Project report submitted to C. W. & P. C. and their comments also replied. Recently it has been technically cleared by the Technical Advisory Committee of Planning Commission.

Estimated cost (1)	Rs. Crores (2)
Unit I—Dam and Appurtenant works	9.66
Unit II— Main canal & Branches	12.16
Unit III—Power	5.30
Total ..	27.10

- 7 Economic implications and justification (for new schemes.)
- (1) Estimated Cost—Rs. 27.10 crores.
- (2) Percentage return at the end of :—
- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| 10th year | 4.34 per cent. |
| 15th year | 5.53 „ |
| 20th year | 7.16 „ |
| 25th year | 8.72 „ |
| 30th year | 10.61 „ |

- 8 Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme.
- (1) Commencement 1961-62.
- (2) Completion 1968-69.

Programme of Construction

- (Pre-Construction year) Completion of Approach Roads submersible bridge, all non residential buildings and part of Residential Buildings. Opening of Rly. siding, Acquisition of land for colony, damsite and Borrow areas laying of H. T. lines for construction purposes. Jungle clearance of dam and Borrow areas.
- 1961-62
- (1st Year of Construction) Foundation treatment, Earth work in flanks (21.3 Mcft) and Masonry work in transition blocks (1.95 Mcft).
- 1962-63
- (2nd Year of Construction) Completion of chute channel, Earthwork in River bed (42.19 Mcft) and Masonry in spillway and transition blocks (1.95 Mcft).
- 1963-64
- (3rd Year of construction) Earth work along the entire length of Earth dam (61.77 Mcft) Masonry work in spill way and transition blocks (2.0 Mcft) and construction of Power House No. 1 upto general Floor level and excavation and lining of tail race channel and civil works for Switch yard.
- 1964-65
- (4th Year of construction) Earth work along the entire length of Earth dam (55.26 Mcft), Masonry construction in spill way and transition blocks (1.38 Mcft) and continuation of work on Power House No. 1.
- 1965-66

9 Cost estimates and expenditure (Rs. Lakhs)	Total	Foreign exchange.
1. Total estimated cost	2710.0	353.0
	(including Power)	
2. Expenditure upto the 1960-61	41.41	..
3. Expenditure proposed 1961-66	1350.00	150.0

Irrigation part
of scheme.

Phasing of Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)

4. 1961-62	90.00
5. 1962-63	160.00
6. 1963-64	340.00
7. 1964-65	380.00
8. 1965-66	380.00
Total ..	<u>1350.00</u>

10 Break up of expenditure (Rs in Lakhs)	1961-66
Wages and salaries	715.00
Equipment and machinery	160.00
Materials	255.00
Buildings	120.00
Land and development of land	30.00
Others	70.00
	<u>1350.00</u>

11 Programme of output/benefits.

Item	Unit	Upto end of Second Plan	Total for Third Plan	Phasing for third plan				
				1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Irrigation part ..	Acres	Nil	1,00,000	..	..	..	..	1,00,000

(3) DUDHAWA PROJECT

- 1 Description The Project envisages construction of an earthen dam across Mahanadi river 80.5 feet high above the river bed to supplement irrigation to Mahanadi Canal System, at Rudri Head Works, to irrigate an additional area of 1,40,000 acres in Raipur, Dhamtari and Baloda Bazar tahsils of Raipur District.
- 2 Whether new or carried over from Second Plan. Carried over from Second Plan.
- 3 Location Site of Dam :—latitude 20°— 18' —0" longitude 81°—46'— 0" About 13 miles west of Sitawa and 18 miles east of Kanke^r in Baster District.
- 4 Scope and main components /items. **Scope:**—Irrigation 1,40,000 acres.
Power nil.
- Main components** :—(a) Dam length of Main Dam 9500 ft.
Do. subsidiary Dam 1—1855 ft.
Do. Do. 2—1400 ft.
- (b) Spillway length 400 rft.
- 5 Progress up to the end of the Second Plan (for continuing Schemes). Completion of main bund except in river portion 80 to 90 per cent on sluice and about 15 per cent work on the waste weir and spill channel will have been done.
- 6 Particulars of Investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates. Project was investigated by State Irrigation Department and submitted to the Central Water and Power Commission and modified project report on the basis of Central Water and Power Commission's comments is to be submitted to them.

Cost of works	203 lakhs
Cost of Estt. and T. & P. at the rate of 23 per cent of works	47 lakhs
	250 lakhs

- 7 Economic implications and justification (for new schemes).

8 Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme.	Commencement	1954-55
	Completion	1962-63

Works to be done:— 1961-62 Remaining Earthwork and pitching on main bund in River portion. 50 per cent earthwork of spill and out fall channel and payment of land compensation.

1962-63	|	Completion of earthwork in river portion of main bund with pitching.
		Do. waste weir.
		Do. spill and out fall channel and payment of land compensation.

9 Cost estimates and expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)		Total	Foreign exchange
	1. Total estimated cost	Rs. 250.0 lakhs.	16.57 lakhs.
	2. Expenditure up to 1960-61	Rs. 229.0 lakhs.	
	3. Expenditure proposed 1961-66	Rs. 21.0 lakhs.	

Phasing of expenditure		(Rs. in lakhs)
4. 1961-62		15.00
5. 1962-63		6.00
6. 1963-64 .. .. .		..
7. 1964-65 .. .. .		..
8. 1965-66 .. .. .		..
		21.00

10 Break-up of expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)		1961-66
	Wages and salaries	14.9
	Equipment and machinery	1.3
	Materials	4.7
	Buildings .. .. .	..
	Land and development of land .. .. .	..
	Others	0.1
		21.0

11 Programme of output/benefits.

Item	Unit	Up to end of Second Plan	Total for third plan	Phasing for third Plan				
				1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Irrigation Acres potential

*Shown under Remodelling of Mahanadi Canals as the reservoir is meant to increase the capacity of these canals.

(4) REMODELLING OF MAHANADI CANALS

1	Description	The project envisages remodelling of existing canal system with its head works across Mahanadi river at Budri about 3 miles from Dhamtari in Raipur district to cater for an increased discharge to be released from Dudhwa reservoir (under construction) to irrigate an additional area of 1,40,000 acres in Raipur Dhamtari and Balodabazar Tahsils of Raipur District.																		
2	Whether new or carried over from Second Plan.	Carried over from Second Plan.																		
3	Location	The Rudri headworks from which the Mahanadi Canal takes off is situated near Dhamtari in Raipur District.																		
4	Scope and main components/items.	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Scope Irrigation 1,40,000 acres (additional)</td> <td style="width: 30%;">Main components (i) Remodelling existing canals.</td> <td style="width: 10%;">(a) main and branches ..</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">193.12 Miles</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>(b) distribution and minor:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">641.88 ..</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>(ii) Construction of new canals</td> <td>(a) Main and branch ..</td> <td style="text-align: right;">nil</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>(b) distribution & minor</td> <td style="text-align: right;">90.00 ..</td> </tr> </table>	Scope Irrigation 1,40,000 acres (additional)	Main components (i) Remodelling existing canals.	(a) main and branches ..	193.12 Miles			(b) distribution and minor:	641.88 ..		(ii) Construction of new canals	(a) Main and branch ..	nil			(b) distribution & minor	90.00 ..		
Scope Irrigation 1,40,000 acres (additional)	Main components (i) Remodelling existing canals.	(a) main and branches ..	193.12 Miles																	
		(b) distribution and minor:	641.88 ..																	
	(ii) Construction of new canals	(a) Main and branch ..	nil																	
		(b) distribution & minor	90.00 ..																	
5	Progress up to the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes).	Earthwork on remodelling of main canal will have been completed and 50 per cent Earthwork on branch canals. About 30 per cent work on the Remodelling of masonry works on main canal shall be only 50 per cent completed.																		
6	Particulars of Investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates.	Project investigated by State Irrigation Department and Project report submitted to C.W. & P.C. modified project report and estimate based on comments of C.W. and P.C. is to be submitted.																		
		<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 40%;">Cost—Works</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Rs. 200.0 lakhs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Establishment and TP</td> <td>Rs. 45.0 lakhs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Total</td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black;">Rs. 245.0 lakhs.</td> </tr> </table>	Cost—Works	Rs. 200.0 lakhs.	Establishment and TP	Rs. 45.0 lakhs.	Total	Rs. 245.0 lakhs.												
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Total	Rs. 245.0 lakhs.																			
7	Economic implications and justification (for new schemes).																			
8	Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme.	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Commencement</td> <td style="width: 10%;">1957-58</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Completion</td> <td>1964-65</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Construction Programme</td> <td>1961-62</td> <td>(1) Earthwork on remodelling of branch canals. (2) Remodelling masonry works on the main canal. (3) Construction of abandoned distributaries.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>1962-63</td> <td>Earthwork on remodelling distributaries and minors. Remodelling masonry works on distributaries and minors completion of Earthwork and masonry works on the abandoned distributaries and minors.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>1963-64</td> <td>Earthwork on Remodelling and Remodelling masonry works on distributaries and Branch canals, etc.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>1964-65</td> <td>Completion of Earthwork and masonry works on branch canals, distributaries and minors.</td> </tr> </table>	Commencement	1957-58		Completion	1964-65		Construction Programme	1961-62	(1) Earthwork on remodelling of branch canals. (2) Remodelling masonry works on the main canal. (3) Construction of abandoned distributaries.		1962-63	Earthwork on remodelling distributaries and minors. Remodelling masonry works on distributaries and minors completion of Earthwork and masonry works on the abandoned distributaries and minors.		1963-64	Earthwork on Remodelling and Remodelling masonry works on distributaries and Branch canals, etc.		1964-65	Completion of Earthwork and masonry works on branch canals, distributaries and minors.
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Completion	1964-65																			
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	1963-64	Earthwork on Remodelling and Remodelling masonry works on distributaries and Branch canals, etc.																		
	1964-65	Completion of Earthwork and masonry works on branch canals, distributaries and minors.																		

9 Cost estimates and expenditure (Rs. in lakhs).

Foreign exchange 5.0 lakhs

(Rs. in lakhs)

(1) Total estimated cost	245.00
(2) Expenditure up to 1960-61	98.0
(3) Expenditure proposed 61-66	147.0

Phasing of Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)

(4) 1961-62	30.0
(5) 1962-63	40.0
(6) 1963-64	40.0
(7) 1964-65	30.0
(8) 1965-66	7.0
Total	147.0

10 Break-up of expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Wages and salaries	96.00
Equipment and machinery	9.00
Materials	30.00
Buildings	3.60
Land and development of land	6.00
Others	2.4
Total—1961-66	147.0

11 Programme of output/benefits

Item	Unit	Upto end of second Plan	Total for third Plan	Phasing for third plan				
				1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Irrigation potential	Acres	17,000	1,23,000	5000	30000	40,000	48,000	..

(5) SARODA PROJECT

- 1 Description The Project envisages construction of 94' high dam across Uttani river, a tributary of Seonath river near Saroda Village in Durg District and a main canal and distributaries to irrigate an area of 18,168 acres.
- 2 Whether new or carried over from Second Plan. Carried over from Second Plan.
- 3 Location (Dam) Latitude 21°-58'
Longitude 81°- 8'
The site of dam is situated about 7 miles West of Kawardha, a Tahsil Headquarter of Durg District.—
- 4 Scope and main components/Items. (i) **Scope**—Irrigation Power—18,168 acres (Kharif crops) Nil.
(ii) **Main components**—
(1) Dam—
(a) Type—Zoned earth fill.
(b) C. A.—36.39 Sqr. miles.
(c) Run off—1310.43 M. Cft.
(d) Live capacity—1065 M. Cft.
(e) Height of Dam—94'
(f) Length of Dam—1540'
(2) Spill way W. W. I 70'
W. W. II 100'
(3) Sluices— I. No.
(4) Canals— (i) Main canal—24.4 miles.
(ii) Minors and Dirty—39 miles.
- 5 Progress up to the end of the Second Plan (for continuing Schemes). (1) Dam complete—Except in Nala portion.
(2) Waste weir and spill channel—nearing completion.
(3) Canals— About complete in all respects.

6 Particulars of investigation and preparation of Project report and explanation on basis of estimates. The Project has been investigated, Detailed estimate as sanctioned by Government is as under:—

	Head works (1)	Canals (2)
	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Works	39.26	29.60
(ii) Supervision/Charges	9.03	6.82
	<u>48.29</u>	<u>36.51</u>
	Total,	84.80

The estimate is under revision. Probable revised cost is 115 lakhs).

7 Economic Implication and Justification (for new Schemes).

8 Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction Programme.

Commencement 1954-55 Completion 1961-62
Construction Programme (for Third Plan).

1961-62— Nala closure of Dam.
Payment of land compensation and other miscellaneous works.

9 Cost Estimates and Expenditure (Rs. lakhs).

	Total (Rs. in lakhs)	Foreign exchange (Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Total estimates cost (anticipated revised)	115.00	8.00
(ii) Expenditure upto 1960-61	106.00	8.00
(iii) Expenditure proposed 1961-62	9.00	..
Phasing of expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)		
(iv) 1961-62	8.00	..
(v) 1962-63	1.00	..

		(Rs. lakhs)	
		1961-66	
10	Break-up of expenditure	Wages and salaries	7.5
		Equipment and Machinery .. .	..
		Material: .. .. .	..
		Buildings .. .. .	..
		Land and development of land	1.0
		Others	0.5
			9.0

11	Programme of output/ benefits.	Item	Unit	Upto end of Second Plan	Total for Third Plan	Phasing for Third Plan				
						1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Irrigation potential ..	Acre	Potential ..	18,168	8,000	10,000	18,168	18,168	18,168

(6) BILA PROJECT

1	Description	The Project envisages construction of storage preservior of 1477.43 M. Cft. live capacity and a Pick up weir down to irrigate an area of 26000 acres in Sagar and Chhatarpur Districts.								
2	Whether new or carried over from Second Plan.	Carried over from Second Plan.								
3	Location (Dam)	Latitude	24°—16'	}	About 3/4 mile from Duklipur, which is 2 miles west of mile 34 of Sagar Kanpur road.					
		Longitude	79°—02'							
4	Scope and main components/Items	(a) Scope—	Irrigation	26000 acres						
			Power	Nil						
		(b) Main components—		Length	Height					
		(i) Dam	Earthen	1326' 0"	44'—00"					
			Masonry	594'—0"	99'—0"					
				Total ..	1920'—0"					

(2) Sluice (with two gates of 10'x5')

(3) Pick-up-weir—		Length	Height
Earthen .. ..	.. ..	4902'-0"	33'-0"
Masonry .. ..	.. ..	216'-0"	39'-0"

(4) Canals—		Length	Height
L.B. Canal	13 miles.
R.B. Canal	8½ miles.
Distributaries and minors	38.3 miles

- | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------|---------|---------|
| 5 | Progress up to the end of Second Plan (for continuing Schemes). | Preliminary works such as construction of approach road and staff quarters almost completed. | | | | |
| 6 | Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates. | Project has been investigated and the project report and estimate submitted to Central Water and Power Commission. Technical clearance has been received. | | | | |
| 7 | Economic Implications and justification (for new Schemes). | | | | | |
| 8 | Proposed date for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme. | <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Commencement</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Completion</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1960-61</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1966-67</td> </tr> </table> | Commencement | Completion | 1960-61 | 1966-67 |
| Commencement | Completion | | | | | |
| 1960-61 | 1966-67 | | | | | |

Construction Programme for Third Plan

- | | | |
|---------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1961-62 | .. .. | Foundation of masonry dam and pick-up weir, final survey of canals puddle trench excavation of dykes of Pick-up-weir. |
| 1962-63 | .. .. | Raising masonry dam 20' height, completing pick-up-weir in all respects, earth work of dykes of Pick-up-weir. Puddle trench excavation of dam dykes (earthen). Earth work on canal and construction of quarters for canal. |
| 1963-64 | .. .. | Raising dam (masonry) up to 50', masonry work on canals in full division of road. |
| 1964-65 | .. .. | Completing Dam in all respect including fixing of gates etc. |
| 1965-66 | .. .. | All the remaining work to be completed. |

9 Cost estimates and expenditure.							Total	(Rs. lakhs) Foreign exchange
(1)	Total estimated cost	..	..	..	..	..	157.0	7.0
(2)	Expenditure upto 1960-61	..	..	..	..	..	5.9	—
(3)	Expenditure proposed 1961-66	..	..	..	..	..	142.0	7.0
Phasing of Expenditure								
(4)	1961-62	..	..	..	..	..	15.0	
(5)	1962-63	..	..	..	..	..	25.0	
(6)	1963-64	..	..	..	..	..	30.0	
(7)	1964-65	..	..	..	..	..	40.0	
(8)	1965-66	..	..	..	..	..	32.0	
Total..							142.0 lakhs.	

10 Break-up of expenditure.							Total	1961-62
Wages and salaries							..	94.0
Equipment and machinery							..	8.0
Materials							..	27.5
Buildings							..	0.5
Land and development of land							..	10.0
Others							..	2.0
Total							142.0	

11 Programme of output/benefits.		Item	Unit	Upto end of Second Plan	Total for Third Plan	Phasing for Third Plan				
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Irrigation potential		..	Acres	..	26,000	..	..	3,000	10,000	20,000

(7) BARNA-PROJECT

- 1 Description The project envisages construction of a Dam 120 ft. high and 1100 ft. long and canals taking off from the dam near Bari Village in District Raissen on either bank to irrigate an area of 1,72,800 acres.
- 2 Whether new or carried over from Second Plan. Carried over from Second Plan.
- 3 Location Latitude—23°—5'
Longitude—72°—7'
District—Raissen.

4 Scope and main components/ items.	Scope	Main Components			
	Irrigation—1,72,800 Acres	Reservoir	Dam(Earth)	Spillway	Canal
Power—Nil		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(i) Storage capacity— 0.3975 M. A. Ft.	(i) Length of dam— 1100 ft.	Size & No. of gates— 6 Nos. each 33'—20'	(i) Main canal length 39.4 miles.
		(ii) Dead storage— 0.0675 M. A. Ft.	(ii) Width of dam 25ft	Tainter Type.	(ii) Distributaries length—47 miles.
		(iii) Live storage— 0.33 M. A. Ft.	(iii) Height of dam— 120 ft.		(iii) Minors—Length 241 miles.
		(iv) Area submerged— 17,500 acres.			

- 5 Progress upto the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes). Arrangements are being made to take up preliminary works i. e. approach roads, staff quarter, etc. shortly for which a provision of Rs. 90,000 has been made in the budget of 1960-61.

- 6 Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates. The project has been surveyed and investigated by C. W. & P. C. and has since been technically cleared also by the Planning Commission.
- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Estimate:—Unit I ((Headworks) | Unit II (Canals) |
| (a) Works Rs. 170.62 lakhs | Rs. 278.17 lakhs |
| (b) Establishment & T & P alias 23%Rs. 38.60 lakhs | Rs. 64.21 lakhs |

Total ..	<u>219.22 lakhs</u>	<u>Rs. 342.38 lakhs</u>	Grand total Rs. 551.6 lakhs.
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7 Economic implications and justification (for new schemes).

8 proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme.

Commencement 1960-61	Completion 1966-67
(1961-62)	.. Completion of preliminary works such as construction of staff quarters, approach road etc. and survey for canal alignment.
(1962-63)	.. Cofferdam, sheet piling, out-offtrenches, foundations of earthen dam, excavation of foundations for spill way. Grouting of foundations. Constructions of masonry weir and alignment of minors etc.
(1963-64)	.. Cofferdam, earthwork on dam, filter rock filling and riprap etc. spillway masonry of weir excavation of surplus channel and pitching in the Head reach etc. work on canals masonry work and excavation of minors.
(1964-65)	.. Cofferdam, pitching, earthwork, rock filling and masonry work etc. work on canals.
(1965-66)	.. Completion of Earthwork on dam and earthwork on canals and major portion of masonry works etc.

9 Cost estimates and expenditure.

	Rs. lakhs	Total Foreign exchange
(1) Total Estimated Cost — ..	551.6	25.0
(2) Expenditure upto 1960-61 — ..	4.2	
(3) Expenditure proposed 1961-66	350.0	25.0
Phasing of expenditure —		
(4) 1961-62 ..	15.00	} Total .. 350.00
(5) 1962-63 ..	60.00	
(6) 1963-64 ..	80.00	
(7) 1964-65 ..	80.00	
(8) 1965-66 ..	115.00	

10 Break-up of expenditure ..

Wages and salaries	225.0
Equipment and machinery	21.0
Materials	64.0
Buildings	12.0
Land and development of land	14.0
Others	14.0
Total (1961-66)	350.0

11 Programme of output/benefits.

Item	Phasing for Third Plan							
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Irrigation Potential acres	..	..	20,000	..	..	..	..	20,000

(8) HASDEO MULTIPURPOSE PROJECT

1 Description The project envisages construction of a 200 ft. high dam in Aitma Bango Gorge in Bilaspur District across the Hasdeo river tributary of the Mahanadi and a pick-up-weir 20 miles down stream. The main dam will be of straight gravity type (masonry or concrete) with central overflow section for passing surplus waters. There will be an earthen dyke about 5,000 ft. long on the right. The power house to be located at the foot of the dam will have a firm power capacity of 50,000 kw. at 60 per cent L. F. two canals are on each bank will take off from the pick-up-weir to irrigate an area of 3,00,000 acres.

2 Whether new or carried over from Second Plan. New

3 Location (Dam) Latitude. 22°-37' }
 Longitude. 82° -36' } Bilaspur district.

4 Scope and main components/items Pick-up-weir
 Latitude 20 -24'15" .. }
 Longitude. 82 -42'0" .. } Do.

Scope

Main Components—

- (i) Irrigation—3,00,000 acres (Kharif 2,10,000 acres)
- (ii) Power—50,000 kw. at the rate of 60 per cent L. F.

- (i) Dam.
 - (a) Catchment area 2,602 sq. miles.
 - (b) Annual run off (50")
 - (c) Type of dam Masonry.
 - (d) Length of dam—
 - Masonry dam. 1,500 ft.
 - Earthen dam. 5,000 ft.
 - (e) Full Reservoir level E. L. 1,150.00.
 - (f) Live Capacity. 19,02,000 Acrefeet

5 Progress upto the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes.).

6 Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates.

The investigations and survey of the scheme have been entrusted to C. W. & P. C. The surveys and investigations and finalisation of project report by C. W. & P. C. are expected to be completed by September 1961 (Rough Cost)—

Unit I—Dam.. .. .	900 lakhs
Unit II—Canals	700 lakhs.
Unit III—Hydro electricity installation	900 lakhs
	2500 lakhs

7 Economic implications and justification (for new schemes).

It is proposed to supply water for cooling purpose to Korba Thermal Power Plant being erected under Indo-Soviet-Agreement. The area to be irrigated is frequently affected by scarcity and therefore there is good demand for irrigation- The power to be generated will have load nearby in view of the contemplated large scale exploitation of coal and Bauxite. deposits in Bilaspur and Surguja districts respectively in the Third and subsequent plans.

8 Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme.

Commencement—1962-63.

Completion—1968-69.

Construction Programme

1st year (1961-62)—Pre-construction stage, preliminaries viz., staff quarters' approach roads etc.

2nd Year (1962-63)—Completion of staff quarters, excavation of cut off/puddle trench for earth dam, excavation of foundation for main dam.

3rd Year (1963-64)—Excavation of foundation for main dam and earth work and excavations foundation for pick up weir.

4th Year (1964-65)—Construction masonry dam, earthwork, construction of excavation of L. B. Channel.

5th Year (1965-66)—Completion of pick-up-weir, completion of L. B. channel up to Korba, masonry on main dam and earth work on earth dyke.

9 Cost estimates and expenditure.

	Irrigation	Power	Total	Foreign Exchange
	(Rs. Lakhs)			
1. Total estimated cost ..	1600.0	900.0	2500.0	550.0
2. Expenditure upto 1960-61 ..	..	..	..	..
3. Expenditure proposed 1961-66 ..	300.0	..	300.0	50.0

Phasing of Expenditure

4.	1961-62	..	..	..	..	..	10.0
5.	1962-63	..	..	..	..	..	50.0
6.	1963-64	..	..	..	..	..	70.0
7.	1964-65	..	..	..	..	..	80.0
8.	1965-66	..	..	..	..	..	90.0
							300.0

10 Break-up of Expenditure.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Wages and salaries	..	..	131.0
Equipment and machinery	..		50.0
Materials	..	..	28.0
Buildings	..	..	67.0
Land and development of land			12.0
Others	..	..	12.0
			300.0

11 Programme of output/benefits.

	Item	Unit	Upto end of Second Plan	Total for Third Plan	Phasing for Third Plan				
					1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Irrigation potential	Acre	..	..	..		..	..
Power K.W.

(9) TONS HYDEL PROJECT (IRRIGATION PART)

- 1 Description The Project envisages construction of an earthen dam near Parwa village in Rewa district across Tons river a tributary of Ganga to store 27,000 M. cft. of water. The water will be carried through a 9 mile long power channel to a suitable point where a concentrated drop could be exploited for power generation purposes. The rapids D/S of Purwa are proposed to be exploited for generating power to the extent of 90,000 k.w. at 60 per cent L.F.
- 2 Whether new or carried over from second plan. New.
- 3 Location. Latitude—24°—46.7' } Rewa District.
Longitude—81°—15' }
- 4 Scope and main component items.
- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p style="text-align: center;">Scope</p> <p>(i) Irrigation—25,000 acres.
(ii) Power—90,000 k.w. (at 60 per cent L.F.).</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">Components</p> <p>(i) Dam—
(a) Catchment area—2,100 sq. miles.
(b) Annual run off—37,000 M. cft.
(c) Type of dam—Rolled earth dam.
(d) Full reservoir level—E. L. 925.
(e) Live Capacity—27,000 M.cft.</p> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
- 5 Progress upto the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes). Nil
- 6 Particulars of Investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates.
- Investigations entrusted to C.W. and P.C. in March 59 at a cost of 4.5 lakhs. Investigation and surveys expected to be completed by June 1962—
- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| Rough cost— | Rs. lakhs |
| I. Irrigation .. | 100.0 |
| II. Power .. | 1,900.0 |
| Total .. | <u>2,000.0</u> |
- 7 Economic implications and justification (for new schemes). This will be the first major Hydel Scheme in Vindhya Pradesh Region of this State. The cost of power generated is expected to be quite cheap.
- 8 Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme.
- Commencement—1963-64
Completion—1969-70
- Construction Programme—
- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1961-62 | Details surveys and investigations and preparation of design etc. |
| 1962-63 | Preliminary construction of staff quarters approach roads etc. other preliminaries. |
| 1963-64 | Excavation of cut off/Puddle trench for bund. |
| 1964-65 | Excavation or filling of cut off, earth work on bund. |
| 1965-66 | Earth work on bund and excavation of Power channel. |

				(Rs. Lakhs).	
9 Cost estimates and expenditure				Total	Foreign exchange
1.	Total estimated cost	..	..	2,000.0	600.0
2.	Expenditure up to 1960-61	..	..
3.	Expenditure proposed 1961-66	..	..	100.0	50

Phasing of expenditure

4.	1961-62	..	..	..	..	3.00
5.	1962-63	..	..	..	..	10.00
6.	1963-64	..	..	..	..	22.00
7.	1964-65	..	..	..	..	25.00
8.	1965-66	..	..	..	..	40.00
				Total	..	100.00

10 Breakup of expenditure

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Wages and salaries	..	..	..	23.7
Equipment and machinery	..	..	..	7.5
Materials	..	..	..	1.0
Buildings	..	..	..	60.0
Land and development of land	..	..	..	3.9
Others	..	..	..	3.0
				Total	100.0

11 Programme of output/benefits.

Item	Unit	Upto end of Second Plan	Total for third Plan	Phasing for Third Plan				
				1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Irrigation Potential	Acre	..	..	..	..	..
Power	K.W.	..	..	..	..	..

8. Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme.
- (i) Commencement—1962-63.
- (ii) Completion—1967-68.

Construction Programme

1961-62	..	..	..	Detailed surveys and investigation and preparation of designs.
1962-63 (1st Year)	..	..	..	Construction of staff quarters approach road and other preliminaries.
1963-64 (2nd Year)	..	..	..	Excavation of foundation for dam.
1964-65 (3rd Year)	..	..	..	10 per cent of stone masonry on dam to be built, and excavation of foundation for sluice 20 per cent stone masonry on dam to be built.
1965-66 (4th Year)	..	..	..	30 per cent stone masonry on Dam to be built and excavation of Canals to start.

9. Cost estimates and expenditures

		(Rs. in Lakhs)	Foreign Exchange
		Total	
1. Total estimated cost	..	420.00	40.00
		430.00	
		<u>850.00</u>	
2. Expenditure up to 1960-61..	..	..	..
3. Expenditure proposed 1961-66 ..	..	100.00	5.00

Phasing of Expenditure

4. 1961-62	..	..	..	3.00
5. 1962-63	..	..	..	10.00
6. 1963-64	..	..	..	22.00
7. 1964-65	..	..	..	25.00
8. 1965-66	..	..	..	40.00
				<u>100.00</u>

10. Break-up of expenditure ..

		1961-66
Wages and salaries	..	41.0
Equipment and machinery	..	12.5
Materials	..	13.5
Buildings	..	25.0
Land and Development of land	..	4.0
Others	..	4.0
		<u>100.0</u>
- Total	..	100.0

11. Programme of output benefits.	Item	Unit	Upto end of Second Plan	Total for Third Plan	Phasing for Third Plan				
					1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Irrigation potential	Acres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(11) UPPER WAINGANGA PROJECT

(1) Description The project envisages construction of earthen dam 10,000 ft. long with a central masonry overflow section across the Wainganga a river near village Bhingarh 8 miles east of Seoni Chhappara Town, situated in Seoni district. Its water released from the reservoir will be picked up at existing Dhuti weir in Balaghat District to irrigate an additional area of 87,500 acres on both the banks of Wainganga river. In its transit from the storage reservoir to pick-up-weir, water will generate 6,000 k.w. of power by arrangement of a drop of 150 ft.

2. Whether new or carried over New from Second Plan.

3. Location (Dam) Latitude—20°—22'—50".
 Longitude 79°—59'—20". } Seoni district.

4. Scope and main Components/items

Scope

Main Components

(i) Irrigation.—

(i) Dam.—

	Acres
Seoni District	45,000
Balaghat District	87,500
Total	132,500

- (a) Catchment area—775 Sq. miles.
- (b) Annual runoff (45'').
- (c) Type of dam—Central masonry earthen dam on both flanks.
- (d) Length—10,000' (over all length of dam).
- (e) Full reservoir level E. L. 1,708.
- (f) Live capacity—160,300 Mcft.

(ii) Power—6,000 K. W. at the rate of 60 per cent. L. F.

- (ii) Spill channel.
- (iii) Sluice.
- (iv) Canals.

- 5 Progress up to the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes). Survey and investigations of this project has been entrusted to C. W. P. C. expected date of finalisation of the project report and estimate by C. W. & P. C. is March 67.
- 6 Particulars of Investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates.
- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|---------------------|
| Approximate cost—Unit I—Dam | Rs. | 400 lakhs. |
| Unit II—Canal | Rs. | 485 lakhs. |
| Unit III—Hydel | Rs. | 115 lakhs. |
| Total.. | | <u>1,000 lakhs.</u> |
- 7 Economic implications and justification (for new schemes). Estimated cost of the project will be Rs. 833 lakhs including cost of power part cost per acre irrigated would be Rs. 540. Provides Irrigation facilities for an area of 1,32,500 acres in addition to power supply. There is a keen demand for Irrigation in this tract where irrigation has already developed under the existing Wainganga canal system.
- 8 Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme.
- | | |
|----------------------|---------|
| Commencement | 1963-64 |
| Completion | 1969-70 |

Construction Programme

- 1961-62 .. Detailed Surveys, investigation and preparation of designs.
- 1962-63 .. Construction of staff quarters and approach road and other preliminaries.
- 1963-64 .. Excavation of cut off /puddle trench and detailed survey of canals.
- 1964-65 .. Excavation and filling cut off/puddle trench & earth work on bund and detailed surveys of canals.
- 1965-66 .. Earthwork on bund and excavation of foundation for sluice.

- 9 Cost estimates and expenditure.

	(Rs. lakhs).	Total Foreign exchange
(1) Total estimated cost	1000.00	150.0
(2) Expenditure up to 1960-61 .. .. .	..	..
(3) Expenditure proposed 1961-66	50.0	3.0

Phasing of Expenditure

(4) 1961-62	0.50
(5) 1962-63	6.00
(6) 1963-64	10.0
(7) 1964-65	15.00
(8) 1965-66	18.00
<u>50.00</u>	

10 Break-up of expenditure.—

	(Rs. lakhs)
Wages and salaries	20.0
Equipment and machinery	10.0
Materials	3.0
Buildings	13.0
Land and development of land	2.0
Others	2.0
Total 1961-66	50.0

11 Programme of output/benefits

Item	Unit	Upto end of Second Plan	Total for third plan	Phasing for third plan				
				1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Irrigation	Potential Acre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Power	K.W.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(12) KHARKHARA PROJECT

- 1 Description The Scheme envisages construction of an Earthen dam across the Kharkhara nala, tributary of Seonath river 3 miles upstream of village Sanjari in Balod tahsil of Durg district. The length of Earthen dam will be 2,700 feet. The maximum height of dam will be 73 ft. The project will on completion irrigate 69,000 acres of Kharif crops giving additional yield of 13,800 tons of food grains.
- 2 Whether new or carried over from Second Plan. New.
- 3 Location (Dam) Latitude 20°—50'—0" N .. }
 Longitude 80°—50'—18" E .. } Balod tahsil of (Durg district)
- 4 Scope and main components/items. Scope.—Irrigation 69,000 acres.
 Power—Nil.

Main components.—

Head works				Canals					
(1) Dam (Earth)	2,700 ft.	(1) Main canals	..	..	..	24 miles.
(2) Spill way	1,240 Mft.	(2) Distributaries	..	..	..	37 miles.
(3) Sluices	2 nos	(3) Minors	..	..	..	59 miles.

5 Progress up to the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes).

6 Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates.

Stage I Surveys have been done. The project proposals are being finalised for submission to C. W. & P. C.

(1) Unit I—Dam	.. .. .	60.0 Lakhs
(2) Unit II—Canals	.. .. .	115.0
(3) Establishment & T & P Charges	.. .. .	40.0

Total .. 215.0

7 Economic implications and justification (for new schemes).

- (1) Estimated cost Rs. 225.0 lakhs.
 (2) Percentage return at the end of 20th year after completion 4.51 per cent.

The project besides irrigating 69,000 acres of Rice crops will also afford protection to a number of villages which are at present subject to flood damages and heavy losses every year.

8 Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of Construction programme.

Commencement—1961-62
 Completion 1967-68.

Construction Programme

1961—62—Detailed survey on Head works site clearance, Puddle trench excavation and filling (3.0 lacs cft.) construction of approach road and accommodation for the office and Staff.

1962-63.—Continuation of work on Puddle trench excavation and filling (4.5 lacs ft.) Earth work of dams 25 lac. cft. completion of accommodation for office and Staff to start work on sluices and spill way. Detailed survey of canals.

1963-64.—Completion of Puddle trench, excavation and filling. Earth work of Dam (40 lacs. cft.) continuation of work on sluice, waste weir and spill channel. Detailed survey of canals including earth work as two main canals.

1964-65.—Earth work of dam (40 lac. cft.) completion of work on sluices and waste weir, Detailed survey of canals including Earth work on two main canals and distributories and construction of masonry works on canals.

1965-66. Completion of Head Works by 6/66 continue work on construction of Main canal, distributories and Minors etc.

9 Cost estimates and expenditure.

	(Rs. lakhs)	Foreign exchange
(1) Total Estimated cost	215.0	10.0
(2) Expenditure up to 1960-61	—	—
(3) Expenditure proposed 1961-66	135.0	10.0

Phasing of expenditure . -

(Rs. in Lakhs)

(4) 1961-62	5.0
(5) 1962-63	30.0
(6) 1963-64	40.0
(7) 1964-65	40.0
(8) 1965-66	45.0
Total	150.0

10 Break up of expenditure —

	1961-66
Wages and salaries	80.0
Equipment and machinery	20.0
Materials	25.0
Buildings	5.0
Land and development of land	15.0
Others	5.0
Total	150.0

11 Programme of output/benefits.

Item	Unit	Up to end of Second Plan	Total for Third Plan	Phasing for Third Plan				
				1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Irrigation Potential	Acres.	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	10,000

13. SUKTA PROJECT

- 1 Description The project envisages construction of an earthen bund across the Sukta river about one mile to the South-east of Hirapur village in Khandwa tahsil of Nimar district. The length of Earthen, Main and subsidiary dam will be 10,600 feet. The maximum height of dam will be 106 ft. The project will on completion irrigate 56,000 acres of Rabi and Kharif crops giving additional yield of 7,400 tons of food grains and 9000 bales of cotton.
- 2 Whether new or carried over from Second plan. New.
- 3 Location (Dam) Latitude 21° 55' N } (East Nimar.
 Longitud 76° 16' E }
- 4 Scope and main components Item, Scope :— Irrigation 56,000 acres.
 Power nil
- | Main components: Head Works | Rft. | Canals | miles |
|-----------------------------|--------|------------------------------|-------|
| (1) Dam (Earthen) | 10,600 | (1) Main Canal | 15.2 |
| (2) Spillway | 600 | (2) Distributories | 53.4 |
| (3) Sluice | 1 | (3) Minors | 184.0 |
- 5 Progress up to the end of Second Plan (for continuing schemes).
- 6 Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates. State I surveys have been completed. Further investigations for alternative site of waste weir are in progress. Project report and estimate are being finalised.
 (Rs. in lakhs)
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| (1) Unit I Dam | 68.6 |
| (2) Unit II Canals | 71.7 |
| (3) Establishment and T & P charges. | 16.7 |
| | 157.0 |
- 7 Economic implications and justification (for new schemes). (1) Estimated cost—Rs. 157.0 lakhs.
 (2) Percentage return at the end of 20th year after completion— 4.77 per cent.
- 8 Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme. Commencement—1961-62. Completion—1967-68.
 Construction programme :—
- 1961-62:—Detailed surveys on Headworks, site clearance, puddle trench, excavation and filling (10 lac cft.) construction of approach roads, accommodation for office and staff.
- 1962-63:—Continuation of work on puddle trench, excavation and filling (17 lac cft) Earth work of dam (35 lac cft.) To start work of sluice and spill way completion of accommodation of office and staff. Detailed survey of canals.
- 1963-64 :—Continuation of work on P.T. Excavation and filling (20 lac cft.) Earthwork on dams (70 lac cft) To continue work on sluice, spillway and spill channel. Detailed survey of canals including earth work on main canal.
- 1964-65 :—To complete excavation and filling of puddle trench in river portion and elsewhere Earth work on dam (95 lac cft) continuation of detailed survey of canals. Earthwork on main canal and distributories and construction of canal masonry works.
- 1965-66 :—Completion of work of an sluice, spillway, spill channel. Earthwork on dam (50 lac cft) River closure to be completed by 6/66. Work on canals to continue.

		(Rs. in lakhs).	
9 Cost estimates and expenditure		Total	Foreign exchange
(1)	Total estimated cost ..	157.0	7.0
(2)	Expenditure up to 1960-61	Nil	..
(3)	Expenditure proposed 1961-66	106.0	7.0

Phasing of expenditure

(4)	1961-62	2.0
(5)	1962-63	20.0
(6)	1963-64	25.0
(7)	1964-65	30.0
(8)	1965-66	43.0
	Total ..	120.0

10 Break-up of expenditure

		1961-66
Wages and salaries		65.0
Equipment and machinery ..		13.0
Materials		25.0
Buildings		6.0
Land and development of land		5.0
Others		6.0
	Total 1961-66 ..	120.0

11 Programme of output/benefits.

Item	Unit	Up to end of Second Plan	Total for Third plan	Phasing for Third Plan				
				1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Irrigation potential	Acres	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	5,000

(14) SHIVNA IRRIGATION-CUM-FLOOD PROTECTION SCHEME

- 1 **Description** The scheme envisages construction of earthen dam across Shivna river about 20 miles from Mandasaur town to impound 5140.0 M. cft of water. A canal would take off from the main dam and would run along sidelong ground towards east up to Chambal river. Irrigation will be confined to the doab of Shivna and Chambal river. An important feature of the scheme is the Flood protection to Mandasaur town.
- 2 **Whether new or carried over from Second Plan.** New.
- 3 **Location** Lat—23° 57'
Long—74° 55' (Mandasaur District.)
- 4 **Scope and main components/items.** Scope Components
- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| (i) Irrigation—64500 acres | (i) Dam |
| (ii) Flood protection:— Low lying areas of Mandasaur Town. | (a) Catchment area 280 sq. miles. |
| | (b) Annual Run off 4378 Mcft. |
| | (c) Type of dam Earthen Zoned |
| | (d) Length of dam 3900 ft. height 114.8' |
| | (e) Full reservoir level. E.L. 1564. |
| | (f) Live capacity 4521.19 Mcft. |
| | (ii) Length of W.W. 110 ft. |
- 5 **Progress up to the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes).** —
- 6 **Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates.** Only preliminary investigations have been done. It has been proposed to entrust the work of survey and investigation to Central Water and Power Commission. Approximate cost—Rs. 225.0 lakhs.
- 7 **Economic implications and justification (for new schemes).** Cost per acre is roughly Rs. 595. Besides the irrigation of 64500 acres, the scheme provides flood protection to the Mandasaur town which is important.
- 8 **Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme.** Commencement—1963-64.
Completion—1977-78.
Construction Programme:—
1961-62—Detail survey and investigation and preparation of designs etc.
1962-63—Construction of staff quarters and approach road and other preliminaries.
1963-64—Excavation of cut off/puddle trench.
1964-65—Excavation of sluice foundations and waste weir, excavation filling of cut off trench and earthwork on bund and excavation of channels.
1965-66—20 per cent Earthwork on bund, completion of sluice and excavation of channels.

(Rs. in lakhs)

9 Cost estimates and expenditure (Rs. lakhs).

	Total	Foreign exchange
(1) Total estimated cost ..	225.00	9.5
(2) Expenditure upto 1960-61 ..	..	..
(3) Expenditure proposed 1961-66.	70.00	9.5

Phasing of expenditure

(4) 1961-62	0.50
(5) 1962-63	1.00
(6) 1963-64	10.0
(7) 1964-65	25.0
(8) 1965-66	33.50
	<u>70.00</u>

10 Break up of expenditure.

	Total 1961-66
Wages and salaries	40.0
Equipment and machinery ..	10.0
Materials	10.0
Buildings	5.0
Land and development of land	2.5
Others	2.5
	<u>70.0</u>

11 Programme of output/benefit

Item	Unit	Upto end of Second Plan	Total for Third Plan	Phasing for Third Plan				
				1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Irrigation Potential	Acres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Power.	K. W.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(15) UPPER KEN VALLEY PROJECT

- 1 Description The project comprises construction of 110 ft. high dam across Ken river at a place which is 38 miles south—South-East of Panna town and is just south of Pareria village. It is proposed to irrigate an area of 40,000 acres.
- 2 Whether new or carried over from Second Plan. New Scheme.
- 3 Location Latitude—24°—11'—30" (Panna District).
Longitude—80°—21'—30"
- 4 Scope and main components items. Scope—It is proposed to irrigate an area of 40,000 on both sides of the Ken river valley.
Items—
(i) Dam—Earth Dam.
(ii) Length—2,625 ft. (approx).
(iii) Max. height—110 ft.
(iv) Spillway—400 ft. long.
- 5 Progress upto the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes). Nil.
- 6 Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates. Field surveys completed by C.W. and P.C. and project report is being finalised. The expected date of finalisation is September 1960 at a cost of Rs. 125.00 lakhs.

Justification

- 7 Economic implications and justification (for new schemes). The percentage of irrigated to sown area in Panna district is very low *i.e.* 2 per cent which is much less than the existing percentages 18 per cent in the adjacent district of Chhatarpur. There is fairly keen demand for irrigation facilities in this tract.
- 8 Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of Construction programme.
- | | | | |
|--------------|----|----|---------|
| Commencement | .. | .. | 1961-62 |
| Completion | .. | .. | 1966-67 |

Construction Programme

1961-62	..	..	..	Construction of staff quarters and approach roads and other preliminaries.
1962-63	..	..	..	Excavation of cut off/puddle trench and cuerdam excavation of sluice foundation.
1963-64	..	..	..	Filling of cut off 20 per cent earth work on dam 50 per cent, surplusng arrangements 50 per cent work in sluice.
1964-65	..	..	..	60 per cent work on main dam completion of sluice excavation of channel.
1965-66	..	..	..	Completion of dam with appurtenant works 50 per cent work on canals.

9 Cost estimates and expenditure		Total	(Rs. in lakhs)
			Foreign Exchange
1.	Total estimated cost	125.00	5.5
2.	Expenditure up to 1960-61 .. ..	..	..
3.	Expenditure proposed 1961-66	110.0	5.5

Phasing of Expenditure

1.	1961-62	2.0
2.	1962-63	10.0
3.	1963-64	25.0
4.	1964-65	25.0
5.	1965-66	38.0
	Total	110.0

10 Break-up of expenditure.

Wages and salaries	} Estimate is not yet finalised.
Equipment and machinery	
Materials	
Buildings	
Land and development of land	
Others	

11 Programme benefits. of output/

Item	Unit	Upto end of Second Plan	Total for Third Plan	Phasing for Third Plan				
				1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Irrigation Potential.	Acre	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	10,000

IV—STAGE PLAN (COSTING RS. 1 CRORE OR MORE)

(16) KASIARI PROJECT

- 1 Description The project envisages construction of earthen dam and dykes across Sakar Nadi near village Panwar Kalan in the Teonthar tahsil of District Rewa, to cater for an irrigation of 24,800 acres.
- 2 Whether new or carried over from second plan. New.
- 3 Location Lat. 25°—3" } and about 18 miles west of the the Teonthar Town.
Long. 81°—22" }
- 4 Scope and main component items. (1) Scope. —This is purely an irrigation project to irrigate 24,800 acres annually on right bank of Sakar Nadi.
(2) Main Components.—Dam (Earthen) Canals—Main Canal .. 19.3 miles.
(1) Length .. 9547 ft. Minors .. 40.6 miles.
(2) Spillway .. 4 spans of 10' each
(3) Sluice .. 1 No.
- 5 Progress up to the end of the second plan (for continuing schemes.) ..
- 6 Particulars of Investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates. The project has been investigated by the C.W. & P.C. and the project report is ready.
Estimated Cost.—Unit I dam .. 104.45 } Say total Rs. 121.00 lakhs.
Unit II Canals .. 16.77 }
- 7 Economic implications and justification (for new schemes). The soils of Teonthar Tahsil are alluvial and ideally suited for irrigation. At present the cultivators suffer from the vagaries of the rainfall and percentage of culturable area in this Tahsil to annually irrigated acres is very low. It is therefore proposed to protect this area by adequate supplies from the proposed reservoirs and increase the irrigated area to 28,500 acres and also increase the intensity of wheat and thus raise the economic standard of the cultivator
- 8 Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme.
Commencement 1961-62.
Completion 1966-67.

Construction Programme.—

- 1961-62—Construction of staff quarters and approach roads.
1962-63—Excavation of cutoff trench and filling of cutoff trench and 20 % earthwork on main bund and dykes and excavation of foundation for sluice.
1963-64— Do. Do. Do.
1964-65—50 % earthwork on bund completion of sluice.
1965-66—Completion of main dam, dykes and appurtenant works and excavation of channel.
Total Foreign exchange.

9 Cost estimates and Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs).

	Total	Foreign exchange
1 Total estimated cost ..	121.00	5.0
2 Expenditure up to 1960-61 ..	..	..
3 Expenditure proposed 1961-66.	100.00	5.0

Phasing of Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs).

1. 1961-62	2.00
2. 1962-63	10.00
3. 1963-64	25.00
4. 1964-65	30.00
5. 1965-66	33.00
Total ..	100.00

10 Break up of expenditure (Rs. in lakhs).

1. Wages and salaries ..	60.0
2. Equipment and machinery.	10.0
3. Materials	20.00
4. Buildings	4.00
5. Land & Development of land.	3.00
6. Others ..	3.00
Total ..	100.00

11 Programme of output/benefits.

Item	Unit	Up to end of Second Plan	Total for Third Plan	Phasing for third plan				
				1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Irrign. Acre Potential	5,000

(17) URMIL PROJECT

1. Description The project envisages construction of an earthen dam across Urmil Nadi near village Lugasi in district Chhatarpur to irrigate an area of 30,000 acres annually in Chhatarpur—Laundi tahsil.
2. Whether new or carried over from Second Plan. New Scheme.
3. Location Latitude 25°—3'—30"
Longitude 79°—36'—0" (Chhatarpur District).
4. Scope and main components/items. Scope.—To irrigate an area of 30,000 acres in the Chhatarpur District. Components Items.—The Scheme is yet under preliminary investigations stage.
5. Progress upto the end to the Second Plan (for existing schemes).
6. Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates. The investigations have recently been taken up by the C. W. & P. C. The probable date of finalisation of report is not yet intimated.

	Approx. cost	Rs. 125 Lakhs. ..	Works ..	102.0
			Estt. T. & P. ..	23.0
			Total ..	125.0

7. Economic implications and justification (for new schemes).
 - (a) Economic duplications.—
 - (b) Justification.—This district has a fairly high intensity of irrigation in its cultivated area viz. 18 per cent. The demand for irrigation facility is therefore keenly felt in this areas. With the assured water supply from this project and Introduction of perennial irrigation there is much scope for increase in the cultivation of both food and cash crops and thus raise the economic standard of the cultivators.
8. Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme.

The investigations are expected to programme, in November 1960. The date of finalisation of project report is not yet communicated by C. W. & P. C.

	Commencement	1962-63
	Completion	1966-67

Construction programme

- 1961-62 Detailed surveys and investigation and preparation of design.
- 1962-63 Construction of staff quarters, approach road, and other preliminaries.
- 1963-64 Excavation of cut off trench land sluice foundation.
- 1964-65 Filling of cut off trench 20 per cent. earthwork on bund, completion of sluice.
- 1965-66 60 per cent earthwork on bund, excavation of channels.

9. Cost estimates and expenditure.

	Total	Rs. in lakhs Foreign exchange
(1) Total estimated cost	125.0	5.5
(2) Expenditure up to 1960-61 .. .. .	..	..
(3) Expenditure proposed 1961-66	80.0	5.5

Phasing of Expenditure

(1) 1961-62	1.00
(2) 1962-63	3.00
(3) 1963-64	20.00
(4) 1964-65	25.00
(5) 1965-66	26.00
Total.. ..	80.00

10. Break-up of expenditure ..

Wages and salaries	}	Under investigation stage. Estimate is not yet finalised.
Equipment and machinery		
Materials		
Buildings		
Land and development of land		
Others		

11. Programme of putout/benefits.

Item	Unit	Upto end of Second Plan	Total for Third Plan	Phasing for third plan				
				1961-62 (5)	1962-63 (6)	1963-64 (7)	1964-65 (8)	1965-66 (9)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)					
Irrigation potential ..	Acres							

(18) TAWA HYDRO ELECTRICITY PROJECT

- 1 Description Tawa Hydro Electric Project.
- 2 Whether new or carried over from Second Plan. It was included by the State Government in the Second Plan, but work was not taken up.
- 3 Location Tawa Dam site in Hoshangabad district.
- 4 Scope and main components/items. It provides for two power houses one of 3x10 M.W, capacity and Second of 2x6 M. W. Capacity capable of generating 20 M.W. of firm power at 60 per cent. L. F.
- 5 Progress upto the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes). Nil.
- 6 Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates. Investigations completed and project report submitted by the PWD (Irrigation) Department of M. P.
- 7 Economic implications and justification (for new schemes). Does not arise.
- 8 Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme. Work is expected to be started in 1961-62 and completed in early Fourth Plan.

9 Cost estimates and expenditure.—

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Total	Foreign exchange
(1) Total estimated cost for power project only	526.40	189.96
(2) Expenditure upto 1960-61.. ..	Nil.	Nil.
(3) Expenditure proposed 1961-66	300.00	100.00

Phasing of Expenditure

(4) 1961-62	5.00	0.50
(5) 1962-63	20.00	3.00
(6) 1963-64	40.00	5.00
(7) 1964-65	100.00	40.00
(8) 1965-66	135.00	51.50

10 Break-up expenditure.—

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Total	1961-66
Wages and salaries	.. .. .	42.00	24.00
Equipment and machinery, Materials	..	413.11	240.00
Buildings.	.. .. .	19.39	6.00
Land and development of land }		
Others	.. .. .	52.00	30.00

11 Programme of output/benefits.—

Item	Unit	Upto end of Second Plan	Total for Third Plan	Phasing for Third Plan				
				1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(i) Generation	MW	Nil.	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Transmision	Miles	Nil.	70	..	..	..	70	..

(19) AMARKANTAK THERMAL STATION

- 1 Description Amarkantak Thermal Station—Stage I.
- 2 Whether new or carried over from Second Plan. .. Carried over from Second Plan.
- 3 Location Thermal Station at Amlai in Shahdol district and transmission system in the Satna, Rewa, Panna, Jabalpur and Shahdol districts.
- 4 Scope and main components /items Provides for 2X30 M.W. Thermal Station at Amlai and associated transmission system.
- 5 Progress upto the end of the Second Plan (for continuing Schemes) Orders for major items of equipment *i.e.*, boilers, turbo-alternators, transformers, switchgear, lines materials etc., are expected to be placed shortly. Preliminary civil works to be completed.
- 6 Particulars of investigation preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates. Project investigated completely and project has already been approved.

- 7 Economic implications and justification (for new schemes. Does not arise.
- 8 Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme. Work on the scheme commenced in 1959-60 and power house with major transmission system is expected to be completed by 1962-63.

(Rupees in lakhs)

		Total	Foreign exchange
9 Cost estimates and expenditure.	(1) Total estimated cost	1062.69	448.32
	(2) Expenditure upto 1960-61	153.80	57.00
	(3) Expenditure proposed 1961-66	908.89	391.32

Phasing of expenditure

(4) 1961-62	379.70	150.00
(5) 1962-63	403.48	200.00
(6) 1963-64	93.26	41.32
(7) 1964-65	31.23	..
(8) 1965-66	1.22	..

		Total	1961-61
10 Break-up of expenditure ..	Wages and salaries	53.13	45.00
	Equipment and machinery	860.00	735.41
	Materials	53.20	45.44
	Buildings		
	Land and development of land	96.36	83.05
	Others		

11 Programme of output/benefits:	Item	Unit	Up to end of Second Plan	Total for Third Plan	Phasing for Third Plan				
					1961-62 (5)	1962-63 (6)	1963-64 (7)	1964-65 (8)	1965-66 (9)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)					
	Generation ..	M. W.	Nil	60	..	60	..	..	..
	Transmission lines,	Miles	Nil	344	..	200	144	..	..

(20) POWER SUPPLY TO CENTRAL INDIA COALFIELDS

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Description | Power Supply to Central India Coal fields. |
| 2 Whether new or carried over from Second Plan. | Carried over from Second Plan. |
| 3 Location | North-Eastern M.P. covering the district of Surguja. |
| 4 Scope and main components/items. | Provides for laying of transmission lines from Korba for power supply to Central India Coal field. |
| 5 Progress upto the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes) | Order for major line materials already placed. Work on the fabrication of towers taken up, surveying of line route completed. |
| 6 Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates. | Investigation completed. Project report already approved. |
| 7 Economic implications and justification (for new schemes). | Does not arise. |
| 8 Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme. | The work already commenced in 1960-61 and is expected to be completed by 1962-63. |

9 Cost estimates and expenditure :—	(Rupees in lakhs)	
	Total	Foreign Exchange
(1) Total estimated cost	263.94	67.48
(2) Expenditure upto 1960-61	100.00	20.00
(3) Expenditure proposed 1961-66	163.94	47.48
Phasing of Expenditure		
(4) 1961-62	130.00	42.48
(5) 1962-63	33.94	5.00
(6) 1963-64 .. .. .	..	..
(7) 1964-65 .. .. .	..	..
(8) 1965-66 .. .. .	..	..

10 Break-up of Expenditure

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Total	1961-66
Wages and salaries	13.20	8.20
Equipment and machinery	202.14	136.67
Materials		
Buildings	7.10	3.27
Land and development of		
Others	41.50	15.80

11 Programme output/benefits

Item	Unit	Upto end of Second Plan	Total for Third Plan	Phasing for Third Plan				
				1961-62 (5)	1962-63 (6)	1963-64 (7)	1964-65 (8)	1965-66 (9)
Transmission Lines.	Miles	Nil	278	200	78			

(21) RURAL ELECTRIFICATION SCHEME OF SECOND PLAN

- 1 Description Rural Electrification Scheme of Second Plan.
- 2 Whether new or carried over from Second Plan. Carried over from Second Plan.
- 3 Location Whole of Madhya Pradesh.
- 4 Scope and main components/ items. It provides for electrification of 405 villages.
- 5 Progress upto the end of the Plan (for continuing schemes). 280 villages are expected to be electrified by the end of Second Plan under Second Plan Schemes.
- 6 Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates. All Rural schemes investigated and project reports approved by the Planning Commission.

7 Economic implications and Justification (for new schemes). Does not arise.

8 Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme. Work commenced in 1955-56 and is expected to be completed by 1961-62.

9 Cost estimates and expenditure.

					(Rs. in lakhs)	
					Total	Foreign Exchange
(1)	Total estimated cost	..	..	..	456.12	43.78
(2)	Expenditure upto 1960-61..	..	..	..	306.12	43.78
(3)	Expenditure proposed 1961-66	..	..	..	150.00	Nil.

Phasing of expenditure

(4)	1961-62	..	..	..	150.00	Nil.
(5)	1962-63	..	..	..	..	..
(6)	1963-64	..	..	..	..	..
(7)	1964-65	..	..	..	..	..
(8)	1965-66	..	..	..	..	..

10 Break-up of expenditure

					Total	1961-66
	Wages and salaries	..	..	..	22.80	7.50
	Equipment and machinery	}	..	..	373.23	127.50
	Materials					
	Buildings	}	..	..	10.00	..
	Land and development of land					
	Others	..	..	..	50.00	16.50

(1) Programme of output/benefits.

Item	Unit	Upto end of Second Plan	Total for Third Plan	Phasing for Third Plan				
				1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
No. of villages electrified or to be electrified.	No.	280	125	125	..	..	..	..

(22) HASDEO HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT

- 1 Description Hasdeo Hydro Electric Project.
- 2 Whether new or carried over from Second Plan. New Scheme.
- 3 Location Hasdeo Dam site in the Bilaspur district.
- 4 Scope and main components/items. It envisages generation of 70 MW of firm power at 60 per cent L.F.
- 5 Progress upto the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes). Does not arise.
- 6 Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates. Investigations are being conducted by the CWPC and the report is expected to be made available before the end of Second Plan.
- 7 Economic implications and justification (for new schemes). This project is expected to mature in Fourth Plan and would feed power to the Korba-Amarkantak grid which caters for the power requirements of eastern M. P.
- 8 Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme. The project is proposed to be taken up in 1961-62 and is expected to be ready in early Fourth Plan.

9 Cost estimates and expenditure.

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Total	Foreign Exchange
(1) Total estimated cost	800.00	280.00
(2) Expenditure upto 1960-61	Nil	Nil.
(3) Expenditure proposed 1961-62	200.00	50.00

Phasing of Expenditure

(4) 1961-62	10.00	3.00
(5) 1962-63	20.00	5.00
(6) 1963-64	30.00	5.00
(7) 1964-65	50.00	12.00
(8) 1965-66	100.00	25.00

10 Break-up of expenditure ..

	Total	1961-62
Wages and salaries	64.00	16.00
Equipment and machinery }	600.00	138.00
Materials		
Buildings	32.00	20.00
Land and development of land }		
Others	104.00	26.00

11 Programme of output/benefits.

Item	Unit	Upto end of Second Plan (3)	Total for Third Plan (4)	Phasing for Third Plan				
				1961-62 (5)	1962-63 (6)	1963-64 (7)	1964-65 (8)	1965-66 (9)
Generation	MW	Nil.	Nil.	(The project which is estimated to yield 70 MW at 60 per cent L.F. is expected to come in Fourth Plan only).				

(23) TONS HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT

- 1 Description Tons Hydro Electric Projects.
- 2 Whether new or carried over from Second Plan. New Scheme.
- 3 Location Rewa District.
- 4 Scope and main components/items. It provides for generation of 90 MW. of firm power at 60 per cent. L. F.
- 5 Progress upto the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes.). Nil.
- 6 Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates. The investigation work on the project is being conducted by CWPC and the project report would also be submitted by CWPC.
- 7 Economic implications and justification (for new schemes). This power station would meet the demands of the power of the erstwhile Bindhya Pradesh State and the Jabalpur-Katni region to meet power demand of Ordnance Factories, Cement and Chemical Industry, Diamond Mining etc.
- 8 Proposed dates for commencement and phasing of construction programme. The project is proposed to be commenced in 1961-62 and completed in early Fourth Plan.

9 Cost estimates and expenditure.--

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Total	Foreign Exchange
(1)	Total estimated cost	1900.00	360.00
(2)	Expenditure upto 1960-61.. .. .	Nil.	Nil.
(3)	Expenditure proposed 1961-66	551.00	10.00

Phasing of Expenditure

(4)	1961-62	20.00	4.00
(5)	1962-63	81.00	10.00
(6)	1963-64	100.00	20.00
(7)	1964-65	150.00	30.00
(8)	1965-66	200.00	40.00

10 Break-up of expenditure.

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Total	1961-66
Wages and salaries	.. .. .	152.00	44.08
Equipment and Machinery	}	1425.00	385.00
Materials			
Buildings	}	76.00	50.00
Land and development of land			
Others	.. .. .	247.00	71.92

11 Programme of output/benefits.—

Item	Unit	Upto end of Second Plan	Total for Third Plan	Phasing of Third Plan				
				1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Generation	MW.	Nil.	Nil.	(The project which provides for generation of 90 MW of firm capacity at 60 per cent. is expected to come in to operation in early Fourth Plan).				

(24) KORBA THERMAL STATION SCHEME—STAGE II

- 1 Description Korba Thermal Station Scheme—Stage II.
- 2 Whether new or carried over from Second Plan. New.
- 3 Location Power Station at Korba and transmission system in Eastern Madhya Pradesh.
- 4 Scope and main components/items. It provides for 6x50 MW Thermal generating units and associated transmission system.
- 5 Progress upto the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes). Does not arise.
- 6 Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates. Investigations for site selection, cooling water requirement and network analyser study completed.
Project report prepared and submitted. The estimates are based on the present day prices.

Economic implications and justification (for new schemes).

The project caters for power supply to Bhilai Steel Project, National Coal Development Corporation, Railway traction and other loads anticipated to come up in the region during Third Plan.

8 Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme.

The preliminary works have already been commenced. The station is proposed to be commissioned in 1963-64. Part of works are expected to spillover to Fourth Plan.

9 Cost estimates and expenditure.—

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Total	Foreign Exchange
(1)	Total estimated cost	3894.02	1700.00
(2)	Expenditure upto 1960-61	25.00	..
(3)	Expenditure proposed 1961-66	3699.32	1640.00

Phasing of Expenditure

(4)	1961-62	400.00	150.00
(5)	1962-63	1050.00	500.00
(6)	1963-64	1500.00	740.00
(7)	1964-65	600.00	200.00
(8)	1965-66	149.32	50.00

10 Break-up of expenditure.—

		Total	1961-66
	Wages and salaries	190.00	185.00
	Equipment and machinery	3255.22	3088.00
	Materials		
	Buildings	88.80	84.32
	Land and development of land		
	Others	360.00	342.00

11 Programme of output/benefits.—

Item	Unit	Upto end of Second Plan	Total for Third Plan	Phasing for Third Plan				
				1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Generation	MW	.. ..	300	..	..	50	200	50
Transmission lines. (33 KV & above)	Miles	.. ..	982	125	125	375	250	107

(25) AMARKANTAK THERMAL STATION — STAGE II

- 1 Description Amarkantak Thermal Station Scheme Stage—II.
- 2 Whether new or carried over from Second Plan. New Scheme.
- 3 Location Power station at Amlai and transmission system in the erstwhile Vindhya Pradesh region and Jabalpur, Sagar, Damoh, Narsinghpur and Surguja districts.
- 4 Scope and main component/ items. It provides for extension of the 60 MW station by 3X50 MW during Third Plan and associated transmission system.
- 5 Progress upto the end of the Second Plan. (for continuing scheme) Nil.
- 6 Particulars of investigation preparation of project report and explanation and basis of estimates Investigations completed, project report under preparation. The estimates are based on the prevalent rates.
- 7 Economic implications and Justification (for new schemes) The scheme provides for power supply to Aluminium Industry, Electric Traction, Coal and diamond mining, cement paper and other industries in the region of supply.
- 8 Proposed dates for commencements and completion and phasing of construction programme. The project is proposed to be commenced in 1961-62 and completed by the end of Third Plan.

9 Cost estimates and expenditure

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Total	Foreign exchange
(1) Total estimated cost	2070.00	890.00
(2) Expenditure upto 1960-61	Nil	Nil
(3) Expenditure proposed 1961-66	1900.00	840.00

Phasing of Expenditure.

(4) 1961-62	60.00	5.40
(5) 1962-63	240.00	15.80
(6) 1963-64	622.00	299.00
(7) 1964-65	764.00	394.00
(8) 1965-66	174.00	125.80

10 Break-up of expenditure—

Wages and salaries	102.00	96.93
Equipment and machinery	1717.28	1569.28
Materials		
Buildings	40.40	38.40
Land and development of Land		
Others	210.32	195.39

11 Programme of output/benefits

Item	Unit	Upto end of Second Plan	Total for Third Plan	Phasing for Third Plan				
				1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Generation	MW	..	200	..	..	..	100	50
Transmission (33 KV and above)	Miles	..	633	72	72	262	154	73

(26) SATPURA THERMAL STATION SCHEME

- 1 Description Satpura Thermal Station Scheme.
- 2 Whether new or carried over from Second Plan. New Scheme.
- 3 Location Power Station in the Chhindwara-Betul area and transmission lines in the Central and Southern regions of Madhya Pradesh.
- 4 Scope and main components/ items. The scheme provides for a 4X30 MW station in the Pench Valley Coal Fields with associated transmission system.
- 5 Progress upto the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes) Does not arise.
- 6 Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates. Investigations regarding water supply for the power station, coal, site for the station etc. are progressing. Project report is expected to be made available in August 1960.
- 7 Economic implications and justification (for new schemes. The project envisages power supply to the proposed fertiliser Plant near Itarsi, Heavy Electricals, Bhopal, Nepa Mills and other town and industrial loads in the region.
- 8 Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme. The project is proposed to be taken in 1961-62 and 3X60 MW sets to be commissioned in 1964-65 and the other 1X50 in 1965-66.

9 Cost estimates and expenditure.

		(Rupees in lakhs)	
		Total	Foreign Exchange
(1)	Total estimated cost	2560.16	1180.00
(2)	Expenditure upto 1960-61	Nil	Nil
(3)	Expenditure proposed 1961-66	2432.15	1120.00

Phasing of Expenditure

(4)	1961-62	75.00	7.00
(5)	1962-63	300.00	20.00
(6)	1963-64	830.00	403.00
(7)	1964-65	950.00	540.00
(8)	1965-66	277.15	150.00

10 Break-up of expenditure—

				(Rs. in lakhs)	
				Total	1961-66
Wages and salaries	..	..	..	128.00	121.60
Equipment and machinery	}	..	..	2110.00	2016.00
Materials					
Buildings	}	..	..	51.30	48.60
Land and development of land)					
Others	..	..	..	261.59	245.95

11 Programme of output/benefits:

Item	Unit	Upto end of Second Plan	Total for Third Plan	Phasing for Third Plan				
				1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Generation	MW	nil	200	..	..	..	150	50
Transmission	miles ..	nil	647	70	70	150	287	70

(27) DEVELOPMENT WORKS FOR UTILISATION OF CHAMBAL POWER

- 1 Description Development works for utilisation of Chambal power
- 2 Whether new or carried over from Second Plan. New Scheme.
- 3 Location Erstwhile Madhya Bharat and Bhopal regions.
- 4 Scope and main components/ items. This provides for utilisation of Chambal power to be made available at main sub-stations only. The Scheme provides for lines and sub-stations at 33 KV and below.
- 5 Progress upto the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes) Does not arise.
- 6 Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates. Investigation completed and project report would be ready by October 1960.

7 Economic implications and justification (for new schemes) The Chambal project provides for only main transmission line above 33 KV and envisages supply to a few major sub-stations. The schemes provides for utilisation of power load available at 33 KV and below.

8 Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme.

Commencement	1961-62
Completion	1965-66

9 Estimates of cost and expenditure.

		(Rupees in lakhs)	
		Total	Foreign Exchange
(1) Total estimated cost	.. .. .	282.60	56.50
(2) Expenditure upto 1960-61	.. .. .	Nil	Nil
(3) Expenditure proposed 1961-66	.. .. .	268.47	53.60

Phasing of expenditure

(4) 1961-62	.. .. .	53.70	10.72
(5) 1962-63	.. .. .	53.70	10.72
(6) 1963-64	.. .. .	53.70	10.72
(7) 1964-65	.. .. .	53.70	10.72
(8) 1965-66	.. .. .	53.70	10.72

10 Break-up of expenditure ..

		Total	1961-66
Wages and salaries	.. .. .	14.12	13.42
Equipment and machinery	.. .. .	237.00	225.00
Materials	.. .. .	
Buildings	.. .. .	5.65	5.37
Land and development of land	.. .. .	
Others	.. .. .	25.83	24.68

11 Programme of output/benefits:

Item	Unit	Upto end of Second Plan	Total for Third Plan	phasing for Third Plan				
				1961-62 (5)	1962-63 (6)	1963-64 (7)	1964-65 (8)	1965-66 (9)
Transmission lines.	Miles	..	700	140	140	140	140	140

(28) NORMAL DEVELOPMENT OF FIRST AND SECOND PLAN WORKS

- 1 Description Normal Development of First and Second Plan Works.
- 2 Whether new or carried over from Second Plan. New Scheme.
- 3 Location Whole of M. P.
- 4 Scope and main components/items. This is intended to cover the extension of mains, augmentation of capacity of sub-stations and H.T. and L.T. service connections for the works already completed during 1st and 2nd plans.
- 5 Progress upto the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes). Does not arise.
- 6 Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates. The project report is expected to be made available by October 1960. An amount of 4 per cent of the expenditure already incurred during First and Second Plans has been provided for Normal Development works during Third Plan.
- 7 Economic implications and justification (for new schemes). The works already completed during the First and Second Plans require modifications and extensions from time to time, as well as new services for H.T. and L.T. consumers are required. The scheme provides for the same.
- 8 Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme.
- 9 Cost estimates and expenditure.

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Total	Foreign Exchange
(1)	Total estimated cost	160.00	8.00
(2)	Expenditure upto 1960-61	Nil	Nil.
(3)	Expenditure proposed 1961-66	160.00	8.00

		Phasing of Expenditure					(Rs. in lakhs)			
							Total	Foreign exchange		
10	Break-up of expenditure ..	(4)	1961-62	..	..	..	32.00	1.60
		(5)	1962-63	..	..	..	32.00	1.60
		(6)	1963-64	..	..	..	32.00	1.60
		(7)	1964-65	..	..	..	32.00	1.60
		(8)	1965-66	..	..	..	32.00	1.60
								Total	1961-66	
		Wages and salaries	..	..	..	8.00	8.00	
		Equipment and machinery	..	}	..	136.00	136.00			
		Materials	..							
		Buildings	..	}	..	..	..
		Land and development of land	..							
		Others	..	..	..	16.00	16.00	
11	Programme of output/benefits.	Item	Unit	Upto end of Second Plan	Total for Third Plan	Phasing for Third Plan				
						1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		33 K.V. lines.	Miles	..	40	8	8	8	8	8
		11 K.V. lines.	Miles	..	290	58	58	58	58	58

(29) RURAL ELECTRIFICATION IN THIRD PLAN

1 Description Rural Electrification Scheme in Third Plan.

2 Whether new or carried over from Second Plan. New Scheme.

- 3 Location Whole of Madhya Pradesh
- 4 Scope and main components/items. The scheme provides for electrification of 1500 villages.
- 5 Progress upto the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes.) Does not arise.
- 6 Particulars of investigation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates. The project report is expected to be made available towards the end of 1960.
- 7 Economic implications and justification (for new schemes). The Rural Electrification Schemes would help the villages to develop economically.
- 8 Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme. Commencement—1961-62.
Completion—1965-66.
- 9 Cost estimates and expenditure—

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Total	Foreign Exchange
(1)	Total estimated cost	1000.00	50.00
(2)	Expenditure upto 1960-61.. .. .	..	..
(3)	Expenditure proposed 1961-66	1000.00	50.00
Phasing of expenditure			
(4)	1961-62	200.00	10.00
(5)	1962-63	200.00	10.00
(6)	1963-64	200.00	10.00
(7)	1964-65	200.00	10.00
(8)	1965-66	200.00	10.00

10 Break-up of expenditure.—

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Total	1961-66
Wages and salaries	.. .. .	50.00	50.00
Equipment and machinery	}	800.00	800.00
Materials			
Buildings	}	25.00	25.00
Land and development of land			
Others	.. .. .	125.00	125.00

11 Programme of output/benefits.—

Items	Unit	Upto end of Second Plan	Total or Third Plan	Phasing of Third Plan				
				1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Villages to be electrified. (tentative).	No.	.. .. .	1500	300	300	300	300	300

(30) LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEME

- 1 Description Lift Irrigation Scheme.
- 2 Whether new or carried over from Second Plan. New Scheme.
- 3 Location Whole of Madhya Pradesh.
- 4 Scope and main components/items. It provides for power supply to 10,000 pumps and 100 tube wells during Third Plan period.
- 5 Progress upto the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes). Does not arise.
- 6 Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates. The project report is expected to be ready towards the end of this year.

7 Economic implications and justification (for new schemes). The estimates are based on an average expenditure of Rs. 2,200 for 3 H. P. pumps, and the revenue available per pump justifies the expenditure incurred as per the prevalent practice in Madhya Pradesh

8 Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme. Commencement—1961-62.
Completion—1965-66.

9 Cost estimates and expenditure.—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Total	Foreign Exchange
(1) Total estimated cost	250.00	12.50
(2) Expenditure upto 1960-61 .. .. .	..	..
(3) Expenditure proposed 1961-66	250.00	12.50

Phasing of Expenditure

(4) 1961-62	50.00	2.50
(5) 1962-63	50.00	2.50
(6) 1963-64	50.00	2.50
(7) 1964-65	50.00	2.50
(8) 1965-66	50.00	2.50

10 Break-up of expenditure—

	Total	1961-66
Wages and salaries	12.50	12.50
Equipment and machinery }	213.00	213.00
Materials		
Buildings .. .. .	..	..
Land and development of land }		
Others	24.50	24.50

11 Programme of output/benefits.—

Item	Unit	Upto end of Second Plan	Total for Third Plan	Phasing for Third Plan				
				1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(i) Supply to pumping sets.	Nos.	..	10,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
(ii) Supply to tube wells.	Nos.	..	100	20	20	20	20	20

(31) MICRO HYDEL PROJECTS

1	Description	.. ..	Micro Hydel Projects	..	..	
2	Whether new or carried over from Second Plan.		New scheme					
3	Location	.. ..	Whole of M.P.	..	..	
4	Scope and main component/items.		The scheme provides for the establishment of micro-hydel Stations of about 6000 Kw. capacity in the areas far away from the grid network.					
5	Progress upto the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes)		Does not arise.					
6	Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates.		Investigation on some of the schemes already taken up. The project report would be ready by the end of the year.					
7	Economic implications and justification (for new schemes).		A lump sum provision has been made. Only those projects which are found suitable and economical would be taken up.					
8	Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction.		Commencement	..	..	..	..	..
			Completion	..	..	..	..	..
					1961-62			1965-66

9 Cost estimates and expenditure

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Total	Foreign exchange
(1) Total estimated cost	100.00	Nil
(2) Expenditure upto 1960-61 .. .. .	..	..
(3) Expenditure proposed 1961-66	100.00	Nil

Phasing of expenditure

(4) 1961-62	20.00	..
(5) 1962-63	20.00	..
(6) 1963-64	20.00	..
(7) 1964-65	20.00	..
(8) 1965-66	20.00	..

Total 1961-66

10 Break-up of expenditure

Wages and salaries	8.00	8.00
Equipment and machinery }	80.00	80.00
Materials		
Buildings	2.00	2.00
Land and development of land }		
Others	8.00	8.00

11 Programme of output/benefits

Item	Unit	Upto end of Second Plan	Total for Third plan	Phasing for Third Plan				
				1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Installed Capacity	Kw	..	6000	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200

(32)—M. P. STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION

- 1 Description Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation.
- 2 Whether new or carried over from Second Plan. New.
- 3 Location Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.
- 4 Scope and main components/items. Nationalisation of passenger transport.
- 5 Progress upto the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes). ..
- 6 Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates. Statement attached.
- 7 Economic implications and justification (for new schemes). Statement attached.
- 8 Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme. Statement attached.
- 9 Cost estimates and expenditure.—

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Total	Foreign Exchange
(1) Total estimated cost	300.00	Nil.
(2) Expenditure upto 1960-61.. .. .	..	..
(3) Expenditure proposed 1961-66	300.00	..
Phasing of expenditure		
(4) 1961-62	69.00	..
(5) 1962-63	80.00	..
(6) 1963-64	100.00	..

(7) 1964-65	..	..	..	..	..	40.00	..
(8) 1965-66	..	..	..	..	..	20.00	..

10 Break up of expenditure ..

						Total	1961-66
Wages and salaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Equipment (vehicles)	..	..	..	..	..	270.00	..
Materials and Machinery	..	..	..	..	..	15.00	..
Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	} 15.00	..
Land and development of land..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					Total ..	<u>300.00</u>	..

11 Programme of output/benefits.—

(In lakhs of Rupees).

Item	Unit	Upto end of Second Plan	Total for Third Plan	Phasing for Third Plan				
				1961-62 (5)	1962-63 (6)	1963-64 (7)	1964-65 (8)	1965-66 (9)
Additional net yield to the State.	100.00	5.00	10.00	20.00	25.00	40.00

(33)—BHOPAL CAPITAL PROJECT

1 Description	..	..	Bhopal Capital Project Estimated cost of Stage I carried over from the Second plan.	..	Rs. 13.25 crores.
			Estimated cost of part of stage II to be taken up in Third Plan.	..	Rs. 3.25 „
			Total	..	<u>Rs. 16.50 crores</u>
2 Whether new or carried over from Second plan.			Stage I—Carried over.		Stage II—new.
3 Location	..	..	..		Bhopal.

4 Scope and components/
items.

On the formation of new Madhya Pradesh State with capital at Bhopal, the accommodation then available in Bhopal for Government offices and residences for staff was very much short of the requirements of the new State. The offices of Government were, therefore, located in buildings which did not meet the requirements even partly and the various departments of the Secretariat were located in different buildings. Due to lack of accommodation in Bhopal, various offices were located at Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Raipur and Rewa. Similarly, the residential accommodation in Bhopal was inadequate, and lack of private houses further aggravated the situation. To meet these immediate needs of office and residential accommodation the Bhopal Capital project Scheme was prepared. The Stage I estimates amounting to Rs. 1905.16 lakhs were originally framed to cover the first phase of the immediate requirements of Government buildings and other essential services, which were necessary to meet the minimum requirements of a full fledged capital. This estimate was examined by the working Group, appointed by the Government of India and was finalised in the meetings on 16th November, 1959. Against an outlay of Rs. 19.05 crores proposed by the State Government, the Working Group recommended an outlay of Rs. 13.25 crores only and this recommendation was accepted by the Government of India. The main components of this stage are as below :—

- (1) Vidhan Sabha.
 - (2) Secretariat.
 - (3) Offices of heads of department.
 - (4) Residential accommodation.
 - (5) Roads.
 - (6) Amenities—Educational, Medical and Miscellaneous i.e., stadium, club, playgrounds, swimming pool, landscaping arboriculture and parks etc.
 - (7) Essential Services—Sewage, water supply, street lighting, acquisition of land, development of land and drainage etc.
 - (8) Additional works—Prevention of pollution of drinking water of upper lake and construction of staff quarters for radio station and radio headquarters.
 - (9) Construction of M.L.As. Rest Houses, Police Station and staff quarters in the new colony and additions and alterations to present Vidhan Sabha building etc.
- (2) While preparing the estimates for stage-I of the Bhopal Capital Project, it was specifically stated that the stage-II will include the requirements of both, the new and the old Bhopal city. This stage will deal with the development of the old and the new city as a whole. Already, the old city has started growing very fast in a haphazard manner and the problem of increased water-supply, facilities of communication and transport, sewage disposal and providing other amenities befitting a capital city will require to be tackled in the not distant future. The question of providing accommodation at district and Divisional level is proposed to be taken up in the Second Stage, as it will then be possible to take into account the accommodation which will be released owing to shifting of the secretariat and the few offices of heads of department already located at Bhopal.

Since it is not possible to finalise the Stage II in absence of the Bhopal Master Plan, it has been considered to include only such works of stage II as should necessarily be executed during the period of Third Plan.

The main items of these works is as given below :—

- (1) Residential accommodation.
- (2) Water-supply.
- (3) Underground drainage.
- (4) Educational facilities.
- (5) Miscellaneous facilities.
- (6) Roads.

- (7) Street lighting.
- (8) Preparation of Master Plan and grants to improvement Trust.

The estimated cost of these works will be of Rs. 3.25 crores.

5 Progress upto the end of the Second Plan (for continuing scheme.) Out of the total estimated cost of Rs. 13.25 crores of the Bhopal Capital Project stage-I, the anticipated expenditure that will be incurred upto the end of Second Plan period will be Rs. 6.50 crores. The major items of works under the stage-I that have been or likely to be completed during this period are as follows :—

- (i) 3,000 staff quarters in Taty Tope Nagar colony.
- (ii) 119 officers bungalows.
- (iii) M.L.As. Rest Houses—4 blocks.
- (iv) Police station and staff quarters in the new colony.
- (v) Staff quarters for medical staff.
- (vi) Additions and alterations to Vidhan Sabha and other buildings.
- (vii) Prevention of pollution of water of upper lake.
- (viii) High schools-2, primary schools-4, pre-primary school-2 and the attached playgrounds.
- (ix) Public playgrounds-3.
- (x) Temporary office buildings for Heads of Department.

6 Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation on the basis of estimates. Stage I costing Rs. 13.25 crores was finalised in consultation with the working Group constituted by the Planning Commission. 2. As regards stage II of the scheme, it has already been indicated above that for the present only works estimated to cost Rs. 3.25 crores will be undertaken during the Third Plan period.

7 Economic implication and justification (for new scheme). Since this is a continued scheme, the question of giving any information under this head does not arise. However as regards stage II of the Bhopal Capital Project Scheme which will be started in the third plan period the justification given under item 4 above may be seen.

8 Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme. The stage I of the Bhopal Capital Project scheme was started in 1956-57 and is likely to be completed by the end of Third Five Year Plan. The stage II of the scheme will commence in the fourth year of the Third Plan and may be completed in the Fourth Plan period.

9 Cost estimates and expenditure.	(In lakhs of Rs.)	Foreign exchange
(1) Total estimated cost	.. ..	Nil
Bhopal Capital Project scheme Stage I.	.. .. 1,325	
Do. Stage II part	.. .. 325	
Total	.. .. <u>1,650</u>	

(2) Expenditure upto 1960-61	650
(3) Expenditure proposed 1961-66.	1,000
Total	1,650

Phasing of expenditure

(4) 1961-62	.. .. .	250
(5) 1962-63	.. .. .	225
(6) 1963-64	.. .. .	200
(7) 1964-65	.. .. .	175
(8) 1965-66	.. .. .	150

Total.. 1000

10 Break-up of expenditure ..

(In lakhs
of Rupees.
Total
1961-66

(a) Wages and salaries	.. .. .	81.40
(b) Equipment and machinery..	.. .. .	8.10
(c) Material	.. .. .	753.67
(d) Buildings	.. .. .
(e) Land acquisition and land development.	.. .. .	17.33
(f) Other—Roads, sewage, water-supply, street lighting, water drainage, landscaping, arboriculture and, parks etc.	.. .. .	139.50

1,000.00

11 Programme of output/ benefits. The scheme will provide necessary amenities to the city of Bhopal. The phasing of expenditure is indicated below :—

(Rs. in crores)

Item	Unit	Upto end of Second Plan	Total for Third Plan	Phasing for Third Plan				
				1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Bhopal Capital Project* Stage I and II.	16.50	6.50	10.00	2.50	2.25	2.00	1.75	1.50

ERRATA

Page (1)	Para/Table Item (2)	Line (3)	Nature of Change (4)
8	2.11	2	For "Rs. 94.40 crores," read "Rs. 95.40 crores".
54 69	Table	S. No. 2	For "2.53," read "2.33." "Under Pre-primary education, for "primary schools," read "pre-primary schools".
92	Table	S. No. 13—Education.	Col. (3) Col.(4) Col.(5) Col.(6) For 20.63 10.81 45.09 9.70 read 20.81 10.90 45.10 9.71
93	Table	Total—Miscellaneous	For 3.41 1.79 20.10 4.33 read 3.23 1.70 20.10 4.32
94	5.3 Table	S. No. 4	Insert "80 per cent of the expected potential taken as actual irrigation for calculating increased production" against "Minor irrigation".
101	5.24	15	Read "Rs. 75.34 lakhs," for "Rs. 80.34 lakhs".
111	5.58	Table	Delete the word "Present Nos" and read "Proposed" and "Existing" against columns 1 and 2, respectively.
114	5.70	7	For "13,250," read "3,180".
115	5.73 (ii)	2	For "Rs. 22 crores," read "Rs. 28 crores."
115	5.73 (ii)	7	For "Rs. 11.50 crores," read "Rs. 13.50 crores".
115	5.75 (ii)	3	For "10,000 acres," read "25,000 acres."
116	5.75	4.	For "Rs. 7.50 crores" read "Rs. 5.50 crores."
116	5.76	3	For "Rs. 19.64", read "Rs. 16.74 crores".
116	5.76	9	For "Rs. 14.36 crores", read "17.26 crores".
122	5.95	9	For "8 new small estates", read "6 new small estates".
137	5.141	10	For "60,000", read "6,000".
154	5.185	Sub-heading (D) and line 2.	For "Employment", read "Employees".
173	50	4	For "industries", read "medical".
173	51	2	For "900", read "950".
184	6.10	8.	Against Electrical Engineers", read "476" instead of "479".
192	Table	S. No. 4/Col. (6)	For "200", read "2,000".
193	Table	Grand Total col. (5).	For "79,311", read "79,211".