



GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN
IN
BIHAR

A Review of Progress in the Second Year.

(1957-58)

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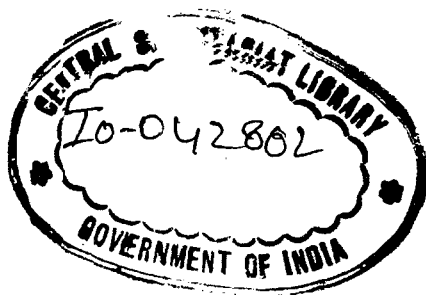
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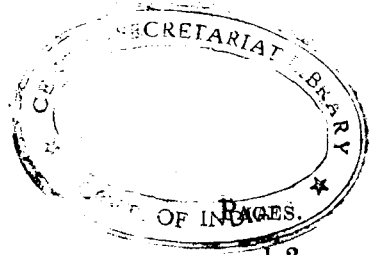
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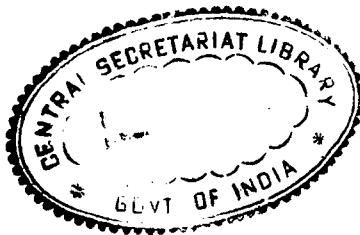




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REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS IN THE SECOND YEAR OF THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1957-58).

General Appraisal.

The Second Five-Year Plan for Bihar comprises of 448 schemes with a total outlay of Rs. 190.2 crores. In the first year as many as 355 schemes were taken up with a total plan provision of Rs. 28.03 crores. During 1957-58, the year under review, 396 schemes were in progress. The total original outlay was Rs. 31.11 crores including Damodar Valley Corporation power and Kosi Irrigation. This had, however, to be reduced by the State Government in October, 1957 to Rs. 28.97 crores because of the need for extra funds for relief of distress caused by the widespread damage to the kharif crops due to the failure of rains in the 'Hathia' period. The strain on the State's economy was so extensive and so great that the State Government were compelled to reduce the outlay on the plan during the year. While making this reduction, however, it was emphasised that schemes relating to agricultural production, major and minor irrigation and schemes which would relieve distress and provide employment to unskilled agricultural labour should not be curtailed and also schemes which were eligible to Central assistance whether in whole or in part were given priority over the purely State's financed schemes. The near famine conditions prevailing in Bihar necessitated the diversion of a large part of the financial and manpower resources of the State for scarcity relief. It is a matter of some comfort that as a result of the various measures taken by the State Government, the scarcity was not allowed to deteriorate into famine conditions.

The actual expenditure on the plan during the year was Rs. 29.2 crores thereby fully achieving the revised financial targets that had been fixed. Full financial Central assistance to the extent of Rs. 14 crores was also availed of.

A statement is enclosed (Annexure I) which gives an abstract of the expenditure according to the major sectors. It shows the total plan provision, the provision and actual for 1956-57, the original provision, revised and the actual for 1957-58 indicating also the excess or shortfall over the revised plan provision for 1957-58 in each individual sector. Detailed printed statement for to each individual scheme on the basis of the revised plan

provision of 1957-58 is also attached. It was decided during 1957-58 that half the cost of the Kosi barrage would be debitable to the irrigation sector of the State plan. This has also been included in the present review.

Some of the initial difficulties experienced in the first year of the plan with regard to the sanctioning of schemes, appointment of staff, purchase of equipment, etc., were largely overcome and several of the departments were in a position to execute a larger plan, but for the limitations imposed upon them due to the prevailing financial difficulty. The tempo of expenditure and achievement of physical and financial targets were generally satisfactory.

A review of individual sectors follows.

Agricultural Production.

All the schemes designed to increase agricultural production continued during the year. The total provision for the second plan period under agriculture is Rs. 801.22 lacs. The expenditure during 1956-57 was Rs. 100.31 lacs. The original provision for 1957-58 was Rs. 243.01 lacs. This was, however, revised during the course of the year to Rs. 194.34 lacs. The reduction was mainly made on expenditure proposed to be incurred on the construction of buildings and acquisition of lands where it was not urgently required. The final figures of expenditure incurred under this sector amounted to Rs. 209.68 lacs, or an excess of Rs. 15.34 lacs over the revised provision. The schemes in this sector relate to multiplication and distribution of seeds, manures and fertilisers, plant protection, development of horticulture and strengthening of the administrative staff, training of personnel, research, survey and statistics. The revised plan provisions were markedly exceeded in respect of the schemes relating to the setting up of Seed Multiplication Farms and of the District and Subdivisional Agricultural Farms. Both these schemes have a very high priority in the programme of increased agricultural production. The excess under these heads was partly met by proportionate reduction in the expenditure under various building schemes of the other departments, e.g., in the various research schemes. The general position in respect of the execution of the schemes in this section is satisfactory and the total expenditure is also proportionately high.

During the year 133 Seed Multiplication Farms were set up and as against 7,762 tons of seeds distributed in the preceding year 12,333 tons were distributed in 1957-58 against a target of 19,810

tons. Some of the major achievements in the sector are given in the table below :—

Scheme.	Unit.	Achievement (1956-57).	Target (1957-58).	Achievement (1957-58),
1	2	3	4	5
TRAINING PROGRAMME.				
1. Agricultural graduates (Sabour College).	Number	79	35 (M. Sc. Agr.) 70 (B. Sc. Agr.)	23 (M. Sc. Agr.) 77 (B. Sc. Agr.)
Agricultural graduates (Ranchi College).	Ditto	..	..	..
2. Village Level Workers ..	Ditto	1,163	900	1,031
3. Group Level Workers ..	Ditto	69	240	126
4. Higher training of agricultural staff (Officers).	Ditto	55	25	59
5. Training of Horticulture Inspectors.	Ditto	..	50	50
EXPANSION OF FIELD EXPERIMENTAL SERVICE.				
1. Number of manurial experiments.	Ditto	5,950	8,430	8,085
SEEDS AND FERTILISERS DISTRIBUTION.				
1. Seed distributed ..	Ton ..	7,762	19,810	12,333
2. Seed Multiplication Farms ..	Number	6	250	133
3. Distribution of fertilisers :—				
(i) Ammonium sulphate ..	Ton ..	33,664	60,000	25,120
(ii) Superphosphate ..	Do. ..	7,671	15,000	8,322
(iii) Bonemeal ..	Do. ..	119	2,000	
(iv) Towncompost ..	Do. ..	79,233	80,000	81,602
Expansion of plant protection ..	Acre ..	..	83,300	1,28,428

A shortfall is noticeable with regard to the target for seed multiplication Farms and in the amount of nitrogenous fertilisers distributed. In regard to the farms' difficulties of land acquisition, and the original low ceiling cost per acre prescribed were responsible for the delay. There has, however, been progress as 307 land acquisition proceedings have been completed. It is hoped to take delivery in respect of the remaining farms during 1958-59.

There has also since been a substantial increase in the ceiling cost prescribed for land acquisition. This will also materially assist in the speedy execution of the programme.

With regard to shortfall in the distribution of nitrogenous fertiliser, particularly ammonium sulphate the difficulty was to a considerable extent due to the supplies not being available in time and in inadequate quantities. There was substantial progress in the scheme for the utilisation of local manurial resources like compost and green manure. For the first time peripheral sowing of Dhaincha seeds was taken up for seed multiplication for green manure purpose and 1.8 lac packets of 1 oz. each were distributed among the cultivators. In a few cases the technique not being adequately familiar to the cultivators, the peripheral sowing did not show good results but elsewhere the programme was successful. It has, therefore, been possible to set a much higher target of 10 lac packets for 1957-58. This scheme has now found acceptance with the cultivators.

Progress in respect of various fields of agricultural production in the Community Development and National Extension Service areas during the year was as follows. Due to the efforts and persuasion on the part of the extension staff a good number of cultivators have taken to improved agricultural practices. Highest priority has been given to the programme of agricultural development. The Village Level Workers are required to devote 70 to 80 per cent of their time to this work. Distribution of improved seeds, green manuring, chemical fertilisers, reclamation of waste land, provision of minor irrigation facilities, improved agricultural practices (Japanese method) and provision of rural credit facilities are some of the important items under the agricultural programme. All these schemes are being executed according to the programme drawn up by the local officers in consultation with the respective project and Block Advisory Committees.

6,43,065 maunds of improved seeds and 29,10,654 maunds of chemical fertilisers have been distributed. The total distribution of improved seeds and chemical fertilisers during the year 1957-58 are 3,02,934 maunds and 10,65,978 maunds as against 87,826 maunds and 15,03,606 maunds respectively during the year 1956-57. This works out to 1,202 maunds of improved seeds and 4,230 maunds of chemical fertilisers per block during the year 1957-58 as against 348 maunds and 5,967 maunds respectively during the year 1956-57. It would, thus, be seen that while the performance of the State in regard to the distribution of improved seeds in the Community Development/National Extension Service areas during the year 1957-58 has been very encouraging, this is not so in case of chemical fertilisers. This was obviously due to the severe drought conditions prevailing in the State during the year 1957-58, and the shortage of fertilisers which was experienced last year. In order that the cultivators may learn improved agricultural techniques, as many

as 9,19,818 demonstrations in improved agricultural practices such as Japanese method of paddy cultivation, interculture, plant protection measures, etc., have been conducted in the blocks by the end of March, 1958. As against 2,79,227 demonstrations conducted in the year 1956-57, 4,05,373 demonstrations have been conducted in the year 1957-58. This works out to 1,600 demonstrations per block during the year 1957-58 as against 1,108 demonstrations during the year 1956-57. Introduction of double and multiple cropping, vegetable growing, horticulture and arboriculture has also been given their due importance. In the field of horticulture 41,188 acres of land has been brought under fruit cultivation by the end of March, 1958. The achievement during the year 1957-58 is 25,541 acres as against 11,341 acres during the preceding year or 101 acres of fruit cultivation per block during 1957-58 as against 45 acres in the previous year. The total acreage brought under vegetable cultivation in the various C. D. National Extension Service blocks of the State has also been significant. Up to the end of the year under report 1,32,882 acres of land have been brought under vegetable cultivation, out of which 70,770 acres were brought in 1957-58 and 31,457 acres in 1956-57. The average achievement per block in this field of activity during the year 1957-58 was 281 acres as against 125 during the previous year.

In order to ensure that the largest number of cultivators should take to improved agriculture practices, camps in each block are being organised to train up village leaders. On an average one camp is held per month in each Village Level Workers' halka with 20—30 progressive farmers. Till 31st March 1958 about 40,000 farmers were trained.

Minor Irrigation.

The provision for the plan period under this head was Rs. 399.91 lacs. During 1956-57 Rs. 167.42 lacs was spent. In 1957-58 the original allotment under this head was only Rs. 93.9 lacs. In October, 1957 due to the drought conditions prevailing in Bihar this was increased to Rs. 181.97 lacs. The actual expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 165.29 lacs. There was thus a shortfall of Rs. 15.88 lacs over the revised provision (though an excess of Rs. 71.39 lacs over the original) but the shortfall was due mainly to late sanction of funds in respect of some of the heads and the decision to expand the programme practically to double the original provision, when half the year was over. At the same time it was decided that expenditure on minor irrigation in the Community Development and N. E. S. Blocks should be financed out of the funds allotted under that scheme. Whereas in 1956-57 hardly any money was spent under this head, during 1957-58 Rs. 75 lacs were utilised. In other words, the total expenditure during the year on minor irrigation was Rs. 240.29 lacs (Rs. 165.29 + Rs. 75) i. e., nearly Rs. 73 lacs more than in the preceding year.

In view of the prevailing distress the State Government decided to give a subsidy to the extent of 50% of the cost on all minor irrigation schemes after September, 1957.

In order that quick irrigation may be provided for rabi cultivation special emphasis was laid on the construction of *kutcha* irrigation wells wherever possible. As many as 23,647 *kutcha* irrigation wells were constructed in the Community Development areas. 4,684 pucca wells were repaired. 11,275 surface percolation wells were constructed as against 1,097 wells in the previous year. The average achievement per block during 1957-58 was thus 45 wells as against 4 in 1956-57. In other words, as many as 43,900 wells, *kutcha* or *pucca* were either sunk or repaired in the course of one year. 1,671 minor irrigation schemes were completed in the Community Development areas in 1957-58. Some other physical achievements are given below :—

Items.	Achievements, 1956-57.	Targets, 1957-58.	Achievement, 1957-58.
Tube-wells	35	35	31
Open borings	1,506	1,735	2,470
Open borings with strainers	122	235	310
Rahat pumps	360	400	740
Diesel pumps .. .. .	..	250	214
Electric pumps .. .. .	..	1,000	?
Medium irrigation Schemes .. .	90	150	130

The total plan provision under this sector has been practically exhausted in the first two years of the plan. The allotment will in the course of the next year need to be substantially increased.

Soil Conservation.

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 54.75 lacs only Rs. 0.08 lacs was utilised during 1956-57. In 1957-58, however, substantial progress was made. A sum of Rs. 6.75 lacs was spent. Rs. 4 lacs by the Forest Department for soil conservation measures and Rs. 2.75 lacs under the Agriculture Department for taking up demonstration schemes of soil conservation, and contour bunding in the cultivators' fields. As against a target of 4,000 acres soil conservation work was done in 3,067 acres of agricultural land. Training in soil conservation is being given to all the Agricultural Extension staff and in some of the areas, particularly of Chotanagpur and Santa! Parganas specially trained soil conservation staff is

being posted under the supervision of the two Assistant Directors of Soil Conservation. An important integrated scheme of soil conservation and land development has been taken up in the Harharo Catchment area near Koderma in the district of Hazaribagh where soil conservation, gullie plugging, contour bunding and trenching, afforestation, grassland cultivation is being taken up as an integrated pilot project.

A large number of soil conservation schemes were also taken up during the course of the year as relief schemes.

Land Development.

As against an expenditure of Rs. 4.52 lacs in 1956-57 the expenditure in 1957-58 was as much as Rs. 27.64 lacs indicating a more than 5 times expansion in the programme. The total plan provision Rs. 175.03 lacs. There was a shortfall of Rs. 4.36 lacs on account of reclamation of waste land by manual labour.

Of the four schemes in the sector the scheme for reclamation of waste land by tractors accounted for Rs. 24 lacs. Good progress has been made in this scheme for reclamation by tractors in the districts of Santal Parganas and Hazaribagh where three units of the Central Tractor Organisation are at present working. Follow-up cultivation is being taken up as a part of the reclamation programme.

The table below shows the physical achievements with regard to reclamation of waste lands by manual labour and tractors—

Item.	Unit.	Achievement in 1956-57.	Target, 1957-58.	Achievement 1957-58.
Reclamation by manual labour ..	Acre ..	3,009	3,000	4,253
Reclamation by tractor ..	Do. ..	1,450	6,000	5,424
Total ..	..	4,459	9,000	7,924

Under Land Settlement and Colonisation, one village Burha Kura in the Deoghar subdivision has been selected and an area comprising 2,000 acres has been surveyed. Village roads of 20 miles in length have been constructed through the employment of the agricultural and landless labour who are to be resettled on the lands. Preliminary work for settling 200 families has been started.

For the first time work on consolidation of holdings was taken up in the State on an extensive scale in four post-intensive C. D.

Blocks. Cadastral survey and preliminary work has been completed in 25,000 acres. Work in the district of Ranchi was hampered due to local opposition. The scheme of consolidation being a new venture in this State, initial opposition may be encountered in certain areas until the full benefits become demonstrable to the people.

Marketing.

There is a small provision under this scheme for the regulation of markets and for collection of intelligence relating to agricultural marketing. A Draft Bill for the setting of regulated markets as recommended by the Planning Commission is being finalised in consultation with the Union Government. The slight shortfall in expenditure was due to some of the posts being kept vacant pending establishment of regulated markets in the State.

Animal Husbandry.

There are 24 schemes under this sector, out of which 5 schemes have not yet been taken up, namely, the scheme relating to the establishment of a horse breeding centre, pedigree development centre, mobile veterinary dispensary, provincialisation of subdivisional hospitals, control of Filaria and Brucellosis and the establishment of Zoological garden in Bihar. All the other schemes were in progress. No new scheme could be taken up due to paucity of funds.

The original Plan provision was Rs. 77 lacs. This was, however, reduced drastically in October, 1947 to Rs. 39.55 lacs. The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 42.58 lacs as against Rs. 29.98 lacs in the preceding year.

Considerable expansion and improvement in the supervisory staff was effected during the year. All the 17 districts were manned by District Animal Husbandry Officers and 11 Subdivisional Animal Husbandry Officers could also be appointed. In view of the growing programme and need for supervision over the field staff, it is considered necessary to provide a Subdivisional Animal Husbandry Officer in each subdivision in the State.

Considerable improvement and expansion in the training programme of veterinary graduates was reflected. With the introduction of the second shift of degree course increasing the output of degree holders from the Bihar Veterinary College and the provision of diploma course, the serious shortage of staff of this category is expected to be met fully in the course of the next year, and all the sanctioned posts of extension supervisors and the officer in charge of dispensaries will be filled up.

District veterinary hospitals of Chaibassa, Purnea, Motihari and Laheriasarai were provincialised. The attainment of physical targets

has considerably improved during the year. Some of principal achievements are shown below :—

Item.	Unit.	Achievement, 1956-57.	Target, 1957-58.	Achievement 1957-58.
1. Increasing output of degree holders from Bihar Veterinary College.	Number	10	10	10
2. Diploma holders	Ditto	54	75	72
3. Advanced training in India	Ditto	9	17	20
4. Training abroad	Ditto	4	7	2
5. Training of Stockmen ..	Ditto	80	80	80
6. Key Village Blocks	Ditto	3	5	5
7. Artificial Insemination Centres	Ditto	13	13	13
8. Calf subsidy	Ditto	300	650	715
9. Distribution of approved bulls	Ditto	472	900	525
10. Expansion of Veterinary Dispensary.	Ditto	44	46	46
11. Provincialisation of District Veterinary Hospitals.	Ditto	4	4	4
12. Development of Goshalas ..	Ditto	15	11	11
13. Development of Gosadans ..	Ditto	2	2	..
14. Poultry hatching centres ..	Ditto	7	10	10
15. Poultry extension centres ..	Ditto	7	6	6
16. Animal vaccinated against rinderpest.	1 lac cattle.	..	25	33

On account of severe reduction in the financial outlay, expenditure on cattle shows and on schemes relating to the distribution of fodder, demonstration plots for fodder cultivation and on the starting of new gosadans and on the expansion of poultry development could not take place at the same pace as was originally envisaged. The department was, however, able to keep to the main or physical targets set out.

Dairy and Milk Supply.

Out of a Plan provision of Rs. 47.07 lacs, only Rs. 0.23 lac was spent in 1956-57. In 1957-58, however, a revised Plan provision of Rs. 2.34 was exceeded by Rs. 1.77 lacs making a total expenditure of Rs. 4.12 lacs.

Out of the 6 schemes in this sector, two relating to the establishment of a rural creamery and milk powder factory, were not

started during the year. The work on the organisation of the Gaya Milk Supply Scheme made progress. Land for the construction of buildings was acquired and administrative approval was issued. There was a shortfall in the training of dairy personnel. Out of a target of 23 persons, only 7 could be trained during the year. A loan of Rs. 10,000 was granted to the Muzaffarpur Milk Union. In the case of the Patna Milk Union, as it was decided by Government that the building would be constructed by the P. W. D., no loan was paid to the Patna Milk Union, as originally envisaged.

Forest.

The Plan provision for this sector is Rs. 417.78 lacs. During 1956-57 the actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 43.37 lacs. For 1957-58 the original Plan provision was approved at a reduced figure of Rs. 41.32 lacs. There was no change in the revised figure. Later, a sum of Rs. 4 lacs was transferred from the Soil Conservation sector for work through the Forest Department. The total expenditure in 1957-58 including the sum transferred for Soil Conservation was Rs. 44.52 lacs. There are 18 schemes in this sector. All are under execution. The general progress was satisfactory, but the department was handicapped for want of funds, and could not take up a bigger programme in spite of its capacity to do so. Some of the important physical achievements in the sector are given in the table below :—

Item.	Unit.	Achievements, 1956-57.	Target, 1957-58.	Achievements, 1957-58.
1. Survey for afforestation ..	Acre ..	14,000	19,300	19,482
2. Soil conservation demonstration centre—soil work.	Do. ..	..	1,717	1,835
3. Afforestation of eroded, gullied and hilly waste lands in Damodar catchment area.	Do. ..	5,000	5,000	3,749 afforested ; 2,298 soil worked.
4. Afforestation in Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas regions outside D. V. C.	Do. ..	5,000	4,250	1,113 afforested ; 2,880 soil worked.
5. Afforestation of waste land in the South Bihar and North Bihar regions.	Do. ..	2,800	2,750	2,750
6. Fencing of eroded and gullied lands.	Do. ..	900	1,214	1,071
7. Afforestation of waste lands in forest areas.	Do. ..	1,300	1,350	1,330
8. Improvement of communication in forest areas.	Miles ..	..	110	110.5
9. Development of match wood plantation.	.. ..	400	400	502
10. Plantation of valuable species like teak.	Acre ..	200	400	169

A new circle called the Development Circle under a Conservator of Forest was created with a view to co-ordinating the activity and ensuring proper supervision over the various development works. Seven afforestation divisions were working, each under a Divisional Forest Officer.

Six candidates were deputed for training in the diploma course and 20 in the ranger course at the Indian Forest College, Dehradun. 1,710 acres of derelict forest areas were protected by fire protection measures.

Fisheries.

Out of a Plan provision of Rs. 54.24 lacs, a sum of Rs. 4.66 lacs was utilised in 1956-57. During 1957-58 the original provision of Rs. 9.88 lacs was revised to Rs. 6.02 lacs, and out of this Rs. 5.43 lacs were actually spent, leaving a very small unutilised amount of Rs. 0.59 lacs. The shortfall was mainly accounted for by the Fisheries Research Scheme. There was slight excess in the Fisheries Development Scheme. The Fisheries Development Programme showed considerable expansion during the year. As against 73 lacs of fish fries distributed in 1956-57 the figure for 1957-58 is 93.18 lacs of fish fries against a target of 100 lacs. Two schemes of the Fisheries Department relating to subsidy to the Fishermen Co-operative Society and setting up of a cold storage plant could not be taken up for want of funds.

Community Development and N. E. S.

The Plan provision under this sector is Rs. 17.45 crores. During 1956-57 Rs. 2.28 crores were actually spent. The outlay for 1957-58 was Rs. 3.73 crores. This was, however, reduced in October to Rs. 3.13 crores mainly under various items like communications, education, etc., keeping intact the provision under agricultural production, minor irrigation and schemes designed to increase food production. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 3.36 crores or an excess of Rs. 23 lacs over the revised provision. The rate of expenditure is proportionate to the total Plan provision. Substantial progress was made during the year under review.

COVERAGE.

By the end of March, 1958, 252 C. D./N. E. S./P. I. Blocks have been started in different regions of the State. Of these 182 are N. E. S., 54 C. D. and 16 are P. I. Blocks. The programme covers 34,436 villages with a population of 175.38 lakhs and an area of 29,158 sq. miles. 19 N. E. S. Blocks were started in April, 1958 covering about 2,280 villages with a population of 12.54 lakhs and an area of 2,248 sq. miles. This brings the total number of C. D./N. E. S./P. I. Blocks in the State to 271. Seven Community

Development Blocks of 1955-56 series have since been converted into post-intensive blocks with effect from 1st April 1958 after completing their scheduled period of operation of three years as intensive development blocks. There are 8 Special Multi-purpose Blocks for the welfare of the scheduled tribes. These multi-purpose tribal welfare blocks have a budget provision of Rs. 27 lakhs each and are sponsored by the Ministry of Community Development in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

BLOCK ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Since the Community Development programme is essentially a people's programme, people's participation and co-operation at all levels was considered not only desirable but necessary for the success of the programme in the rural areas. In November, 1957 instructions were issued that, as a rule, recommendations of the Block Advisory Committee must be accepted and implemented. The Collector could, however, make a departure, if it was necessary in the public interest; but in that case full reasons thereof, need be recorded and placed before the next meeting of the Block Advisory Committee. Steps are also being taken to make the Block Advisory Committees more representative and broad-based. Instructions to the effect that the meeting of the Block Advisory Committees should be held in rotation in villages in every circle were also issued. In order to ensure that the Block Advisory Committee meetings are held regularly, it was suggested to the District Officers to have a roster of meetings for every block prepared for six months in advance. There has been a great improvement in the frequency and regularity of these meetings.

The detailed progress report under the different sectors is mentioned under each major head of the programme itself. The position is, however statistically summarised in Annexure II for certain important sectors of the programme. It will be noticed that the programme has made very substantial progress in all the sectors during the year under review.

PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION AND GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION.

Actual expenditure during 1957-58 has been Rs. 335.92 lakhs against an outlay of Rs. 313.49 lakhs. Against the total Government expenditure of Rs. 8.37 crores upto March, 1958, the people's contribution has been very high being of the order of Rs. 7.42 crores.

POSITION OF PERSONNEL.

The position of extension staff as on 31st March 1958 is given in Annexure III. There has been acute shortage of Assistant Engineers, Overseers and Trained Dais. There has also been a shortage of Progress Assistants. But steps are being taken to make

good the deficiencies by further recruitment. As regards the deficiencies to be made up in regard to the Overseers, it is expected that the position will considerably improve when the next batch of Overseers come out from the schools in June. Apart from the availability of the trained dais, an additional difficulty is their unwillingness to work in the rural areas because of inadequate facilities for their stay, etc., in the villages.

Co-operation.

The provision under this sector for the Second Five-Year Plan period is Rs. 358.87 lakhs. The expenditure incurred in 1956-57 amounted to Rs. 54.60 lakhs. During 1957-58 the original provision of Rs. 62.42 lakhs had to be reduced to Rs. 42.55 lakhs. The total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 43.16 lakhs, there being only a small saving of Rs. 1.43 lakhs.

There are 9 schemes in the Co-operative sector and one scheme of the Fisheries sector under execution by the Co-operative Department. Due to the cut in the plan ceiling for 1957-58, the scheme of the fisheries sector had to be kept in abeyance.

The achievement of certain physical targets in the sector is as follows :—

Item.	Achievement, 1956-57.	Target, 1957-58.	Achievement, 1957-58.
1. Appointment of administrative staff ..	173	222	187
2. Training of personnel	2,100	2,775	3,263
3. Organisation of Large-sized Co-operative Societies.	75	100	100
4. Organisation of Small-sized Co-operative Societies.	..	3,000	2,310
5. Organisation of Marketing Societies ..	31	50	50
6. Organisation of Fishermen's Co-operative Societies.	20	20	20
7. Forest Coupe Co-operative Societies ..	..	4	6
8. Labour Co-operative Societies ..	..	6	4

Some other important developments in the co-operative sector during the year may be mentioned. In the administrative field the amalgamation of the Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies and the Cane Co-operatives was approved, and effect was given to organise the administrative staff on a unified pattern throughout the State. It was also possible to considerably strengthen the audit side by the appointment of 17 Assistant Auditors and 145 Local Auditors.

As would appear from the table above, very considerable progress was made in the training of personnel, whether of the senior officers, namely, Assistant Registrars or the inspecting personnel of Inspectors or the subordinate personnel of Local Auditors and Supervisors. The State Government is responsible for running three co-operative training institutes for the subordinate personnel at Pusa, Deoghar and Ranchi. These institutions during the course of the first two years of the Plan have trained 440 local auditors and 434 supervisors. Specialised training was also given to 21 Inspectors of the Land Mortgage Bank at the Regional Co-operative Training Institute at Madras, and 21 other Inspectors received specialised training in co-operative marketing. A special feature of the training programme this year was the training of 2,526 members and office-bearers of co-operative societies through peripatetic training centre. Altogether, till the end of the second year of the Second Plan period 4,126 members have been trained. In addition, the Bihar Co-operative Federation is maintaining 5 mobile units for the training of non-officials in the co-operative movement. During the year 100 large-sized co-operative societies were organised. They were given a whole-time Manager besides share capital contribution by the State at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per society. On this account, a sum of Rs. 10 lacs was received from the Reserve Bank of India. 75 of these societies got State assistance for the construction of godowns on the same scale as in the preceding year at a total cost of Rs. 7.5 lacs, out of which Rs. 5.62 lacs was loan and the rest grant. The National Co-operative Development Warehousing Board advanced a sum of Rs. 4.69 lacs as loan and Rs. 98,000 as subsidy for the construction of godowns for large-sized societies. Construction work in 48 out of the 50 godowns were taken up during the year. The contributions made towards the large-sized co-operative societies and the marketing societies by the Reserve Bank of India and the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board are not included in the plan ceiling, and are in addition to the expenditure shown under this head.

Out of a target of 3,000 small-sized multi-purpose co-operative societies, as many as 2,310 were organised during the year.

For the first time a central land mortgage bank was organised in the State, and necessary action to appoint trained Managers, establishment of branches, etc., was taken up. The State Government contributed Rs. 10 lacs towards the share capital of the Land Mortgage Bank. This amount is also not included in the Plan ceiling as long term loan of an equal amount was advanced by the Reserve Bank of India for this purpose. The State Warehousing Corporation and the State Co-operative Marketing Union have now started functioning together with the 35 marketing societies. The Central Warehousing Corporation also contributed Rs. 10 lacs towards the share capital of State Warehousing Corporation. The State Government have already provided its share in the preceding year.

Some preliminary work in a very difficult item of organisation of co-operative farming societies was taken up during the year. A Special Joint Registrar, Co-operative Societies, in charge of farming was appointed. He took up a special study of this programme by visiting different areas and holding discussions with the non-official workers and others on the outlines on which the programme would be followed. It was decided that to begin with the work would be taken up in those areas where some special features existed and where there were reasonable prospects of success, such as in—

- (i) Gramdan villages;
- (ii) colonies of displaced persons;
- (iii) areas where lands have been settled with landless members of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in sizeable blocks;
- (iv) areas where lands are being reclaimed by Government in sizeable blocks and settled with landless people; and
- (v) in each Community Development Block effort is being made to organise on such society.

126 Sarvodaya Sahyog Samities have been organised and registered. Of these 40 have decided to go in for co-operative farming. There would be no separate co-operative farming societies in the Gramdan villages, as the Sarvodaya Sahyog Samities have the option to go in for co-operative or individual farming. Another 10 joint farming societies have been organised outside the Gramdan villages bringing the total of such societies to 50.

The statement given above also indicates the progress made in the organisation of other types of co-operative societies like the Fishermen's Co-operative Societies, Forest Coup Co-operative Societies and Labour Co-operative Societies.

Under the scheme for the constitution of State Agricultural Credit Relief and Guarantee Fund and the State Co-operative Development Fund, the State Government are to contribute Rs. 20 lacs during the Plan period. In view of the financial stringency during 1957-58, the State contributions towards these funds were kept in abeyance.

In view of the very heavy reductions in the Plan provision for 1957-58, schemes relating to the setting up of the Co-operative Jute Baling plant and the schemes relating to the setting up of the special funds as mentioned above had to be kept in abeyance, but for these all the other items for which funds had been provided and targets set were fully achieved.

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects.

The provision under this sector is broadly divided into two portions—Kosi—Rs. 1615 lacs, and schemes other than the Kosi—Rs. 1643.5 lacs.

KOSI PROJECT.

The provision under the Kosi Project is meant only for the canal system, and, as has been recently decided, to meet half the cost of the Kosi barrage. During 1956-57 the expenditure under this head was only Rs. 82.00 lacs. In 1957-58 against the original Plan provision of Rs. 146.76 lacs, a sum of Rs. 45.49 lacs was spent on the Kosi canal system and Rs. 101 lacs towards half the cost of the construction of the barrage making a total expenditure on the Kosi Project (Irrigation) at Rs. 146.49 lacs. The revised provision in October, 1957 was placed at only Rs. 75.78 lacs. There has thus been an excess against the revised provision.

The excavation of the main eastern Kosi canal was started in the year, and earth work was done to the extent of 779.7 lacs cft. Survey and investigation of the Jankinager and Murliganj canal were completed as also the survey for the Banmanukhi and Araria canals. Construction of the main Hanumannagar barrage from where the canal will take off is also in progress.

OTHER MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

Out of the Plan provision of Rs. 16.44 crores for the Second Plan period, expenditure during 1956-57 was Rs. 2.2 crores. During 1957-58 the original provision was Rs. 2.46 crores. But in view of the scarcity conditions prevailing in Bihar, and the need to give this part of the programme the very highest priority being essential for the development of agricultural production, the revised provision for major and medium irrigation was increased to Rs. 2.65 crores. The expenditure also amounted to practically the same figure, namely, Rs. 2.65 crores, only a small balance of Rs. 40,000 was unutilised.

There are altogether 31 schemes in this sector, 16 being spillover scheme from the first plan. Three of these spillover, namely, Tribeni Canal Extension Phase I, Botane Irrigation Scheme (Gaya) and the Durgawati Irrigation Scheme (Shahabad) have been almost completed. Four new schemes, namely, Panchane Irrigation Scheme Phase II (Patna), Chandan Reservoir Project (Monghyr), Morwe Irrigation Project (Monghyr) and Subarnarekha Reservoir Project (Ranchi) were not started during the year. All the other schemes are under execution.

Apart from the execution of the various irrigation schemes and the completion of the schemes already in hand special stress was laid during the year to the utilisation of the irrigation potential

already created in the first plan and that being created during the second plan period. Special attention was given to study and remove the difficulties in the utilisation, in the construction of village field channels, taking up of demonstration plots in the irrigated areas and other measures. As a result of the various activities an additional area of 1.44 lac acres was provided with assured irrigation during the year. Out of this 1.33 lac acres was from spill-over schemes and 10,700 acres on account of the new lower Kiul valley scheme. All other new schemes are still in the stage of execution.

The plan targets for utilisation of irrigation potential are 3.19 lac acres on account of the potential created at the end of the first plan and 3.85 lac acres to be created and utilised during the second plan period. Out of the unutilised potential of the first plan of 3.19 lac 13,200 acres were utilised during 1956-57 and a further 94,210 acres brought under irrigation during 1957-58 making a total of 1.07 lac acres. The gap between the area actually irrigated and the irrigation potential created has been mainly due to the slow development of tube-well irrigation. As a result of the various measures taken to improve the working of the tube-wells including improvement and construction of village channels, concession in the tube-well irrigation rates and because of the drought conditions prevailing last year there was a very substantial improvement in the Irrigation from this sector. 77,470 acres were irrigated during the Kharif and nearly 1 lac acres during the Rabi season making a total of about 1.7 lac acres against a potential of 2.7 lac acres and an actual utilisation of only about 36,000 acres (?) in 1956-57. There was thus a five-fold increase in the utilisation of the irrigation potential in the course of one year though the full target could not be achieved. In the various schemes of flow irrigation, e.g., Botane and Durgawati schemes there was a very rapid utilisation of potential. The Botane irrigation scheme in Gaya district with an irrigable area of 16,000 acres actually irrigated 16,500 acres in the very first year of its functioning. Similarly in the case of Durgawati scheme out of a total irrigable area of 26,000 acres as much as 20,000 acres were irrigated in the first year.

Power.

The plan provision under this head is Rs. 19.02 crores excluding provision for Damodar Valley Corporation power. During 1956-57 the expenditure amounted to Rs. 3.44 crores. During 1957-58 the plan provision was reduced in October to Rs. 2.53 crores. The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 2.70 crores exceeding the revised plan provision by Rs. 17 lacs. There are 20 schemes in this sector out of which 7 are continuing from the first plan. All the continuing schemes have been very nearly completed except the scheme regarding extension of power from Maithon to Jamalpur

(Monghyr). This scheme involves the construction of a 132 K.V. line from Maithon to Sultanganj with a sub-station at Deoghar and Sultanganj. Work on this has already been taken up and is likely to be completed shortly. 277.8 miles of H. T. lines and 36.4 miles of L. T. lines were laid during the year as part of the various continuous schemes. Under the new schemes 1,037.4 miles of H. T. and 543.8 miles of L. T. lines were laid during the year. The total achievement during the year was thus 1,315.2 miles of H. T. and 580.2 miles of L. T. lines against the respective targets of 989 miles and 453 miles. In other words the physical targets had been substantially exceeded.

One of the major schemes in this sector was the setting up of Steam Power Station with 30,000 K.W. power at Barauni. Preliminary work in connection like collection of data and erection of storage sheds, etc., are already in progress including the acquisition of land. The main work, however, on the power station was held up as the necessary foreign exchange could not be released by the Government of India, the scheme not having been included in the core of the plan. Negotiations through the Government of India for release of foreign exchange for this scheme are continuing.

A tabular statement of physical achievements in some other sectors as given below shows the progress as quite satisfactory. Further progress in this sector is, however, closely linked with the question of foreign exchange. This sector has developed greater capacity for work but is handicapped for want of funds. There was power shortage both for electrification of industrial units and for further energisation of lift irrigation tube-wells and electric pumps fitted to ordinary wells. The increase in the demand for power in this region is so great that the present installed generating capacity in the Damodar Valley Corporation area and outside is not adequate and serious power shortage is apprehended emphasising the need for an urgent substantial expansion in the generating capacity:—

Item.	Unit.	Progress up to 1956-57.	Progress during 1957-58.	Progress up to 1957-58.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Construction of H. T. lines ..	Mile ..	4,094	1,315	5,409
2. Construction of L. T. lines ..	Do. ..	1,428	580	2,008
3. Sub-stations ..	.. Number	1,815	474	2,289
4. Increase in the number of consumers.	Ditto	48,750	15,500	64,250
5. Village and town electrified ..	Ditto	558	242	800
6. Tube-wells and surface wells electrified.	Ditto	1,658	744	2,402
7. Demand in K. V. . .	.. Ditto	18,000	25,000	43,000

DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION POWER.

The expenditure under this head relates to the contribution to be made by Government towards the share capital of Damodar Valley Corporation for power generation. Out of the plan provisions of Rs. 7.83 crores, Rs. 2.29 crores was allotted during 1956-57. In 1957-58 a sum of Rs. 3.30 crores was contributed towards the Damodar Valley Corporation.

Major and Medium Industries.

The plan provision for the sector is Rs. 125 lacs. Hardly any amount was utilised during 1956-57. In 1957-58 there was a provision of Rs. 5.5 lacs out of which the actual expenditure was Rs. 1.94 lacs. There are five schemes under this sector and the position with respect of each explains the reasons for the shortfall.

A sum of Rs. 10 lacs is provided in the plan for investigations and survey for the development of large and medium industries. Out of this a sum of Rs. 1.12 lacs was spent on a techno-economic survey of Bihar and Rs. 70,000 on the site investigation for the heavy machinery and foundry forge project at Hatia in Ranchi.

The second scheme relates to the establishment of a spun silk mill. This could not make any progress as the final clearance from the Government of India could not be obtained during the course of the year. Difficulties of foreign exchange have stood in the way.

The scheme for the expansion of the Bihar State Superphosphate Factory was also held in abeyance during the year. The State Superphosphate Factory was completed during the course of the year and went into production soon after. Trial runs were taken during the year.

A sum of Rs. 45 lacs has been provided in the plan for the establishment of a porcelain factory for making high tension insulators. The annual plan provided a sum of Rs. 5.5 lacs but of this only Rs. 2,000 could be utilised during the year because the negotiations for contract for the High Tension insulator could not be concluded. The contract was satisfactorily placed in May, 1958 with a Czechoslovak firm and preliminary work has started.

The plan provided for a loan assistance of Rs. 10 lacs to a Co-operative Sugar Mill. No expenditure could be incurred during

the year under report as the raising of the share capital from the canegrowers was not completed within the financial year, though Rs. 8.5 lacs was collected by the end of 1957-58 towards it. The factory is proposed to be located at Banmanki in the district of Purnea.

A sum of Rs. 7.99 lacs was received as Central assistance towards the Co-operative Spinning Mill at Mokameh, and this was transferred to the Bihar Co-operative Mills, Ltd. Necessary share capital has also been raised by the Co-operative Spinning Mill, Ltd. and progress has been made in the acquisition of land for site and placing of orders for the machinery.

Industrial Estates and Village and Small-scale Industries.

The plan provision for this sector is Rs. 11.06 crores. Out of this Rs. 1.15 crores was spent in 1956-57. In 1957-58 originally a sum of Rs. 1.86 crores was provided which was reduced in October to Rs. 1.5 crores. The actual expenditure was Rs. 1.63 crores thus exceeding the revised plan provision by Rs. 13 lacs. There has been very considerable improvement in the sector during the year under report. The tempo of development has appreciably increased as is evident both from the financial outlay and the physical targets achieved.

One of the major schemes in the sector relates to the setting up of Industrial Estate in Bihar. As against the revised plan provision of Rs. 5 lacs actually Rs. 6.5 lacs was spent during the course of the year. Appreciable progress has been made in the building construction of all the four estates, namely those located at Patna, Darbhanga, Biharsharif and Ranchi. It is now expected that all the four estates will begin to function during the year 1958-59. The department was able to make up some of the deficiencies in staff during the course of the year. 15 out of 17 District Industries Officers were appointed, 47 out of 58 posts of Subdivisional Inspectors of Industries were also filled up. Originally 57 were appointed but there were 10 vacancies due to resignations. At the block level it was possible to provide one Industries Extension Supervisor in each Community Development Block. It has now been decided to have one Industries Extension Officer for every two blocks for carrying on a survey of the potentialities for small-scale and cottage industries and for giving technical assistance and guidance to the artisans. 28 Extension Workers were appointed during the course of the year. Some of the senior technical advisory posts for the State headquarters were kept vacant because suitable trained personnel could not be available,

e.g., both posts of the Industrial Advisor and some of the posts of Deputy Directors were not filled up.

Training of personnel which was one of the severe limiting factors was given due importance and priority. The conversion of the Cottage Industries Institute into a Central Poly-Technique was completed. The Central Poly-Technique now offers diploma course certificates in a number of trades like textiles technology, textile chemical technology, ceramics, metal works, welding, carpentry, weaving, dyeing, printing, leather works, toy-making, cane and bamboo work, bellow work, soap disinfectant, cosmetics, boot polish, etc. Construction of the various buildings and hostels were completed. The number of students on the roll in the beginning of 1957-58 was 396. Of these, 389 students appeared for the various diploma certificate examinations during the year. Inclusive of other stipendiaries 521 persons were trained from the Central Poly-Technique.

Women industrial schools were considerably strengthened. These schools are intended to teach crafts to women to enable them either to earn an independent livelihood or to supplement the family income and also to provide women craft instructors for the various *Training-cum-Production Centres* in the Community Development Blocks. Two itinerant industrial schools for women at Ranchi and Monghyr have been made permanent and upgraded raising the total capacity of trainees from 30 to 60 in each school. In addition, three new women industrial schools were started in the year in Muzaffarpur, Gaya and Purnea, each with a capacity of 60 trainees. The training course lasts for one year and covers such subjects as tailoring, knitting, embroidery, leather work, cane and bamboo work. 42 privately managed craft institutions were also given assistance on the recommendation of an Advisory Committee.

Sixty new *Training-cum-Production Centres* were started in January, 1957 in the various Community Development Blocks. Inclusive of the *Training-cum-Production Centres* started earlier and those sanctioned under special scheme for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes the number functioning in the year was 266. These training centres impart training in as many as 29 crafts. Some of the more popular crafts are tailoring and cutting, knitting and embroidery, handloom weaving, durrymaking, blacksmithy, carpentry, soap and disinfectants making, leather goods and tanning, calico printing, etc. The training centres are distributed throughout the State. The syllabus of the training centres has been revised and improved as also the equipment and the calibre of the instructors. Special effort is being made to follow up the work of the trainees by organising them into industrial co-operatives. 1,556 persons are reported to have received training so far and 884 were under training during 1957-58.

Seventeen model workshops like carpentry, blacksmithy were set up including six mobile workshops which were started at the various places like Biharsharif, Ranchi, Pusa, Muzaffarpur, Dumka, Darbhanga, etc.

The Craftsmen Training Scheme could not progress as rapidly as possible during the year because of the difficulty of putting up buildings for the institutions and obtaining the equipment that was required. The industrial institutions at Ranchi, Bhagalpur, Darbhanga and Purnea had, therefore, to continue work in temporary huts. The admission to these training centres was made according to plan and 464 persons were trained. It has been decided to expand the training institutions very considerably during 1958-59.

The Institute of Industrial Designs continue to make good progress during the year. It has three sections, viz., textile, handicraft and small-scale industries. The institute evolved 1,495 designs during the year as against 1,046 during the previous year. The approved designs were sent to the All-India Khadi Commission, the State Khadi and Village Industries Board, the Bihar Cottage Industries Institute and the various other Training-cum-Production Centres in the State. In order to meet the demand for the designs of this institute seven production centres have been started, viz., of toy development at Ranchi, lacquerware and calico printing at Patna, Sikki articles in Mangachi in Darbhanga, palmyra leaf products in Biharsharif, glass-bangle in Champaran district and Papier Machie in Singhbhum district. The centre also trained 65 persons in these crafts.

There was considerable development of the Village and Khadi Industries, particularly through the State Khadi and Village Industries Board. During the year 1957-58 the Board received a sum of a little over Rs. 45 lacs from the All-India Khadi Commission and a little over Rs. 5 lacs from the State Government making a total receipt of Rs. 50.3 lacs. Out of this Rs. 35.8 lacs was spent during the year. The State Board was giving full or part-time employment to about 75,000 persons. The State Board directly implements such schemes as setting up of emporia and Bhandars, running training centres, model production centres, demonstration centres and pilot industrial projects. The bulk of the loan and subsidy is distributed through co-operative and approved institutions. As against a sum of Rs. 4.13 lacs specifically allotted by the All-India Khadi Board to be spent in the Community Development areas the State Board actually spent a sum of Rs. 7.09 lacs during the year. 1,100 Ambar Charkhas were distributed to 52 Up-Parishramalayas and registered co-operative institutions.

In the last year schemes for Rs. 13.34 lacs were sanctioned in National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks. The detailed break up is given as follows :—

Name of Schemes.	Amount paid by State Board.		
	Grant.	Loan.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Handpounding of Rice Industry.. ..	1,09,900	20,356	1,30,256
Gur and Khandsari Industry	4,960	43,090	48,050
Hand-made Paper Industry .. ..	..	..	..
Palm-Gur Industry	960	..	960
Soap-making Industry	24,450	55,500	79,950
Willage Leather Industry	29,550	28,610	58,160
Willage Oil Industry	17,500	2,70,223	1,87,723
Willage Pottery Industry	11,600	9,000	20,600
Willage Industries	1,98,920	4,26,779	6,25,699
Khadi (Ambar) Charkha	28,600	54,500	83,100
TOTAL	4,26,440	9,08,058	13,34,498

Position will considerably improve when the next batch of overseers come out from the schools in June. Apart from the availability of the trained dais, an additional difficulty is their unwillingness to work in the rural areas because of proper facilities for their stay, etc. in the villages.

The plan provision of Rs. 28.63 lacs for the handloom industry was more or less fully utilised, the expenditure being Rs. 26.02 lacs. The amount however providing for rebate on the sale of handloom cloth through registered co-operative of handloom weavers was only Rs. 10.49 lacs which was totally inadequate to meet the outstanding claims on account of the rebate already paid. The Handloom, Board^a were accordingly moved to sanction an additional sum of Rs. 30 lacs on this account. Three Dye Houses have been started at Gaya, Ranchi and Bhagalpur and machinery and equipment for a finishing plant at Biharsharif and Ekangarsarai have been purchased. 179 powerlooms were erected in the houses of handloom weavers during the year.

Some progress was made in the schemes for the provision of technical assistance for common facility services for small industries

and for encouraging the establishment of new groups of industries. Mention may be made of the special button industry at Mehsi in Champaran district and the manufacture of bicycle parts and assembly of complete bicycles. 12 schemes were taken up as pilot schemes to encourage entrepreneurs. The scheme includes model tannery and foot-wear units, timber seasoning plants, centre for manufacturing aluminiumwares, small tools, roofing tiles, mechanical toys, a salt-peter refinery and electro-plating and black-enamelling.

Very considerable progress was made in assisting small industries by means of loans under the State Aid to Industries Act. The figures below show the progress under this head :—

Year.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
1	2	3	4	5	6
(Amount in lacs of rupees) ..	Nil.	1.72	5.20	16.32	29.34

These loans have been of great assistance to the small industrialists.

The State Finance Corporation raised its share capital from Rs. 50 lakhs to Re. 1 crore during the year. Up to the end of March, the Corporation had sanctioned Rs. 1.18 crore as loan to about 11 industries among which special mention may be made of the cold storage, engineering, sugar industry, mining, ceramic, abresives and electrical goods supply industries. The Finance Corporation is in need of further funds for expansion of the programme.

The three industrial pilot projects at Biharsharif, Ranchi and Pusa continued to make steady progress during the year.

A unit for Geological Survey operations was set up in the State.

Roads.

The total plan provision under this head is Rs. 16.86 crores out of which Rs. 3.5 crores was utilised during 1956-57. During 1957-58 the original provision of Rs. 3.29 crores was reduced in October, 1957 to Rs. 2.65 crores. Out of this, Rs. 2.63 crores was actually utilised leaving a balance of Rs. 1.8 lacs only. The schemes in the sector relate to improvement of State Highways, roads round sugar factory areas and of district and municipal board roads. The reduction in the financial outlay for this sector resulted in a set back in the tempo of the work reached by the P. W. D. In view of the severe financial difficulties only four new roads measuring 71.5 miles were taken over during 1957-58, namely, the Banka-Katoria Road in Bhagalpur, Bankipur-Nadaul (1st 7 miles) in Patna, Lesliganj-Panki road in Palamau and Bagaha-Tribeni Road in Champaran. As against a target of 290 miles for 1957-58, actually 300 miles of roads were improved.

There were some special achievements in respect of bridges, among which mention may be made in particular of—

- (i) Garu Bridge in Palamau district—455 ft.—The first pre-stressed concrete bridge in Bihar.
- (ii) The longest R. C. C. bridge in the State, namely, of 1,350 ft. long over the river Kieul at Lakhisarai.

Several other major bridges were also completed during the year.

Under the scheme for the improvement of roads in the sugar factory areas 8 roads measuring 53 miles were taken over by the State P. W. D. All these roads are in North Bihar. During 1957-58 21 miles against a target of 27 miles were improved. The shortfall was due to delay in the finalisation of alignments and in some cases due to delay in land acquisition.

The Department have been exploring avenues of economy in the construction of State highways as a result of which the original financial liability for the roads already taken over which was estimated at Rs. 20.7 crores has been reduced to Rs. 19 crores only.

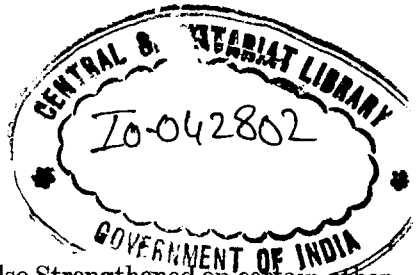
Provision for the improvement of municipal and district board roads was also utilised in full.

Road Transport.

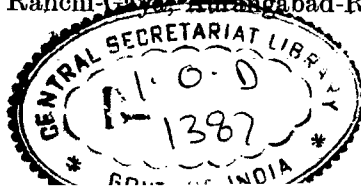
The scheme in this sector relates to the road passenger transport service under the nationalised Rajya Transport. In 1957-58 an expenditure of Rs. 4.39 lacs out of a plan provision of Rs. 7.55 lacs was incurred. The programme for the purchase of vehicles during 1957-58 was postponed in view of the need to affect savings on the financial outlay. The money was utilised over the acquisition of land and construction of building and repair facilities for the transport services.

During the year Rajya Transport service was introduced on the following new routes :—

- (i) Aderdih—Jamshedpur.
- (ii) Barmasil—Chandankiary.
- (iii) Dhanbad—Sindri.
- (iv) Katras—Sindri.
- (v) Bhuli—Jogta.
- (vi) Dhanbad—Jharia—Katras.
- (vii) Bhuli—Jogta—Katras.



The Rajya Transport Services were also strengthened on certain other routes, particularly, Ranchi-Gaya, Aurangabad-Ranchi, Aurangabad-



Dhanbad and Gaya-Dhanbad. The road mileage served by the Rajya Transport increased from 3,172 miles at the end of March, 1957 to 4,463 miles at the end of March, 1958, i. e., by 1,291 miles during the year.

Education.

The plan provision under this head was Rs. 2,283.08 lacs out of which Rs. 208.36 lacs was utilised in 1956-57. During 1957-58 the original provision was reduced to Rs. 280.51 lacs. The actual expenditure was Rs. 248.50 lacs. Out of this Rs. 216.91 lacs was for some schemes of general education through the Education Department and Rs. 31.51 lacs on technical education through the Industries department. There was a shortfall to the extent of Rs. 32.1 lacs in the utilisation of the financial outlay for this sector—approximately Rs. 15 lacs on general education and Rs. 17 lacs on technical education. The provision under general education was exceeded by Rs. 6 lacs under primary education and more or less fully utilised under University research and physical education. There was a shortfall of about Rs. 8 lacs under Secondary Education and Rs. 11 lacs under miscellaneous schemes. A major shortfall was due to schemes under the N. C. C., A. C. C. and awards of scholarships and stipends. The shortfall in the case of N. C. C. is due to a technical mistake in the classification of expenditure under the normal budget. The physical targets under this scheme were, however, fully achieved.

The important physical achievements in this sector are summarised below :—

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Item.	Unit.	Achievement, 1956-57.	Target 1957-58.	Achievement, 1957-58.
1. Untrained teachers to be trained.	Number ..	1,000	1,000	892
2. Short-term basic training (trainees).	Ditto ..	45	60	14
3. Training of women teachers (trainees).	Ditto ..	55	90	49
4. Introduction of craft teaching in middle schools.	Ditto ..	14	86	86
5. Improvement in the salary of middle school teachers (teachers benefited).	Ditto ..	2,000	59,871	59,871
6. Replacement of untrained teachers by trained teachers in middle and primary schools.	Ditto ..	..	2,245	2,245
7. No. of pupils in primary and middle schools,	Ditto ..	2,18,657	70,000	63,000

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Item.	Unit.	Achievement, 1956-57.	Target 1957-58.	Achievement, 1957-58.
1. Training of teachers in craft	Number	21	100	86
2. Introduction of diversified course (schools).	Ditto ..	..	20	20

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

1. Development of Patna University and its colleges—				
(i) Increase in number of teachers.	Number ..	..	8	6
(ii) Increase in seats—				
I. Sc. ..	.. Number ..	..	96	} Sanctioned.
B. Sc. ..	.. Ditto ..	..	64	
M. A. Ditto	10	
2. Development of Bihar University and its colleges—				
(i) Increase in number of teachers.	Number		36	36
(ii) Increase in seats—				
I. Sc. ..	.. Number ..	2,124	864	864

During the year 17 district and one State Seminar of Headmasters and Assistant Headmasters of primary and middle schools were also held. Fifty Sub-Inspector of Schools received their basic training for six months in the Bikram Senior Basic Training School. 1,800 primary and middle school teaching units were sanctioned during the year.

A sum of Rs. 8 lacs was sanctioned for the renovation of 352 school buildings situated in the rural areas and 1,265 schools situated in the urban areas. Construction of 142 quarters of lady teachers in rural areas was also taken up. 62 sets of quarters for Sub-Inspector of Schools in the Block areas were sanctioned during the year. Out of the quarters sanctioned in the previous year and the current year, 74 quarters were completed during the year under report.

Two new Government Middle Girls' Schools were opened at the headquarters of the newly created subdivisions of Katihar and Garhwa. Provision for teaching of music was also made in the Government Girls' Schools. 251 girls and lady teachers received training in music and dancing at the newly established music centres at the four divisional headquarters.

Under Secondary Education apart from the schemes mentioned in the statement special mention may be made of the first batch of 86 teachers which completed specialised training at the newly started training centre at Hazaribagh Reformatory School. The Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance trained 15 teacher counsellors and admitted 10 more teacher counsellors and 10 school counsellors during 1957-58.

A Government High School for boys and another for girls were started at Saharsa and Dhanbad respectively. Establishment of a Government Girls' High School was also sanctioned at Saharsa.

Under University and Research Education special mention may be made of the two excavation units sanctioned for the K. P. Jaiswal Research Institute which took up archaeological excavation work at Vaisali. Publication of the Tripitikas in Devanagiri scripts was taken up by the Nava Nalanda Mahavihar. For the expansion of science education 4,320 seats in the I. Sc. classes, 806 seats in the B. Sc. and 160 seats in the M. Sc. classes were sanctioned for the Bihar University and 80 I. Sc. seats and 45 M. Sc. were sanctioned for the Patna University during 1955-56 to 1957-58. During 1957-58, 864 I. Sc. and 256 B. Sc. and 96 M. Sc. seats were added to the Bihar University. The total number of science seats in the two universities now available during 1957-58 were 8,060 for I. Sc., 1198 for B. Sc. and 316 for M. Sc. students. By 1958-59 every district will have provision for teaching up to the B. Sc. standard. The three women colleges at Ranchi, Bhagalpur and Muzaffarpur were made deficit grant colleges. Special grants were made to three tutorial colleges at Gaya, Chapra and Jamshedpur for coaching girl students for university examinations.

For the development of physical education four coaches were appointed by the State Government and special coaching camps were organised at the divisional and district headquarters in which 115 athletes and sportsmen received training. Sports festivals were held at all subdivisional, district divisional and State headquarters. Three divisional and one State camps were organised for training library workers and school librarians in which 120 librarians received training. The management of the Chandradhari Museum at Darbhanga was taken over by the State Government which will now be one of the principal museums of the State. Four Senior Division N. C. C. Coys, 13 Junior Division N. C. C. Coys, 100 A. C. C. units and 5 technical units were raised during 1957-58. During the Second Plan, the State Government have sanctioned 3676 merit and merit-um-poverty scholarships for schools and 322 stipends for colleges and 300 stipend. for handicapped students.

The administrative set up was strengthened by the posting of 38 Subdivisional Educational Officer, 15 Deputy Inspectresses of Schools and 69 Sub-Inspectors of Schools. The Block has been recognised as the unit for educational development.

Technical Education.

The main reasons for the shortfall under the head of technical education was due to slow progress in the construction of buildings for the Muzaffarpur Institute of Technology, delay in the taking up of construction of buildings for the Engineering School at Patna, Bhagalpur and Ranchi and the delay in the implementation of the scheme of establishment of mining schools at Dhanbad and Koderma. The scheme for the introduction of Graduate's Course in Chemical Engineering at the Bihar Institute of Technology at Sindri was kept in abeyance during 1957-58. Barring these, admissions to all other institutions and courses were made as planned. Most of the staff were in position and the institutions were functioning fully. The output of trained personnel under the programme of technical education was largely fulfilled.

At the Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri the number of admissions were increased during the year from 90 to 306 and a new Department of Civil Engineering and Tele-Communication Engineering were added bringing the total number of Degree Courses at the Institute to 7.

A grant of Rs. 2.5 lacs was made to the Patna University for the expansion and improvement of the Bihar Engineering College, Patna.

In the case of Engineering Schools, expansion of admission at Ranchi was made from 100 to 240. Steps were also taken for the construction of permanent buildings for the Engineering Schools.

Health.

The total plan provision in this sector was Rs. 1618.21 lakhs out of which Rs. 219.06 lakhs was utilised in 1956-57. The expenditure during 1957-58 amounts to Rs. 183.95 lakhs as against the provision of Rs. 205.86 lakhs, including schemes executed by L. S.-G. Department. There is thus a shortfall in the sector to the extent of Rs. 21.91 lakhs. In this sector the schemes relating to (1) water supply, drainage and sanitation and (2) Civic amenities in urban areas are being executed by the L. S.-G. Department and the rest by the Health Department.

The statement below shows the departmentwise distribution of the provision under the health sector :—

Department.	Plan Provision, 1957-58.	Expenditure, 1957-58.	Shortfall.
Health Department	150.86	130.57	20.29
L. S.-G. Department	55.00	53.38	1.62
	205.86	183.95	21.91

Major shortfalls are in the following schemes. The reasons of shortfalls are also indicated in brief.

Integrated nationalised health service.—Shortfall Rs. 1.14 lakhs was due to the abandonment of the scheme for provincialisation of 14 rural dispensaries because recurring expenditure on this account could not be met from the ceiling for 1958-59.

Thana dispensaries.—The shortfall is Rs. 2.35 lakhs. This scheme consists of two parts (1) Pay of 32 Assistant Surgeons due to upgrading of posts of Sub-Assistant Surgeons and (2) Construction of thana dispensaries buildings and staff quarters. There was a shortfall of Rs. 3.21 lakhs in respect of part (2) of the scheme.

Provision of rural dispensaries.—There is a shortfall of Rs. 1.63 lakhs. This scheme is linked up with scheme of provincialisation of 50 dispensaries during 1958-59. In this scheme also the shortfall is due to abandonment of the scheme of provincialisation of 50 dispensaries for which adequate funds for meeting the recurring expenditure in 1958-59 could not be available.

Health Centres in N. E. S.—Heaviest shortfall was in this scheme which was due to non-functioning of the health centres on account of delay in the recruitment of Medical Officers. As an interim measure 70 medical officers were selected for appointment pending recommendations of the Public Service Commission in August, 1957. Of these only 53 joined.

T. B. Clinics.—There is a shortfall of Rs. 6.8 lakhs due to non-posting of personnel and late sanction of 5 clinics in 1957-58 although proposals were initiated in May, 1957. The clinics could not also start functioning because the sanction for equipment from the Government of India were not received except for 2 clinics.

Filaria Control.—There is a shortfall of Rs. 2.28 lakhs of which Rs. 1.20 lakhs was due to non-receipt of equipments from the Government of India and the balance due to late opening of the centres because of non-availability of trained personnel.

The important physical targets are summarised below :—

Item.	Name of scheme.	Unit.	Achievement, 1956-57.	Target.	Achievement, 1957-58.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Improvement of Patna Medical College Hospital (increase in beds).	Number	254	24	..	A diet kitchen and X-Ray plant opened.
2	Opening of dispensaries in flood-affected areas.	„	24	22	..	

Item.	Name of scheme.	Unit.	Achievement, 1956-67	Target	Achievement, 1957-58.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Improvement and expansion of Sadar Hospitals (increase in number of beds).	Number	394	132	..	A pathological laboratory opened at Muzaffarpur.
4	Improvement of Sub-divisional hospitals (increase in number of beds.)	..	53	50	56	
5	Provincialisation of rural dispensaries.	..	52	50	4	
6	Health Centres in N. E. S. Blocks.	..	69	45	45	
7	Opening of dispensaries in Backward areas.	..	2	10	29	
8	Dental centre in each district (number of clinics).	..	2	2	2	
9	Anti-T. B. Measures—					
	Number of wards	..	18	16	2	
	Number of beds ..	..	218	196	20	
10	Provincialisation of leper asylums.	..	2	2	2	
11	V. D. Control (District Clinics).	..	4	3	3	
12	Maternity and Child welfare Centres.	..	10	10	10	
13	Family Planning Centres.	..	22	18	6	
14	Improvement of Darbhanga Medical College (increase in number of beds).	..	114	100	100	

In the C.D. areas under the programme of a number of schemes like setting up of primary health centres, dispensaries, maternity and child welfare centres, family planning units, construction of drinking water wells, drains, latrines, soakage pits, magan chhulas, etc., have been provided. Paucity of trained technical hands like trained dais, lady health visitors and compounders continues. Efforts to remove the deficiencies of trained technical staff are being made. Under the programme of health and rural

sanitation the most important items which have caught the imagination of the people are construction of new drinking water wells and repair of old ones. During the last five and a half years of the operation of the programme in the State as many as 14,218 new drinking water wells have been constructed and 20,515 old ones have been renovated. As against the achievements of 3,076 new wells during the year 1956-57, 4,488 wells have been constructed last year, i.e., 1957-58. This works out of 18 new wells per block in 1957-58 as against 12 wells in the previous year. The progress in regard to the renovation of old wells has also been encouraging. As against 20 wells renovated per block in the previous year, 32 wells have been renovated in 1957-58. A number of primary health centres and maternity centres have also been set up in various blocks. Despite active efforts to promote construction of rural latrines, no good progress in this field of activity has been made. By the end of March, 1958, only 45,237 rural latrines in different villages of the C. D. / N. E. S. areas have been constructed. During the year 1957-58, the achievement is only 17,723 as against 31,831 in the previous year. It would thus be seen that only 70 rural latrines per block have been constructed in the year 1957-58 as against 126 in the previous year. The reasons for the relatively poor progress is the comparative unpopularity of this scheme. The progress in regard to the construction of pucca drains has been satisfactory. By the period ending March, 1958, 10,69,323 yards of pucca drains have been constructed in the villages of the blocks. The achievement of the blocks during 1957-58 is 3,34,499 yards, as against 2,09,137 yards in the previous year. This works out to 1,327 yards per block during 1957-58 as against 830 yards in the preceding years. A number of curative and preventive measures have also been taken to control epidemic. Large scale inoculations and vaccinations against cholera and small pox have also been undertaken. In some of the blocks a number of leprosy cases have been successfully cured. Construction of six-bedded dispensaries in a number of blocks have been undertaken.

In respect of the water-supply schemes the provision for the urban water-supply has been fully utilised. There is a small shortfall of Rs. 1.55 lakhs under rural water-supply scheme. The work relating to the reorganisation of water-supply in 6 towns and for fresh water-supply in 13 towns is under progress. Under the scheme for providing civic amenities in the urban areas, the improvement of Golghar area in Patna has been completed. The construction of the crematorium and Burning Ghat at Patna is also in progress. Amounts provided for grants to the municipalities for conservancy equipments, drainage and sewerage of urban areas have been fully utilised.

Housing

The Plan provision under this head is Rs. 595.13 lakhs out of which the expenditure incurred during 1956-57 amounted to

Rs. 43.89 lakhs. During 1957-58, the provision was Rs. 68 lakhs, out of which the expenditure is reported to be Rs. 53.43 lakhs, leaving an unutilised balance of Rs. 14.57 lakhs. In this sector, the schemes relating to industrial housing and low income group housing are executed by the Housing Department and the urban land development schemes are under execution by the L. S.-G. Department. There has been considerable shortfall in the utilisation of funds for subsidised industrial housing scheme, where out of the Plan provision of Rs. 15 lakhs, only Rs. 0.40 lakh could be utilised. The slow progress in this scheme has largely been due to the difficulties encountered in acquiring suitable sites for the industrial housing programme. The land originally selected in Jamshedpur could not be acquired. Construction work is at present in progress in Katihar, where 100 tenements for industrial workers are being built.

The low income group housing scheme has made good progress during the year under review. The constructional work in the Boring Road area of Patna is continuing where out of 150 houses under construction, 17 are almost complete and 62 are nearing completion. Loans to the extent of Rs. 15.5 lakhs were also given to individuals for building houses, and a loan of Rs. 12 lakhs was sanctioned to the Gaya Improvement Trust for constructing 223 low income group houses at an estimated cost of Rs. 20 lakhs. Loan was also sanctioned to the Postal Co-operative House Construction Society, Ltd., Patna, for constructing 54 houses for their members.

For the L. S. G. housing schemes, there was a provision of Rs. 2.78 lakhs, which has been fully utilised. A sum of Rs. 2.25 lakhs, provided for the establishment of the Improvement Trust at Gaya was utilised. Paucity of fund was holding up further progress of the Gaya and Patna Improvement Trusts. In the scheme relating to the improvement of historical places and health resorts, no new schemes were taken up due to a reduction in the Plan provisions. Only the earlier schemes relating to Rajgir were completed.

Labour Welfare.

The Plan provision under this head is Rs. 73.48 lakhs, out of which the expenditure during 1956-57 was Rs. 5.10 lakhs. During 1957-58, the expenditure has amounted to Rs. 5.83 lakhs against the provision of Rs. 4.90 lakhs.

There was a small shortfall in the expansion of the Factory Inspectorate due to non-availability of suitable candidates for appointment as Factory Inspectors. There was also small shortfall in the scheme of enforcement of Labour Laws which too was due to the fact that some of the posts remained vacant for part of the

year. Shortfall in case of Industrial Health Service Scheme was also due to non-availability of candidates for filling up posts of Lady Health Visitors, Midwives and trained Dais. The scheme of setting up of welfare centres recorded good progress during the period and three new labour welfare centres were sanctioned. The Employees State Insurance Scheme was started and put into implementation in four places, namely, Katihar, Samastipur, Monghyr and Patna. Some initial difficulties regarding this scheme were being experienced but they are being gradually overcome. There was considerable increase in the placements through the Employment Exchanges.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.

The Plan provision under this head is Rs. 543.36 Lakhs out of which the expenditure incurred during 1956-57 was Rs. 46.13 lakhs. During 1957-58, as against the provision of Rs. 89.95 lakhs, the expenditure was Rs. 71.97 lakhs, which means a shortfall of Rs. 17.98 lakhs under this head. The shortfall is to a considerable extent to delay in the execution of the various building programmes under certain schemes like rehabilitation of *Kharias*, Thakkarbappa scheme, tribal research and welfare of ex-criminal tribes. Difficulty was also felt due to inadequacy of field staff.

The statement below summarises some of the important physical achievement in this sector. Most of the physical targets set were achieved.

Scheme.	Achievement, 1956-57.	Target, 1957-58.	Achievement, 1957-58.
1	2	3	4
SCHEDULED TRIBES WELFARE—			
1. Construction of wells	792	111	111
2. Grain golas	1	99	99
3. Cottage Industries (number of centres)..	54	54	54
4. Rehabilitation (family rehabilitated) ..	168	75	102
5. Grant of loans for development of Cottage Industries (recipients of loans).	50	100	100
6. Construction of hill pathways and village roads (number of roads taken up).	23	100 (miles)	7
7. Stipends	685	2,479	2,889
Book grants	193	..	1,485

Scheme.	Achievement, 1956-57.	Target, 1957-58.	Achieve ment, 1957-58.
1	2	3	4
8. Opening of hostels	17	20	20
9. Special schemes of scheduled tribes uplift under Thakkar Bappa schemes (number of schools maintained.)	200	200	223
10. Medical centres	21	21	21
SCHEDULED CASTES WELFARE—			
1. Construction of wells	407	238	228
2. Grain golas	66	66	58
3. Grant of loans (recipients)	100	100	100
4. Stipends	8,861	4,720	8,257
Bookgrants	1,461	..	395
5. Opening of hostels	3	19	14
OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES—			
1. Grant of loans (recipients)	101	400	400
2. Grain golas	5	10	10
3. Housing (number of houses).. ..	..	121	..
4. Stipends	3,613	3,242	5,952
5. Stipends to backward Muslims	3,015	2,990	3,527
6. Hostels	2	1	2

In particular it may be noticed that the schemes relating to the construction of wells, grain golas, rehabilitation of families, grant of stipends and scholarships, opening of schools and medical centres made considerable progress during the course of the year.

Social Welfare.

The Plan provision under this head is Rs. 62.57 lakhs, out of which the expenditure incurred during 1956-57 was Rs. 0.35 lakhs. During 1957-58, the total expenditure is reported to be Rs. 2.34 lakhs against the provision of Rs. 2 lakhs. This means an excess expenditure of Rs. 0.34 lakh under this head. The programme of work during the current year was to inaugurate 3 extension welfare projects of the new pattern in the C. D. areas and to open 5 projects of the old pattern outside the C. D. areas in addition to the 12 projects which were functioning from before. By the end of

March, 1958, 3 new welfare projects in the C. D. areas and 4 projects of the original pattern outside the C. D. areas have been started. The total number of welfare projects now operating in the State is 19.

Publicity and Propaganda.

The total Plan provision under this head is Rs. 43.37 lakhs, out of which the expenditure incurred during 1956-57 was Rs. 6.51 lakhs. During 1957-58, the expenditure amounts to Rs. 5.55 lakhs as against the provision of Rs. 5.75 lakhs which includes Rs. 1.13 lakhs realised from the beneficiaries as subsidy at the rate of Rs. 100 per listening set. Excluding this the total expenditure comes to Rs. 4.42 lakhs against a Plan provision of Rs. 5.75 lakhs. Thus there is small shortfall of Rs. 1.33 lakhs.

All the schemes in this sector have been under execution except the scheme relating to the appointment of women organisers. Under the community listening scheme, 1,131 radio sets have been supplied by Government of India, and arrangements are being made to instal them in the village. During the year under review, 19 information centres have been started at various publicity units for disseminating up-to-date information about the activities of the State, and the country as a whole. Under the field publicity scheme 5 district units and 4 divisional units have been started for publicity of the Second Plan achievements. The district field staff visited about 7,000 villages, held 14,440 group talks, addressed 3,672 meetings and gave 2,303 cinema shows during the year under report. A feature film, namely "Bihar Fights the Drought" was completed and released for exhibition. The production of 2 other films "Adibasi" and "Irrigation" was taken up. During the period 324 dramatic performances by non-official agencies were organised by the district staff of which scripts were prepared by the department. 317 cultural shows bearing on the Plan were organised and 17 other dramatic performances were also arranged. The publications issued by the Publicity Department include 5 books, 3 posters and one pamphlet on the developmental activities of the State.

Statistics.

The total Plan provision under this head is Rs. 51.86 lakhs, out of which Rs. 2.53 lakhs were utilised during 1956-57. The expenditure during 1957-58 is reported to be Rs. 7.96 lakhs as against the provision of Rs. 8.44 lakhs. This means a small shortfall in expenditure of Rs. 0.48 lakh.

As regards the physical achievements, 175 posts of Junior Statistical Supervisors were sanctioned during 1956-57 and 50 during 1957-58, out of which the appointments made during 1956-57 and 1957-58 were 111 and 93 respectively, making a total of

24 appointments as against the sanctioned staff of 225. Appreciable progress was made during the year in the installation of rain gauges, thermometers and anemometers, etc., in the blocks.

Bihar Panchayat Raj Scheme

The Plan provision under this head is Rs. 190 lakhs, out of which a sum of Rs. 8.05 lakhs was utilised during 1956-57. During 1957-58, the expenditure is reported to be Rs. 12.38 lakhs, as against the provision of Rs. 17.83 lakhs. This left an unutilised balance of Rs. 5.45 lakhs. The target for the year 1957-58 was to organise and notify 1,520 Gram Panchayats against which the achievement was 1,046. There was thus a shortfall in the target. This was due to delay in the finalisation of Halka-*cum*-Panchayat boundaries and also delay in the printing of notifications. These difficulties have however been overcome and the shortfall is likely to be made up during the current year. The activities of the department had also to be slowed down during the close of the last financial year due to heavy cut in this sector in the 1958-59 plan. This also accounts for a part of the shortfall.

This sector is now fully equipped for achievement of the target for 1958-59. 232 Gram Sewaks and 31 supervisors were appointed in 1957-58 and nearly 1,200 Gram Sewaks were trained. About 390 Chief Officers and 29,430 members of village volunteer force were trained.

ANNEXURE I.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT SHOWING OVERALL PLAN PROGRESS, 1957-58.

(Figures in lakh Rs.).

Serial no.	Code no.	Head of Development.	Total Plan provision.	Provision for 1956-57.	Actuals 1956-57.	Original provision for 1957-58.	Revised provision for 1957-58.	Expenditure, 1957-58.	Excess (+) or short-fall (-) over the revised plan provision for 1957-58.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	00	Agricultural Production ..	801.22	106.28	100.31	243.01	194.34	209.68	(+)15.34
2	12	Minor Irrigation ..	399.9	146.55	167.42	93.90	181.17	165.29	(-)15.88
3	013	Soil Conservation ..	54.75	..	0.08	8.75	6.75	*2.51	(-)4.24
4	01	Land Development ..	175.03	23.00	4.52	24.52	32.00	27.64	(-)4.36
5	02	Marketing ..	9.19	0.31	0.30	1.10	0.90	0.71	(-)0.19
6	03	Animal Husbandary ..	518.34	33.15	29.98	76.99	39.55	42.58	(+)3.03
7	04	Dairying and Milk Supply ..	47.07	0.32	0.23	0.67	2.35	4.12	(+)1.77
8	05	Forest ..	417.78	43.75	43.37	41.23	41.23	44.52	(+)3.29
9	06	Fisheries ..	54.24	4.89	4.66	9.88	6.02	5.43	(-)0.59
10	07	C. D. and N. E. S. ..	1745.36	375.20	228.00	373.49	313.49	335.92	(+)22.43
11	08	Co-operation ..	358.87	54.47	54.60	62.42	43.98	42.55	(-)1.43
12	11	Major and Medium Irrigation Projects.	1643.50	250.52	216.79	246.01	265.02	264.62	(-)0.40
		Kosi (Irrigation) ..	1615.00	9.00	82.00	146.76	75.78	146.49 (**)	(+)70.71

13	14-15	Power Projects	1902.37	385.99	348.62	327.88	252.88	260.73	(+)16.85
		D. V. C. (Power) ..	782.80	235.50	229.00	..	330.00	330.00	..
14	21	Major and Medium Industries	125.00	0.54	..	21.00	5.50	1.94	(-)3.56
15	24-25	Industrial Estate and Townships and villages and small scale industries.	1105.86	121.54	114.51	186.10	150.19	163.16	(+)12.97
16	31	Roads ..	1685.89	352.27	352.24	329.01	265.01	263.21	(-)1.80
17	32	Road Transport ..	118.75	8.19	..	22.71	7.55	4.39	(-)3.16
18	5	Edn. (i) Technical Education ..	122.00	..	7.51	52.09	48.59	31.59	(-)17.00
		(ii) General Education ..	2161.08	..	200.85	326.27	231.92	216.91	(-)15.01
		TOTAL ..	2283.08	278.64	208.36	378.36	280.51	248.50	(-)32.01
19	6	Health ..	1618.21	215.66	219.06	266.20	205.86	183.95	(-)21.91
20	7	Housing ..	595.13	58.00	43.89	116.00	68.00	53.43	(-)14.57
21	80	Labour Welfare ..	73.48	5.04	5.10	15.06	4.90	5.83	(+)0.93
22	81-82	(i) Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.	280.85	..	21.10	49.91	45.56	33.47	(-) 2.09
		(ii) Welfare of Scheduled castes and other backward classes.	262.51	..	25.03	45.39	44.39	38.50	(-)5.89
		TOTAL ..	543.36	80.30	46.13	95.30	89.95	71.97	(-)17.98
23	83	Social Welfare ..	62.57	2.02	0.35	7.60	2.00	2.34	(+)0.34
24	98	Publicity and Propaganda ..	43.37	6.43	6.51	8.75	5.75	5.55	(-)0.20
25	99	Statistics ..	51.86	5.05	2.53	8.90	8.44	7.96	(-)0.48
26	09	Bihar Panchayat Raj Scheme.	190.00	..	8.05	..	17.83	12.38	(-)5.45
		TOTAL ..	19021.99	2802.61	2511.61	3111.50	2896.95	2921.91	(+)24.96

*A sum of Rs. 4 lakhs was transferred to Forest for soil conservation measures.

(**) Excess due to inclusion of Rs. 1.01 lakhs on account of half cost of barrage being debited to Irrigation.

ANNEXURE II.

ALL BIHAR ACHIEVEMENTS DURING MARCH QUARTER OF 1958.

	Unit.	Achievements up to the end of Decem- ber, 1957 quarter.	During March, 1958 quarter.	Achievement till end of March, 1958 quarter.
1	2	3	4	5
A. GENERAL STATISTICS.				
1. Population covered	.. In '000 persons.	16,463	1,075	17,538
2. Village covered	.. Number	32,539	1,897	34,436
3. Area covered	.. (Sq. miles)	27,884	1,274	29,158
4. Date of sanction	.. ..	..	..	..
B. ITEM OF DEVELOPMENT.				
1. Total no. of families affected by development work.	Number	16,80,278	2,37,974	19,18,252
I. AGRICULTURE.				
1. Compost or manure pits dug	.. Number	5,24,457	1,95,394	7,19,851
2. (a) Rural compost made	.. Maunds	5,31,02,673	41,21,008	5,72,23,681
(b) Area under green manuring	Acres ..	..	40,005	40,005
3. (a) Improved seeds distributed	Maunds	5,16,440	1,26,625	6,43,065
(b) Sugarcane seeds distributed	Ditto	4,67,453	28,155	4,95,608
4. Fertilisers distributed	.. Ditto	25,81,245	3,29,409	29,10,654
5. Implements distributed	.. Number	58,246	10,680	68,926
6. (a) Demonstrations held	.. Ditto	8,07,496	1,12,322	9,19,818
(b) No. of holdings taken up for demonstration.	Ditto	..	5,146	5,146
7. Area brought under fruits	.. Acres ..	31,194	9,994	41,188
8. Area brought under vegetables	Do. ..	1,22,260	10,622	1,32,882
9. Trees planted	.. Number	54,77,661	14,36,001	69,13,662
II. VETERINARY AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.				
10. Key Village Centres started	.. Number	61	9	70
11. Breeding Centres started	.. Ditto	410	36	446
12. Artificial Insemination Centres started.	Ditto	231	1	232
13. Animals artificially inseminated	Ditto	68,495	41,086	1,09,581

ANNEXURE II.

ALL BIHAR ACHIEVEMENTS DURING MARCHrd QUARTER OF 1958.

	Unit.	Achievements up to the end of Decem- ber, 1957 quarter.	During March, 1958 quarter.	Achievement till end of March, 1958 quarter.
1	2	3	4	5
14. Pedigree animals supplied ..	Number	1,763	561	2,324
15. Pedigree birds supplied ..	Ditto	26,475	8,043	34,518
16. Animals castrated ..	Ditto	2,39,677	66,133	3,05,810
17. Pucca silo pits dug ..	Ditto	1,528	329	1,857
18. Troughs for foot and mouth disease constructed.	Ditto	1,648	582	2,230
19. Cattle vaccinated, inoculated and otherwise treated.	Ditto	72,48,386	13,24,016	85,72,402
20. Poultry farms started ..	Ditto	73	13	86
21. Poultry vaccinated, inoculated and otherwise treated.	Ditto	3,79,483	89,099	4,68,582
22. Fisheries fingerlings supplied ..	Ditto	3,97,32,115	12,09,795	4,09,41,910
III. CO-OPERATION.				
23. Multi-purpose Co-operat i v e Societies formed.	Number	13,653	155	13,808
24. New members enrolled ..	Ditto	4,62,583	14,112	4,76,695
25. Shares collected ..	Rupees	27,58,164	7,37,784	34,95,948
26. Amount of loans advanced ..	Ditto	69,88,272	24,40,971	94,29,243
IV. LOCAL BODIES.				
27. Panchayats started ..	Number	3,315	363	3,678
28. Non-statutory bodies like vil- lage councils, Vikas Mandals, etc.	Ditto	417	300	717
V. IRRIGATION.				
29. Kaoha wells constructed ..	Number	19,050	8,646	27,696
30. Kacha wells repaired ..	Ditto	4,461	1,775	6,236
31. Pucca wells constructed ..	Ditto	11,376	6,648	18,024
32. Pucca wells repaired ..	Ditto	2,281	979	3,260
33. Ahars, pynes, etc., constructed and repaired.	Ditto	2,512	1,303	3,815

ANNEXURE II.

ALL BIHAR ACHIEVEMENTS DURING MARCH QUARTER OF 1958.

	Unit.	Achievements up to the end of Decem- ber, 1957 quarter.	During March, 1958 quarter.	Achievement till end of March, 1958 quarter.
1	2	3	4	5
34. Canal dug	Number	16	25	41
35. Additional area brought under irrigation.	Acres	6,72,205	1,86,129	8,58,334
VI. RECLAMATION.				
36. Area reclaimed	Do. ..	79,705	13,567	93,272
VII. COMMUNICATION.				
37. Pucca roads constructed ..	Miles ..	119	16	135
38. Pucca roads repaired ..	Do. ..	130	41	171
39. Kacha roads constructed ..	Do. ..	3,003	1,491	4,494
40. Kacha roads repaired ..	Do. ..	4,913	529	5,442
41. Culverts constructed ..	Number	4,974	1,318	6,292
VIII. EDUCATION.				
42. New basic schools opened ..	Number	766	65	831
43. Other schools opened ..	Ditto	1,759	243	2,002
44. Ordinary schools converted into basic type.	Ditto	565	131	696
IX. SOCIAL EDUCATION.				
45. Adult and Social Education Centres started.	Number	13,955	821	14,776
46. Adults trained ..	Ditto	4,18,232	1,10,796	5,29,028
47. Community Recreation Centres started.	Ditto	23,957	19,015	42,972
48. Community entertainments organised.	Ditto	1,43,374	26,235	1,69,609
49. Units of people's organisation developed.	Ditto	22,204	2,498	24,702
(a) Youth clubs and farmers clubs.	Ditto	..	402	402
50. Village leaders trained ..	Ditto	26,112	14,997	41,109

ANNEXURE II.

ALL BIHAR ACHIEVEMENTS* DURING MARCH QUARTER OF 1958.

	Unit.	Achievements up to the end of Decem- ber, 1957 quarter.	During March, 1958 quarter.	Achievement till end of March, 1958 quarter.
1	2	3	4	5
51. Participation in summer camps—				
(i) No. of A. C. C. and N. C. C. Cadets.	Number	5,314	6,795	12,109
(ii) No. of students	.. Ditto	26,070	4,772	30,842
X. HEALTH AND RURAL SANITATION.				
52. Primary Health Centres set up	Number	187	18	205
53. Maternity and Chief Welfare Centres set up.	Ditto	106	19	125
54. Drinking water wells constructed	Ditto	12,036	382	12,418
55. Drinking water wells renovated	Ditto	16,811	3,704	20,515
56. Rural latrines constructed	.. Ditto	38,535	6,702	45,237
57. Soakage pits dug	.. Ditto	50,501	7,164	57,665
58. Pucca drains constructed	.. Yards	2,41,596	2,12,500	4,54,096
59. Kacha drains constructed	.. Do. ..	16,50,429	1,07,355	17,57,784
60. Pucca lanes constructed	.. Do. ..	58,439	13,894	72,333
61. Persons vaccinated, inculcated and otherwise treated.	Number	1,29,32,906	21,90,989	1,51,23,895
XI. ARTS, CRAFTS AND INDUSTRIES.				
62. Demonstration-cum-Training Centres started.	Number	258	90	348
63. Persons trained	.. Ditto	6,478	948	7,426
64. Industries started	.. Ditto	221	154	375
65. Persons employed—				
(i) Part-time	.. ..	48,044	1,405	49,449
(ii) Full time	.. ..	39,599	845	40,444
XII. WORKS.				
66. Village houses constructed	.. Number	1,530	232	1,762

ANNEXTURE II

	Unit.	Achievements up to the end of Decem- ber, 1957 quarter.	During March, 1958 quarter.	Achievement till end of March, 1958 quarter.
1	2	3	4	5
XIII. PEOPLE'S CONTRIBUTIONS.				
67. Labour value	In ,000 Rs.	30,522	4,317	34,839
68. Cash and other contributions value	Ditto	34,749	4,612	39,361
TOTAL .. ..	..	65,271	8,929	74,200
XIV. GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE				
69. (i) State and Project Head- quarters.	In,000 Rs.	22,139	7,090	29,229
(ii) Animal Husbandry and Agriculture Extension.	Ditto	4,119	1,426	5,545
(iii) Irrigation	Ditto	8,162	5,443	13,605
(iv) Reclamation	Ditto	172	89	261
(v) Health and Rural Sani- tation.	Ditto	7,373	1,258	8,631
(vi) Education	Ditto	5,634	1,095	6,729
(vii) Social Education	Ditto	4,202	787	4,989
(viii) Communication	Ditto	4,948	888	5,836
(ix) Arts, Crafts and Industries	Ditto	2,236	351	2,587
(x) Miscellaneous	Ditto	5,016	1,286	6,302
TOTAL .. ..	..	64,001	19,713	83,714

ANNEXTURE III

Serial no.	Series Categories.	Project Executive Officers/Block Deve- lopment Officers.		Gram Sewaks.		Gram Sevikas.	
		Staff in position.	Shortage.	Staff in position.	Shortage.	Staff in position.	Shortage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.							
1	1955-56 (7 blocks)	7	..	84	..	7	..
2	1956-57 (21 blocks)	21	..	264	..	9	..
3	1957-58 (18 blocks)	18	..	222	..	12	..
4	1957-58 (8 W.P.P.)	8	..	104	..	..	..
NATIONAL EXTEN- SION SERVICE.							
5	1955-56 (61 blocks)	45	..	495	..	..	..
6	1956-57 (61 blocks)	61	..	671	..	..	..
7	1957-58 (76 blocks)	76	..	836	..	..	..
POST INTENSIVE.							
8	1956-57 (16 blocks)	16	..	176	..	..	..
TOTAL		.. 252	..	2,852	..	28	..

URE III.

Agriculture Extension Officers.		Veterinary Doctors,		Co-operative and Panchayat Inspectors.		Extension Officer, Cottage and Small Industries.	
Staff in position.	Shortage.	Staff in position.	Shortage.	Staff in position.	Shortage.	Staff in position.	Shortage.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
7	..	7	..	7	..	7	..
21	..	21	..	21	..	21	..
18	..	18	..	18	..	14	4
8	..	8	..	8	..	8	..
45	..	45	..	45	..	..	..
61	..	61	..	61	..	..	..
76	..	72	4	64	12	..	..
16	..	16	..	16	..	..	..
252	..	248	4	240	12	50	4

Serial no.	Series Categories.	Social Education.				Assistant Engineers, Overseers.		
		Men.		Woman.		Staff in position.	Shortage.	
		Staff in position.	Shortage.	Staff in position.	Shortage.			
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.								
1	1955-56 (7 blocks)	9(A)	..	7	..	17	4	
2	1956-57 (21 blocks)	26(B)	..	20(B)	..	39	24	
3	1957-58 (18 blocks)	18	..	15	3	33	21	
4	1957-58 (8 W.P.P.)	8	..	6	2	18	6	
NATIONAL EX- TENSION SERVICE.								
5	1955-56 (61 blocks)	51(C)	..	38(C)	4	42*	3	
6	1956-57 (61 blocks)	82(D)	..	45(D)	3	55	6	
7	1957-58 (76 blocks)	90(E)	..	53(E)	6	51	25	
POST INTENSIVE.								
8	1956-57 (16 blocks)	20(F)	..	15(F)	..	14	2	
TOTAL		..	304	7	199	18	269	91

* Maintained by Health Department.

(A) Two male leave reserve.

(B) 3 male and one female leave reserve.

(C) 3 male leave reserve.

(D) 6 male and 2 female leave reserve.

(E) 3 male and one female leave reserve.

(F) Two male and one female leave reserve.

URE III—concl'd.

Doctors.		Sanitary Inspectors.		Trained Dais.		Progress Asistants.		Stockman.	
Staff in position.	Short-age.	Staff in position.	Short-age.	Staff in position.	Short-age.	Staff in position.	Short-age.	Staff in position.	Short-age.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
7	..	7	..	17	4	7	..	13	1
21	..	17	4	48	15	21	..	40	2
15	3	17	2	29	25	18	..	20	16
6	2	6	2	15	9	8	..	13	3
42*	..	..	..	..	..	43	2	..	..
25	..	..	..	..	..	49	12	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	40	36	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..
116	5	46	8	109	53	202	50	86	22

BSP(DC) 12—MG—1,000—25.9-1958—A.K and others.

