

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

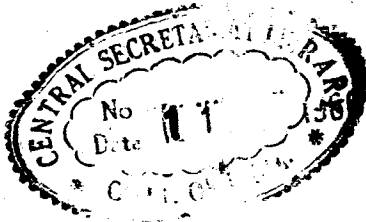


FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN

ORISSA

REVIEW OF PROGRESS

1951-56



PLANNING & CO-ORDINATION (PLANNING) DEPARTMENT

CONTENTS

	PAGES
Introduction	1
Agriculture	2
Animal Husbandry	4
Dairying and Milk Supply	5
Forests	5
Soil Conservation	5
Co-operation	6
Fisheries	8
Minor Irrigation	8
Power Projects	8
Cottage and other Industries	10
Roads	12
Road Transport	12
Education	13
Medical	14
Public Health	14
Water-supply—Rural/Urban	17
Labour and Labour Welfare	17
Welfare of Backward Classes	17
ANNEXURES	
Statement of Financial and Physical targets	21
Financial Statements on Centrally-sponsored Schemes outside the State Plan	61

FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN

INTRODUCTON

The State's First Five-Year Plan which originally provided for an outlay of Rs. 2,007.05 lakhs was revised to Rs. 2055.49 lakhs. The actual expenditure was Rs. 1841.82 lakhs against which the Central Assistance (both loan and grant) received from the Government of India amounted to Rs. 1188.91 lakhs. The following table gives the year-wise expenditure and particulars of assistance received from the Government of India :—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Actuals of expenditure	Central Assistance received				Remarks
		Loan	Grant	Miscellaneous development loan	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1951-52	246.55	7.055	52.586	64.00	123.641	
1952-53	277.59	2.270	34.441	57.09	93.711	
1953-54	300.65	15.025	16.359	95.00	126.384	
1954-55	420.17	40.126	4.747	246.25	291.123	
1955-56	593.86	17.870	3.129	351.17	372.160	
Total ..	1,841.82	82.346	111.253 (Actually received 132.33)	813.42	1,007.019 (Actually received 1,026.096)	

Besides the above, the following assistance has also been received from the Government India during the First Plan Period—

(1) Welfare of Backward classes (Grant)	..	99.70
(2) Expansion of Power facilities (Loan)	..	28.92
(3) Small Savings (Loan)	..	34.19

Total—Central assistance Rs. 1188.906 lakhs

or Rs. 1,188.91 lakhs

AGRICULTURE

In the First Five-Year Plan a provision of Rs. 199.62 lakhs was made for schemes of agricultural development, other than minor irrigation. The actual expenditure was Rs. 151.06 lakhs. The results achieved were as follows :—

Agricultural production—While formulating the agricultural production programmes the level of production of 1950-51 was taken as the base for all crops except food grains for which 1949-50 was adopted as the base. Against the plan target of increasing food production by 24.44 lakh tons, of oil seed by 0.77 lakh ton, of sugarcane-gur by 1.09 lakh tons, of cotton by 0.02 lakh bale and jute by 0.442 lakh bale, the actual realisation was of the order of 23.93 lakh tons of food grains, 0.68 lakh ton of oil seeds, 0.92 lakh tons of Gur, 0.02 lakh bale of cotton and 2.45 lakh bales of jute (each bale of cotton having 392 lbs and each bale of jute having 400 lbs).

Production of some crops has gone down in 1954-55 and 1955-56 due mainly to the fact that large areas of the State were affected by drought and flood.

Administration and Extension—Under this head two schemes were taken up viz., (i) reorganisation of the staff of the Agriculture Department including establishment of an Agricultural Information Bureau and (ii) popularising the results of agricultural research through demonstration farms and 'Krushi Samitis'. 56 Thana Krushi Samitis and 8 Thana Demonstration Farms were organised. Cultivators were acquainted with improved methods of cultivation, proper use of various types of manures and fertilisers, improved seeds etc. Agriculture was introduced as an optional subject in 35 High Schools.

Education and Training—Four schemes were taken up under this head. The most important was the establishment of an Agricultural College, which started functioning from July 1954 in temporary buildings. Two batches of students, 32 in each batch, were admitted to the College during the Plan period. Permanent buildings for the college, hostel and staff quarters were under construction.

Three Agricultural schools were established at Mahisapat in the district of Dhenkanal, Rangailunda in the district of Ganjam and Balia in the district of Balasore. An agricultural Wing was opened in the Extension Training Centre, Bolangir. 588 students were admitted for basic agricultural training in these institutions of whom 477 students completed their training during the Plan period. The successful candidates were absorbed as village level workers in Community Projects and National Extension Service Blocks.

Under the scheme for post-graduate training in agriculture, 27 candidates were deputed of whom 15 completed their training during the Plan period.

102 Candidates completed training in B. Sc. (Ag.) course in Colleges outside the State and 4 were under training at the end of the Plan period. With the opening of an Agricultural College in the State in 1954, no more candidates were sent out for such training.

Agricultural Research—A provision of Rs. 25.04 lakhs was originally made in the Plan for establishment of a Research Institute for conducting research in Agronomy, Chemistry, Mycology etc. But after the proposal for opening an Agricultural College was finalised it was decided to integrate the Research Institutes with the College. Consequently, there has been saving in expenditure on buildings.

Land Development and Reclamation—Under the scheme for reclamation of waste land through Government agency 1,618 acres of waste lands were reclaimed. The scheme for tractor ploughing by private-parties resulted in the reclamation of 9,240 acres of private lands.

Distribution of manures and fertilisers—Distribution of 34,062 tons of ammonium sulphate, 808 tons of oil cake, 1301 tons of phosphetic fertilisers and 606 tons of green manure among the cultivators was undertaken through Government agency against the Plan target for distribution of 32,430 tons of ammonium Sulphate, 604 tons of oilcake, 1261 tons of phosphetic fertilisers and 765 tons of green manuring seeds. In addition, 72,840 tons of urban compost and 501 tons of bone-meal were also prepared and distributed. Achievement in this field is remarkable not so much in terms of physical distribution but in terms of the popularity that the use of manures and fertilisers has gained among the cultivators.

Distribution of improved seeds—The quantity of seeds distributed was as follows :—

Paddy	..	..	..	7,041 tons
Wheat, maize and gram	..	..	..	628 tons
Potato	..	..	..	3,130 maunds
Pulses	..	..	..	36,010 maunds

In addition to the paddy seeds distributed by the Department a good quantity was distributed on mutual exchange basis among the cultivators.

Under the scheme for extension of cotton cultivation only 9,663 acres were brought under cultivation against a target of 13,330 acres. The target could not be achieved fully as the varieties of cotton tried were not found quite suitable for the soil and climatic conditions. Weather condition during the last two years of the Plan period was also not very favourable. Valuable information was, however, obtained to facilitate experiments on a much wider scale and these are being carried out in the Second Five-year Plan period.

Under the scheme for multiplication of improved seeds, 31 existing seed farms were improved and only four new farms could be started against the target of 22 new farms, primarily due to difficulties in acquisition of land.

Provision for improved agricultural implements—86 tractors, 117 pumps and 1 cane crusher were provided to the cultivators. Irrigation pumps were also hired out to cultivators and an area of 7023 acres was irrigated as a result of this scheme.

Miscellaneous schemes—Important under this category were the schemes for agricultural publicity, plant protection and prize distribution. Under the publicity scheme, leaflets and bulletins dealing with agriculture were widely circulated. An agricultural publicity van was also put into commission. Under the Plant protection scheme, an area of 3,35,053 acres was protected against insects and pests and different types of insecticides were distributed among the cultivators. Prizes worth Rs. 62,000 were also given during the Plan period.

VETERINARY AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The Plan originally provided for an expenditure of Rs. 36.93 lakhs for schemes of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary and Rs. 9.15 lakhs for Dairying and Milk Supply against which the actual expenditure was Rs. 36.92 lakhs and Rs. 8.83 lakhs respectively. Achievements under this programme are briefly reviewed below :—

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Training and Education—Want of sufficient trained personnel was one of the main bottlenecks for the expansion of Veterinary services in the State. An important step taken in this direction was the establishment of a Veterinary College in the last year of the Plan period. The College has been functioning in temporary buildings and permanent buildings for the college, hostel and staff quarters were under construction. Before the College was established candidates were being trained in different colleges outside the State. 110 candidates were deputed for training as Veterinary Graduates as against the Plan target of 74 candidates. The number of Veterinary Stockmen trained during the period was 409 against the original target of 299.

Veterinary facilities—At the beginning of the Plan period there were 79 Veterinary dispensaries and 222 stockman centres in the State. The targets under the Plan were to open 25 new dispensaries and 62 new stockman centres. Against this, 25 Dispensaries and 152 stockman centres were opened. 55 new buildings were constructed for 55 veterinary dispensaries. The Orissa Serum Institute was expanded.

Livestock and Poultry improvement—In order to popularise scientific methods of breeding, 6 artificial insemination centres, 27 sub-centres and 14 bull centres were opened. A sum of Rs. 6.60 lakhs was given to the Utkal Gomangal Samiti for cattle development schemes

and for opening of bull centres. 167 cattle shows were organised to propagate scientific methods of cattle breeding and their care. 40 new poultry units were started in different districts in order to popularise good breeds of birds.

Key Village Scheme—Five Key Village Centres allotted by the Government of India were started. This scheme was not included in the State's First Plan but was treated as an additional development scheme. This scheme was financed by the Central and State Governments on 50 : 50 basis.

DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY

Dairying and milk supply—Attempts were made to increase supply of milk to Cuttack city as well as to other important places by starting subsidised dairies. Improvements were made in the Khapuria Dairy Farm and the daily production of milk in this farm was raised to 1,000 lbs. per day. Subsidy was given to private individuals to start 8 dairies in various districts.

FORESTS

A modest provision of Rs. 17.23 lakhs was originally made for the development of forests including soil conservation. The provision was subsequently raised to Rs. 17.63 lakhs against which an amount of Rs. 17.33 lakhs was spent. All the important targets planned were substantially achieved.

Education and Training—Improvements were carried out to the Nicholson Forester's Training School at Champua. 312 Forest Guards were trained during the Plan period.

Forest Development—Important schemes taken up and achievements made thereunder are given below—

(1) *Construction of Forest Roads*—402 miles of new forest roads were constructed against the target of constructing 457 miles. In addition, improvements were made to 57 miles of existing forest roads. Alignment was also made for 198 miles of new forest roads.

(2) *Construction of staff quarters and wells*—Against the target of constructing 144 buildings including quarters for staff, Rest Houses and Range Offices, 176 buildings were constructed and 26 wells were sunk.

(3) *Demarcation of Forests*—2,987 miles of forest boundary were demarcated against the target of 3,676 miles. In some places due to local opposition demarcation work could not be taken up and therefore the targets could not be fully achieved.

(4) *Creation of Minor Forests*—Minor forests were created over an area of 801 acres of land against the plan target of 1,310 acres.

SOIL CONSERVATION

Soil Conservation—Three Soil Conservation Demonstration and Experimental Centres were started at Rajgangpur, Angul and Kaliahankar in Sundergarh, Dhenkanal and Koraput districts respectively. These centres were established with the object of undertaking (1) experimental studies to find out suitable anti-erosion measures (2) to demon-

strate proper use of land in the selected catchment (3) to induce the people to adopt conservation measures and (4) to offer facilities for training in soil and water conservation. Each of the centres devoted to the study of the peculiar problems of the particular area in which it has been located and finding out suitable methods of soil conservation for that area. Around Rajgangpur centre soil conservation measures were adopted over an area of 2,500 acres against the Plan target of 2,300 acres. 200 acres around Angul centre and 530 acres under Kaliajhanakar centre were also brought under soil conservation measures.

Afforestation work was undertaken over a barren area of 160 acres around Motijharan hills in the district of Sambalpur. A nursery was started and large number of plant species were tried to find out suitable plants for reclamation of eroded lands in Sambalpur area. Useful data from the above study was collected for carrying on afforestation work during the Second Plan period.

A Soil Testing Laboratory was established in Cuttack for conducting studies relating to soil erosion control measures and 290 soil samples were studied in this laboratory.

Soil erosion and land capability survey work was carried out over an area of 1,00,000 acres in the districts of Dhenkanal and Sundergarh.

A Soil Survey Training School was started at Rajgangpur with the object of training candidates in soil conservation work. The scheme was taken up only in the last year of the Plan period and 16 candidates were admitted to the school.

CO-OPERATION

A provision of Rs. 5.14 lakhs was originally made for Co-operation programme. This was later increased to Rs. 24.05 lakhs. Against this, an amount of Rs. 17.26 lakhs was spent.

Considering the importance of the programme the original provision in the First Five-Year Plan was rather meagre. Considerable progress was, however, made in increasing the number of co-operative societies, their membership and share capital.

Greater attention was paid to the propagation of the principles of co-operation and the benefits thereof among the people. An account of the achievements is given below.

EDUCATION, TRAINING AND PROPAGANDA :

(a) *Co-operative Propaganda*—A sum of Rs. 29,500 was granted as subsidy to the Orissa State Co-operative Union for the expansion of its activities. The Union has been doing pioneer work in the field of Co-operation in Orissa. It published a monthly journal in Oriya named the 'Kalyani' and a quarterly journal in English called the 'Orissa Co-operative Journal'. It also published several books and pamphlets on various topics relating to co-operation for wide circulation. Co-operative conferences and exhibitions were also organised.

(b) *Scheme for Summer and Winter Training Camps*—These camps were held to impart short-term training courses in co-operative leadership to non-officials and to create interest in the co-operative movement. 424 persons were given training in these camps with an expenditure of Rs. 22,500 during the Plan period.

(c) *Peripatetic Short-term Training Course*—These training courses were organised to give training to the employees of the Rural Co-operative Societies in order to acquaint them with co-operative law, rules and procedure for the efficient management of the societies. 8,113 persons were trained in these centres.

(d) *Training of Departmental candidates*—164 candidates were trained in the Co-operative Training Institute at Cuttack for appointment as Co-operative Inspectors.

Credit—It was only in 1950 that an Apex Co-operative Bank was organised at the State level. To strengthen the activities of the Bank a sum of Rs. 21,000 was given to it as subsidy. Subsidy to the extent of Rs. 1.14 lakhs was also given to Multipurpose Co-operative Societies, Co-operative Societies functioning in the backward areas and the agency areas for employing trained staff and for expansion of the activities of the societies.

Pilot Projects—During the last year of the Plan period the report of the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee was published. The Committee made certain far reaching recommendations for the strengthening of the co-operative movement. It suggested that the State should become an active partner in co-operative institutions at all levels. It also recommended that an efficient programme of marketing and processing of agricultural produce should be drawn up and integrated with the programme of Credit. The State Government accepted these recommendations and took steps to implement them with encouragement and assistance of the Central Government. As the integrated programme suggested by the Committee, would give rise to new problems it was decided to introduce it on a pilot basis in selected areas. The districts of Bolangir and Ganjam were chosen for the purpose and 50 large-scale credit co-operative societies were organised. The State Government participated by purchasing share capital of each society to the extent of Rs. 10,000. Three marketing societies were also organised in these two districts with a view to link credit with marketing. The All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee also recommended the establishment of strong and viable Central Banks, at least one in each district, by amalgamating already existing weak units and by establishing new ones where none existed. Accordingly, in the district of Bolangir two Central Banks were amalgamated into one. In the districts of Phulbani and Sundergarh two new Banks were organised. Financial assistance was also given to these Banks. These schemes were taken up merely as a preparatory step for concentrated and intensive effort during the Second Plan period.

FISHERIES

Originally a provision of Rs. 36.22 lakhs was made in the Plan for development of fisheries. This was, however, revised to Rs. 33.69 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 28.72 lakhs was spent during the Plan period.

Development of Inland Fisheries—A large number of village tanks with a total area of 515 acres were reclaimed for pisciculture. This resulted in an extra yield of 126.40 lakhs fingerlings.

Reclamation of Swamps—During 1954-55, 90 acres of swampy area was reclaimed and pisciculture was taken up.

Development of Marine and Estuarine Fisheries—Attempts were made to improve the socio-economic conditions of the fishermen engaged in the marine and estuarine fishing industry, by starting co-operative societies among them and also by providing transport facilities from the catching areas to the consuming areas. Fishermen were encouraged to have their own boats and launches for speedy transportation of fish from the estuaries to the local markets. The Fisheries Department also operated a few motor launches for transportation of fish. Fishermen around Chilka lake were organised into Co-operative Societies.

MINOR IRRIGATION

A provision of Rs. 3 crores was made in the Plan for undertaking Minor Irrigation schemes. Out of this, Rs. 1 crore was meant for larger irrigation schemes taken up by the State Public Works Department. The remaining Rs. 2 crores was meant for execution of smaller minor irrigation schemes by the Revenue Department. The target was to provide irrigation facilities to 5.98 lakh acres of land so that 1.2 lakh tons of extra foodgrains could be produced. During the Plan period a good number of projects were completed at an expenditure of Rs. 2.72 crores. These projects would have provided irrigation facilities to 7.53 lakh acres of land. The projects which remained incomplete by the end of the First Five-Year Plan period have been carried over to the Second Plan period.

POWER.

A provision of Rs. 543.57 lakhs was made for the power programme in the Plan. This included a provision of Rs. 47.07 lakhs for expansion of power facilities to relieve un-employment and an extra provision of Rs. 40 lakhs for Machkund Hydro-Electric (Joint) Scheme to meet extra expenditure due to revision of estimates. A total expenditure of Rs. 481.55 lakhs was incurred on all the schemes during the Plan period. Expenditure during 1955-56 was Rs. 173.62 lakhs.

Machkund Hydro-Electric (Joint) Scheme—The Plan provision was Rs. 234.50 lakhs including an extra provision of Rs. 40 lakhs towards increase in the estimates to meet Orissa's share of cost. The First stage of the project was to generate 51,000 K. W. of power with 3 generating sets of 17,000 K. W. capacity each. The ultimate capacity on completion of the project will be 1,14,750 K. W. with 6 generating sets, 3 sets each of 17,000 K. W. and 3 sets each of 21,250 K.W.

By the end of 1954-55 construction of the first stage excepting Jalaput Dam was nearing completion. Work in respect of Jalaput Dam made considerable progress and the Diversion Dam was completed. Work on power house was partly completed and commissioned with 2 units of generators of 17,000 K. W. each. Since August 1955 considerable progress was made in respect of Jalaput Dam. The target of 51,000 K. W. of the first Plan was achieved with the erection of another 17,000 K. W. set in 1956. Orissa's share of the power was 10,200 K. W and the share of expenditure was Rs. 228.24 lakhs during the First Plan period.

Duduma Transmission Scheme—Under this scheme 95 miles of 132 K. V. lines from Duduma to Rayagada, 132 K. V. Sub-stations at Duduma, Jeypore and Rayagada and 77 miles of 33 K. V. and 22 miles of 11 K. V. lines in Jeypore and Rayagada areas were to be constructed. The expenditure was Rs. 109.18 lakhs in the 5-year period. Short fall in expenditure was due to transport bottle-necks towards the end of the year 1955-56.

Under this scheme, electrification of Jeypore was completed in 1952-53 and that of Aska in 1953-54 with diesel sets. Work on 132 K. V. line with the erection of 14 Nos. of towers, 33 K. V. lines and 11 K. V. lines were in progress and electrification of Koraput and Rayagada towns were completed in 1954-55. In 1955-56 a good portion of building work was completed at Jeypore and Rayagada. Erection of 12 miles of 11 K. V. lines from Jeypore to Koraput was completed and charged in August, 1955. Half of the work was done on another 6 miles of transmission lines. Electrification of Nowrangpur town was started. Construction of 33 K. V. line from Jeypore to Boriguma and from Boriguma to Nowrangpur was completed, the line charged and supply of power switched in February, 1956. Construction of 132 K. V. line from Duduma to Jeypore section was completed and in the section from Jeypore to Rayagada, the work was almost completed. During the Plan period construction of 14 miles of 11 K. V. lines was completed and another 6 miles were 50 per cent complete. 26 miles of 33 K. V. lines were completed, another 36 miles were 50 per cent complete and about 65 miles of 132 K. V. lines were completed.

Hirakud Power Utilisation Scheme—The Scheme covers 188 miles of 33 K. V. lines, 128 miles of 11 K. V. lines, and 95 miles of L. T. distribution system for utilising the power from Hirakud Dam. An amount of Rs. 85.45 lakhs was spent during the Plan period.

During 1955-56, 19 miles of 33 K. V. and 16 miles of 11 K. V. lines were completed. Construction of 33 K. V. line from Rajgangpur to Rourkella (First Circuit) was almost completed and work on the second circuit 33 K. V. line from Rourkella to Biramitrapur, and further work on 11 K. V. lines were in progress. The lines were charged and a number of places were given power supply. Altogether 143 miles of L. T. lines were constructed during the First Plan period.

During the Plan period 157 miles of 33 K. V. lines and 64 miles of 11 K. V. lines were completed and supply of power was given at a number of places.

Cuttack Thermal Scheme—This scheme was taken-up pending the extension of power from Hirakud to Cuttack area. A steam station at Choudwar near Cuttack with 2 x 1500 K. W. Turbo sets together with 3 boilers were installed in the first two years. In 1953-54 the 4th boiler was erected and commissioned. In 1954-55 erection of one 2,000 K. W. set was taken up. In 1955-56 the erection of 2000 K. W. set was completed and commissioned by the end of October, 1955 bringing the total installed capacity of the thermal station to 5,000 K. W.

Small Town and Rural Electrification—This Scheme comprised of general improvement and extension of existing distribution systems and change over from D. C. to A. C. at a number of centres and opening of new supply centres. A provision of Rs. 21 lakhs was made. In addition, a provision of Rs. 47.07 lakhs was approved in 1954-55 for expansion of power facilities to relieve unemployment. Against the provision of Rs. 21 lakhs made originally, expenditure during the Plan period was Rs. 20.28 lakhs. Out of the provision of Rs. 47.07 lakhs for special schemes to relieve un-employment Rs. 3.38 lakhs were spent in 1954-55 and Rs. 25.54 lakhs, in 1955-56.

During the Plan period 1085 K. W. of power was installed and 54 small towns and villages were electrified. 45 miles of transmission lines were constructed during the Plan period and construction of another 44 miles of transmission lines was 50 per cent complete by the end of 1955-56.

INDUSTRIES

Originally a total outlay of Rs. 126.79 lakhs was provided for various schemes under this head of Development. Subsequently, the Plan provision was revised to Rs. 114.89 lakhs. Against this, a sum of Rs. 108.13 lakhs was spent. Important achievements under this programme are indicated below:—

TRAINING SCHEMES

Sambalpur Industrial School—A sum of Rs. 1.59 lakhs was provided to effect improvements to the Industrial School at Sambalpur, against which Rs. 1.52 lakhs was spent. 91 candidates were trained in tailoring, carpentry, weaving, smithy, clay work, etc.

Grants and Subsidies to Industries under the State Aid to Industries Act—An amount of Rs. 79,000 was given as grant-in-aid to 240 persons engaged in various cottage industries like carpentry, weaving, tailoring, smithy, soap-making, toy making, book binding, paper making, bee keeping, filigree works, embroidery works, marble engraving, etc., in order to encourage the development of Cottage Industries. In some cases improved equipment was also supplied.

Grant-in-aid to Technical Institutions—Grants-in-aid to the extent of Rs. 1.34 lakhs were given to the Basanta Kumari Bidhabashram, Puri, Technical School at Balasore, the Poor Industries Cottage at Cuttack and Anathashram, Puri.

Training-cum-Production Centre for Small-scale Industries—The aim of the scheme was to provide training in the operation and maintenance of machinery required for small-scale and cottage industries. Against a Plan provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 1.63 lakhs was spent. Further expansion of the scheme has been carried over to the Second Plan period.

Expansion of the Orissa School of Engineering—The Orissa School of Engineering at Cuttack provided training facilities only in Civil Engineering and had a capacity to admit 40 students annually. During the Plan period Mechanical and Electrical Engineering courses were introduced and the annual admission was raised from 40 to 120.

Higher Technical Training in India—Provision was made in the Plan to give scholarships to 367 candidates for higher technical training in India. Against this target, 363 students were deputed for higher training.

Training in Automobile and Diesel Mechanics—Before the commencement of the Plan period there was no facility for training automobile mechanics in the State. This scheme was taken up on the lines of the scheme in the Arthur Hope Polytechnic at Coimbatore in the last year of the Plan period. Preliminary arrangements such as purchase of equipment and construction of buildings were made. Regular training was to start during the Second Plan period. Against the Plan provision of Rs. 8.78 lakhs the actual expenditure was Rs. 1.20 lakhs.

Berhampur School of Engineering—This is a private institution and was started in the year 1955-56. The School affords facilities for training of Sub-Overseers. An amount of Rs. 1.20 lakhs was given grant-in-aid to the School to meet the running cost of the institution. The School was raised to the status of a full-fledged Engineering School in the Second Five-Year Plan period.

Training in Printing Technology and Allied Trades—This scheme was taken up in the last year of the Plan period with a view to develop printing industry on modern and scientific lines. This institution is at present attached to the Government Press, Cuttack. 50 candidates were to be admitted annually to the training course. The course started from 1st July 1955. Against the Plan provision of Rs. 5.50 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 1.70 lakhs was spent. Full Plan provision could not be utilised as some of the plant and machinery ordered from abroad were not received in time.

Establishment of a Polytechnic at Hirakud—This scheme was taken up during 1955-56 with a total Plan provision of Rs. 6.28 lakhs. Only the construction of buildings was started. The scheme was continued during the Second Plan period. The Institute provides training in operation and maintenance of heavy machinery.

Hand Spinning—A sum of Rs. 3.28 lakhs was spent for encouraging production of yarn, hand spinning and weaving of khadi.

Tanning Demonstration—Orissa produces a large quantity of raw hides which were exported outside the State for processing. Tanning of hides was almost unknown in the State. Tanning demonstration was, therefore, started at the Government Tanneries at Boudh and Titlagarh and 6.32 lakh lbs. of hides were produced during the Plan period.

Loans under the State Aid to Industries Act—An amount of Rs. 34.66 lakhs was given as loan to 76 individuals and industrial concerns for development of industries like manufacture of tiles, drain pipes, brass and bell metal articles, soap, prest-wire and other glass articles, establishment of oil mill, re-starting the Mayurbhanj Glass Works factory, establishment of Flour Mill, development of graphite industry, manufacture of scientific and electric equipment, manufacture of aluminium utensils, ink, springs, other iron articles, etc.

Purchase of shares in the Industrial Finance Corporation—In order to assist medium industries it was decided to establish a Finance Corporation and in pursuance of that the formation of the Orissa State Financial Corporation was announced during 1955-56. The Corporation will ultimately have a total share capital of Rs. 2 crores, the present issued capital being Rs. 50 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs was spent in the State's First Five-Year Plan period for the purchase of shares in the Corporation by the State Government.

ROADS

The Plan provided for an expenditure of Rs. 204.59 lakhs on Public Works Department Roads and Rs. 33.00 lakhs (revised) on other road programmes against which the expenditure was of the order of Rs. 187.21 lakhs and Rs. 33.80 lakhs, respectively.

As against the Plan target of construction and improvement of 1,022 miles of Public Works Department Roads and improvement and metalling of 58 miles of other roads and construction of 37 bridges, the actual realisation was that 811 miles of Public Works Department Roads were either constructed or improved, 71½ miles of other roads were either metalled or improved and 16 bridges were constructed.

ROAD TRANSPORT

Originally the Plan provided for an expenditure of Rs. 48.04 lakhs for the development of Road Transport Services in the nationalised and rationalised sectors. The provision was later increased to Rs. 50.23 lakhs and the actual expenditure was Rs. 50.23 lakhs. Progress in implementation of the scheme is given below :—

Nationalised Sector—By the end of the first Plan period Road Transport Services were completely nationalised in Bolangir, Kalahandi, Sambalpur, Dhenkanal, Sundargarh, Keonjhar and Koraput Zones.

During the Plan period the number of vehicles was increased by 73 and the route mileage by 1,273.

Rationalised Sector—Passenger Transport Services in the districts of Ganjam, Phulbani and Puri and a part of Cuttack district are run by the Orissa Road Transport Company in which the State and the Central Governments have controlling shares. This constitutes the rationalised sector of the Road Transport Operation in the State. In this sector the number of vehicles operating was increased by 52 and the route mileage by 917.

EDUCATION

The Plan provided for a total expenditure of Rs. 172.32 lakhs against which actual expenditure was Rs. 146.88 lakhs. Achievements indicated below :—

Primary Education—The Plan provided for the opening of 2,527 new primary Schools and appointment of 1,200 additional teachers in single-teacher Primary Schools. While the target for appointment of additional teachers was achieved in full the number of new Primary Schools opened under the Plan was only 1,453, which means a short fall of about thousand schools. The main reason for this short fall was that under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for relief of educated unemployment, 3,386 new single teacher Primary Schools were opened. In the elementary training schools existing before the Plan period, the number of seats in each school was increased from 23 to 30. 480 teachers were trained in the Elementary Training Schools.

Against the Plan target for opening of 382 new basic schools, 342 such schools were opened. The target was not achieved in full as the State Board of Basic Education decided not to open orthodox type of basic schools, but to bring all the existing schools to the basic pattern by modifying the syllabus.

Secondary Education—The Plan provided either to open or to give grant-in-aid to 59 High Schools and 167 M. E. Schools. Against this, 69 High Schools and 229 M. E. Schools were either opened or given grant-in-aid. The High School at Angul was converted to a Post-Basic School. The Plan also provided for giving grant-in-aid for effecting improvements to High Schools, hostel and library buildings. The target was to give grant to 700 institutions for improvement. Against this, 1,341 schools received grant amounting to Rs. 14.07 lakhs. In order to meet the need for trained teachers in Secondary Schools the rate of admission in Cuttack and Berhampur Secondary Training Schools was raised from 30 to 50 and 20 to 40 respectively.

University Education—Degree classes in Psychology and post-graduate classes in History, Physics and Botany were opened in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. All the existing colleges were given non-recurring grants amounting to Rs. 81,000 for purchase of library books.

A sum of Rs. 1,08,000 was given as grant-in-aid to the Utkal University for the construction of a building for the Madhusudan Law College. In addition, 25 Research Scholarships were awarded during the Plan period.

Social Education—A sum of Rs. 4.03 lakhs was spent and 38,517 adults were made literate.

Other schemes—An amount of Rs. 96,000 was spent for enabling the Utkal Prantiya Rashtrabhasha Prachar Sangha to start 14 centres for spread of Hindi in the State. 600 village libraries were given grants amounting to Rs. 45,000 for purchase of books etc. Grants amounting to Rs. 17,000 were also given to various cultural associations in the State for forming academies of dance, drama, and music. 24 persons were trained in Young Men Christian Association College of Physical Education for appointment as Physical Instructors in High Schools and Colleges.

MEDICAL

The original Plan provision under this head was Rs. 57.76 lakhs against which an amount of Rs. 51.25 lakhs was spent. Altogether 18 schemes were taken up under the Plan and achievements are briefly indicated below :—

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Improvement to Shriram chandra Bhanj Medical College and attached hospital—An amount of Rs. 22.49 lakhs was provided for this scheme and the expenditure was Rs. 24.78 lakhs. The number of annual admission of students to the College was increased from 35 to 50. The bed strength of the attached hospital was increased from 429 to 565. The required additional staff and equipment were also provided. Some building projects were taken up and completed including the new outpatients' block, extension to nurses' hostel and students' hostel and new T. B. Ward.

Establishment of Gopabandhu Ayurvedic Vidyapitha, Puri :—This Vidyapitha was established at Puri in 1949. During the Plan period Third and Fourth Year Classes were started with the provision of necessary staff and equipment. The bed strength of the attached hospital was raised from 20 to 40.

Establishment of Mid-wifery Training School, Berhampur :—This school was established in the post-war period with annual admission of 8 candidates. The annual admission was raised to 30.

Training of Mid-wives at the Shriramchandra Bhanj Medical College :—A class for training of mid-wives was started in the Shriramchandra Bhanj Medical College Hospital, Cuttack from 1953-54 with provision to train 20 candidates during the Plan period. Of this, only 14 candidates were trained.

Improvement to Nurses' Training Class at the Shriram Chandra Bhanj Medical College, Cuttack—The number of annual admission to the Nursing Training class attached to the Shriram Chandra Bhanj Medical College Hospital, Cuttack was increased from 8 to 22. This excludes 56 candidates who were given nursing training under the un-employment relief scheme.

Training of Dais from Rural areas—Under this scheme it was contemplated to train 144 Dais from rural areas at the district hospitals. As the requisite number of candidates did not come forward for training, only 20 candidates were trained.

Post-Graduate Medical Education—Eleven Medical Graduates were deputed for higher training in India and abroad.

Training of Technicians—A training class for medical technicians was started at the Shriram Chandra Bhanj Medical College from 1951-52 with an admission target of 130 technicians. This was realised in full.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

Provincialisation of Hospitals—During the Plan period hospitals at Jeypore in the district of Koraput and Soro in the district of Ballasore were taken over by the State Government from local bodies and 12 additional beds were provided in these institutions.

Expansion of medical relief—Establishment of dispensaries—On the basis of having one dispensary for 100 square miles or 20,000 population there should be 733 hospitals and dispensaries in the State. Before the commencement of the Plan period there were 452 hospitals and dispensaries. With a view to make up the deficit gradually, the Plan provided for the establishment of 29 Allopathic and 22 Ayurvedic dispensaries. Against this, 24 Allopathic, 17 Ayurvedic dispensaries and 11 Primary Health Centres were established.

Improvement of District Headquarters Hospitals—Considerable improvements were made to the District Headquarters Hospitals by providing X-Ray facilities, ambulance and equipment. Wherever necessary additional buildings were also constructed. X-Ray plants were installed at the District Headquarters Hospitals of Koraput, Dhenkanal and Phulbani. The bed strength of the T. B. Hospital, Kalahandi was raised from 25 to 35. One T. B. clinic with six observation beds was established at the District Headquarters Hospital, Sambalpur.

Expansion of Hospital at Bhubaneswar—The bed strength of the Capital Hospital, Bhubaneswar was raised from 10 to 45. X-Ray plant was also purchased for this hospital.

Medical arrangements in Mottu in Koraput district—A dispensary at Mottu in Malkangiri Taluk of Koraput district was established during 1953-54 with facilities for treatment of Yaws.

Establishment of Kamala Devi Maternity Home, Puri—A Maternity Home with 17 beds was established in Puri during 1953-54. Donation for the building was given by Shrimati Kamala Devi Mantri.

Expansion of Maternity and Child Welfare Services—Before the Plan period there were 13 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and 27 Maternity Centres in the State including the institutions maintained by local bodies and the State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society. During the Plan period 4 new Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, were opened.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Plan provision was Rs. 13.17 lakhs (revised) for the schemes under Public Health excluding provision for schemes of urban and rural water supply. Against this, a sum of Rs 12.55 lakhs was actually spent. Achievements are as follows.

ADMINISTRATION

Creation of New Health Ranges—The target was to establish 43 new Health Ranges in the State. Due to non-availability of qualified Health Inspectors only 15 Health Ranges were opened during the Plan period.

Provision of Health Staff in the old and newly created Municipalities in the State—17 Municipalities and Notified Area Committees newly established in the ex-State areas were provided with necessary health staff like Health Inspectors, Vaccinators and Disinfectors. 10 Health Inspectors and 10 Disinfectors were also allotted to the Municipalities in the other districts of the State.

Anti-Malarial Measures—Under the National Malaria Control programme six Malaria Control Units were started in the State with assistance from the Government of India. These Units were working in the districts of Balasore, Cuttack, Puri, Ganjam, Koraput, Sambalpur, and Sundargarh. About 60 lakhs of population in the State were covered under the programme.

Filaria Control—In 1954-55 one Filaria Control unit and four survey units were started under the National Filaria Control Programme of the Government of India. This programme was started on an experimental basis in the district of Puri and has been in operation in the police stations of Khurda, Puri Sadar, Satyabadi, Delang and part of Brahmagiri in Banpur.

Establishment of Mobile field Hygiene Units—The target was to establish 7 Mobile Field Hygiene Units in the districts of Mayurbhanj, Bolangir, Keonjhar, Balasore, Koraput, Phulbani and Puri. Only two units were started during the Plan period.

B. C. G. Vaccination Scheme—Seven Vaccinating Teams started functioning in different parts of the State during the Plan period.

Leprosy Colony at Hatibari in Sambalpur district—A colony for leprosy patients was established at Hatibari by the Hind Kustha Nibaran Samiti with assistance from Government. The colony provided accommodation for 80 patients.

Training of candidates in Public Health—Eight Medical Officers were deputed for training in the All-India Institute of Public Health. Six of them returned after completion of their training. 150 Health Inspectors were also trained.

WATER-SUPPLY AND SANITATION—RURAL

A provision of Rs. 36·08 lakhs was made in the State Plan for Rural Water-Supply Scheme. Expenditure till the end of 1955-56 was Rs. 36·91 lakhs. 4,247 wells and 388 tanks were excavated and 21 tanks were renovated in the rural areas. People generally contributed $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the total cost on each scheme either in cash or through manual labour.

Besides, under the National Water-Supply and Sanitation programme sponsored by the Ministry of Health, a programme of Rs. 25·12 lakhs was taken up outside the State's Plan for protected water-supply and sanitation arrangements in rural areas.

WATER-SUPPLY AND SANITATION—URBAN

The following 4 Urban Water-Supply Schemes were taken up in the First Five Year-Plan period.

- (i) Cuttack Town Water-Supply Scheme
- (ii) Sambalpur Town Water-Supply Scheme
- (iii) Rayagada Town Water-Supply Scheme
- (iv) Parlakimedi Town Water-Supply Scheme

Out of a total provision of Rs. 55·17 lakhs ; the expenditure on the above schemes was Rs. 51·07 lakhs. These projects served a population of 1,33,000. The target was not achieved in full due to want of G. I. Pipes and such other materials as also due to want of technical personnel.

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

As against the Plan provision of Rs. 3·59 lakhs the actual expenditure was of the order of Rs. 2·22 lakhs. All the six schemes taken up under this programme were staff schemes.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

Originally a provision of Rs. 111·28 lakhs was made in the Plan for various schemes for the amelioration of the Backward Classes. The provision was later increased to Rs. 135·17 lakhs against which the actual expenditure was Rs. 145·11 lakhs. Achievement under the various schemes is briefly reviewed below—

EDUCATION

Ashram Schools—Before the Plan period 28 Ashram Schools were functioning in the tribal areas. 20 more schools were opened during the Plan period at an expenditure of Rs. 50.10 lakhs bringing the total number of Ashram Schools to 48. About 3,000 Adibasi boys and girls were receiving education in these schools which provide education upto Middle English standard.

Sevashrams—490 Sevashram Schools, which are of Lower Primary standard had been opened before the Plan period in the tribal areas. In the First Five Year-Plan 185 more schools were planned to be opened, but actually 205 schools were opened. A sum of Rs. 8.69 lakhs was spent on opening and running the Sevashram Schools.

Training of Women—Before the Plan period 15 tribal women were trained in the Harijan Udyogsala, Delhi in different crafts like spinning, carpentry, smithy, tailoring, tanning, etc. 5 more women were trained during the Plan period.

Grant of Stipends and Scholarships :—31,857 students were granted stipends or lump sum grants amounting to Rs. 32.54 lakhs for study in Middle schools and High schools. Students in the Primary classes were supplied reading and writing materials like, books, slates, pencils, etc., free of cost. Tribal students were also given financial assistance for payment of University examination fees.

Tribal Research Bureau—A Tribal Research Bureau was established to study the various tribal problems. 2 Research Scholars were appointed to undertake research work among the Juangs in Keonjhar district and Bhuyans of Bonai in Sundergarh district.

Exhibitions and Excursions—More than 2,000 pupils belonging to the Scheduled Tribes were taken out on excursion to various places in the State for broadening their outlook. Six Adibasi exhibitions were also organised.

SCHEMES OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Settlement of Adibasis on land—Tribal families were settled in 42 different colonies. Financial assistance amounting to Rs. 21.95 lakhs was given to these families, besides 5 acres of land per family. Each family was given Rs. 250 for construction of houses and Rs. 150 for reclamation of land. A pair of bullocks, necessary agricultural implements, seeds, etc., were also provided for purposes of cultivation. 85 M. L. guns at a cost of Rs. 23,493 were supplied to Adibasis for protection of their crops from wild animals.

Multipurpose Co-operative Societies—34 Multipurpose Co-operative Societies were opened in tribal areas to supply daily necessities like cloth, rice, salt, tobacco, etc. and also to purchase local produce, like mats, ropes, baskets, surplus grain, etc., at reasonable rates.

Cottage Industries—4 Bee-keeping Centres were opened in the tribal areas to train Adibasis in the improved methods of extracting honey.

Plan Gur Industry—To encourage manufacture of Palm Gur the Talgur Samiti was given grants to the extent of Rs. 0.37 lakh to organise manufacture of Tal Gur in rural areas.

Poultry Rearing Units—12 Poultry Rearing Units were organised to acquaint the Adibasis with the scientific methods of keeping poultry and to supply them birds of good breed at fair prices.

Welfare Work—20 Social Service Centres were opened for doing welfare work among Tribal women. The Sevikas appointed in these centres taught the Adibasi women spinning, knitting, embroidery, etc. Some non-official organisations were also given financial assistance amounting to Rs. 2.65 lakhs for doing welfare work in the Tribal areas.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Water-Supply—1,700 wells were dug out during the Plan period to provide good drinking-water to the Tribal people in different areas.

Distribution of Common Drugs—Common drugs and medicines like Paludrine, Sulphaguanadine, Amritanjan, Iodex, Iodine, etc., of the value of Rs. 1.79 lakhs were distributed free of charge among the tribal people.

Appointment of Medical Personnel—30 Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste candidates were trained as compounders.

Communications—A sum of Rs. 3.25 lakhs was spent on construction or improvement of 1,088 miles of small village approach roads in the tribal areas.

Statement of Financial and Physical targets

FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN*Development Expenditure*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-head	Plan provision for 1951—56		Progress of expenditure					Total 1951—56
	Original	Revised	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT								
1. Agriculture ..	199.62	162.08	30.32	26.01	19.70	22.24	52.79	151.08
2. Animal Husbandry ..	36.93	39.31	4.33	5.13	6.65	5.67	15.14	36.92
3. Dairying and Milk Supply ..	9.15	8.36	1.50	2.09	1.62	1.52	2.10	8.83
4. Forests	13.25	13.43	1.12	1.36	1.79	3.02	6.00	13.29
5. Soil Conservation ..	3.98	4.20	..	..	..	1.46	2.58	4.04
6. Co-operation ..	5.14	24.05	0.82	0.57	0.61	0.83	14.43	17.26
7. Fisheries ..	36.22	33.69	7.34	4.65	4.32	5.65	6.76	28.72
Total—I—Agriculture and Rural Development.	304.29	285.12	45.43	39.81	34.69	40.39	99.80	260.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
II. IRRIGATION AND POWER								
1. Irrigation Projects (Minor Irrigation).	300.00	360.27	71.48	57.44	33.88	56.56	52.68	272.04
2. Power Projects ..	543.57	548.56	57.52	57.82	72.39	120.20	173.62	481.55
Total—II—Irrigation and Power ..	843.57	908.83	129.00	115.26	106.27	176.76	226.30	753.59
III. INDUSTRIES								
1. Cottage Industries ..	32.89	28.32	4.71	5.86	4.99	5.81	7.35	28.72
2. Other Industries ..	93.90	86.57	6.19	13.13	13.63	11.50	34.96	79.41
Total—III—Industries ..	126.79	114.89	10.90	18.99	18.62	17.31	42.31	108.13

IV. TRANSPORT

Roads ..	228.89	237.59	17.60	25.78	40.46	60.3	76.83	221.01
Road Transport ..	48.14	50.23	2.24	12.62	9.97	13.31	12.09	50.23
Ports & Harbour	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—IV—Transport—	277.93	287.82	19.84	38.40	50.43	73.65	88.92	271.24

V. SOCIAL SERVICES

1. Education	172.32	154.23	13.07	25.86	36.36	33.24	38.35	146.88
2. Medical	57.76	56.91	7.63	7.55	10.42	11.36	14.29	51.25
3. Public Health	14.77	13.17	1.23	1.49	1.50	2.83	5.50	12.55
4. Water-Supply—Urban/Rural ..	91.25	94.17	4.28	9.47	18.47	30.11	25.65	87.98
5. Labour & Labour Welfare ..	3.59	2.25	0.23	0.25	0.51	0.57	0.66	2.22
6. Welfare of Backward Classes ..	111.28	135.17	14.31	19.87	22.71	33.64	54.58	145.11
Total—V—Social Services—	450.97	455.90	40.75	64.49	89.97	111.75	139.03	445.99

VI MISCELLANEOUS

	3.50	2.93	0.63	0.64	0.66	0.31	0.51	2.75
Total—VI—Miscellaneous—	3.50	2.93	0.63	0.64	0.66	0.31	0.51	2.75
Grand Total—	2,007.05	2,055.49	246.55	277.59	300.64	420.17	596.87	1841.82

FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Development Schemes

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Plan provision 1951-56		Progress of expenditure						Unit	Plan-target	Achievement
	Original	Revised	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	Total 1951-56			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AGRICULTURE											
<i>I. Administration and Extension.</i>											
1. Re-organisation of Agriculture Department.	0.66	0.52	0.09	0.10	0.16	0.10	0.07	0.52	Agricultural Information Bureau.	1	1
2. Agricultural Extension Service.	58.76	36.52	8.63	9.52	8.49	4.74	4.55	35.93	Thana Krishi Samiti.	..	56
Total	59.42	37.04	8.72	9.62	8.65	4.84	4.62	36.45	Thana Demonstration Farms.	..	8
									H. E. Schools with Agriculture as optional.	..	35

11. Education and Training.

3. Establishment of an Agriculture College in Orissa.

18·81	18·73	..	..	..	*1·82	*1·62	*3·44	No. of Colleges	1	1	
					†0·78	†13·51	†14·29	Admission of students.	160	64	
					2·60	15·13	17·73				
4. Establishment of Basic Agricultural School and Wings.	5·54	8·93	..	..	0·79	3·41	4·36	8·56	No. of Schools..	3	3
									No. of Wings ..	1	1
									No. of admissions.	900	588
									No. of students passed.	..	477
5. Post-Graduate Training in Agriculture.	0·31	0·42	0·15	0·04	0·01	0·08	0·15	0·43	No. of students deputed.	27	15—Completed training.
											10—Under training.
6. Training of students in Agriculture Colleges outside the State.	2·82	3·06	1·10	0·94	0·61	0·30	0·04	2·99	No. of students deputed.	66	102—Completed training.
											4—Under training.
Total	27·48	31·14	1·25	0·98	1·41	6·39	19·68	29·71			

* Excludes expenditure on account of Buildings

† Expenditure on account of Construction of Buildings

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
III. Agricultural Research											
7. Organisation of Agronomical Section and Central Farm.			0.22	0.93	0.72	0.25	1.04	3.16	..	..	..
8. Organisation of Chemical Section.			..	0.27	0.16	0.08	0.10	0.61	..	..	..
9. Organisation of Mycological Section.			0.05	0.10	0.15	0.19	0.15	0.64	..	..	..
10. Organisation of Entomological Section.	25.04	9.75	0.19	0.26	0.30	0.24	0.20	1.19	..	..	..
11. (a) Organisation of Botanical Section.			0.11	0.10	0.25	0.22	0.55	1.23	..	..	..
(b) Organisation of Normal Botanical Section.			..	..	..	..	1.25	1.25	..	..	..
12. Organisation of Horticultural Section.			0.17	0.18	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.79			..
Total	..	25.04	9.75	0.74	1.84	1.74	1.12	3.43	8.87		

<i>I V. Land Reclamation and Development.</i>											
13. Reclamation of waste lands through Government agency.	2.27	4.09	1.11	1.16	1.02	0.49	0.64	4.42	Area to be reclaimed (in acres)	3,000	1,618
14. Tractor ploughing by private parties.	2.04	3.52	2.37	1.61	0.06	0.28	0.36	4.68	Area to be ploughed (in acres)	25,678	9,240
Total ..	4.31	7.61	3.48	2.77	1.08	0.77	1.00	9.10			
<i>V. Manures and Fertilisers</i>											
15(a) Distribution of ammonium sulphate.	Net nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	Net nil	Quantity distributed (in tons)	32,430	34,062
(b) Distribution of oil-cake.	0.21	0.21	0.21	..	..	..	..	0.21	Ditto ..	604	808
(c) Distribution of phosphatic fertilisers.	1.27	1.26	0.51	0.23	0.14	0.18	0.16	1.22	Ditto ..	1,261	1,301
(d) Distribution of green manuring seeds.	1.50	1.03	0.76	0.11	..	..	0.19	1.06	Ditto ..	765	606
16. Production and distribution of urban compost including compost factory.	5.68	3.68	1.50	0.54	0.50	0.51	0.64	3.69	Quantity to be distributed (in tons).	1,89,120	72,840
17. Establishment of Bone-meal factory in Orissa (Manufacture of bone-meal through bone-crushing units).	0.34	0.72	..	..	0.48	0.23	0.15	0.86	Ditto	3,040	501
Total ..	9.00	6.90	2.98	0.88	1.12	0.92	1.14	7.04	..	..	..

(Rs. in lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>VI Seed Schemes</i>											
18. Multiplication and distribution of improved paddy seeds.	6.24	3.84	0.55	0.53	0.42	0.42	0.50	2.42	Quantity to be distributed (in tons)	17,073	7,041
19. Increased production of food crops by use of improved seeds viz., Wheat, Gram, maize etc.	0.31	0.92	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.44	..	0.53	Ditto	348	628
20. Improvement of cotton cultivation.	3.05	1.75	0.31	0.17	0.24	0.50	0.40	1.62	Area to be covered in acres.	13,330	8,663
21. Increased production of Vegetable seeds including root crops.	Net nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Value of seeds distributed Rs. (in lakhs).	1.75	0.86
22. Subsidised distribution of potato seeds.	0.88	0.13	0.11	0.02	..	..	..	0.13	Quantity distributed in maunds.	12,000	3,130
23. Distribution of pulses and other seeds in demand.	1.03	0.77	0.28	0.16	0.04	0.08	..	0.56	Ditto ..	26,000	36,010
24. Experimental seed farms.	25.19	28.08	2.32	1.89	1.33	3.08	9.23	17.85	No. of seed farms (new)	22	39 (includes 35 farms improved)
									Area in acres.	3,143	2,740
Total ..	36.70	35.49	3.60	2.82	2.04	4.52	10.13	23.11			

25. Supply (sale) of Agricultural implements.	1.25	1.59	1.25	0.15	0.19	..	1.59	No. of Pumps—	56	56
								No. of rice hullers—	8	8 (sold on 50 per cent subsidy)
26. Grant of interest free loan for purchase of agricultural implements.	Net nil	0.94	..	..	..	..	3.24	No. of tractors—	120	86
								No. of pumps—	132	117
								No. of cane crushers (issued on loan)—	21	1
27. Hiring of agricultural implements.	4.23	4.33	3.07	1.17	0.67	0.12	1.45	Area irrigated (in acres).	16,401	7,023
Total ..	5.48	6.86	4.2	1.32	0.86	0.12	4.69			
<i>VIII. Other Schemes</i>										
28. Publicity and propaganda.	1.46	1.23	0.28	0.18	..	0.20	0.48	..	..	..
29. Plant protection	16.55	13.93	2.99	3.94	1.61	1.84	3.38	Area protected (in acres)	241,966	3,35,053
30. Extermination of monkeys and jackals.	8.11	6.19	1.72	1.57	1.11	..	1.35	No. of monkeys and Jackals killed.	171,273	2,42,302
31. Prize distribution	0.75	0.62	0.24	0.09	0.08	0.11	0.10	..	67,029	
32. Distribution of seeds and manures in cultivators' fields.	1.05	1.29	..	..	..	0.39	0.23	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
33. Fruit preservation factory.	1.67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34. Agricultural Marketing	..	1.43	..	..	..	..	2.06	2.06			Reorganisation of marketing set up and survey in 25 markets conducted.
35. Extension Training Centre, Bhubaneswar (building).	2.60	2.60	..	..	..	..	0.50	0.50			
Total—Other Schemes	32.19	27.29	5.23	5.78	2.80	3.56	8.10	25.47			
Total—Agriculture	199.62	162.08	30.32	26.01	19.70	22.24	52.79	151.06			
VETERINARY AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY											
<i>Education and Training</i>											
1. Training of candidates in Veterinary Colleges.	5.14	3.59	0.97	0.81	0.87	0.39	0.37	3.41	No. of Candidates.	74	110
2. Training of Stockmen..	1.12	1.18	0.13	0.16	0.19	0.34	0.35	1.17	Ditto	299	409
Total	6.26	4.77	1.10	0.97	1.06	0.73	0.72	4.58			

<i>Veterinary facilities</i>											
3. Opening of new Veterinary dispensaries.	6.28	6.28	0.48	0.77	1.21	1.05	1.44	4.95	No. of dispensaries.	25	5
4. Buildings for Veterinary dispensaries.	4.83	4.83	..	..	..	0.90	3.93	4.83	No. of buildings	79	55
5. Opening of new Stockmen Centres.	6.59	7.62	1.43	1.46	2.16	0.38	1.65	7.08	No. of Centres	62	152
6. Expansion of Orissa Serum Institute.	0.69	1.22	..	0.15	0.17	0.21	0.58	1.11	No. of Sub-centres.	1	1
7. Quarantine Station ..	0.58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No. of Stations	1	Dropped
Total ..	18.97	19.95	1.91	2.38	3.54	2.54	7.60	17.97			
<i>Live-stock Improvement</i>											
8. Improvement of Poultry and eggs.	2.8	2.98	0.25	0.51	0.40	0.44	1.23	2.83	Poultry units	30	40
9. Contribution to Utkal Gomangal Samiti for bull Centres.	5.56	6.60	0.98	0.98	1.20	1.20	2.24	6.60	New bull centres	..	14 (besides continuance of 98 old bull centres).
10. Pasture Improvement	0.52	0.02	0.02	..	..	..	..	0.02			
11. Artificial Insemination	2.05	2.13	0.07	0.29	0.45	0.48	0.84	2.13	No. of Centres— (a) Main Centres (b) Sub-Centres	5 22	6 27
12. Goshala Development	0.25	0.14	..	..	..	0.03	0.07	0.10	No. of Goshalas getting subsidy every year.	20	9
Total ..	11.2	11.87	1.32	1.78	2.05	2.15	4.38	11.68			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Other Schemes</i>											
13. Cattle Shows	0.50	0.90	..	..	..	0.25	0.62	0.87	No. of shows ..	100	167
14. Veterinary College ..	..	1.82	..	..	..	..	1.82	1.82	College ..	1	1
Total	0.5	2.7			..	0.25	2.44	2.69			
Total Animal Husbandry	26.92	39.31	4.33	5.13	6.65	5.67	15.14	36.92			
<i>Dairying and Milk Supply</i>											
1. Cuttack Milk Supply Scheme.	8.44	7.98	1.50	2.09	1.62	1.32	1.71	8.24	Daily Milk yield (in lbs.).	1,200	1,000
2. Subsidised Dairies	0.71	0.38	..	..	..	0.20	0.39	0.59	No. of Dairies	8	8
Total —Dairying & Milk Supply.	9.15	8.36	1.50	2.09	1.62	1.52	2.10	8.83			
Grand Total—Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Milk Supply.	46.08	47.67	5.83	7.22	8.27	7.19	17.24	45.75			
<i>Forests</i>											
Education and Training											
1. Establishment of Nicholson Foresters' Training School.	0.41	0.83	0.08	0.20	0.31	0.11	0.12	0.82	No. of Forest Guards trained	312	
2. Extension and improvement to Forest Guards' Vernacular Training School.											

FOREST DEVELOPMENT												
3. Extension and improvement to Forest roads.	5.87	6.15	0.76	0.71	0.74	1.69	2.24	6.14	Miles	457	{ 402 miles constructed. 198 miles aligned. 57 miles improved.	
4. Construction of quarters and wells for staff.	4.16	4.26	0.03	0.01	0.35	0.83	2.92	4.14	No. of buildings	144		176
									No. of wells	26		26
5. Demarcation of forests	1.46	1.25	0.10	0.29	0.23	0.23	0.36	1.21	No. of miles demarcated.	3,676	2,989	
6. Creation of Minor Forests.	1.06	0.91	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.36	0.98	Acres	1,310	881	
7. Afforestation of New Capital area.	0.29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Forests	13.25	13.43	1.12	1.36	1.79	3.02	6.00	13.29				
SOIL CONSERVATION												
1. Soil conservation Centre, (Motijharan) Sambalpur.	..	..	..	..	..	0.06	0.16	0.22	Acres	..	160

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
2. Soil conservation Centre, Rajgangpur.	..	..	..	..	..	1.10	0.91	2.01	Acres ..	2,300	2,500
3. Soil conservation Centre, Angul.	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.56	0.56	Do. ..	..	200
4. Soil conservation Centre, (Kaliajhanakar) Koraput.	3.98	4.20	..	..	..	..	0.44	0.44	Do. ..	..	530
5. Soil testing laboratory..							0.11	0.05	0.16	Samples studied	..	290
6. Soil erosion and land capability survey.							0.19	0.14	0.33	Acres	1,00,000 (80,000 acres in Dhenkanal district and 20,000 acres in Rajgangpur area).
7. Training School ..			..	..	..	..	0.32	0.32	School ..	..	One started in 1955-56.
									Students under training.	..	16	
Total—Soil Conservation	3.98	4.20	..	..	..	1.46	2.58	4.04			
Total—Forests and Soil Conservation.	17.23	17.63	1.12	1.36	1.79	4.48	8.58	17.33				

CO-OPERATION

Education and Training

1. Co-operative propa- ganda.	0.25	0.30	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.30
2. Co-operative Educa- tion.	1.87	1.57	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.50	1.45
Total ..	2.12	1.87	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.33	0.57	1.75

Credit

3. Subsidy to Orissa Co- operative Bank.	0.21	0.21	0.21	..	..	..	..	0.21
4. Subsidy to Multi- purpose Co-operative societies for Back- ward Classes.	0.52	0.52	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.52
5. Subsidy to Multi- purpose Societies.	0.19	0.14	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.14
6. Subsidy to multi- purpose Societies in Agency areas.	0.45	0.48	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.48
Total ..	1.37	1.35	0.47	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	1.35

No. of trainees

170

164

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Other Schemes</i>											
7. Schemes for development and improvement of Coir Industry.	0·15	0·13	0·08	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·02	0·13	..	..	..
8. Scheme for subsidising the co-operative societies of oil-men for losses incurred due to fluctuations in market rates for oil seeds.	0·18	0·11	..	0·03	0·05	..	0·03	0·11	..	..	..
9. Scheme for grant of loan to oil-men co-operative societies remuneration to Central Co-operative Bank.	0·08	0·10	..	0·02	0·01	0·02	0·02	0·07	..	..	..
10. Scheme for peripetetical short training course.	1·01	1·07	..	..	..	0·15	0·88	1·03	Number of non-official trainees.	600	8,113
11. Scheme for summer training camp.	0·23	0·23	..	..	0·03	0·10	0·10	0·23	Ditto	250	424
12. Establishment of Training Centre for Block Level Co-operative Officers.	..	1·19	..	..	..	..	1·19	1·19	..	..	Provision made for accommodation for the Training Centre. 30 candidates from Orissa were under training.

13. Purchase of shares in State Housing corporation and subsidy for staff.	..	1·11	..	..	..	..	1·11	1·11		
14. Pilot Project—Share Capital contribution to newly organised Central Co-operative Bank.	..	0·80	..	..	..	..	0·80	0·80		
15. Processing and Marketing—Share Capital and subsidy.	..	1·35	..	..	..	..	1·28	1·28	No. of societies organised.	..
16. Departmental reorganisation.	..	0·11	..	..	..	..	0·08	0·08		
17. Reorganisation of Primary Co-operative Societies.	..	13·39	..	..	..	..	7·19	7·19	No. of Credit-Societies.	..
18. Amalgamation of two Central Co-operative Banks at Bolangir.	..	0·62	..	..	..	..	0·62	0·62		
19. District Administration.	..	0·62	..	..	..	..	0·32	0·32		
Total	..	1·65	20·83	0·08	0·06	0·10	0·28	13·64	14·16	
Total—Co-operation	..	5·14	24·05	0·82	0·57	0·61	0·83	14·43	17·23	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Fisheries</i>											
1. Development of Inland Fisheries.	25.12	25.26	7.34	4.65	4.32	4.38	4.52	25.21	Reclamation of swamps (acres)	530	514.75
									Production of fingerlings (in lakhs).	50 per annum by 1955-56.	126.40 (total production)
2. Development of Marine and estuarine fisheries with T. C. M. equipment.	2.80	2.43	..	..	..	0.27	0.98	1.25	(1) Fitting of cold storage. (2) Fitting of flake ice plants (3) Power fishing in estuarine area. (4) Provision of insulated vans for transport of fish.		All preliminaries were completed and experiment in running the equipments taken up.
3. Reclamation of swamps (un-employment scheme).	6.00	6.00	..	..	..	1.00	1.26	2.26	Reclamation of swamps (acres).	90	90
4. Scheme for Canadian assistance.	2.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Fisheries ..	36.22	33.69	7.34	4.65	4.32	5.65	6.76	28.72			

Works in-charge of Chief Engineer.	100.00	97.83	28.79	15.26	9.02	10.05	10.40	73.52	Area irrigated (in 000 acres)	145.8	115.8
Works executed by Revenue Officers.	200.00	262.44	42.69	42.18	24.86	46.51	42.28	198.52	Ditto	452.2	637.3
Total ..	300.00	360.27	71.48	57.44	33.88	56.56	52.68	272.04			
POWER											
1. Machkund Hydro Electric (Joint) Scheme.	234.50	242.39	34.51	46.67	39.24	61.89	45.93	228.24	(i) 17,000 K. W. generating units (nos.)	3	2
									(ii) Power installed.	51,000 KW	34,000 K. W.
									Orissa's Share	15,300 K. W.	10,200 K. W.
2. Duduma Transmission Scheme.	134.00	130.91	2.88	3.83	13.54	24.45	64.48	109.18	(i) 132 K. V. lines (in miles).	95	65 miles completed
									(ii) 33 K. V. lines (in miles).	77	{ 26 miles completed
											{ 36 miles 50 per cent of work completed
									(iii) 11 K. V. lines (in miles).	22	{ (14 miles completed. 6 miles 50 per cent completed.
3. Hirakud Power Utilisation Scheme.	..	86.59	5.18	59.7	11.43	20.43	42.44	85.45	(i) Miles of 33 K. V. line	188	157
									(ii) Miles of 11 K. V. line.	128	64
									(iii) L. T. Distribution lines.	95	143

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4. Cuttack Thermal Scheme.	107.00	24.81	14.95	1.35	5.58	2.70	(-) 16.01	8.57	(i) 5,000 K. W. Thermal Station (No.)	1	1 with 3 turbo sets.
									(ii) Installed power (KW)	5000	5000
									line (moe.)	64	64
									(M les)		143 completed
5. Small town and Rural Electrification Scheme.	21.00	23.15	..	..	2.60	7.35	10.33	20.28	(i) Power installed (K.W.)	1,300	1,085
6. Small town and Rural Electrification Scheme. (unemployment relief)	47.07	34.81	..	..	..	3.38	25.54	28.92	(ii) Number of villages and small towns electrified.	48	54
									(iii) Transmission lines (Miles)	..	{ 45 Completed 44 miles 50 per cent of work completed.
7. Share of cost of 2,500 K. W. set for Rajgangpur Lower House.	Included in the scheme under serial 6 above	1.30	..	..	..	..	(4.44) This - expenditure is included in the scheme under serial 6 above)	(4.44) Included under the above scheme at serial 6 above)			Achievement under the scheme has been included under the scheme at serial 6 above.

8. Diesel Station at Rairangpur.	Ditto	1.80	..	..	..	..	* 1.95- * (included in item 6 above)	* 1.95 *(included in item 6 above)	..	..
9. Investigation of Bhimkund and Tikkerpara Projects.	..	2.30	..	..	..	..	0.91	0.91	..	..	..
Total Power Projects ..	543.57	548.56	57.52	57.82	72.39	120.20	173.62	481.55			
INDUSTRIES											
COTTAGE INDUSTRIES											
<i>Training</i>											
1. Sambalpur Industrial School.	1.59	1.54	0.27	0.33	0.36	0.27	0.29	1.52	No. of students trained.	91	91
<i>Marketing</i>											
2. Lease of hide monopoly	1.20	1.10	0.16	0.26	0.22	0.20	0.20	1.04	No. of hide pieces purchased.	25,000	27,358
3. Exhibitions and Fairs	0.32	0.54	0.05	0.09	0.06	0.28	0.004	0.484			
<i>State Aid to Industries</i>											
4. Grants and subsidies under State Aid to Industries Act.	0.79	0.79	0.10	0.09	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.79	Amount of subsidy (in rupees)	79,000	79,000
5. Grant-in-aid to Technical Institutions.	1.30	1.30	0.21	0.28	0.36	0.23	0.26	1.34	No. of institutions.	5	5
<i>Other Schemes</i>											
6. Hand spinning	3.86	3.37	0.53	0.70	0.5	0.69	0.74	3.28	Production of Yarn and Khadi (Yards).	..	4,77,006
7. Tanning demonstration	18.83	18.23	3.36	4.11	3.20	3.94	4.63	19.24	Production of hides (in lakh lbs).	10.00	6.32
8. Training-cum-Production centre for Small Scale Industries.	5.00	1.45	..	..	..	..	1.03	1.03	No. of trainees	150	Preliminary work taken up to start training Centre.
Total ..	32.89	28.32	4.71	5.86	4.99	5.81	7.354	28.724			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Training</i>											
9. Expansion of Orissa School of Engineering.	16·07	10·60	1·19	1·19	1·68	1·88	3·94	9·88	Annual admission.	150	Additional section in Mechanical & Electrical Engineering opened & total No. of admissions raised from 40 to 120.
10. Higher training in India.	9·84	8·46	1·94	1·72	1·83	1·39	1·32	8·20	No. of students to be trained.	367	363
11. Training in Automobile and diesel machines.	8·78	..	..	..	..	..	1·20	1·20	No. of Institutions. Annual admission.	* 1 100	1
12. Training in Printing Technology & Allied trade.	5·50	5·50	..	..	..	..	1·70	1·70	No. of institutions (with annual admission of 50).	1	1
13. Establishment of a Polytechnic at Hirakud.	6·28	5·53	..	..	..	..	2·00	2·00	No. of institutions. Annual admission.	1 60	Major portion of construction work completed.

* Construction of buildings and purchase of equipment.

OTHER SCHEMES

14. Loans to Textile Industries.	0·18	0·09	..	0·03	0·01	..	..	0·04		
15. Loans for Development of Lac and Coccon Industry.	0·49	0·37	0·10	0·09	0·08	..	0·10	0·37				
16. Loans under State Aid to Industries Act.	46·46	34·66	2·96	10·00	10·00	8·20	3·50	34·66				
17. Cotton ginning plant	0·30	0·16	.	0·10	0·03	0·03	..	0·16				
18. Purchase of shares in the Industrial Finance Corporation.	..	20·00	..	..	..	..	20·00	20·00		
19. Grant to the Berham-pur School of Engineer-ing.	..	1·20	..	..	..	..	1·20	1·20		
Total	..	93·90	86·57	6·19	13·13	13·63	11·50	34·96	79·41			
Total—Industries	..	126·79	114·89	10·90	18·99	18·62	17·31	42·31	108·13			
ROADS												
Roads (P.W.D.) including unemployment road schemes.	204·59	204·59	15·85	17·54	31·99	56·84	64·99	187·21	Improvement including construction of roads (miles)	1,022	811	
									Bridges (nos) ..	37	16	
Other roads	..	24·30	33·00	1·75	8·24	8·47	3·50	11·84	33·80	Improvement and metalling of roads (miles)	58	71½
Total	..	228·89	237·59	17·60	25·78	40·46	60·34	76·83	221·01			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Road Transport</i>											
Nationalisation of Road Transport Services in Sambalpur, Keonjhar and Koraput Zones and provision of coach building and Automobile Workshop in the State.	35·25	34·54	2·24	2·83	7·37	12·20	9·90	34·54	No. of Vehicles	61	73
									Route mileage.	1,044	1,273
Rationalisation of Road Transport Services in Ganjam and Koraput Zones.	12·79	15·69	..	9·79	2·60	1·11	2·19	15·69	No. of Vehicles	52	52
									Route mileage.	959	917
Total ..	43·04	50·23	2·24	12·62	9·97	13·31	12·09	50·23			
PORTS & HARBOUR											
Construction of spillway at Chandbali.	1·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

EDUCATION

Primary Education

1. Expansion of primary schools and basic schools, conversion of existing primary schools into basic schools and opening of new basic schools.	27.58	19.56	0.20	3.87	6.14	5.10	5.73	21.04	No. of new schools.	2,527	1,453
2. Appointment of additional teachers in single teacher primary schools with a view to convert them into basic schools.	8.06	6.59	..	0.30	1.70	2.29	3.59	7.88	No. of additional teachers appointed.	1,200	1,200
3. Opening of Elementary Basic Training Schools.	7.45	8.43	..	..	2.73	2.29	3.14	8.16	No. of additional seats.	480	480
Total ..	43.09	34.58	0.20	4.17	10.57	9.68	12.46	37.08			
<i>Basic Education</i>											
4. Basic education ..	53.18	47.22	6.53	8.02	9.56	11.22	11.78	47.11	New basic schools (number).	382	342
Total ..	53.18	47.22	6.53	8.02	9.56	11.22	11.78	47.11			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Secondary Education</i>											
5. Expansion of Secondary Training Schools.	0·31	0·89	0·03	0·07	0·07	0·37	0·29	0·83	Additional seats (number).	40	40
6. Improvement of existing Secondary Schools.	8·39	13·64	0·16	4·35	4·10	2·04	3·42	14·07	Schools (number)	700	1,341
7. Establishment of new middle schools.	7·68	9·16	0·95	1·11	1·96	1·28	3·08	8·38	Schools (number)	167	229
8. Establishment of new high schools.	8·96	11·01	1·06	1·83	1·94	2·56	3·31	10·70	High School (number).	59	69
Total ..	25·34	34·70	2·20	7·36	8·07	6·25	10·10	33·98			
<i>University Education</i>											
9. Opening of Post-Graduate Classes in Botany, Physics and History in Ravenshaw College Cuttack.	3·24	3·09	0·16	0·77	0·77	0·60	0·74	3·04	Classes (No.) ..	3	
10. Introduction of Psychology in the Ravenshaw College.	0·46	0·33	..	..	0·15	0·10	0·17	0·42	Ditto ..	1	

11. Grant for College libraries.	0.60	0.81	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.81	No. of Libraries	11	11
12 Grant to Utkal University for construction of Building for Madhu Sudan Law College.	1.00	1.07	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.28	1.08	..	..	..
13. Post-Graduate Scholarships	0.25	0.25	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.24	Scholarships (No.).	25	25
Total ..	5.55	5.55	0.41	1.22	1.37	1.14	1.45	5.59	..	..	..
<i>Social Education</i>											
14. Adult Social Education	5.03	4.06	0.73	0.66	0.58	0.74	1.32	4.03	Literates (No.)..	45,560	38,517
Total ..	5.03	4.06	0.73	0.66	0.58	0.74	1.32	4.03	..	..	..
<i>Other Schemes</i>											
15. Construction of buildings.	38.62	26.35	2.81	4.24	5.89	3.70	0.62	17.26	No. of buildings	94	94
16. Grants to Cultural Associations.	0.19	0.20	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.17	No. of cultural Associations.	3	3
17. Spread of Hindi ..	0.75	0.86	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.26	0.25	0.96	No of Centres ..	14	14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
18. Grant to Village Libraries.	0.30	0.45	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.25	0.45	No. of Libraries	600	600
19. Permanent Regional Survey Committee.	0.09	0.09	..	..	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.16	No. of Committees.	1	1
20. Training of Physical Instructors.	0.18	0.17	0.002	..	..	0.08	0.01	0.09	No. of Instructors trained.	24	24
Total—Other Schemes ..	40.13	28.12	3.002	4.43	6.21	4.21	1.24	19.09	..	..
Total—Education ..	172.32	154.2	3.07	25.86	36.36	33.24	38.35	146.88	..	..
MEDICAL											
<i>Education and Training</i>											
1. Improvement to S.C.B. Medical College and attached hospital.	22.49	25.41	4.22	4.53	5.71	4.05	6.27	24.78	No. of additional staff.		
									(i) Upper ..	8	8
									(ii) Lower ..	13	13
									Hospital		
									(i) Upper ..	8	8

									(ii) Lower ..	156	159
									(iii) Additional beds.	152	133
									(iv) Increased No. of students in 1st Year Class	..	15
2. Establishment of Gopa-bandhu Ayurvedic Vidyapitha.	8.32	7.30	1.88	1.00	1.68	0.57	0.60	5.73	Staff		
									(i) Upper ..	6	6
									(ii) Lower ..	18	16
									(iii) Additional beds.	20	20
3. Establishment of Mid-wifery Training School, Berhampur.	0.28	0.24	..	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.16	No. of pupil mid-wives.	36	22
4. Post-Graduate Medical Education.	0.78	0.63	0.43	0.13	0.07	..	..	0.63	No. of candidates deputed	11	11
5. Training of Technicians	0.30	0.30	0.03	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.30	No. of pupil technicians.	130	130
6. Improvement to Nurses Training Class of S C B Medical College, Cuttack.	0.44	0.35	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.10	0.11	0.32	No. of pupil Nurses.	72	70
7. Training of Midwives at the S. C. B. Medical College Hospital, Cuttack.	0.10	0.07	..	..	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.05	No. of pupil Midwives.	20	14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8. Training of Dais from rural areas and establishment of Maternity Centres on subsidiary basis.	0.31	0.06	..	..	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	No. of pupil Dais.	144	20
Total	33.02	34.33	6.57	5.79	7.69	4.85	7.11	32.01			
<i>Hospitals and Dispensaries.</i>											
9. Provincialisation of Hospitals.	1.40	1.02	0.10	0.08	0.22	0.21	0.25	0.86	No. of Hospitals Staff—(i) Upper (ii) Lower (iii) Additional beds.	3 4 27 34	2 2 17 12
10. Expansion of Medical Relief—Establishment of dispensaries.	8.25	6.80	0.25	0.54	0.80	1.21	1.92	4.72	No. of dispensaries Allopathic Ayurvedic Staff—(i) Upper (ii) Lower	29 22 7 182	24 17 3 151
11. Improvement of district headquarters hospitals.	7.49	9.25	0.40	0.71	0.81	3.51	2.97	8.40	Staff—(i) Upper (ii) Lower	1 14	1 14

12. Expansion of T. B. Hospital.	2.30	1.15	0.31	0.28	0.23	0.17	0.15	1.14	Staff— (i) Upper (ii) Lower (iii) Additional beds.	.. 10 10	.. 10 10
13. Expansion of the Hospital at Bhubaneswar.	1.38	1.52	..	0.15	0.13	0.28	0.81	1.37	Staff— (i) Upper (ii) Lower (iii) Additional beds.	2 28 35	2 28 35
4 Improvement of headquarters hospital at Phulbani.	0.37	0.31	..	..	0.13	0.08	0.09	0.30	Staff— (i) Upper (ii) Lower	1 7	1 7
15. Medical arrangement in Motu in Koraput district.	0.79	0.73	..	..	0.17	0.44	0.20	0.81	Staff— (i) Lower (ii) No. of dispensaries.	8 1	8 1
16. Establishment of Kamala Devi Maternity Home, Puri.	0.75	0.68	..	..	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.65	Staff— (i) Upper (ii) Lower (iii) Beds—Additional.	1 12 17	1 12 17
Total	22.73	21.46	1.06	1.76	2.71	6.11	6.61	18.25			
OTHER SCHEMES											
17. Expansion of Maternity and Child Welfare Services.	0.25	0.19	..	..	0.02	0.07	0.08	0.17	(i) No. of Centres. (ii) Staff—Lower	4 11	4 11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
18. Training of Medical Auxiliary personnel.	1.76	0.90	..	..	..	0.33	0.49	0.82	(i) No. of pupil Nurses.	60	56
									(ii) No. of Midwives.	60	38	
									(iii) No. of Technicians.	60	54	
Total ..	2.01	1.09	..	..	0.02	0.40	0.57	0.99			
Total—Medical ..	57.76	56.91	7.63	7.55	10.42	11.36	14.29	51.25				
PUBLIC HEALTH												
<i>Administration</i>												
1. Health organisation.												
(a) Creation of new Health Ranges.	0.39	0.33	}	0.03	0.24	0.27	No. of Health Ranges.	43	15
(b) Creation of Additional Health ranges.	0.86	0.85								Staff—(i) Health Inspectors	10	10
									(ii) Disinfectors	10	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5. B. C. G. Vaccination Scheme.	5 77	5 65	0 25	0 31	0 93	2 11	2 01	5 61	No. of vaccination teams.	6	6
									No. of leave reserve teams.	1	1
6. (a) Establishment of Leprosy Colony at Hatibari.	0 18	0 18	0 08	0 02	0 03	0 03	0 03	0 19	No. of Colonies	1	1 (for 80 patients).
(b) Eradication of Leprosy from selected areas.	1 31	0 57	..	..	..	0 31	0 25	0 56	No. of patients to be treated.	750	Nil
7. Deputation of candidates for D. P. H. Training.	0 27	0 16	..	0 07	0 07	0 01	0 01	0 16	No. of Officers deputed.	8	8
8. Training of Health Inspectors.	0 33	0 31	..	..	0 09	0 10	0 09	0 31	No. of trainees	150	150
9. Treatment of Leprosy with D. D. S.	0 15	0 10	..	..	0 05	..	0 05	0 10	No. of patients treated.	60	D. D. S. drugs distributed for treatment of leprosy on a mass scale.
Total—Public Health	14 77	13 17	1 23	1 49	1 50	2 83	5 50	12 55			

URBAN WATER SUPPLY											
1. Cuttack Water Supply Scheme.	22.78	22.77	3.65	4.00	3.00	7.16	8.33	26.14	Water Supply for thousand population.	100	85
2. Sambalpur Water Supply Scheme.	15.00	14.99	0.13	0.20	1.98	5.00	5.21	12.52	Ditto ..	40	20
3. Parlakimedi Water Supply Scheme.	10.51	10.60	..	..	1.80	3.58	2.33	7.71	Ditto ..	30	20
4. Rayagada Water Supply Scheme.	6.88	8.00	..	..	0.50	2.52	1.68	4.70	Ditto ..	15	8
Total—Urban Water Supply.	55.17	57.26	3.78	4.20	7.28	18.26	17.55	51.07	..	..
5. Rural Water Supply ..	36.08	36.91	0.50	5.27	11.19	11.85	8.10	36.91	Wells dug .. Tanks excavated ..	.. ..	4,247 388
Total—Health including Water Supply.	163.78	164.25	13.14	18.51	30.39	44.30	45.44	151.78			
LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE											
1. Appointment of Labour Commissioner and his staff.	0.67	0.49	..	..	0.13	0.17	0.20	0.50			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2. Administration of Labour Laws.	2.19	1.34	0.19	0.19	0.26	0.32	0.38	1.34			
3. Setting up of Industrial Tribunal.	0.48	0.25	0.03	0.04	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.24			
4. State Labour Advisory Board.	0.11	0.07	..	..	0.0	0.09	0.02	0.05			
<i>Welfare Schemes</i>											
5. Opening of Library ..	0.02	0.01	..	..	0.003	0.003	0.001	0.007			
6. Organisation of Trade Unions.	0.12	0.09	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.09			
Total—Labour and Labour Welfare	3.59	2.25	0.23	0.25	0.51	0.57	0.66	2.22			
<i>Welfare of Backward Classes</i>											
RURAL DEVELOPMENT											
1. Social Service and Women Welfare Centres.	0.72	0.57	..	0.09	0.10	0.14	0.24	0.57	No. of Centres..	20	20
Total ..	0.72	0.57	..	0.09	0.10	0.14	0.24	0.57			

<i>Administration</i>											
2. Tibes Advisory Council	0.05	0.08	0.02	0.001	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.07	No. of meetings	one or two annually,	6
Total ..	0.05	0.08	0.02	0.001	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.07			
<i>Education and Training</i>											
3. Ashram Schools ..	45.42	48.44	5.25	6.29	9.01	12.14	17.41	50.10	No. of Schools opened.	20	20
4. Sevashrams ..	6.55	7.14	0.55	0.84	1.16	1.80	4.34	8.69	No. of Sevashrams.	185	205
5. Training of Women ..	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.002	0.002	0.01	0.01	0.064	No. of trainees	5	5
6. Improvement of education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe students.	23.65	29.31	3.49	5.03	4.93	7.77	11.32	32.54	No. of Stipendiaries.	Not fixed	31,857
Total ..	75.68	84.95	9.33	12.16	16.10	21.72	33.08	91.39			
<i>Economic Development</i>											
7. Settlement of Adivasis on land.	15.33	23.26	1.89	3.83	3.42	5.28	7.53	21.95	Colonies (No.)..	27	42
8. Encouragement of Poultry rearing.	0.37	0.50	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.20	0.53	Poultry units (No.).	6	12
Total ..	15.70	23.76	1.95	3.90	3.51	5.39	7.73	22.48			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COMMUNICATIONS											
9.Improvement of Com- munications.	1.94	2.76	0.20	0.24	0.68	0.96	1.19	3.25	Roads (miles)..	850	1,088
Total ..	1.94	2.76	0.20	0.24	0.66	0.96	1.19	3.25			
<i>Medical</i>											
10. Distribution of common drugs.	0.92	1.30	0.09	0.17	0.22	0.31	1.00	1.799			
Total ..	0.92	1.30	0.09	0.17	0.22	0.31	1.00	1.799			
<i>Public Health</i>											
11. Rural water-supply ..	9.39	13.83	2.00	1.97	1.86	3.00	6.20	15.033	No. of wells ..	1,000	1,700
Total ..	9.39	13.83	2.00	1.97	1.86	3.00	6.20	15.033			
<i>Welfare activities</i>											
12. Grants to Harijan Udyogsala.	0.18	0.18	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.19	No. of trainees	30	27

13. Co-operative Societies for Backward Classes.	3.98	4.93	0.48	0.95	0.70	1.35	1.25	4.73	No. of Co-operative Societies.	24	34
14. Social customs of Adivasis.	0.03	0.055	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.03	0.005	0.05	No. of festivals	5	7
15. Utilisation of wool of tribal areas.	0.10	0.03	0.01	0.007	..	..	..	0.014			
16. Supply of M. L. guns	0.15	0.23	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.233	Guns supplied (No.)	60	85
17. Opening of bee-keeping centres.	0.14	0.10	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.100	No. of centres..	4	4
18. Training of Compounders.	0.10	0.11	..	..	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.103	No. of trainees	30	30
19. Special grants for Adivasi welfare.	0.04	0.04	..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.055			
20. Grants-in-aid to non-official organisations.	0.50	0.40	..	..	0.10	0.10	2.45	2.65			
21. Manufacture of Talguta	0.54	0.16	..	..	..	0.08	0.29	0.37			
Total—Welfare activities.	5.76	6.235	0.555	1.042	0.915	1.74	4.235	8.487			
OTHER SCHEMES											
22. Publicity among Backward classes.	0.10	0.10	..	0.10	..	..	..	0.10	No. of Vans No. of Projectors	1 3	1 3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
23. Exhibition	0.50	0.73	0.10	0.10	0.14	0.12	0.62	1.08	No. of exhibitions	5	6
24. Excursion	0.35	0.42	0.07	0.07	0.14	0.07	0.07	0.42	No. of excursions	Not fixed	2000
25. Tribal Research Bureau.	0.17	0.43	..	0.03	0.04	0.17	0.20	0.44	No of Bureaus opened.	1	1
Total—Other Schemes	1.12	1.68	0.17	0.30	0.32	0.36	0.89	2.04			
Grand Total ..	111.28	135.17	14.31	19.87	22.71	33.64	54.58	145.11			
MISCELLANEOUS											
Expenditure connected with Planning.	3.50	2.93	0.63	0.64	0.66	0.31	0.51	2.75			
Total ..	3.50	2.93	0.63	0.64	0.66	0.31	0.51	2.75			
Grand Total ..	2007.05	2055.49	246.55	277.59	30.065	420.17	596.86	1841.82			

SCHEMES OUTSIDE STATE'S FIRST PLAN

(Rs. in lakhs)

Schemes	Expenditure 1951-56			
	State's share	Centre's share		Total
		Loan	Grant	
1	2	3	4	5
AGRICULTURE				
Commodity Schemes (of various Agencies of Government of India).	4.254	..	9.657	13.911
Special Minor Irrigation ..	..	10.890	..	10.890
Total ..	4.254	10.890	9.657	24.801
VETERINARY				
Key Village Scheme ..	1.432	..	1.364	2.786
Other Research and experimental schemes.	1.539	..	1.553	3.102
Total ..	2.971	..	2.917	5.888
FISHERIES				
Improvement of Craft and tackle for inland and estuarine fishing.	0.095	..	0.090	0.185
IRRIGATION AND POWER				
Flood Control ..	..	15.30	..	15.30
Hirakud Stage—I ..	..	4,720.65	..	4,799.20
Hirakud Stage—II ..	..	175.00	..	175.00
Delta Irrigation ..	..	4.40	..	4.40
Total ...	..	4993.90	..	4993.90

1	2	3	4	5
VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES				
Handloom Industry ..	0.122	18.31	15.638	34.07
Handicrafts ..	0.548	1.70	1.845	4.093
Sericulture(Central Silk Board) ..	..	..	0.662	0.662
Ericulture (Welfare of Backward Classes ).	..	..	0.349	0.349
Development of Village Oil Industry (Central Oil Seeds Committee).	0.574	..	0.575	1.149
Village Industries (All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board).	0.36	0.29	3.26	3.91
Training of Village Black-smiths (I. C. A. R. Scheme)	0.011	..	0.011	0.022
Cottage Industries ..	..	..	0.760	0.760
Small Scale Industries ..	1.105	6.19	3.735	11.030
Total ..	2.720	26.49	26.835	56.04
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS				
<i>National Highways</i>				
(a) Original works ..	..	..	68.22	68.22
(b) Repairs ..	..	..	90.73	90.73
Grants-in-aid scheme (financed by Ministry of Transport).	0.14	..	5.47	5.61
<i>Minor Ports</i>				
Survey and Investigation and model study.	..	4.471	..	4.471
Total ..	0.14	4.471	164.42	169.031
EDUCATION				
Basic and Social Education ..	7.207	..	9.013	16.220
Relief of educated unemployed ..	12.04	..	19.33	31.37
Total ..	19.247	..	28.343	47.590

1	2	3	4	5
HEALTH				
National water supply and sanitation —Rural.	12.756	--	12.756	25.512
National Malaria Control ..	13.96	--	..	13.96
Leprosy Pilot Project ..	0.08	..	0.83	0.91
Family Planning ..	..	--	0.052	0.052
Maternity and Child Welfare Services	0.05	..	0.28	0.33
Others ..	0.407	--	0.447	0.854
Total ..	27.253	..	14.365	41.618
HOUSING				
Subsidised Industrial Housing ..	0.67	3.12	3.12	6.91
Low Income Group Housing ..	8.05	3.00	..	11.05
Total ..	8.72	6.12	3.12	17.96
WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES				
Continuance of staff schemes ..	24.478	--	31.422	55.900
New schemes ..	1.90	..	3.629	5.529
Removal of untouchability ..	6.61	..	8.74	15.35
Welfare of ex-criminal tribes ..	2.24	--	2.25	4.49
Total ..	35.228	..	46.041	81.269
OTHER SCHEMES				
Social Welfare ..	1.600	..	1.466	3.066
Local Development Works ..	15.44	..	40.34	55.78
Community Projects and Blocks ..	34.26	63.10	59.14	156.50
National Extension Service Blocks ..	15.32	10.53	25.99	51.84
Extension Training etc. ..	1.90	..	5.72	7.62
Relief and Rehabilitation ..	..	..	56.51	56.51
			(including 20.90 loans and advances.)	
Total	68.52	73.63	189.166	331.316
Grand—Total ..	169.148	5115.501	484.954	5769.603