



GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

IN

BIHAR

A Review of Progress in the Third Year

(1958-59)

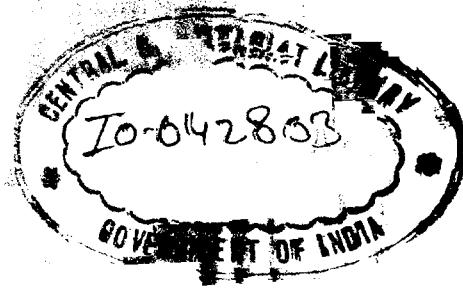
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REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS OF THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR BIHAR DURING 1958-59 (THIRD YEAR).

The Second Five-Year Plan of Bihar originally comprised 487 schemes with a total outlay of Rs. 190.22 crores. But consequent upon the reduction in the size of the National Plan from Rs. 4,800 crores to Rs. 4,500 crores, the size of the State plan for Bihar also was reduced to Rs. 174.19 crores. In the first year (1956-57) as many as 355 schemes were taken up with an actual expenditure of Rs. 25.21 crores. During the second year (1957-58) altogether 396 schemes were in progress and the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 28.94 crores. During 1958-59—the year under review—468 schemes were in progress. The original provision for the year was Rs. 30.79 crores and the revised provision was increased to Rs. 31.82 crores, against which there has been an estimated expenditure of Rs. 32.33 crores, i. e. an excess of expenditure of Rs. 1.54 crores, over the original provision. In 1957-58 owing to the failure of Hathia rains the strain on the State finances was very great. This naturally resulted in the reduction of the outlay on the plan during that year. The year under review has been fairly good and there has been a bumper crop. An abstract statement showing the over-all progress in the various developmental sectors during the first three years of the plan, 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59, and the provision for the year 1959-60 is given in the Appendix. It will appear from the statement that out of the total plan outlay of Rs. 174.19 crores, Rs. 127.71 crores would be utilised by 1959-60, i. e. an utilisation of 73.3 per cent of the total plan outlay. The balance left would amount to Rs. 46.48 crores. It would also be seen from the statement that by the end of the fourth year (1959-60) the entire plan provision for the five years would be exceeded in some of the sectors such as Agricultural production, Minor irrigation, D. V. C. Power and L. S.-G. Health.

The plan provision for 1959-60 is Rs. 41.30 crores, an increase of about Rs. 10 crores over the expenditure during the last year. This would necessitate very increased tempo of developmental activities under various sectors particularly in Agricultural production, Land development, Kosi Project, Education, Health and Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Incidentally it may be mentioned here that since independence (1947-48) there has been considerable increase in expenditure on social services. This has been at a far greater rate than the expenditure on security services which include General Administration—Administration

of Justice—Jails and Police. The following figures indicate the relative position:—

Year.	Expenditure	
	on Security Services.	on Social Services.
	Crores.	Crores.
1947-48	5.40	5.22
1958-59 (Revised)	9.84	26.26
1959-60 (Budget)	9.73	32.82

The percentage of increase in the case of Security Service is 180.1 as against 628.7 in the case of Social Services.

The expenditure on Security Services was 32.1 per cent of the total revenue expenditure in 1947-48. This will fall to 14.5 per cent in 1959-60. The expenditure on Social Services was only 31.08 per cent of the total revenue expenditure in 1947-48. This will rise to 49.4 per cent in 1959-60.

Agricultural Production

The schemes of this sector relate to the strengthening of the administrative staff, training of personnel, research, survey and statistics, seed multiplication and distribution, distribution of manure and fertilisers, plant protection, horticulture and special commodity programmes. The total Second Plan provision for this sector is Rs. 801.22 lacs, excluding Rs. 216.83 lacs for roads in Sugar Factory areas—a provision included in the road sector but now transferred to the Agriculture sector. In 1956-57, the expenditure was Rs. 100.28 lacs. In 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 207.00 lacs was spent. In 1958-59, the original provision was for Rs. 193.67 lacs which was later revised to Rs. 202.83 lacs. The actual expenditure has been Rs. 190.13 lacs which is about 98 per cent of the original provision and 93.7 per cent of the revised allotment.

The total expenditure till 1958-59 under the sector is Rs. 497.41 lacs, which is 67.8 per cent of the total second plan provision. The expenditure for 1959-60 has been kept at Rs. 345.00 lacs excluding Rs. 40 lacs for roads in Sugar Factory areas. This will give a total expenditure, by 1959-60, of Rs. 842.41 lacs which is about 105.1 per cent of the total plan provision. There is likely to be a considerable excess of expenditure under the sector by the end of the Second Plan period.

The following table summarises the achievements of the sector in regard to the physical targets :—

Shemas.	Unit.	Achievement, 1956-57.	Achievement, 1957-58.	Target, 1958-59.	Achievement, 1958-59.
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. TRAINING OF PERSONNEL.					
1. Agricultural Graduates (Sabour College).	Number	79	100	95	24
			(M.Sc. Agri.)	(M.Sc. Agri.)	83
			23	25	
			(B.Sc. Agri.)	(B.Sc. Agri.)	
			77	70	
Agricultural Graduates (Ranchi College).	Ditto	..	..	(B.Sc. Agr.) 8	73
2. Village Level Workers	Ditto	1,163	1,031	800	787
3. Group Level Workers	Ditto	69	126	N.A.	N.A.
4. Higher Training of Agricultural staff (Officers).	Ditto	55	59	65	57
5. Training of Horticultural Inspectors.	Ditto	Nil	50	40	49
B. EXPANSION OF FIELD EXPERIMENTAL SERVICE.					
1. Number of manual experiments.	Ditto	5,950	8,085	11,130	10,816
C. SEEDS AND FERTILISERS DISTRIBUTION.					
1. Seed distributed	.. Ton ..	7,762	12,333	30,000	20,054
2. Seed Multiplication Farm.	Number	6	133	240	259
3. Distribution of fertilisers—					
(i) Ammonium sulphate	Ton ..	33,664	25,120	N.A.	N.A.
(ii) Superphosphate	.. Do. ..	7,671	8,322	12,000	8,024
(iii) Bonemeal	.. Do. ..	119	..	1,000	312
(iv) Town Compost	.. Do. ..	79,233	81,602	91,600	1,04,687
D. EXPANSION OF '000 Acres PLANT PROTECTION.		..	128	400	517
E. JUTE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.	Lac-bales	..	..	9.45	12.16

Minor Irrigation

The schemes under this sector are executed by three Departments, namely, the Agriculture, the Revenue and the Irrigation Departments. The total Second Plan provision for the sector is Rs. 399.91 lacs. In 1956-57, Rs. 180.89 lacs were spent. In 1957-58, the expenditure was Rs. 152.24 lacs. In 1958-59, the original provision was Rs. 150.00 lacs excluding Rs. 6.90 lacs for Fard-ab-Pashi schemes. This was revised to Rs. 180.00 lacs including the Fard-ab-Pashi schemes. The actual expenditure has been Rs. 165.09 lacs, which is about 91.7 per cent of the revised provision.

The total expenditure under the sector till 1958-59 is Rs. 498.22 lacs which is about 125 per cent of the Second Plan provision. The expenditure for 1959-60 has been kept at Rs. 157.00 lacs including Rs. 7.00 lacs for Fard-ab-Pashi schemes. This will give a total of Rs. 655.22 lacs which is about 164 per cent of the total Second Plan provision.

The following table illustrates the progress of expenditure and its distribution among the three departments executing the scheme :—

Head of Development.	Total plans as revised.	Actuals, 1956-57.	Actuals, 1957-58.	Estimated actuals, 1958-59.	Provision, 1959-60.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Minor Irrigation (Agriculture).	216.09	87.86	91.12	97.55	70.00
2. Minor Irrigation (Revenue)	91.91	58.16	30.93	18.29	7.00
3. Minor Irrigation (Irrigation)	91.91	34.87	30.19	49.25	80.00
Total—Minor Irrigation ..	399.91	180.89	152.24	165.09	157.00

In regard to physical targets there have been short-falls under the Open Boring Scheme, Rehat Pump Schemes, Medium Irrigation Scheme and the scheme for distribution of low lift irrigation pumps. The targets for installation of tube-wells and surface percolation wells have been exceeded.

The short-fall in regard to Rehat pump is attributed to the delay in supply of Rehat pumps of the improved design by the Co-operative Societies meant for the purpose. Similarly, the short-fall under medium irrigation scheme was due to the late receipt of hose-pipes for the low lift irrigation pumps. The very good monsoon of the year was also responsible for slackening in the demands for irrigation.

The important physical achievements under this sector are shown in the table below:—

Item.		Achievement, 1956-57.	Achievement, 1957-58.	Target, 1958-59.	Achievement, 1958-59.
	1	2	3	4	5
1. Tube-wells		34	31	25	45
2. Open Borings		1,505			
(a) With strainers		122	310	100	87
(b) Without strainers		1,383	2,470	1,000	1,148
3. Rehat pumps		360	740	400	114
4. Distribution of Irrigation pumps	214	1,086	145
5. Medium Irrigation Schemes		90	113	116	61

Soil Conservation

The total Second Plan provision for the sector is Rs. 54.75 lacs. In 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 0.08 lac was spent. In 1957-58, the expenditure was Rs. 2.41 lacs. In 1958-59 the provision was for Rs. 9.75 lacs. The actual expenditure has been Rs. 8.09 lacs, which is about 83 per cent of the Plan provision.

The total expenditure till the end of 1958-59 under this sector is Rs. 10.58 lacs which is about 21.1 per cent of the total Second Plan provision. The expenditure for 1959-60 has been kept at Rs. 11.14 lacs. This will give a total of Rs. 21.72 lacs which is about 39.7 per cent of the total Second Plan provision.

During the year under review a target of 10,000 acres was fixed for soil conservation work; the achievement has been 17,320 acres. Some of the technical posts under the scheme could not be filled due to lack of trained hands. Officers and staff are being deputed to the Soil Conservation Training Centres to provide the requisite number of personnel.

Land Development

There are four schemes in this sector, two of which relate to Land Reclamation by manual labour and by tractors and one each for Land Settlement and Colonization and Consolidation of Holdings.

The total Second Plan provision in this sector is Rs. 175.03 lacs. In 1956-57, Rs. 4.53 lacs were spent. In 1957-58, the expenditure was Rs. 27.31 lacs. In 1958-59 a provision of Rs. 23.52 lacs was made, out of which a sum of Rs. 23.35 lacs has been spent during the year 1958-59.

The total expenditure till 1958-59 is Rs. 55.19 lacs, which is 34.4 per cent of the total Plan provision. The expenditure for 1959-60 has been kept at Rs. 35.00 lacs. This will bring the total of expenditure to Rs. 90.19 lacs which is about 51 per cent of the Second Plan provision.

So far as the two Land Reclamation Schemes are concerned, the Second Plan provision is Rs. 138.31 lacs. In 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 4.53 lacs was spent. In 1957-58 Rs. 25.97 lacs was spent. In 1958-59, a provision of Rs. 21.45 lacs was made, which has been spent.

The total expenditure under this scheme till 1958-59 comes to Rs. 51.95 lacs which is about 37.2 per cent of the total Second Plan provision. In 1959-60, the expenditure under these schemes has been kept at Rs. 25.00 lacs. This will bring the total of expenditure to Rs. 76.95 lacs, which is about 55.5 per cent of the Plan provision. In regard to physical targets it was proposed during the year to reclaim 2,000 acres of waste land by manual labour; the actual achievement has been 2,500 acres. Similarly, it was proposed to reclaim 5,000 acres of waste land by tractors; the actual achievement is 6,500 acres.

The following table summarises the achievements under the Land Reclamation Schemes as up-to-date :—

Item.	Unit.	Target, 1956-61.	Achieve- ment, 1956-57.	Achieve- ment, 1957-58.	Target, 1958-59.	Achieve- ment, 1958-59.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Reclamation of waste land by manual labour.	'000 acres.	68.75	3.00	2.50	2.00	2.50
2. Reclamation of waste land by tractors.	Do.	45.00	1.45	5.42	5.00	6.50

So far as the scheme for Land Settlement and Colonization is concerned, the total Second Plan provision is Rs. 17.75 lacs. In 1956-57, no expenditure was incurred. In 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 0.87 lac was spent. In 1958-59, the original provision was for

Rs. 0.50 lac. The actual expenditure has been Rs. 0.55 lac. There has thus been small excess of expenditure (Rs. 0.50 lac) in this sector.

The total expenditure till 1958-59 comes to Rs. 1.42 lacs, which is about 8 per cent of the Second Plan provision. In 1959-60, the expenditure has been kept at Rs. 6.86 lacs. This will bring the total to Rs. 8.28 lacs which is about 46.6 per cent of the total Plan provision.

Some preliminary works, such as, construction of hutments for office, school building, wells and roads, etc., have been done in regard to this scheme during the year with the money that was placed at the disposal of the department.

So far as the Consolidation of Holdings is concerned, the total Second Plan provision is Rs. 18.97 lacs. In 1956-57, no expenditure was made. In 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 0.68 lac was spent. In 1958-59, a provision of Rs. 1.52 lacs was made. The expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 1.31 lacs.

The total expenditure under the scheme till 1958-59 is Rs. 1.99 lacs which is about 10.5 per cent of the total plan provision. The expenditure for 1959-60 has been kept at Rs. 3.14 lacs. This will give a total of Rs. 5.13 lacs which is about 27 per cent of the total plan provision.

It was proposed to consolidate one lac acres of land. The actual area consolidated under the scheme is not yet available. But the following table may illustrate the work so far done under the scheme during the year:--

District.	No. of villages where revision of maps and records writing completed.	No. of villages where revision of maps and records writing under progress.	No. of villages where register of lands prepared.	No. of villages where draft schemes of consolidation prepared.
1	2	3	4	5
Patna	28	43	24	12
Muzaffarpur	29	49	7	6
Bhagalpur	49	27	38	12
Dhanbad	Nil	3	Nil	Nil.
Total	106	122	69	30

The scheme is still in an exploratory stage.

Marketing

There are two schemes under this sector relating to the administrative staff, Research, Survey and Statistics and Buildings and Furniture. The total Second Plan provision for the sector is Rs. 9.19 lacs. In 1956-57, the expenditure was Rs. 0.30 lac. In 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 0.71 lac was spent. In 1958-59, a provision of Rs. 1.10 lacs was made which was later revised to Rs. 1.00 lac. The actual expenditure during the year has been Rs. 0.74 lac which is about 74 per cent of the revised provision.

The post of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Marketing, remained vacant for a long time.

Animal Husbandry

There are 36 schemes in this sector, out of which 7 could not be taken up in the year under review, *viz.* (1) Horse breeding centre, (2) Provincialisation of Sub divisional Veterinary Hospitals, (3) Control of Filaria, (4) Control of Brucellosis, (5) Establishment of Zoological Garden, (6) Post Graduate M.Sc. Course at the Bihar Veterinary College and (7) Establishment of Quarantine Stations. The other 29 schemes remained in progress.

The total Second Plan provision under this sector is Rs. 518.34 lacs. In 1956-57 Rs. 32.29 lacs were spent. In 1957-58 the expenditure was Rs. 47.12 lacs. In 1958-59, an original provision of Rs. 40.60 lacs was made which was increased later to Rs. 54.60 lacs. The actual expenditure, however, has been Rs. 57.42 lacs which is about 141.4 per cent of the original provision and 105.2 per cent of the revised allotment. There has, thus, been a considerable step up in the expenditure, absolutely and relatively, in the year under review.

The total expenditure under the sector till the end of 1958-59 has been Rs. 136.63 lacs, which is about 28.8% of the total Second Plan provision. The expenditure for 1959-60 has been kept at Rs. 75.00 lacs. This brings the total to Rs. 24.83 lacs which is roughly about 40.9 per cent of the total Second Plan provision.

The achievement of physical target under this sector has been quite satisfactory. Two new schemes were included during the year in this sector—

- (1) Expansion of the Red Purnea Cattle Farm, and
- (2) Expansion of the Seraikella Farm.

These expansions related to the construction of the buildings of the farms concerned. In view of the growing programme and need for supervision over the field staff, it has been considered

necessary to provide District and Subdivisional Animal Husbandry Officers in the districts and subdivisions of the State. By 1957-58 all the 17 districts and 11 subdivisions were manned by District and Subdivisional Animal Husbandry Officers respectively. In 1958-59 seven more Subdivisional Animal Husbandry Officers were appointed.

Considerable improvement and expansion in the training programme of Veterinary Graduates has also been made. With the introduction of the second shift degree course, increase in the output of Bihar Veterinary College and the provision of Diploma Course, all the sanctioned posts of Extension Supervisors and the Officers in charge of Veterinary Dispensaries were filled and no shortage now exists in trained staff of this category.

No District Veterinary Hospital could be provincialised during the year. The Dumka District Veterinary Hospital, however, which was a Government-managed hospital from the very beginning, was upgraded and brought on par with other provincialised District Veterinary Hospitals.

On account of non-availability of suitable sites in forests for starting Gosadans, no new Gosadan could be started. A Gosadan which was originally started at Barkitand in the Hazaribagh District on a plot of land belonging to the Giridih-Panchambha Goshala is being shifted on account of certain difficulties with the Goshala authorities to Kumandih in the Palamau District. The land for the latter has been made available by the Revenue Department.

The table below summarises the achievements under some selected physical targets :—

Items.	Unit.	Achievement, 1957-58.	Target, 1958-59.	Achievement, 1958-59.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Output of Degree Holders from the Bihar Veterinary College.	Number	10	10	10
2. Diploma Holders ..	.. Number	72	80	77
3. Advanced Training in India ..	.. Number	20	23	24
4. Advanced Training Abroad ..	.. Number	2	7	9
5. Key Village Blocks ..	.. Block ..	5	8	8
6. Artificial Insemination Centres ..	.. Centre	13	13	8
7. Calf Subsidy ..	.. Calf ..	715	500	

Items.	Unit.	Achievement, 1957-58.	Target, 1958-59.	Achievement, 1958-59.
1	2	3	4	5
8. Distribution of approved bulls	.. Bull ..	525	230	230
9. Expansion of Veterinary Services	.. Veterinary Dispensary.	46	50	50
10. Provincialisation of District Veterinary Hospitals.	Vete- Hospital	4	2	..
11. Development of Goshalas	.. Goshala	11	10	10
12. Gosadans	.. Gosadan	..	2	..
13. Regional Poultry Farm	.. Farm	..	1	1
14. Poultry Development Centre	.. Centre	..	2	2
15. Poultry Extension Centres	.. Centre	6	7	7
16. Poultry Hatching Centres	.. Centre	10	10	10
17. Animal vaccinated against Rinderpest	Lakh cattle.	33	50	57

Dairy and Milk Supply

The schemes under this sector relate to the strengthening of the administrative staff, establishment of dairy units and milk unions for towns. There are six schemes in the sector out of which only one, *viz.*, the Milk Powder Factory could not be sanctioned during the year. The rest were in operation.

The total Second Plan provision for the sector is Rs. 47.07 lacs. In 1956-57, Rs. 0.22 lac was spent. In 1957-58, the expenditure was Rs. 4.07 lacs. In 1958-59 a provision of Rs. 7.35 lacs was made. The actual expenditure under the year has however amounted to Rs. 2.24 lacs only which is about 30.5 per cent of the original provision.

The total expenditure till 1958-59 under this sector is Rs. 6.53 lacs, which is about 15.2 per cent of the total Second Plan provision. The expenditure for 1959-60 has been kept at Rs. 13.00 lacs. This will bring the total expenditure to Rs. 19.53 lacs, or about 41.5 per cent of the total Second Plan provision.

The target for trained personnel during 1958-59 was kept at 16; the achievement has been only 9. The progress in regard to the establishment of the Rural Creamery at Barauni has also

been slow mainly because of the late sanction of the scheme. However, the land for the same has since been acquired and taken possession of by the Department. The foundation stone for the Creamery has since been laid by the President. The work on the organization of the Gaya Milk Supply also made some progress. The management of work of the distribution of milk of the Patna Co-operative Milk Union has been taken over by the State Government with effect from 15th of August 1958.

Forest

There are 12 schemes under this sector relating to the creation of administrative units for forestry, forest development, afforestation and soil conservation, all of which are in execution.

The total Second Plan provision under the sector is Rs. 417.78 lacs including Rs. 72.20 lacs for D. V. C. Forest. In 1956-57, an expenditure of Rs. 42.65 lacs was made. In 1957-58, the expenditure was Rs. 44.48 lacs. In 1958-59, a provision of Rs. 41.23 lacs was made which was later revised to Rs. 52.02 lacs. The actual expenditure, however, has been Rs. 51.92 lacs which is about 99.6 per cent of the revised provision and 126.2 per cent of the original allotment.

The total expenditure till 1958-59 under the sector comes to Rs. 139.15 lacs which is about 36.4 per cent of the total Second Plan provision. The expenditure for 1959-60 has been kept at Rs. 72.45 lacs. This will give a total of Rs. 211.60 lacs excluding Rs. 72.20 lacs for D. V. C. Forest which is about 50.6 per cent of the total Second Plan provision.

The main achievements in regard to the physical targets in this sector are as summarised below:—

Schemes.	Achievement, 1957-58.	Target, 1958-59.	Achievement, 1958-59.
1	2	3	4
1. Establishment of Pilot Soil Conservation Demonstration Centre ('000 acres).	1.84	0.87	0.97(A)
2. Afforestation of eroded, gullied and hilly waste land in Damodar Catchment area ('000 acres).	3.75	6.33	3.55(B)
3. Afforestation of eroded, gullied and hilly waste land in Chotanagpur and S. P. regions outside the Damodar Valley Corporation area ('000 acres).	1.11	5.82	3.22(C)

Schemes.	Achievement, 1957-58.	Target, 1958-59.	Achievement, 1958-59.
1	2	3	4
4. Afforestation of waste land in South Bihar and North Bihar ('000 acres).	2.75	4.93	7.44
5. Fencing of eroded and gullied lands as preclude to afforestation for soil build up ('000 acres).	1.07	1.34	1.78
6. Afforestation of waste land Blocks in Forest areas ('000 acres).	1.33	0.71	0.14
7. Fire protection in derelict forest areas ('000 acres).	120.96	288.00	270.72
8. Fencing of regeneration areas ('000 acres)	2.1	2.96	2.25
9. Improvement of communication in forest areas (miles no.).	110	N.A.	N.A.
10. Plantation of Matchwood ('000 acres)	0.50	0.57	0.57
11. Plantation of valuable species like teak, etc. ('000 acres).	0.20	0.59	0.61

N. B.—Besides (A) Fencing was done to 400 acres and sowing to 717 acres.
 (B) Soil Working—6,901 acres; Fencing—3,579 acres.
 (C) Soil working—10,144 acres; Fencing—2,583 acres.

Fisheries

There are four schemes under the sector relating to the training of Fishery Personnel, Fishery Research, Establishment of Fishermen's Co-operative Societies and the Fisheries Development schemes. The scheme for the Fishermen's Co-operative Societies is being executed by the Co-operative Department, the other three by the Agriculture Department.

The total Second Plan provision under the sector is Rs. 54.24 lacs. In 1956-57 the expenditure was Rs. 3.86 lacs. In 1957-58 a sum of Rs. 5.54 lacs was spent. In 1958-59 the original provision was for Rs. 6.02 lakhs which was later reduced to Rs. 5.99 lakhs which is 113.9 per cent of the revised provision.

The total expenditure till the end of 1958-59 under the sector is Rs. 15.59 lacs which is about 31.4 per cent of the total Second Plan provision. The expenditure for 1959-60 has been kept at Rs. 9.50 lacs. This will give a total of Rs. 25.09 lacs, which is about 46.3 per cent of the total Second Plan provision.

Under the scheme for Fishery development considerable progress has been made during the year. Against a target of 80 lakhs of fish-fry actually 109.6 lakhs were distributed during the year.

Community Development and N. E. S.

The total Second Plan provision under this sector is Rs. 1,745.36 lacs. In 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 228.00 lacs was spent. In 1957-58, the expenditure was Rs. 335.92 lacs. In 1958-59, the original provision was Rs. 415.00 lacs, which was later revised to Rs. 445.00 lacs. The actual expenditure has been Rs. 470.70 lacs. There has, thus, been an excess expenditure of Rs. 25.70 lacs. The current year's expenditure is about 105.8 per cent of the revised provision.

The total expenditure till 1958-59 under this sector is Rs. 1,034.62 lacs, which is about 59.3 per cent of the total Second Plan provision. The expenditure for 1959-60 has been kept at Rs. 490.00 lacs. This will give a total of Rs. 1,524.62 lacs which is about 87.4 per cent of the total.

As regards the physical targets, 23 new C. D. Stage I and 33 Pre-extension Blocks were opened during the year. These Blocks covered 6,720 villages with an area of 6,608 square miles and a population of 36.96 lacs. By the end of 1958-59, the total number of Blocks established and functioning in the different parts of the State came to 303. Their distribution is as follows:—

C. D. Blocks.	C. D. Stage I Blocks.	C. D. Stage II Blocks.	Multi-purpose Blocks.	Pre-extension Blocks.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
39	205	23	8	33	308

Of these 308 Blocks detailed reports regarding coverage, etc., are available so far only in respect of 275 Blocks of all types. These 275 Blocks cover 37,603 villages with an area of 34,375 square miles and a population of 19.33 millions.

The districtwise distribution of the various types of Blocks and their coverage is given in Statements I and II.

STATEMENT I.

PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH, 1959.

COVERAGE OF THE REPORT, NUMBER OF BLOCKS, NUMBER OF VILLAGES, AREAS AND POPULATION.

District.	Number of blocks allotted upto.	Number of blocks to which the progress report relates.	Number of villages in the blocks in column (3).	Total area in square miles accounted by the blocks in column (3).	Total population accounted by the blocks in column (3) '000 persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Patna	15	15	1,524	1,213	1,382
2. Gaya	21	21	2,475	1,855	1,504
3. Shahabad	20	20	2,919	2,295	1,252
4. Saran	19	19	2,332	1,727	1,533
5. Champaran	17	17	1,000	1,564	1,192
6. Muzaffarpur	18	18	1,968	2,434	1,492
7. Darbhanga	20	20	1,585	1,564	1,835
8. Bhagalpur	10	10	1,397	1,184	728
9. Saharsa	10	10	869	1,073	798
10. Monghyr	20	20	1,902	1,811	1,370
11. Purnea	19	19	2,251	2,213	1,326
12. Santhal Parganas	19	19	5,709	2,730	1,188
13. Ranchi	18	18	1,977	3,464	921
14. Hazaribagh	19	19	3,524	3,578	1,154
15. Singhbhum	12	12	2,369	2,325	718
16. Palamau	12	12	1,815	2,511	460
17. Dhanbad	6	6	1,187	834	7,479
TOTAL	275	275	37,603	34,375	19,332

STATEMENT II.

PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH,
1959.

NUMBER OF BLOCKS ALLOTTED.

District.	C. D. Blocks (no.).	Multi-purpose Blocks (no.).	C. D. Stage I Blocks (no.).	C. D. Stage II Blocks (no.).	Total of cols. 2 to 5.	Pre-extension Blocks (no.).	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Patna ..	1	..	8	6	15	1	16
2. Gaya ..	3	..	17	1	21	4	25
3. Shahabad ..	1	2	13	4	20	1	21
4. Saran ..	3	..	16	..	19	2	31
5. Champaran ..	2	..	14	1	17	2	19
6. Muzaffarpur ..	5	..	12	1	18	3	21
7. Darbhanga ..	1	..	17	2	20	3	23
8. Bhagalpur ..	..	..	9	1	10	1	11
9. Saharsa ..	2	..	8	..	10	2	12
10. Monghyr ..	3	..	16	1	20	1	21
11. Purnea ..	4	..	15	..	19	2	21
12. Santhal Parganas..	6	2	10	1	19	3	22
13. Ranchi ..	1	2	12	3	18	3	21
14. Hazaribagh ..	3	..	15	1	19	3	22
15. Singhbhum ..	1	1	9	1	12	1	13
16. Palamau ..	2	1	9	..	12	1	13
17. Dhanbad ..	1	..	5	..	6	..	6
TOTAL ..	39	8	205	23	275	33	308

Co-operation

There are 9 schemes in this sector, one of which relating to Research, Survey and Statistics has already been completed in 1956-57. The rest were under execution in 1958-59.

2. The total Second Plan provision for the sector is Rs. 358.87 lakhs. In 1956-57 Rs. 44.11 lakhs were spent. In 1957-58

the expenditure was Rs. 42.83 lakhs. In 1958-59, a provision of Rs. 45.78 lakhs was made which was later reduced to Rs. 44.89 lakhs. The actual expenditure during the year has been Rs. 43.89 lakhs. This is about 97.8 per cent of the revised provision during the year.

3. The total expenditure till 1958-59 under this sector is Rs. 130.83 lakhs, which is about 39.8 per cent of the total Second Plan provision. In 1959-60 the expenditure has been kept at Rs. 63.38 lakhs. This will bring the total expenditure to Rs. 194.21 lakhs which is about 54.1 per cent of the total plan provision.

4. The schemes of this sector relate to the strengthening of the administrative staff, training of personnel, organisation of Co-operative Societies—Multipurpose, Credit, Marketing, Farming and others—and creation of special funds for assisting the Co-operative movement and financial aid to Bihar Co-operative Federation for demonstration and publicity. During the year under review 5 New Circles of Assistant Registrars, Co-operative Societies, were opened, though the question of appointment of 5 Assistant Registrars, Co-operative Societies, for the newly created circles has not yet been finalised because of certain anomaly regarding the joint gradation list of Inspectors, Co-operative Societies and Organisers, Canegrowers' Co-operative Societies. Similarly a decision to promote 17 Local Auditors to the posts of Assistant Auditors could not be implemented till March, 1959, because of the non-receipt of the option of Senior Local Auditors who are at present working outside their substantive cadre and are eligible for promotion to the post of Assistant Auditor. Against 100 posts of Leave Reserve Inspectors, Co-operative Societies, appointment of only 54 Inspectors could be made during the year under review, mainly because of unwillingness of these appointees to join the post. Consequently 46 posts of Inspectors remained vacant during 1958-59.

5. So far as the training of personnel is concerned only 4 Assistant Registrars, Co-operative Societies, could be trained against a target of 8 during the year; 51 Inspectors appointed on the recommendations of the Public Service Commission and 25 existing untrained Inspectors who were sent for training at Gopalpur-on-sea and 15 sent for long course at the Regional Co-operative Training Centre at Ranchi are still undergoing training. The total number of Inspectors trained in Marketing course at the three Centres of Ranchi, Poona and Meerut during the year comes to 35. Four Inspectors completed their training in Land Mortgage Banking. A batch of 118 stipendiary Supervisors and another batch of 120 stipendiary Local Auditors who were sent for training at Pusa, Deoghar and Ranchi Co-operative Training Institutes continued their training during the quarter ending 31st March 1959. They were released from training in May 1959. Thus 111 persons belonging to the

subordinate categories (Supervisors) completed their training and 238 persons continued to remain on training by the end of 1958-59. The total number of non-officials and office-bearers of the Co-operative Societies trained during the year is 12,695 against the target of 16,120. The Bihar Co-operative Federation, Ltd., Patna was paid a grant of Rs. 33,000 to meet the cost of training of non-officials.

6. During the year, 80 large-sized Co-operative Societies targeted for were organised on the new pattern in accordance with the suggestion of the Government of India. The construction of 80 godowns for these Co-operative Societies was sanctioned but work on these has not yet started as the loan and subsidy granted by the State Government for the purpose could be drawn only by the end of March, 1959. 117 Supervisors and 80 Managers of Large-sized Co-operative Societies were also appointed during the year. 33 vacancies of Supervisors, which could not be filled due to non-availability of trained hands, have since been filled in May, 1959.

7. The Bihar Land Mortgage Bank continued to function during the year under review with its two branches at Arrah and Motihari. Two Branch Managers and two Land Valuation Officers were provided for these two Branches during the year. One Land Valuation Officer was also appointed for the State Land Mortgage Bank, Patna. The target for appointment of 10 General Managers for the Central Co-operative Banks and 21 Assistant Managers for the Branches thereof for the year 1958-59 was also achieved.

8. The setting up of four warehouses at Lakhisarai, Sultanganj, Buxar and Janakpur Road by the State Warehousing Corporation achieved the target for the year. 40 Primary Marketing Societies targeted for 1958-59 were organised and 40 Managers for these societies were also appointed during the year under review.

9. The total number of Co-operative Farming Societies set up during the year is 48 against the target of 60. Appointment orders were issued to experienced hands serving under the Agriculture Department for filling the posts of 14 Farm Managers and 14 Kamdars but only seven Farm Managers and one Kamdar could join during the year. 48 Fishermen's Co-operative Societies, 14 Labour Co-operative Societies and 7 Forest-Coupe Co-operative Societies were organised during the year against the respective targets of 20, 6 and 6. The total number of Supervisors for Fishermen's Co-operative Societies appointed during the year is 10.

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects

The total Second Plan provision for the sector excluding the Kosi Project is Rs. 1643.50 lacs. In 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 221.31 lakhs was spent. In 1957-58, the expenditure was Rs. 259.18 lakhs.

In 1958-59, the original provision was Rs. 243.05 lakhs which was later revised to Rs. 261.47 lakhs. The actual expenditure has been Rs. 258.42 lakhs which is about 98.8 per cent of the revised allotment.

The total expenditure till the end of 1958-59 under the sector is Rs. 738.91 lakhs which is about 49.1 per cent of the total Second Plan provision. The expenditure for 1959-60 has been kept at Rs. 275.01 lakhs. This will give a total of Rs. 1013.92 lakhs which is about 61.7 per cent of the total Second Plan provision.

The schemes of the sector are of three broad types: (a) Spill-over schemes of the First Plan, (b) New Schemes of the Second Plan and (c) Adjustment schemes like contribution towards the share capital of N. P. C. C. or the Hathia Irrigation Scheme for supply of water to heavy machinery plant at Ranchi, etc. The physical targets for the year under review were divided into two parts, namely, (a) to bring under irrigation 68,000 acres of the unutilized irrigation potential of the First Plan and (b) to provide irrigation facilities to a fresh area of 47.80 thousand acres. Against the target of 68,000 acres of the available irrigation potential of the First Plan, an area of 33.58 thousand acres was brought under irrigation in the year under review. The reasons for the short-fall were partly the very favourable rainfall during the quarter ending September, 1958, partly (to the extent of 3.00 thousand acres in the case of Mayurakshi Left Bank Canal) due to the refusal of West Bengal Government to supply water in time from the Canada Dam, but mainly (to the extent of 26.42 thousand acres in the case of the Tribeni Canal Extension schemes) due to the delay in the construction of water courses by the cultivators. In regard to the target for irrigation to the fresh area of 47.80 thousand acres, the achievement has been 80.70 thousand acres. This may be deemed to be a satisfactory performance.

Kosi Project

The Kosi Project is a multipurpose scheme. The State Plan, however, relates only to the irrigation part of the scheme, i. e., the canal system and, as decided later, to half the cost of the Kosi Barrage. The total Second Plan provision in this sector is Rs. 1,615 lacs. In 1956-57 an expenditure was Rs. 81.73 lakhs. In 1958-59 a provision of Rs. 187.50 lakhs was made which was raised to Rs. 217.50 lakhs towards the end of the year. The actual expenditure, however, has been Rs. 75.40 lakhs on the canal system and Rs. 106.16 lakhs towards half the cost of the Kosi Barrage making a total of Rs. 181.56 lakhs in 1958-59. This is about 96.8 per cent of the original provision and 83.5 per cent of the revised provision.

The total expenditure till the end of 1958-59 amounts to Rs. 415.56 lakhs which is roughly about 25.7 per cent of the total Second Plan provision. The provision for 1959-60 has been kept at Rs. 350.00 lakhs. This will give a total of Rs. 765.56 lakhs which is roughly about 47.4 per cent of the total Second Plan provision.

On the physical side the progress of earth work for the canal system has made considerable advance. The target of earth work for the Kosi canal in 1958-59 was kept at 157.80 million cubic feet whereas the achievement has been 212.90 million cubic feet. This brings the total of earth work done in this respect of the scheme to 289.7 million cubic feet by 1958-59 which is roughly 19 per cent of the total earth work (1550.0 million cubic feet) to be done. The progress of work in connection with the Kosi Barrage has also made considerable advance. The target of earth work set for this in 1958-59 was 7.20 million cubic feet, the achievement having been 13.00 million cubic feet. The foundation for the barrage has also been laid down. The whole scheme is due for completion in 1962-63.

Power

The schemes under this sector relate to the generation and distribution of electricity in the State. The total second plan provision for the sector is Rs. 1,902.37 lakhs excluding Rs. 782.80 lakhs for D.V.C. power. In 1956-57, an expenditure of Rs. 353.43 lakhs was made. In 1957-58, Rs. 267.70 lakhs were spent. In 1958-59, a provision of Rs. 261.31 lakhs was made, out of which Rs. 263.34 lakhs have actually been spent. The actual expenditure during the year comes to about 100.8 per cent of the original provision, i.e., Rs. 261.31 lakhs.

The total expenditure under the sector till 1958-59 comes to Rs. 884.47 lakhs, which is about 50.8 per cent of the total second plan provision. The expenditure for 1959-60 has been kept at Rs. 343.00 lakhs. This will give a total of Rs. 1,227.47 lakhs which is about 64.5 per cent of the total plan provision.

The schemes under this sector are of two types : (1) Continuing Schemes from the first Plan and (2) New schemes taken up during the second Plan. The first type of schemes number 7 in all, 3 of which, viz., the utilization of D.V.C. power in Patna-Gaya area, the utilization of D.V.C. power in Dehri, Aurangabad, Bhabhua and Buxar areas and the electrification of Sini, Chakardharpur, Chaibasa and Gua areas were completed in the first two years of the second Plan; another two, viz., extension of supply to Cement Works at Khelari and Coal Mines in Bokaro area and electrification of Dumka and adjoining areas were completed in 1958-59; and the remaining two, namely, extension from Maithon to Jamalpur, Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Shahebganj, etc., and extension of supply

to Katihar, Kishanganj, Saharsa and Bargania in North Bihar are due to be completed in 1959-60.

The total provision for the continuing schemes in 1958-59 was Rs. 23.86 lacs; the actual expenditure has been Rs. 21.28 lacs which is about 89.2 per cent of the plan provision. The targets for High Tension Lines and Low Tension Lines under the scheme in execution in the year under review were 47 and 23 miles respectively. They were substantially exceeded the actual achievement having been 83 and 29.51 miles respectively.

In regard to new schemes, which are 13 in number, the provision during the year was Rs. 237.35 lacs. The actual expenditure has been Rs. 235.30 lacs which is about 99.2 per cent of the provision. The targets for construction of High Tension and Low Tension Lines under the schemes were 617 and 309 miles respectively; the achievement again in excess of the targets has been 708.97 and 486.40 miles respectively. The physical targets have, therefore, been exceeded even though there has been a slight short-fall in the financial target.

The following table summarises the progress of physical targets:—

Item.	Unit.	Progress upto 1957-58.	Progress during 1958-59.	Progress till 1958-59.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Construction of High Tension Lines	Mile	5,249	852	6,101
2. Construction of Low Tension Lines	Mile	1,995	451	2,446
3. Sub-stations	No.	2,289	385	2,674
4. Increase in the number of consumers	No.	64,249	14,446	78,695
5. Village and towns electrified ..	No.	790	292	1,082
6. Tube-wells and surface wells electrified.	No.	2,402	625	3,027
7. Demand (KVA) .. ..	..	62,200	7,800	70,000

The Barauni Thermal Power Station Scheme has also advanced considerably. The staff quarters are under construction and the matters relating to placing of orders and procuring equipments from abroad are in an advanced stage of finalisation.

Damodar Valley Corporation.—The Damodar Valley Corporation Power schemes are jointly executed by the Bihar, the West Bengal and the Central Government. The State's share for the Second Plan period has been kept at Rs. 782.80 lacs. In 1956-57,

an expenditure of Rs. 299.00 lacs was made. In 1957-58, the expenditure was Rs. 330.00 lacs. In 1958-59, a provision of Rs. 287.00 lakhs was made which was later increased to Rs. 317.00 lacs. The final verified figures of expenditure are yet to be received. Assuming that the whole of 1958-59 allotment has been spent, the total expenditure comes to Rs. 876.00 lacs which exceeds the Second Plan provision by Rs. 94.00 lacs. The expenditure for 1959-60 has been kept at Rs. 164.00 lacs. This will bring the total under the scheme to Rs. 1040.00 lacs.

Industries

The schemes under this sector are divided into two parts: (a) major and medium industries and (b) Industrial Estates and Village and Small Scale Industries.

(a) *Major and Medium Industries.*

The Major and Medium Industries part of the Industry sector originally consisted of 5 schemes with a total Second Plan provision of Rs. 125.00 lacs. Subsequently, three schemes, namely, Craftsman Training, Enhancement of Share Capital of the State Financial Corporation, and the Geological Survey Operation, were transferred to the major and medium Industries sector making a total plan provision of Rs. 130.50 lacs. In 1956-57, the expenditure under this was Rs. 4.33 lacs. In 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 26.44 lacs was spent. In 1958-59, the original provision was for Rs. 27.20 lacs which was later reduced to Rs. 17.20 lacs. The actual expenditure has been Rs. 35.72 lacs.

The total expenditure till the end of 1958-59 under this part of this scheme is Rs. 66.49 lacs which is about 55.6 per cent of the total Second Plan provision. The expenditure for 1959-60 has been kept at Rs. 44.00 lacs. This will give a total of Rs. 110.49 lacs which is about 87.7 per cent of the total Second Plan provision.

As regards physical targets, of the 8 schemes, Establishment of *Spun Silk Mill*, Expansion of Bihar Superphosphate Factory and Assistance for establishment of Co-operative Sugar Mills were not taken up during the year. Necessary survey and investigation for the development of large and medium industries were completed. Tenders for the establishment of the High Tension Insulator Factory have been invited and accepted. The Geological Survey Unit has also carried out 3 important investigations during the year:—

- (1) Foundation investigation and ground water investigation for (i) Heavy machine Building Plant, (ii) Foundry forge Plant and (iii) High Tensions Insulator Factory.
- (2) Investigation of ground water problem at Adhaura.
- (3) Investigation of ground water problem at the Industrial Colony at Kumardubi.

Under Craftsman's training scheme, 2,264 persons received training against a target of 2,408.

(b) *Industrial Estates and Village and Small-scale Industries.*

The total Second Plan provision for this sector originally was Rs. 1105.86 lacs. This has been reduced to Rs. 1100.36 lacs as a result of transfer of certain schemes to the major and medium Industries group of the sector. The expenditure in 1956-57 under the sector was Rs. 99.07 lacs. In 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 130.44 lacs was spent. In 1958-59, the original provision was for Rs. 120.93 lacs against which the expenditure is Rs. 131.91 lacs. There has been an excess expenditure of Rs. 10.98 lacs under the sector.

The total expenditure till the end of 1958-59 under the sector is Rs. 361.42 lacs which is about 35.9 per cent of the total Second Plan provision. The expenditure for 1959-60 has been kept at Rs. 136.44 lacs. This will give a total of Rs. 497.86 lacs which is about 45.2 per cent of the total Second Plan provision. There is likely to be a shortfall of expenditure under the sector.

As regards the physical achievements, construction work at all the Blocks in the Industrial Estates at Patna, Bihar-Sharif, Ranchi and Darbhanga is nearing completion. Appointments of 4 Headquarters staff, 2 District Officers and 7 Extension staff against a target of 18 in the latter case were made. 202 persons received training in the Central Poly-technique at Patna, while another batch of 300 persons received training in Government-Aided Institutions and Women's Industrial Schools. Steps have been taken to start all the 60 Training-cum-Production Centres in the C.D. Blocks. Action regarding the purchase of machines and equipments for the Village Industry Experimental Workshop has also been taken during the year under review. The Institute of Industrial Design evolved 2,711 new designs during the year. A sum of Rs. 37.00 lacs was advanced during the year to various Industrial undertakings under the State Aid to Industries Act. A grant of Rs. 4.32 lacs was also given to the State Khadi and Village Industries Board for the development of the Village and Khadi Industries. Under the scheme of Assistance to the Cotton Handloom Industry, 43 new Weavers' Co-operative societies with 569 members were organized though the target for bringing weavers within the Co-operative field was 6,669. These Societies produced 479.79 lac yards of cloth out of which 75.40 lac yards of cloth were stamped. The number of looms registered was 1.26 lacs. Four Common Service units were also started.

Roads

The schemes in the sector relate to the improvement of State Highways, roads around sugar factory areas and district and Municipal Board roads. The schemes under the sector are executed partly by the P.W.D. and partly by the L.S.-G. Department.

2. The total second plan provision under this sector is Rs. 1685.89 lacs. In 1956-57, the expenditure incurred was Rs. 325.64 lacs. In 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 262.53 lakhs was spent. In 1958-59 the original provision was Rs. 260.00 lacs which was later revised to Rs. 280.00 lacs. The actual expenditure, however, has been Rs. 279.87 lakhs which is about 100% of the revised provision. The detailed break-up of this is given below:—

	Provision for 1958-59.	Expendi- ture, 1958-59.	Percen- tage.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. in lacs	Rs. in lacs.		
Roads	265.00	265.66	100.2	(+)0.61
L.S.-G. Roads	15.00	14.21	94.7	(-)0.79
Total	280.00	279.87	100	(+)0.13

There has been thus a slight excess of Rs. 0.13 lakhs under this sector this year and progress is fairly satisfactory. The shortfall under L.S.-G. Roads is explained by the inability of District Officers to utilise the entire amount provided under the scheme for connecting villages to the nearest District Board or P.W.D. Road.

3. The total expenditure till 1958-59 under the sector is Rs. 895.04 lakhs. The expenditure for 1959-60 has been kept at Rs. 290.00 lacs out of which Rs. 30.00 lacs is for L.S.-G. Roads. This will bring the total of expenditure till 1959-60 to Rs. 1185.04 lacs which is 70.3% of the total plan provision. The progress under the sector from an over-all point of view appears satisfactory and there may be no shortfall under the sector.

4. As regards the physical achievements, against the target of improving 270 miles of State Highways, the actual achievement is reported to be 304 miles. Besides, construction and improvement of 49 miles of roads against a target of 25 miles completed in the sugar factory areas. Although the physical achievements have far exceeded the targets for the year, the progress towards the construction of bridges and culverts was considerably hampered due to the non-availability of steel in requisite quantity.

Road Transport

The only scheme in this sector relates to the nationalisation of Road passenger transport service under the Rajya Transport. The Second Plan provision for the sector is Rs. 118.75 lacs. In 1956-57, no expenditure was incurred. In 1957-58 an expenditure

of Rs. 4.39 lacs was incurred. In 1958-59 the original provision of expenditure was Rs. 5.00 lacs. This was subsequently reduced to Rs. 2.00 lacs. The actual expenditure, however, has been Rs. 3.31 lacs which works out to a percentage of 66.20 of the original provision. The progress of expenditure under this sector has been slower than usual. This is mainly because of the delay in the formation of the Road Transport Corporation. Now that the Corporation has come into existence, it is expected that the progress will be better.

On the physical side, the plan for 1958-59 envisaged an additional fleet of 105 vehicles with a capital expenditure of Rs. 70.28 lacs. Out of this, the State's share was Rs. 5 lacs, the rest was to have come from the Railways who were to be partners in the Road Transport Corporation. Since the Corporation could not be formed, the expansion programme of the nationalised Rajya Transport could not also be carried out. No new bus routes were taken over during 1958-59. The total number of vehicles stood constant at 490 on 31st March 1959. There was, however, an increase in the route mileage served by the Rajya Transport from a total of 4,433 miles on 31st March 1958 to 4,553 miles on 31st March 1959. There was also some increase in the number of schedule services from a total of 288 on 31st March 1958 to 293 on 31st March 1959. This means a better utilisation of the existing transport capacity. How far this is reflected in the financial returns of the Rajya Transport cannot be said at this stage because the details are not yet available.

Education

The total Second Plan provision under the sector is Rs. 2,283.08 lacs. In 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 208.35 lacs was spent. In 1957-58, the expenditure was Rs. 248.50 lacs. In 1958-59, the original provision was Rs. 323.00 lacs. This was reduced later to Rs. 303.00 lacs. The actual expenditure has been Rs. 301.81 lacs which is about 99.6 per cent of the revised provision for the year.

The total expenditure till the end of 1958-59 under the sector is Rs. 758.67 lacs which is 36.3 per cent of the total Second Plan provision. The expenditure for 1959-60 has been kept at Rs. 502.99 lacs. This will give a total of Rs. 1261.66 lacs which is 55.3 per cent of the total Second Plan provision. There is likely to be a considerable shortfall under this sector by the end of the Plan period.

The schemes of the sector are executed partly by the Education Department, and partly by the Industries Department. The Industries Department executes the technical education part of the scheme and the Education Department the general education part. The total provision for general education in the Second

Plan is Rs. 2050.40 lacs. In 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 180.46 lacs was spent. In 1957-58, the expenditure was Rs. 216.91 lacs. In 1958-59, the original provision was for Rs. 274.50 lacs which was later reduced to Rs. 264.50 lacs. The actual expenditure has been Rs. 261.15 lacs which is about 98.7 per cent of the revised provision for the year.

The total expenditure till the end of 1958-59 under general education has been Rs. 658.52 lacs, which is 31.8 per cent of the total Plan provision. The expenditure for 1959-60 has been kept at Rs. 443.00 lacs. This will give a total of Rs. 1101.52 lacs which is 53.7 per cent of the Second Plan provision.

The schemes of the sector relate to Elementary, Secondary, University, Social and Physical Education and Miscellaneous schemes. For elementary education, Short Basic Training Course was given to 74 persons against a target of 80 teachers and Inspecting Officers at Wardha. Thirty-nine Seminars of Headmasters and Teachers of Primary and Middle Schools were organized in which 1,897 teachers participated; 1,414 new Primary and Middle Schools were opened and upgraded. Craft teaching was introduced in 57 Middle Schools; 2,428 trained teachers replaced untrained teachers in Primary and Middle Schools. Buildings of 3,042 Primary and Middle schools were renovated, 33 quarters against a target of 52 were constructed for the Inspecting Officers. Improvement and expansion of 14 Non-Government Girls' Schools were carried out.

For Secondary Education, 80 teachers against a target of 100 were trained in crafts. 38 teachers against a target of 50 were trained in Vocational Guidance, Diversified courses were introduced in 40 schools, 17 High Schools were converted into Higher Secondary Schools, 27 School Libraries were also improved; 5 new subsidised High Schools were opened and improved in educationally backward areas; 10 Guidance masters against a target of 13 were also appointed; improvement in salary scales of 10,887 teachers in 479 Non-Government High Schools was made and 229 Science grants were given to such Schools; two new Government Girls' High Schools were opened and improved; improvement and expansion of 16 Non-Government Girls' High Schools were also carried out during the year.

For University Education and Research, the Rastra Bhasha Parishad brought out 7 new publications; 16 new seats in M.Sc. Classes of the Bihar University and its Colleges were created against a target of 64. Assistance to 4 voluntary organisations for running private classes at College level for girl students was also given.

For Social Education, 6 District Social Education Organisers were appointed against a target of 17; two new Janta Colleges were opened and expanded during the year. 30 Community Centres were also opened against a target of 34.

For Physical Education, assistance to 35 High Schools for developing physical education was given. Construction work for a Stadium-cum-Children's Play Corner and Guest house for Sportsman was started. 8 Sports' Festivals were organized.

Four Library Training Centres with a total of 140 Trainees were also organized. Expansion of the State General Library and development of 9 Subdivisional Libraries were also carried out during the year. 3,833 Libraries also received grants for their development. Expansion of two Senior Division N.C.C. Units, 13 Junior Division N.C.C. Units and 10.A.C.C. Units was carried out. 315 Sanskrit Vidyalayas and Maha-vidyalayas received grants for their improvements.

Technical Education

The total Second Plan provision for the sector is Rs. 232.68 lacs. In 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 27.90 lacs was spent. In 1957-58, the expenditure was Rs. 31.59 lacs. In 1958-59 the original provision was for Rs. 48.50 lacs which was later reduced to Rs. 38.50 lacs. The actual expenditure has been Rs. 32.91 lacs which is about 85.5 per cent of the revised provision.

The total expenditure till the end of 1958-59 under the sector is Rs. 92.40 lacs which is 39.7 per cent of the total Second Plan provision. The expenditure for 1959-60 has been kept at Rs. 59.99 lacs. This will give a total of Rs. 152.39 lacs which is 65.5 per cent of the total Second Plan provision.

Health

The total Second Plan provision under the sector is Rs. 1618.21 lacs. In 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 218.04 lacs was spent. In 1957-58, the expenditure was Rs. 178.86 lacs. In 1958-59, the original provision was for Rs. 214.54 lacs which was later increased to Rs. 230.28 lacs. The actual expenditure has been Rs. 204.21 lacs which is about 88.7 per cent of the revised provision for the year.

The total expenditure till the end of 1958-59 under the sector is Rs. 601.11 lacs which is 40.6 per cent of the total Second Plan provision. The expenditure for 1959-60 has been kept at Rs. 390.02 lacs. This will give a total of Rs. 991.13 lacs which is about 61.2 per cent of the total Second Plan provision.

The schemes of the sector are executed partly by the Health Department and partly by the Local Self-Government Department. The following table illustrates the distribution of expenditure as between and by the two Departments :—

(IN LAC-RUPEE.)

	Original provision, 1958-59.	Revised provision, 1958-59.	Expenditure, 1958-59.	Percentage.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Health	167.54	157.54	143.27	90.9	(—)14.27
Local Self-Government Health.	47.00	71.84	60.94	84.8	(—)10.90
TOTAL .. .	214.54	229.38	204.21	89.0	(—)25.17

It would appear from the above table that of the total short-fall of expenditure of Rs. 10.55 lacs, Rs. 7.80 lacs is attributable to the Local Self-Government Department and Rs. 2.75 lacs (or Rs. 12.75 lacs if the original provision of Rs. 167.54 lacs under the sector is taken into account) to the Health Department. The short-fall under the Health Department has occurred mainly due to the shortage of Medical Officers in the cadre, Lady Health Visitors, Auxiliary Nurse Midwives and non-availability of equipments like Microscopes, Projectors and Generators due to import restrictions. The main reason for the short-fall of expenditure under the Local Self-Government Department has been non-implementation of the Rural Water Supply Schemes because of the delay caused in sanctioning the Rajgir and Latehar Water Supply Schemes by the Government of India.

As regards the physical targets, all posts of Civil Surgeons were converted into Senior Executive Medical Officers with integration of preventive and curative measures at District level completing the process of amalgamation within the whole State. Appointments to one post of the Additional Director of Health Services and four posts of Regional Deputy Director of Health Services were made. A building for expansion of outdoor patients in the Patna Medical College Hospital is under construction. The expansion of the Girls' Hostel at the Patna Medical College Hospital is under progress and a sanction of Rs. 2.00 lacs has also been made for the Boys' Hostel. Seven new Health Centres were started in Community Development areas. A revised programme for 108 other centres was also carried out. The building for T.B. Hospital at Koilwar has been completed while 10-bed T.B. Wards have been opened at

six Subdivisional Hospitals at Seraikella, Kodwana, Simdega, Madhubani, Araria and Dhanbad. The construction works for T. B. Clinics at Darbhanga and Saharsa are still in progress. In Darbhanga, construction work for the Medical College building and quarters was undertaken. The teaching of Pharmacy with 60 seats in the School for Pharmacy has also been taken up. A Department for preventive and social medicines has been opened at the Darbhanga Medical College Hospital. Steps have also been taken for the acquisition of land for the construction of a building for a Dental College at Darbhanga. One Demonstration Centre under the Public Health Institute has been opened at Rajgir.

Housing

The schemes of this sector relate to Industrial Housing, Special Housing like the Low Income Group Housing, Slum Clearance and Rural Housing and Urban Land Development. The Industrial Housing and Special Housing Schemes are executed by the Housing Department and the rest by the Local Self-Government Department.

The total Second Plan provision for the sector is Rs. 595.13 lacs. In 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 45.48 lacs was spent. In 1957-58, the expenditure was Rs. 53.32 lacs. In 1958-59, a provision of Rs. 71.90 lacs was made. The actual expenditure has been Rs. 66.30 lacs which is 92.2 per cent of the provision during the year.

The total expenditure till 1958-59 under the sector is Rs. 165.10 lacs which is about 30.3 per cent of the total Second Plan provision. The expenditure for 1959-60 has been kept at Rs. 90.00 lacs. This will give a total of Rs. 255.10 lacs which is about 42.9 per cent of the total Plan provision.

It was proposed under the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme to build 200 tenements during the year. Work has started for the construction of 558 tenements; many of them have reached up to roof-level and others up to the plinth level. A sum of Rs. 7 lacs and odd has been advanced to TELCO as the first instalment of loan for construction of 1,000 houses under the scheme. In regard to the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, the target was to build 850 Houses out of which 809 have actually been constructed. The scheme for Rural Housing has not made any advance. The delay in preparation of rules and the absence of any element of subsidy in the terms of the 50 per cent loan given to villagers to rebuild their houses explain the non-fulfilment of the target under the scheme. The scheme for the establishment of an Improvement Trust at Ranchi for which a sanction was given later in the year could not also materialize because the question of selection of Trustees and the Chairman for the Trust could not be finalised.

The following table illustrates the progress of expenditure under the sector :—

(IN LAC RUPEES.)

	Plan provision.	Actuals, 1956-57.	Actuals, 1957-58.	Plan provision for 1958-59.	Expenditure, 1958-59.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Housing	456.43	26.59	50.56	64.90	59.85
Local Self-Government Housing.	138.70	18.89	2.76	7.00	6.45
TOTAL	595.13	45.48	53.32	71.90	66.30

Labour Welfare

The scheme in this sector relates to the strengthening of Labour Administration, promotion of Labour Welfare, organisation of Manpower employment services and Labour Training Centres. The total second plan provision for the schemes under the sector is Rs. 73.48 lacs out of which a sum of Rs. 2.76 lacs is meant for the training centres which is being executed by the Industries Department. This means that the effective provision for the sector is only Rs. 70.72 lacs.

In 1956-57, the expenditure under this scheme was Rs. 5.10 lacs. In 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 5.83 lacs was spent. In 1958-59, the original provision for the sector was Rs. 7.69 lacs. This was revised to Rs. 9.69 lacs. The actual expenditure has been Rs. 10.31 lacs which is about 106.4 per cent of the revised provision and 134.1 per cent of the original allotment.

The total expenditure till 1958-59 under this sector comes to Rs. 21.24 lacs which is about 28.9 per cent of the total second plan provision (Rs. 73.48 lacs). The expenditure for 1959-60 has been kept at Rs. 20.00 lacs. This brings the total expenditure under this sector to Rs. 41.24 lacs which is about 56.1 per cent of the second plan provision.

In regard to the physical targets one post of Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories for productivity has been created against the target of two. Three posts of Labour Superintendents and two posts of Labour Officers were created during the last quarter of 1958-59 to secure enforcement of the Labour Laws, particularly the Bihar Shops and Establishment Act which has been extended to most of the municipal areas in the State.

The schemes relating to training in crafts in all the Labour Welfare Centres, construction of Motor garage in each of the 6 'A' type Labour Welfare Centre Buildings for the Health propaganda vans and selection of site for the construction of the 'B' type Labour Welfare Centre building at Chakardharpur could not be finalised during the year under review.

The new building of the Kodarma Labour Welfare Centre was furnished. A sum of Rs. 20,000 was distributed to the following deserving workers' organizations for the construction of buildings for the voluntary Labour Welfare Centres run by them. A sum of Rs. 4,000 was granted to each of the organisations noted below:—

- (1) Khelari Cement Works Union, Khelari.
- (2) Mohini Sugar Mills, Limited, Warsaliganj, Gaya.
- (3) Voluntary Labour Welfare Centre, Shahabad.
- (4) North Bihar Sugar Mills Limited, Narayanpur, Champaran.
- (5) Reliance Fire Brick and Co., Ltd., Dhanbad.

The Employees State Insurance Scheme was extended to the families of persons insured under this scheme in the State. An Employment Market Unit was opened in the State Directorate of National Employment Service early in 1958-59. Since June, 1958 a trained whole-time officer was employed for the execution of the scheme. Employment information in the Public Sector is being collected through this unit every quarter since 30th September 1958 and such information in the Private Sector is being collected quarterly by the unit from the 31st December, 1958 in the three districts of Patna, Dhanbad and Singhbhum to start with.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes

The plan provision under this head is Rs. 543.36 lakhs out of which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 47.39 lakhs in 1956-57 and Rs. 66.46 lakhs in 1957-58. During 1958-59, against the original plan provision of Rs. 90.21 lakhs which was subsequently reduced to Rs. 82.21 lakhs, the amount spent was Rs. 81.11 lakhs which means a shortfall of Rs. 9.10 lakhs against the original provision. The plan provision for 1959-60 for this sector is Rs.120 lakhs, and if this amount is fully utilised the expenditure by the end of 1959-60 would be Rs. 314.96 lakhs, i.e., 58.0 % of the entire plan provision.

The statement given below summarises some of the important physical achievements in the sector. The progress has been quite satisfactory as most of the targets set have been achieved and some of the targets have even been exceeded :—

Scheme.	Achieve- ment, 1956-57.	Achieve- ment, 1957-58.	Tar- get, 1958-59.	Achieve- ment, 1958-59.	
1	2	3	4	5	
SCHEDULED TRIBES WEL- FARE.					
1. Construction of wells ..	792	111	300	300	wells sanctioned Details regard- ing construc- tion not avail- able.
2. Grain-golas	1	99	80	60	
3. Cottage Industries (No. of centres).	54	54	54	54	
4. Rehabilitation (family re- habilitated).	168	102	75	80	
5. Grant of loans for develop- ment of Cottage Industries (recipients of loans).	80	100	100	100	
6. Construction of hill pathways and village roads (No. of roads taken up).	23	7	30 miles.	..	completion re- port not avail- able.
7. Stipends	685	2,797	2,580	6,818	
8. Book grants	193	1,485	..	2,079	
9. Opening of hostels ..	17	20	20	20	
10. Special schemes of scheduled tribes uplift under Thakkar Bappa Schemes (No. of schools maintained).	200	223	223	223	
11. Medical centres ..	21	21	21	21	
SCHEDULED CASTES WEL- FARE.					
1. Construction of wells ..	407	228	255	257 147	taken up. completed.
2. Grain-golas	68	58	29	23	
3. Grant of loans (recipients)	100	100	200	200	
4. Stipends	8,861	8,257	5,720	14,355 1,500	schools. colleges.

Scheme.	Achieve- ment, 1956-57.	Achieve- ment, 1957-58.	Tar- get, 1958-59.	Achieve- ment, 1958-59.
1	2	3	4	5
5. Opening of hostels ..	3	14	8	7
OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.				
1. Grant of loans (Recipients) ..	101	200	200	200
2. Grain-golas	5	5	5	5
3. Housing (No. of houses) .. ..	..	..	121	N.A.
4. Stipends	3,613	5,952	3,242	845 colleges 4,788 schools.
5. Stipend to Backward Muslims	3,015	3,527	2,990	4,019
6. Hostels	2	2	1 2	1 2 maintenance.

Social Welfare

The schemes of the sector are Centrally sponsored schemes, which means that only a part of the total expenditure has to be met by the State Government. There are two broad divisions of the scheme—(1) Establishment of Social Welfare Extension Projects and (2) Provision of other Social Services. In the latter group are schemes consisting of (a) Establishment of State Homes and Shelters, (b) Beggars' Homes and (c) Organization of Probation Services and Borstals. These are being executed separately by the Education, the Health and the Jail Departments respectively. The first scheme, viz., the establishment of Social Welfare Extension Projects is being executed by the State Social Welfare Advisory Board. The total second plan provision for these schemes is Rs. 62.57 lacs out of which a sum of Rs. 19.00 lacs has been allotted to the Social Welfare Extension Project and the remaining Rs. 43.57 lacs to the provision of other Social Services.

So far as the scheme relating to the establishment of Social Welfare Extension Projects is concerned, there has been an expenditure of Rs. 0.84 lac in 1956-57. In 1957-58, the expenditure was Rs. 2.11 lacs. In 1958-59, the original provision was Rs. 2.00 lacs. This was revised to Rs. 4.12 lacs. The actual expenditure, however, has been Rs. 3.81 lacs which is about 191 per cent of the original provision and about 92.5 per cent of the revised allotment.

The total expenditure till 1958-59 under this scheme comes to Rs. 6.76 lacs which is about 35.6 per cent of the second plan provision for the scheme (Rs. 19.00 lacs). In 1959-60, the expenditure has been kept at Rs. 4.50 lacs. This will give a total of Rs. 9.83 lacs for this scheme which is about 51.7 per cent of the second plan allotment.

It was proposed to set up 24 Social Welfare Extension Projects during the year; only 6 such Extension Projects could be opened during the year at Simdega, Bishunpur, Serai Ranjan, Kulwant Nagar, Darauli and Baunsi. This brings the total number of Welfare Extension Projects functioning on 1st April, 1959, to 22 out of which 16 are of the old pattern and 6 new ones.

The principal difficulties which explain the short-falls in financial and physical targets of the scheme are (a) lack of social women worker willing to devote time for the programme in the rural areas and (b) paucity of trained workers like Mukhaya Sevikas, trained Dais, trained Midwives, etc.

So far as the other scheme of the sector is concerned, viz., the provision of other social services, the scheme for State Homes and shelters was taken up by the Education Department during the year under consideration. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lac was made for the same. It is expected that Rs. 0.70 lacs would be the expenditure under the scheme during the year under review. Two State After-Care Homes were started under the scheme by the Department, the one at Patna is meant for women while the other at Muzaffarpur is meant for men only. The number of inmates at the State After-Care Homes at Patna and Muzaffarpur are 23 and 45 respectively. An After-Care Officer was also appointed for District-cum-Reception Centre at Purnea.

The scheme relating to the Beggars' Home by the Health Department was not undertaken. The scheme relating to the organization of probation services and borstals was taken up by the Jail Department.

Jail Department

There is a new scheme relating to the organisation of probation services and establishment of Borstal schools. In 1958-59 a provision, for the first time, of Rs. 25,000 was made. The total expenditure in the year amounted to Rs. 36.02 thousand out of which Rs. 17.98 thousand was received from the Central Government representing 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure estimated to be incurred by the State Government during the year. The remaining Rs. 18.04 thousand was the contribution of the State Government to the scheme under execution.

Out of six schemes in this sector, schemes for Welfare in Prisons and Borstal schools could not be taken up. So far as organisation of probation services is concerned, 30 Probation Officers have been recruited and placed under training. The target for the opening of Remand Homes during the year was 3, out of which 2 Remand Homes, one at Patna and the other at Muzaffarpur, have been organised. One Probation Hostel, as against a target of two, has been organised at Burwakura in the district of the Santhal Parganas.

Publicity and Propaganda

There are 10 schemes under this sector, two of which relating to the Women Organisers and Press advertisements were not taken up during the year under review.

The total Second Plan provision for the sector is Rs. 43.37 lacs. In 1956-57 Rs. 6.51 lacs were spent. In 1957-58, the expenditure was Rs. 5.62 lacs. In 1958-59, the plan provision originally stood at Rs. 4.75 lacs excluding Rs. 0.73 lac as the estimated recovery from the beneficiaries of 730 Community Listening Sets at the rate of Rs. 100 per set. Two sums of Rs. 2.92 and Rs. 0.04 lacs were subsequently allotted for the participation of the State Government in the "India 1958" exhibition and for producing a film on forests under "Exhibitions" and "Production of films" heads respectively. The provision for publicity schemes was thus revised to Rs. 8.44 lacs. The actual expenditure has been Rs. 7.18 lacs. The actual expenditure incurred is about 85.1 per cent of the revised provision and 151.1 per cent of the original provision.

The total expenditure till 1958-59 under the sector comes to Rs. 19.31 lacs which is about 44.5 per cent of the total Second Plan provision. The expenditure for 1959-60 has been kept at Rs. 10.00 lacs. This will give a total expenditure of Rs. 29.31 lacs which is about 67.6 per cent of the total plan provision. There is a likelihood to some short-fall of expenditure under this sector also.

It was proposed to purchase 730 Community Listening Sets during 1958-59 but the Central Government decided to allot only 100 sets for the year. During the year, therefore, only 100 Community Listening Sets have been purchased, though a total of 1,067 sets have been distributed so far for installation in villages. One of the difficulties in regard to this scheme relates to the replacement of dry batteries and spare parts in the village and inadequacy of staff both technical and ministerial at the disposal of the Radio Engineer.

During the year, the field officers of the Department visited 11,087 villages, organised 6,041 meetings, held 20,569 group-talks and gave 3,663 cinema shows. Considering the difficulties of

the District Public Relations Officer and the Assistant Public Relations Officer, Government have decided that, as in the case of other Departments, in publicity work, too, the Block Development Officer and his Supervisory staff will now work as agents of the Public Relations Department.

To ensure speedy repair of departmental vehicles and publicity equipments, a workshop at Headquarters was established. During the year under review 193 vehicles, 78 generators, 5 projectors and 10 batteries were repaired and 477 batteries were charged.

With a view to posting the local people with up-to-date information about the activities and the achievements of the State and Central Governments with the help of posters, charts, models, books and newspapers, 19 information centres have been started at each district and unit headquarters which are not divisional or State headquarters. The attendance at these information centres during the year under review was 1,22,016. Some of these information centres lack suitable accommodation. The provision of Rs. 100 per unit per month is perhaps inadequate to make the centres more popular.

A film production unit under the supervision of the Film Production Officer has been established which produced the following films during the year :—

- (i) Documentary on Tube-wells in Biharsharif.
- (ii) Documentary on the inauguration ceremony by the Chief Minister of the handicraft exhibition organised under the auspices of the Industrial Design Institute.
- (iii) Records were prepared for films on 'Kosi Project' and 'Health Centres'.
- (iv) Films on Kosi Flood and security therefrom were shot.
- (v) Indoor and outdoor shooting of "Naye Naye Raste" was completed.

The Song and Drama section organised 258 dramatic performances, 221 cultural shows and 130 Bhajan Mandalies. The Dramas, called "Uphar", on Small Savings produced by the Bhojpuri organiser became very popular and assisted in the purchase of Small Savings Certificates amounting to Rs. 84,000 in Shahabad District alone. Some of the difficulties of the section are (a) relatively large area per Organiser and Assistant Organiser, (b) absence of an open air theatre and (c) relatively handsome remuneration paid by the Field Publicity Officers of the Government of India to the non-official *troupes* staging dramas bearing on the plan.

During the year, 11 pamphlets, 17 posters, 7 folders, 13 booklets and about 140 articles on various aspects of the plan were published by the department.

The Department organised and participated in 78 exhibitions in the State including the Khadi Gramodyog Exhibition at Patna.

Besides, the Department also participated in exhibition at Mount Abu on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Development Commissioners and in the "India 1958" exhibition.

Statistics

There are 3 schemes in this sector relating to the re-organization of statistical work in headquarters and districts, co-ordination of the work of State Statistical Bureau with the National Sample Survey and improvement of market intelligence, all of which are under execution.

The total Second Plan provision for this sector is Rs. 51.86 lacs. In 1956-57 Rs. 2.53 lacs were spent. In 1957-58, the expenditure was Rs. 7.98 lacs. In 1958-59, the provision of Rs. 8.04 lacs was made. The actual expenditure during the year has been Rs. 7.86 lacs which is about 97.8 per cent of the allotment.

The total expenditure under the sector till 1958-59 comes to Rs. 18.37 lacs which is about 35.4 per cent of the Second Plan provision. The expenditure for 1959-60 has been kept at Rs. 9.00 lacs. This will bring the total of expenditure by the fourth year of the plan period to Rs. 27.37 lacs which is about 52.8 per cent of the plan provision.

In regard to the physical targets it was proposed to appoint junior Statistical Supervisors in 275 Blocks, out of which 262 junior Statistical Supervisors have been appointed. There has also been satisfactory progress so far as attainments of other physical targets are concerned. The following table summarises the physical achievements of the sector :—

Item.	Target for 1956—61.	Achievement in 1956-57.	Achievement up to 1957-58.	Target for 1958-59.	Achievement up to 1958-59.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Symons Baingauges ..	339	50	201	..	201
2. Stevenson Screen ..	80	..	58	22	80
3. Minimum thermometers ..	80	56	56	22	74
4. Maximum thermometers ..	80	56	56	22	74
5. Dy. bulb thermometers ..	80	56	56	22	80
6. Wet bulb thermometers ..	80	56	56	22	80
7. Anemometers ..	40	2	2	33	40
8. Evaporimeters ..	20	20	20	..	20
9. Windvanes ..	40	..	..	40	40
10. Automatic raingauge ..	20	..	..	..	..

Bihar Panchayat Rajya Scheme

The scheme under this sector relates to the organisation of Gram Panchayats in the whole of the State and expansion of their activities. The total Second Plan provision for the sector is Rs. 190.00 lacs. In 1956-57, Rs. 8.05 lacs were spent. In 1957-58, an expenditure of Rs. 11.58 lacs was made. In 1958-59, the original provision was Rs. 22.58 lacs. This was revised later to Rs. 18.00 lacs. The actual expenditure during the year has been Rs. 17.00 lacs which is about 94.4 per cent of the revised provision and 75.3 per cent of the original provision.

The total expenditure till 1958-59 under the sector comes to Rs. 36.63 lacs which is about 19.3 per cent of the Second Plan provision. The expenditure for 1959-60 has been kept at Rs. 30.00 lacs.

The target for organization of Gram Panchayats during the year was kept at 800; the achievement has been only 650. The short-fall is attributed to the delay in notification, like last year, of Gram Panchayats pending with the Government Press, Gulzarbagh. Nearly 1,100 Gram Sevaks were recruited. About 36 Supervisors were appointed. Three seasonal camps were organized and 800 Chief Officers were trained in Watch and Ward, Social Services and other duties. Nearly 20,000 members of Village Volunteer Force were trained in different Panchayats. Refresher course of training was organized and given to 83 Instructors of Village Volunteer Force. Two mobile training teams were started for imparting training to the non-officials of the Gram Panchayats. Nearly 500 Mukhias and Sarpanches were trained : the former in planning, development and administration and the latter in judicial work.

The Gram Panchayats continued to take an increasing part in the execution of developmental schemes, enforcement of public health measures and propagation of improved agricultural methods. During the year under review, 861 Panchayats were entrusted with collection of rent and the manner in which they undertook the responsibility gave them a chance to be associated also with the loan collection drive. The performance of Panchayats in loan collection drive has been creditable. In Futwah P.-S. they were the only agency for it and they collected Rs. 91,632 out of Rs. 95,879, i.e., about 95 per cent.

Further progress in the organisation of panchayats, election of mukhياس, etc., has been somewhat held up due to the Panchayat Raj Amendment Bill, which was before the State legislature.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROGRESS UNDER THE SECOND PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 1956—59.

Head of Development.	Total plan provision on Rs. 190.22 crores .	Revised plan provision on Rs. 174.19 crores.	Actuals, 1956-57.	Actuals, 1957-58.	Actuals, 1958-59.	Total actuals, 1956—59.	Percentage achieve- ment (1956—59) against revised provision Rs. 174.19 crores .	Plan provision 1959-60.	Total cols. 7 & 9.	Provision for 1960-61.	Total cos. 10 & 11.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Agricultural Production	801.22	733.68	100.28	207.00	190.13	497.41	67.8	387.55	884.96	315.00	1199.96
2. Minor Irrigation ..	399.91	366.20	180.89	152.24	165.09	498.22	136.1	150.00	648.22	162.00	810.22
3. Soil conservation ..	54.75	50.13	0.08	2.41	8.09	10.58	21.1	11.14	21.72	20.00	41.72
4. Land Development ..	175.03	160.28	4.53	27.31	23.35	55.19	34.4	35.00	90.19	30.00	120.19
5. Marketing ..	9.19	8.42	0.30	0.71	0.74	1.75	20.8	3.00	4.75	2.85	7.60
6. Animal Husbandry ..	518.34	474.65	32.29	47.12	57.42	136.63	28.8	75.00	211.83	75.00	286.83
7. Dairy and Milk Supply	47.07	43.10	0.22	4.07	2.24	6.53	15.2	13.00	19.53	15.00	34.53
8. Forests ..	417.78	382.56	42.65	44.48	52.02	139.15	36.4	72.45	211.60	76.25	287.85
D.V.C. Forests ..											
9. Fisheries ..	54.24	49.68	3.86	5.54	6.19	15.59	31.4	9.50	25.09	7.00	32.09

10. Co-operation	..	358.87	328.62	44.11	42.83	43.89	130.83	39.8	63.38	194.21	70.00	264.21
11. C. P. and N.E.S.	..	1745.36	1598.23	228.00	335.92	470.70	1034.62	64.7	490.00	1524.62	612.00	2136.62
12. Bihar Panchayat Raj Scheme.	Raj	190.00	173.98	8.05	11.58	17.00	36.63	21.1	30.00	66.63	37.50	104.13
13. Major and Medium Irrigation Projects.		1643.50	1504.95	221.31	259.18	258.42	738.91	49.1	275.01	1013.92	388.45	1402.37
Kosi Projects	..	1615.00	1478.86	81.73	165.06	223.57	470.36	31.8	350.00	820.36	400.00	1220.36
14. Power Projects	..	1902.37	1742.00	353.43	267.70	263.34	884.47	50.8	343.00	1227.47	440.00	1667.47
D. V. C. Projects	..	782.80	716.81	229.00	330.00	317.00	876.00	122.2	164.00	1040.00	52.00	1092.00
15. Major and Medium Industries.		130.50	119.50	4.33	26.44	35.72	66.49	55.6	44.00	110.49	} 206.00	814.35
Industrial Estates and townships.	and	1100.36	1007.60	99.07	130.44	131.91	361.42	35.9	136.44	497.86		
16. Roads	..	} 1685.89	1543.77	352.64	262.53	279.87	895.04	58.0	290.00	1185.04	290.00	1475.04
L. S.-G. Roads	..											
17. Road Transport	..	118.75	108.74	..	4.39	3.31	7.70	7.1	6.00	13.70	17.00	30.70
18. Education	..	} 2283.08	2090.62	208.36	248.50	301.81	758.67	36.3	502.99	1261.66	664.00	1925.66
Technical Education	..											
19. Health	..	} 1618.21	1481.79	218.04	178.86	204.21	601.11	40.6	390.02	991.13	350.00	1341.13
L. S.-G., Health	..											
20. Housing	..	} 595.13	544.96	45.48	53.32	66.30	165.10	30.3	90.00	255.10	110.00	365.10
L. S.-G., Housing	..											
21. Labour Welfare	..	73.48	67.29	5.10	5.83	10.31	21.24	31.6	44.00	65.24	45.00	110.24

APPENDIX—concl'd.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROGRESS UNDER THE SECOND PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 1956—59—concl'd.

Head of Department.	Total plan provision on Rs. 190.22 crores .	Revised plan provis on on Rs. 174.19 crores.	Actuals, 1956-57.	Actuals, 1957-58.	Actuals, 1958-59.	Total actuals 1956—59.	Percentage achieve- ment (1956—59) against revised provision Rs. 174.19 crores .	Plan provision 1959-60.	Total cols. 7 & 9.	Provision for 1960-61.	Total cols. 10 & 11.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
22. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.	543.36	497.55	47.39	66.40	81.11	194.90	39.2	120.00	314.96	125.00	439.96
23. Social Welfare ..	62.57	57.30	0.84	2.11	3.81	6.76	11.8	9.00	15.76	10.00	25.76
24. Publicity and Propaganda	43.37	39.71	6.51	5.62	7.18	19.31	48.6	10.00	29.31	9.42	38.73
25. Statistics ..	51.86	47.49	2.53	7.98	7.86	18.37	38.7	6.00	27.37	9.58	36.95
TOTAL ..	19021.99	17418.47	2521.02	2895.63	3232.59	8647.54	49.6	4123.48	12770.82	4539.05	17309.87