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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PLANNING COMMISSION



FIVE YEAR PLAN
PROGRESS REPORT
FOR
1954-55

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INTRODUCTION

FOR the first half of 1954-55 the Planning Commission issued a progress report in April 1955. The present report provides information for 1954-55 as a whole. During the past year the staff of the Planning Commission, Central Ministries as well as State Governments has been preoccupied with the preparation of the Second Five Year Plan. There has therefore been some delay in the publication of this report. Although the report relates specifically to 1954-55, it has been possible to include in it some information relating to the past year.

After the Second Five Year Plan has been approved, the Planning Commission hopes to undertake a careful assessment of the working of the First Five Year Plan as a whole. Such a study over a period of five years will be of value in placing the experience which has been gained during the past five years in the correct perspective and will assist the Central and State Governments in ensuring greater efficiency and securing an even larger measure of public cooperation and participation in the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan.

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Deputy Chairman,
Planning Commission.

New Delhi,
April, 17, 1956.,

Chapter I

ECONOMIC TRENDS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The fourth year of the plan marked a further intensification of developmental effort in the economy. Plan outlay in the public sector was substantially stepped up and investment in the private sector recorded an improvement over the level of the previous two years. The high level of agricultural production attained in the preceding year was more or less maintained and industrial production increased further. The quantum of foreign trade expanded and the external payments position showed a small current account surplus. The rise in domestic production coupled with a budgetary deficit and the balance of payments surplus was accompanied by an increase of about 6 per cent in money supply with the public. This increase arrested the downward trend in agricultural prices which for a time had caused some concern. Business outlook and confidence which had shown signs of recovery in the preceding year further improved and the capital market maintained a tone of buoyancy. In spite of additional employment produced by the heightened tempo of developmental activity the employment situation continued to be difficult.

2. Compared to the conditions obtaining at the time of the commencement of the plan, the economic situation by the end of the fourth year showed perceptible signs of improvement and the economy as a whole presented a picture of added strength and stability. One of the immediate objectives of the plan was to correct the imbalance between supply and demand by augmenting the production of certain essential goods. It was intended, at the same time, to lay the foundation for further progress through judicious investment mainly in economic and social overheads. By the end of the fourth year, it was evident that the plan was succeeding in both these respects.

3. A comparison of some of the important targets envisaged under the plan and achievements in regard to them by the end of the

fourth year set out in the table below indicates the advance made towards the fulfilment of the plan :—

Targets and Achievements under the Plan

	1950-51	Increase by 1955-56 (Plan Targets)	Increase achieved		Percentage of ach- e-ment in 1954-55 to Plan Target
			19 3-54	1954-55	
	2	3	4	5	6
I. Agricultural Production					
(a) Foodgrains (million tons)*	54.0 ^a	7.6	14.4	11.6	152
(b) Cotton (lakh bales)	29.7	12.6	10.6	13.9	110
(c) Jute (lakh bales)	32.8	20.9	-1.5	-1.3	-
(d) Sugarcane in terms of gur (lakh tons)	56.2	7.0	-11.5	-0.7	-
(e) Oilseeds (lakh ton)	51.0	4.0	-3.6	7.8	195
II. Electricity (Installed capacity million k.W.)					
	2.3	1.3	0.6	1.0	77
III. Irrigation (million acres)					
	50.0	19.7	7.5	10.3 ^b	52
IV. Industrial Production					
(a) Finished steel (lakh tons)	9.8	6.7 ^c	1.0	2.6	39
(b) Cement (lakh tons)	26.9	21.1	13.4	17.2	82
(c) Ammonium Sulphate (0.0 tons)	46.0	40.0	261.0	319.0	79
(d) Locomotives (Nos)	3	170	86	145	85
(e) Jute manufactures (000 tons)	892	308	-28	79	56
(f) Mill made cotton cloth (million yards)	18	982	1188	1328	135
(g) Riveses (100 numbers)	101	428	188	382	91

	1	2	3	4	5	6
(h) Coastal Shipping (000 GRT)	217	165 ^d	102	130	79	
V. National Highways (000 miles)	11.9	0.6	0.3 ^e	0.4 ^e	67	
VI. <i>Education and Health</i>						
(a) Primary schools non-basic (000 numbers)	203.3	57.4	25.4	41.4	72	
(b) Junior basic schools (000 numbers)	1.4	7.0	2.5	4.7	67	
(c) Hospital beds (000 numbers)	11.3	12.0	4.8	5.5	46	

* Including gram and pulses.

a Base year is 1949-50.

b Of which 4.0 is by way of major and 0.3 through minor works (rough estimate).

c Target to be achieved by 1957-58.

d Includes replacements also.

e These figures represent increases achieved by the end of the year.

4. Agricultural production as a whole in the fourth year of the plan increased by about 14 per cent as compared to 1949-50, and by about 19 per cent as compared to 1950-51. The index of agricultural production (base: 1949-50 = 100) which stood at 95.6 in 1950-51 rose to 97.5 in 1951-52, 102.0 in 1952-53 and to 114.1 in 1953-54. For 1954-55, the provisional index works out at 113.9 which is about 14.4 per cent higher than the base year (1949-50) production of 54 million tons. In 1954-55 while output of wheat and pulses registered further improvement, rice production, because of the extensive damage caused by floods in Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal, suffered a decline with the result that the overall food production in 1954-55 showed a decline from 68.4 million tons in 1953-54 to 65.6 million tons. All the same, food production in 1954-55 was higher by 11.6 million tons as compared to the base year and had thus again exceeded the five-year target. Part of the increase in food production might be attributed to successive good monsoons but part must be regarded as arising out of the plan. Among cash crops, production of oilseeds and cotton maintained at

upward trend and exceeded the plan targets. In the case of jute and sugar-cane, production in 1954-55 showed an improvement over the preceding year but as compared to the base year it was still lower. It is evident that the targets of increase in production of jute and sugarcane will not be realised. On the whole in the agricultural field, the achievements of the plan over the first four years can be viewed with satisfaction.

5. The additional area brought under irrigation over the first four years of the plan is estimated at 10.3 million acres, 4.0 million acres from major irrigation works and 6.3 million acres from minor irrigation works. In the field of electricity generation, installed capacity in the first four years of the plan is estimated to have increased by 1 million k.W. as against the five-year target of 1.3 million k.W. The progress on various irrigation and power schemes is on the whole satisfactory; details of State-wise benefits and expenditure are given in Statements I to III of Chapter V.

6. During 1954-55, the industrial sector showed considerable advance. Some entirely new products were produced for the first time in the country. The index of industrial production (1946 = 100) which was 137 in 1953-54 rose to 148 in 1954-55. Five of the major State enterprises, viz., the Hindustan Cable Factory at Roopnarainpur, U.P. Government's Cement Factory, the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory at Jalahalli, the Penicillin Factory at Pimpri and the Madhya Pradesh Government's Newsprint Factory went into production during the year. Mention may also be made of the completion of the two petroleum refineries during the year, both of which have started production. The progress of individual industries in relation to targets fixed for them, however, varied from industry to industry. Mill cloth production exceeded the target substantially; in locomotives production, cement and ammonium sulphate 85.82 and 79 per cent of the plan targets were realised by the fourth year of the plan. The production of ammonium sulphate at Sindri was 298,300 tons in 1954-55 as against 249,000 tons in 1953-54. Production of iron and steel and jute manufactures showed considerable advance during the fourth year. Newly started industries also recorded encouraging improvements in production, although they have still to gather momentum. A more detailed account of progress in production in important industries over the first four years of the plan is given in Chapter VI.

7. As a result of the steady implementation of the rehabilitation programme of the railways and the completion of works for augmenting

line capacity, loadings on railways showed noticeable improvement; in 1954-55 they increased by about 6 per cent over 1953-54. Some of the important commodities sharing in this improvement were coke and coal, oilseeds, cement, tea, iron and steel and iron and other ores. The demand for railway traffic has been continuously increasing in the period of the plan, with the result that even with increased loadings the railways have not found it possible to move all the traffic offered. In 1954-55, 80 miles of new lines were added and 293 miles of dismantled lines restored.

8. Under the national highways programme, the construction of 140 miles of new roads, building of five major bridges and the improvement of 1,200 miles of existing roads was completed in 1954-55. Progress on other roads was also satisfactory. Work on the special programme of inter-State roads and roads of economic importance which was included in the plan in 1954-55 and for which Central grants of Rs. 10 crores were made available to State Governments also proceeded satisfactorily.

9. In the field of education, medical services and public health, progress in the fourth year of the plan was distinctly better than that in the previous years. Details of achievements in these directions are discussed in subsequent chapters. Satisfactory progress was maintained in regard to the expansion of the community development and national extension programmes. The target for these programmes for the first plan period is to cover one fourth of the rural population. This target would require opening of about 1200 development blocks. As against this, by the end of the fourth year, about 726 blocks covering over 83,000 villages with a population of about 53.7 million had been started.

10. The progress of expenditure on the plan in the first three years was rather slow, the total outlay over the three-year period amounting to Rs. 872 crores. The working of the plan during that period had shown that there was likelihood of shortfalls in expenditure under certain heads of development. On the other hand, under certain other heads, it was felt that the plan needed strengthening, if employment opportunities on an adequate scale were to be created. Additions to the plan of the order of Rs. 298 crores were, therefore made which raised the size of the plan to Rs. 2,357 crores. It may, however, be pointed out that while new schemes of this order were added to the plan, no simultaneous reduction was made in the total provision for anticipated shortfalls in respect of such schemes on which progress had been slow. This is a fact which has to be taken into account in assessing the progress of expenditure on the plan against the target of Rs. 2,357 crores.

11. In the fourth year of the plan, there was a considerable stepping up of the developmental expenditure; the revised estimate of outlay on the plan for 1954-55 works out at Rs. 514 crores as against Rs. 340 crores in 1953-54 Rs. 273 crores in 1952-53 and Rs. 250 crores in 1951-52. For 1955-56, the budgeted outlay on the plan is placed at Rs. 734 crores. On this basis the five-year outlay would work out at Rs. 2120 crores, but the actual outlay, as has been discussed later would perhaps be of the order of Rs. 1950-2000 crores.

12. The rising tempo of developmental expenditure in the fourth year of the plan was achieved in conditions of monetary and economic stability. At the commencement of the plan period, money supply standing at Rs. 2,005 crores was out of line with the supply of goods and services. Shortages and speculative activities were prominent and the price level was high and subject to continuous upward pressure. Over the four years, conditions changed materially. Money supply was around Rs. 1,980 crores at the end of the fourth year while production had gone up considerably. The disappearance of inflationary pressures has been due partly to a change in the world price situation since the break of the Korean boom and partly to disinflationary policy at home. The sustained increase in domestic production realised over the second, third and the fourth year of the plan has assisted in this process. Up to the end of March 1953 money supply followed a downward trend. This was an element in the process of readjustment in demand and supply relations which began with the break of the Korean boom. Since 1953 the rising tempo of outlay on development has been reflected in an upward trend in money supply.

13. The capital market showed a buoyant tone in 1954-55. Public borrowings in this and the preceding year received an encouraging response from the market. Prices and yields of government securities remained relatively steady. The index of prices of government and semi-government securities was around 91 in 1954-55, the same level as in 1952-53. The index of prices of variable dividend securities went up from 96 for 1953-54 to 113 for 1954-55. Sanctions for new capital issues in 1954 amounted to Rs. 111 crores, as against Rs. 42 crores in 1952 and Rs. 61 crores in 1953.

14. The effect of rising domestic production was reflected in the improved balance of payments position. In the first year of the plan, because of the large imports of food and other consumer goods, external payments position on current account showed a large deficit

of Rs. 136 crores. Subsequently, with the improvement in domestic production, imports of food declined substantially with the result that during the three following years the external payments position showed surpluses, Rs. 77 crores in 1952-53, Rs. 57 crores in 1953-54 and Rs. 7 crores in 1954-55. Foreign exchange reserves had declined by about Rs. 181 crores in the first year of the plan; in the second and the third year there was an addition of about Rs. 104 crores to these reserves. Thus, the net decline in foreign exchange reserves by the end of the third year of the plan amounted to Rs. 77 crores. In 1954-55, although there was a current account surplus of Rs. 7 crores, foreign exchange reserves showed a net decline of Rs. 6 crores because of certain capital repayments. The net decline in foreign exchange reserves till the end of the fourth year of the plan thus works out at Rs. 83 crores. Thus, the pressure of developmental outlay on foreign exchange resources in the first four years of the plan has not been as large as was originally anticipated. This is largely accounted for by the increase in food production.

15. National income and per capita incomes (in constant prices) over the first three years of the plan are estimated to have increased by about 12 and 8 per cent respectively as will be seen from the table below:—

National Income at current and constant prices

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Net National income at current Prices (Rs. crore)	Index No. 1950-51=103	Net National income at 1950-51 Prices (Rs. crores)	Index No. 1950-51=100	Per capita income at current prices (Rs.)	Index No. 1951-52=103	Per Capita income at 1951-52 Prices (Rs.)	Index No. 1950-51=100
1950-51	9,530	100	8,850	100	265.2	100	246.3	100
1951-52	9,990	105	9,160	104	274.5	104	251.7	102
1952-53	9,60	103	9,20	108	277.4	101	258.1	105
1953-54	10,600	111	9,950	112	289	107	265.5	108

On the basis of data available so far it appears that national income in 1954-55 has increased by another 2½ — 3 per cent and that this rising trend has been maintained in 1955-56 also. Broadly speaking, this it is reasonable to expect that over the first plan period, national income (in constant prices) would have increased by about 18 per

cent, as against the plan target of 11 per cent. Per capita incomes over the same period are expected to show an increase of about 10-11 per cent.

16. Concurrently with the increase in national income, there has been an increase in the rate of investment in the economy. Statistical data for computing capital formation are inadequate. On a rough basis it appears that the rate of investment as percentage of national income increased from about 5 per cent in 1950-51 to more than 6½ per cent in the fourth year of the plan. It is expected that by the end of the plan period this would have increased to a little over 7 per cent. Total investment in the economy on this basis over the five year period would probably fall below the plan target of Rs. 3,500-3,600 crores by Rs. 300-400 crores.

17. There has been a progressive stepping up of the investment outlay in the public sector. In the private sector, however, the growth of investment in the period of the plan has been rather uneven. There was a decline in private investment in 1952-53 and 1953-54, as compared to 1950-51, mainly by way of de-stocking in these years. Domestic production of capital goods continued to expand, but imports of producer goods like machinery, metals and vehicles in 1952-53 and 1953-54 were lower as compared to 1951-52. Private investment again looked up in 1954-55 and the trend, as seen from such indices, as new issues, imports of capital goods from abroad and domestic production of capital goods, appears to have been maintained in the last year of the plan.

18. It is difficult to draw a comprehensive picture of the employment trends in the economy. For the rural sector the data are meagre. For urban areas, the only available data are those relating to employment exchanges which, as is well known, are subject to a number of limitations. These data show that the number of unemployed on the live registers continued to increase in 1954-55; in March 1954 it was 5.26 lakhs; by March 1955 it increased to 5.96 lakhs. The increase has been relatively larger in the groups 'clerical' and 'educational'. An encouraging feature in 1954-55 was an improvement in the number of vacancies notified to the exchanges in the groups 'industrial and supervisory,' 'skilled and semi-skilled' and 'others'. In these groups, the number of registrants per notified vacancy declined. The exchanges data also revealed the existence of shortages of certain skilled and technical categories for which the demand of employers could not be met in full. Some of the trades in which

there was persistent shortage were: accountants, stenographers, draftsmen, overseers, trained teachers, nurses and compounders.

19. Studies undertaken for estimating the employment potential of the plan show that in areas where large developmental projects are in progress, the employment situation has reacted favourably. It is estimated that additional direct employment created by developmental schemes taken up in the plan and by investment in the private sector over the five-year period would be of the order of 4.5 million. In spite of an increase of this order, the problem of unemployment, especially in urban areas and particularly amongst the educated, has continued to be difficult. The explanation for this is that jobs—especially jobs in urban areas where educated persons could be absorbed—have not increased at a rate fast enough to absorb the additions to the labour force. Thus, while employment has been increasing, at the same time, there has been some increase in unemployment. Clearly, there is need for accelerating the rate of development in the economy.

Progress of Expenditure and Financing of the Plan

20. The table below gives estimates of outlay on the plan from year to year. Figures for the first three years are 'accounts', while those for 1954-55 and 1955-56 are 'revised' and 'budget' estimated respectively :—

(Rs. crores)

	1951-52 (Accounts)	1952-53 (Accounts)	1953-54 (Accounts)	Total for 3 years	1954-55 (R. E.)	1955-56 (B. E.)	Total for 5 years
Centre ..	129.9	127.1	178.9	435.9	303.2	437.3	1,176.4
States	129.3	146.0	161.2	436.5	210.5	356.9	943.9
Total ...	259.2	273.1	340.1	872.4	513.7	794.2	2,120.3

21. Financing of the above outlay is presented in statements

given at the end of this chapter. Briefly, the position may be summarised as below :—

	(Rs. crores)						
	1951- 52 (A/cs)	1952- 53 (A/cs)	1953- 54 (A/cs)	Total for 3 years	1954- 55 (R.E.)	1955- 56 (B.E.)	Total for 5 years
2. Domestic budgetary resources ...	204.6	146.8	243.4	594.8	266.9	251.2	1,112.9
2. External Assistance ...	64.9	45.6	18.6	129.1	25.5	75.3	229.9
3. Increase in floating debt, sale of securities held in reserves, and drawing down of cash balances ...	(-)10.3	80.7	78.1	148.5	221.3	407.7	777.5
Total resources for and outlay on the plan ...	259.2	273.1	340.1	872.4	513.7	734.2	2,120

Indications are that actual outlays incurred in the fourth and the fifth year of the plan would turn out to be lower than those given above. The picture of financial resources for these two years as also that for the five-year period as a whole would also be different from the one given above.

22. Over the first three years, outlay on the plan amounted to about Rs. 872 crores. Roughly, two-thirds of this is estimated to have been financed from domestic budgetary resources; utilisations of external assistance provided funds for another one-sixth of the outlay and the remaining one-sixth represented deficit financing.

23. For 1954-55, outlay on the plan, according to 'revised estimates' works out at about Rs. 514 crores. As against this, resources raised internally and external assistance taken together are estimated at Rs. 293 crores, leaving a gap of about Rs. 221 crores to be covered by deficit financing. Of the overall deficit of Rs. 221 crores, the deficit at the Centre was estimated at Rs. 199 crores and in States at Rs. 22 crores. For the Centre, 'accounts' figures of deficit are now available, which are lower than 'revised estimates' by about Rs. 54 crores. Similar data in regard to States have, however, not been worked out so far and, therefore, it is difficult to indicate the precise position in that respect. On a rough basis, the actual order of deficit financing resorted to by the Centre and States in this year might work out at around Rs. 110 crores.

24. For 1955-56, outlay on the plan, according to 'budget estimates works out at Rs. 734 crores budgetary deficits at Rs. 498 crores, Rs. 348 crores at the Centre and Rs. 60 crores in the States. According to 'revised estimates', deficit at the Centre is placed at Rs. 236 crores, but from the data relating to issue of treasury bills, it appears that actual deficit over the year would again be considerably smaller. All State budgets have not yet been analysed and, therefore, no precise estimate in regard to deficits in States can be given. It is likely that the overall deficit at the Centre and in States in this year will turn out to be of the order of Rs. 200 crores. Over the five years of the plan, actual deficit financing incurred would thus amount to about Rs. 460 crores, Rs. 148 crores in the first three years and Rs. 310 crores in 1954-55 and 1955-56 taken together.

25. How much of the reduction in budgetary deficits in the fourth and the fifth year of the plan is on account of (a) a shortfall in plan expenditure, (b) a shortfall in non-plan expenditure and (c) an improvement in budgetary receipts, cannot be indicated precisely at this stage. From such data as are available at present, it appears that the actual outlay on the plan in 1954-55 might have been lower as compared to 'revised estimates' by about Rs. 40-50 crores; and, in 1955-56, as compared to 'budget estimates', by about Rs. 100 crores. In other words, actual expenditure over these two years taken together would, perhaps be of the order of Rs. 1100 crores. The five-year outlay on the plan on this basis would work out at Rs. 1,950-2,000 crores.

26. Domestic budgetary resources raised for the plan in the first three years are estimated at Rs. 595 crores, Rs. 205 crores in 1951-52, Rs. 147 crores in 1952-53 and Rs. 243 crores in 1953-54. Savings from current revenues available for the plan over the first three years are estimated at Rs. 370 crores and the railways' contribution towards their development programme, at Rs. 74 crores. States' borrowings from the public in this period amounted to about Rs. 68 crores, but at the Centre, because of large maturities, there was a net outflow of funds amounting to about Rs. 72 crores. Taking the borrowings of the Centre and States together, there was thus, in net, an outflow of Rs. 4 crores in this period. Net receipts from small savings and unfunded debt amounted to about Rs. 150 crores, and from other miscellaneous capital items, Rs. 5 crores.

27. For 1954-55 and 1955-56, domestic budgetary resources as per 'revised' and 'budget' estimates are placed at Rs. 267 crores and

Rs. 251 crores respectively. To the extent to which the reduction in budgetary deficits in these years is accounted for by an improvement in receipts and a shortfall in non-plan outlays, actual resources available for the plan would be higher than the 'revised' and 'budget' estimates. It is, however, difficult to give a precise assessment of this improvement at this stage. Taking the 'accounts' figures for the first three years and 'revised' and 'budget' estimates for 1954-55 and 1955-56 total domestic resources for the plan over the five-year period work out at Rs. 1113 crores. If the figures for 1954-55 and 1955-56 turn out to be higher than those taken here, actual resources raised over the five-year period would be correspondingly higher; they might well come up to the original plan target of about Rs. 1260 crores. Within this overall picture, the performance in terms of taxation receipts, receipts from borrowings and small savings and from other capital items has differed very widely.

28. An outstanding feature of the resources position in the first plan period has been the encouraging success of the borrowing programme. Net receipts from loans over the five-year period are estimated at Rs. 202 crores, as against the plan target of Rs. 115 crores. Net borrowings of the Centre work out at about Rs. 50 crores, as against the plan target of Rs. 36 crores. In the case of States, receipts from their loans together with their share out of the proceeds of the National Plan loan of 1954-55, work out at Rs. 152 crores. Almost all the States have exceeded the target as will be seen from the table below :—

Rs. crores			
	Plan Targets	Amounts raised over five years: 1951-56	Excess of Col. 2 over Col. 1
	1	2	3
Bihar	—	2·3	2·8
Bombay	25	28·9	3·9
Madhya Pradesh	5	4·7	—0·3
Madras & Andhra	17	41·5	24·5
Uttar Pradesh	5	23·8	20·8
West Bengal	10	18·9	8·9
Hyderabad	6	5·3	—0·7
Madhya Bharat	—	2·0	2·0
Mysore	9	8·5	—0·5
Saurashtra	—	8·7	8·7
Travancore-Cochin	2	5·3	3·3
Total	79	152·4	73·4

29. Funds for government borrowing have largely been provided by the public out of their savings. In the first four years, net long-term borrowings of the Centre and States amounted to about Rs. 112 crores. In addition, the Central Government's outstanding treasury bills over the same period increased from Rs. 358 crores to Rs. 472 crores, showing a net increase of Rs. 114 crores. The Central and State Governments also sold securities from their investment reserves of about Rs. 12 crores and Rs. 4 crores respectively. Thus, total sale of securities, both long-term and short-term, by the Centre and States in the first four years of the plan amounted to about Rs. 242 crores. As against this, the Reserve Bank's holdings of rupee securities, both long-term and short-term taken together, declined by Rs. 33 crores over this period, the net purchase of treasury bills by the Reserve Bank being more than offset by their net sale of long-term securities to the public. The net overall absorption of government securities by the public in the first four years thus amounted to Rs. 275 crores. Of this, about Rs. 28 crores is accounted for by scheduled banks, and the rest represents net purchases by other investors including insurance companies.

30. Net receipts from small savings and unfounded debt over the first four years are estimated at Rs. 220 crores; for 1955-56, the corresponding figure as per 'revised estimates' works out at Rs. 83 crores. On this basis, the five year estimate of receipts from this source would work out at Rs. 303 crores, as against the plan target of Rs. 270 crores. The performance in this respect has thus been encouraging.

31. Net receipts from deposits and other miscellaneous capital items over the first three years are estimated at Rs. 5 crores. For 1954-55 and 1955-56, net receipts as per 'revised' and 'budget' estimates work out at Rs. 6 crores and Rs. 9 crores respectively. Total receipts over the five year period on this basis would work out at Rs. 20 crores. At the Centre, under these heads, a net outgo of Rs. 39 crores is expected, as compared to a net inflow of Rs. 90 crores envisaged in the plan. This shortfall is partly explained by heavy outlays on schemes of state trading and partly by large advances to States to meet expenditures on account of floods and other natural calamities. In the case of States, net receipts are estimated at Rs. 59 crores as against the plan target of Rs. 43 crores. States' receipts, however, include a large inflow of about Rs. 50 crores on account of receipts from liquidation of stocks held for state trading. On the basis of 'accounts' for the first three years and 'revised' and 'budget' estimates for 1954-55 and 1955-56, the five year perfor-

mance of the Centre and States taken together, falls short of the target by about Rs. 113 crores. 'Accounts' figures for 1954-55 and 'revised' figures for 1955-56 for the Centre have now become available, which show that outlays on schemes of state trading in these two years taken together have been lower than those visualised in earlier estimates. It is, therefore, likely that the total receipts for the five year period would turn out to be higher than the estimate of Rs. 20 crores given here.

32. Resources made available by railways out of their current earnings for their development programme over the first four years are estimated at Rs. 93 crores; the corresponding figure for 1955-56 as per 'revised estimates' works out at Rs. 22 crores. The five year estimate on this basis works out at Rs. 115 crores as against the five year target of Rs. 170 crores, showing a net shortfall of Rs. 55 crores.

33. Savings from current revenues for financing the plan over the first three years are estimated at Rs. 370 crores; Rs. 182 crores at the Centre and Rs. 188 crores in States. In 1951-52, contribution for the plan from current revenues was exceptionally large—Rs. 184 crores—due mainly to the buoyancy of revenues associated with the Korean boom. In the two following years, because of the disinflation that came about, contribution from current revenues for the plan declined to Rs. 99 crores in 1952-53 and to Rs. 87 crores in 1953-54. For 1954-55 and 1955-56, contribution from current revenues as per 'revised' and 'budget' estimates has been placed at Rs. 61 and Rs. 60 crores respectively. On this basis, the five year total of contribution from current revenues for financing the plan works out at Rs. 490 crores, Rs. 242 crores at the Centre and Rs. 248 crores in States. Compared to the plan targets, these estimates show an excess of Rs. 82 crores in the case of the Centre and a shortfall of Rs. 162 crores in States. 'Accounts' figures for 1954-55 and 'revised' estimates for 1955-56 for the Centre indicate that Centre's performance has been still better. In the case of States, the shortfall has occurred in spite of a transfer of Rs. 80 crores or so from the Centre as per Finance Commission's Award.

34. The shortfall in savings from current revenues in States is due, on the one hand, to the inability of States to realise in full or even substantially, the targets of revenues from additional taxation and, on the other, to increases in developmental expenditures outside the plan. It might be mentioned in this connection that the contribution of State Governments towards Centrally sponsored schemes like community projects, etc., is treated as outlay outside the State

plans. Expenditure of this type, though not included in State plans is of a developmental nature, and this has to be allowed for while assessing the States' contribution to the developmental effort. Nevertheless, the fact remains that in the plan period, there has been substantial increase in non-plan developmental expenditure of State Governments, and additional taxation has fallen much below the targets proposed.

35. In the scheme of finance envisaged for the plan, it had been assumed that States would raise about Rs. 230 crores over the five-year period from additional measures of taxation. As against this, revenues raised in the first four years are roughly estimated at Rs. 53 crores. The State-wise break-up of this estimate as also of the five year target is indicated below :—

(Rs. crores)					
Part 'A' States	1951—55 Total	As in the Final Report (1952) of the Plan	Part 'B' States	1951—55 Total	As in the Final Report (1952) of the Plan
Andhra	0.5	—	Hyderabad	0.5	7.4
Assam	2.1	3.5	Madhya Bharat	2.9	4.9
Bihar	2.0	7.3	Mysore	2.0	9.2
Bombay	15.8	23.5	Rajasthan	1.1	4.1
Madhya Pradesh	1.8	10.6	Pepsu	0.2	3.3
Madras	3.6	39.3	Saurashtra	1.5	4.7
Orissa	1.4	9.4	Travancore Cochin	4.9	11.0
Punjab	2.7	5.0			
Uttar Pradesh	6.7	50.2			
West Bengal	13.3	36.9			
<i>Total of Part A and B States</i>				53.0	230.3

For 1955-56, receipts from additional measures of taxation are estimated at Rs. 32 crores.—Over the five-year period, these receipts would thus work out at Rs. 85 crores, broad details of which by items of taxation are given below :—

	(Rs. crores)
1. Taxation on land (covering land revenue and agricultural income tax)	5.9
2. Irrigation rates	6.5
3. Electricity schemes	3.2
4. Motor Vehicles Tax	9.9
5. General sales tax	32.7
6. Tax on sale of motor spirit	6.5
7. Sales tax on tobacco, cigarettes and cigars	1.5
8. Tax on capital transfers (estate duty)	3.3
9. Surcharge on passengers travelling by public transport and buses	5.8
13. Miscellaneous sources	9.9
Total :	85.2

36. The trend in tax revenues of Part 'A' and 'B' States under important heads is shown in the table below :—

(crores)

	1950—51 (Accts.)	1951—52 (Accts.)	1952—53 (Accts.)	1953—54 (Accts.)	1954—55 (R. E.)	1955—56 (B. E.)
<i>Share of Central taxes :</i>						
Share in Central excise	1.4	1.8	16.3	15.8	15.2	16.7
Share of Central income tax	47.7	52.7	57.0	57.3	55.9	51.9
Estate duty	—	—	—	—	0.9	2.5
TOTAL	49.1	54.5	73.3	73.1	72.0	71.1
<i>State taxes :</i>						
Land Revenue	49.6	48.0	55.9	69.2	72.8	82.2
Agricultural income tax	4.1	4.3	3.9	3.6	4.3	4.5
State excise	47.3	49.4	44.4	42.5	41.9	41.3
Stamps	22.2	22.0	22.0	22.7	23.0	22.8
Registration	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9
Taxes on motor vehicles	8.5	9.8	11.2	13.1	13.5	14.1
General sales tax	56.5	54.5	49.6	54.6	59.0	61.3
Sales tax on motor spirit	3.5	4.5	6.0	7.0	7.9	8.3
Inter-state transit duties	9.2	9.9	8.1	6.6	5.8	0.3
Other taxes and duties	17.3	21.0	21.2	23.8	21.8	22.6
TOTAL	222.0	227.3	226.0	247.0	253.7	261.3
GRAND TOTAL	271.0	281.9	299.2	320.0	325.7	332.4

It will be seen that receipts of States from State taxes over the plan period have increased from Rs. 222 crores in 1950-51 to Rs. 254 crores in 1954-55 (R. E.) and Rs. 261 crores in 1955-56 (B. E.). The bulk of the increase is explained by larger collections under land revenue, resulting mainly from the abolition of Zamindari. Corresponding to this increase, increases in administrative expenditure under land revenue have also taken place. On net, the contribution from this source for the plan has therefore been small. Increases in receipts under 'taxes on motor vehicles' 'sales tax on motor spirit' and 'other taxes and duties' have largely been offset by declines under State excises and inter-State transit duties.

37. Tax receipts of the Centre have gone up from Rs. 356 crores in 1950-51 to Rs. 409 crores in 1955-56 as will be seen from the table below :—

	(Rs. crores)					
	1950—51 (Accts)	1951—52 (Accts.)	1952—53 (Accts)	1954—54 (Accts.)	1954—55 (R. E.)	1955—56 (R. E.)
Income tax	85.2	93.3	84.4	65.6	66.3	78.7
Corporation tax	40.5	41.4	43.8	41.5	37.3	39.8
Customs	157.1	231.7	173.8	158.7	184.9	165.0
Excise duties	66.1	82.4	65.0	79.4	93.1	123.4
Other taxes and duties	6.6	7.8	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.5
Total	355.5	456.6	369.0	347.7	384.1	409.4

Note :—State's share of Central taxes has been excluded from this table.

The major portion of the increase is accounted for by Central excises. The increase in receipts from excise duties is partly due to stepping up of rates of existing duties and imposition of new ones, and partly due to commencement of production of petroleum and kerosene by the new oil refineries set up in the plan period. The substitution of imports of petroleum and kerosene by domestic production has, however, resulted in a corresponding decline of revenue from import duties. The abolition of certain export duties and reduction in the rates of others as a result of changes in demand conditions abroad for India's principal export commodities has led to a substantial decline in revenue from export duties. These factors explain why the increase in customs revenue over the plan period has been comparatively small. Receipts from income tax and corporation tax in 1950-51 and 1951-52 were rather large due mainly to the boom conditions brought about by the Korean war and the special drive for taxing hidden incomes and collection of arrears. Smaller receipts from income tax and corporation tax in the subsequent years together with the Award of the Finance Commission which provided for distribution of a larger share of income tax receipts to States resulted in a decline in receipts accruing to the Centre from this source.

38. Over the period of the first plan the expansion in tax receipts of the Centre and States taken together has been rather small. For 1950-51, total tax receipts are estimated at Rs. 626 crores. In 1951-52, because of a number of factors discussed earlier, tax receipts increased to about Rs. 738 crores. In the two subsequent years the

receipts declined. In the fourth year of the plan, they again showed an increase as compared to the two preceding years. For 1955-56, total receipts are roughly estimated at Rs. 750 crores, showing an improvement of a little over Rs. 100 crores as compared to 1950-51. Judged in terms of percentage to national income, the improvement has not been up to expectations. For 1955-56, the proportion of tax revenues to national income works out at a little over 7 per cent as against 6.6 per cent for 1950-51.

39. The Central Government has been giving substantial amount of assistance to States for implementing their programmes. In the plan, the original target for this was placed at Rs. 229 crores. Subsequently, with the increase in the size of the plan, it was raised to Rs. 260 crores. For the first four years, Central assistance, on the basis of 'accounts' for the first three years and 'revised estimates' for the fourth year, is estimated at Rs. 228 crores. The balance left over for the last year of the plan thus works out at Rs. 132 crores. These figures are, however, provisional.

40. Total utilisation of external assistance over the first three years of the plan roughly amounted to Rs. 129 crores; for the fourth year, as per 'revised estimates' the figure works out at Rs. 25.5 crores. Actual utilisation in the fourth year is, however, estimated at Rs. 16.7 crores as will be seen from the statement given below:—

(Rs. Crores)

External Assistance Utilisation

	Total auth- orisa- tions	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	Total for 5 years 1951-56
1. U. S. A.							
(a) Wheat Loan	90.31	59.83	30.48	—	—	—	90.31
(b) Indo-U. S. Aid Programme grants	102.54	—	4.07	14.42	12.86	39.19	70.54
(c) Indo-U.S. Aid Programme Loans	39.29	—	—	—	—	7.00	7.00
2. I.B.R.D. Loans	12.00	0.94	3.10	1.54	0.67	2.23	8.48
3. Colombo Plan Grants							
Australia	10.45	3.72	0.23	0.24	0.80	0.27	5.26
Canada	35.64	—	7.14	2.00	1.96	8.39	19.49
New Zealand	1.19	0.33	—	—	—	—	0.33
U. K.	0.50	—	—	—	—	0.33	0.33
4. Ford Foundation	0.40	—	0.61	0.24	0.44	0.70	1.99
5. Norway	0.27	—	—	0.05	—	0.10	0.15
Total	297.59	64.82	45.63	18.49	16.73	58.21	203.88

41. Authorisations of external assistance in the first four years of the plan together with unutilised portion of loans advanced by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in the pre-plan period roughly amounted to Rs. 248.1 crores; in 1955-56 further authorisations of Rs. 49.5 crores have been made. Total external assistance authorised for the plan thus works out at Rs. 297.6 crores. As against this, utilisations over the five-year period are estimated at Rs. 203.9 crores; there would thus be left a balance of Rs. 94 crores which will be utilised in the period of the second plan.

42. Utilisations of external assistance in the first and the second year amounting to Rs. 64.8 crores and Rs. 45.6 crores respectively were almost wholly accounted for by the using up of the wheat loan and grants received from the U. S., Canadian and Australian Governments. The U. S. Wheat Loan of Rs. 90.3 crores was fully utilised in these two years and so were the wheat and wheat flour grants amounting to about Rs. 11 crores received from the Australian and Canadian Governments. During the two succeeding years, utilisations were of moderate amounts, being Rs. 18.5 crores in 1953-54 and Rs. 16.7 crores in 1954-55. Total utilisations over the first four years thus work out at Rs. 145.7 crores. Of these, utilisations of the order of Rs. 101 crores were against the import of wheat. Another Rs. 29 crores was utilised under the U. S. Technical Cooperation Assistance for the purchase of various types of equipment and commodities. The more important of these were iron and steel; equipment for malaria control, for construction of tube wells, and for river valley projects; railway rolling stock; agricultural implements and other equipment for community development programme. Utilisations of the International Bank's loans which amounted to Rs. 6.2 crores were by way of purchase of agricultural machinery and various types of equipment required for the Bokaro Konar project. The Canadian Government's grants were utilised for the purchase of buses, chassis etc. for the Bombay State Transport Corporation, copper and aluminium for the wire and cable industry, boilers for railways, and electrical equipment for the Mayurakshi project. The remaining external assistance utilised consisted of various types of equipment and commodities as also of cash received from the Ford Foundation and the Australian and New Zealand Governments.

43. The foregoing analysis brings out the fact that the plan started gathering momentum only after its third year. In the initial phase, its progress was handicapped for lack of adequate administrative machinery and trained staff. Lack of detailed and timely for-

mulation of certain schemes also hampered its progress. As the plan entered its fourth year, some of these difficulties had been overcome. The administrative machinery had been geared more effectively to the tasks of planning. All the same, over the five-year period there will be shortfalls in certain directions. For instance, the allocations for iron and steel and heavy electrical equipment plant have remained virtually unspent in the plan period. In the case of small-scale industries and certain agricultural schemes, progress of expenditure will be lower than the provisions therefore by a sizeable margin. Outlay on community projects and national extension is also expected to fall below the initial expectations, mainly because of the late start of these programme and the time needed for training the required workers. On the whole, it appears that over the five-year period, total outlay on the plan would be about 85 per cent of the revised target of outlay. As compared to the original target of Rs. 2,069 crores, the actual performance would be something like 95 per cent. In the matter of resources, while tax receipts have not increased sufficiently rapidly, the borrowing programmes have done well. The plan envisaged a substantial stepping up of the ratio of public revenues to national income and an increasing measure of public savings for investment by public authorities. The performance in this regard has not been up to expectations. Voluntary contributions from the public in the form of cash and labour in community development areas have been encouraging. The plan has created a psychological awakening which augurs well for the future.

STATEMENTS
I to IV

STATEMENT I
Financing of the Plan 1951-52 to 1955-56
CENTRE & STATES

(Rs. crores)

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1951-55	1955-56	1951-56	Plan	1951-56
	(Accts.)	(Accts.)	(Accts.)	R. E.	Total	(B. E.)	Total	Original	Revised
OUTLAY ON THE PLAN	259.2	273.1	340.1	513.7	1396.1	734.2	2120.3	2068.7	2363.4
Revenue Account	74.3	80.4	96.8	132.2	383.7	184.8	568.5	—	—
Capital Account	184.9	192.7	243.3	381.5	1002.4	549.4	1551.8	—	—
BUDGETARY RESOURCES	204.6	146.8	243.4	266.9	861.7	251.2	1112.9	1257.5	1286.8
Savings of Public authorities :									
a) From current revenues	183.7	99.5	86.7	60.7	430.6	59.7	490.3	569.7	599.0
b) From railways	37.7	23.5	12.8	18.8	92.8	23.1	115.9	170.0	170.0
Private savings absorbed through :									
a) Loans from the public	(-) 22.8	15.7	2.4	116.2	111.5	91.3	202.8	115.0	115.0
b) Small savings & unfunded debt	48.6	48.7	53.0	65.3	215.6	68.6	284.2	270.0	270.0
c) Deposits, Funds and other miscellaneous sources	(-) 42.6	(-) 40.6	88.5	5.9	11.2	6.5	19.7	132.8	132.8
GAP IN RESOURCES	54.6	126.3	96.7	246.8	524.4	483.0	1007.4	811.2	1076.6
EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE	64.9	45.6	18.6	25.5	154.6	75.3	229.9	—	—
Grants	4.0	12.0	17.1	23.2	56.3	59.2	115.5	—	—
Loans	60.9	33.6	1.5	2.3	98.3	16.1	114.4	—	—
DEFICIT	(-) 10.3	80.7	78.1	221.3	369.8	407.7	777.5	—	—
Covered by :									
a) Increase in floating debt	(-) 32.5	4.6	15.2	220.7	208.0	351.7	559.7	—	—
b) Sale of securities held in reserves	8.7	18.8	20.2	(-) 24.9	22.8	53.8	76.6	—	—
c) Withdrawal from cash balances	13.5	57.3	42.7	25.5	139.0	2.2	141.2	—	—

1. Total outlay on the Plan and the size of the revised Plan as shown in this statement are about Rs. 6½ crores higher than the corresponding figures as shown in the annexure 'Progress of development expenditure under the Plan Centre & States'. This is because the outlay in composite Madras Area during the first two-and-a-half years as reported by the Government of Madras and as included in this statement is higher by about Rs. 6½ crores than the outlays reported for the period for Residuary Madras, Andhra and Bellary areas separately, which have been included in the annexure.

2. The size of the Plan was increased by about Rs. 288 crores on account of adjustments and additions, the breakup of which by major categories of development is shown below:—

	(Rs. crores)		
	CENTRE	STATES	TOTAL
Agriculture and allied heads	18	(—) 6	12
Irrigation & Power	(—) 10	93	83
Railways	18	—	18
Other transport	21	14	35
Social services	9	49	58
Rehabilitation	51	—	51
Flood control	16	—	16
Others (Net)	11	4	15
Total	134	154	288

3. Receipts from loans from the public during 1955-56 were budgeted for at Rs. 79.9 crores (Centre Rs. 55.9 crores and States Rs. 24.0 crores). Receipts, however, amounted to Rs. 91.3 crores (Centre Rs. 34.6 crores and States Rs. 56.7 crores). In view of this, the figure for floating debt has been shown higher than the budget estimates by Rs. 7.3 crores (Centre 8.2 and States (—) 0.9) and the withdrawal from cash balances Rs. 18.7 crores lower (Centre (—) 13.1 and States 31.8).

4. The figures for deposits funds and other miscellaneous sources include State trading transactions. Net receipts on this account have been as follows:—

		CENTRE	STATES	TOTAL
		(Rs. crores)		
1951-52	(Accounts)	(—) 11.3	(—) 29.8	(—) 41.1
1952-53	(Accounts)	19.9	19.0	38.9
1953-54	(Accounts)	27.2	22.7	49.9
1954-55	(R. E.)	(—) 60.0	36.9	(—) 23.1
1955-56	(R. E.)	(—) 29.4	0.7	(—) 28.7
Total		(—) 53.6	49.5	(—) 4.1

STATEMENT II
Financing of the Plan 1951-52 to 1955-56
CENTRE

(Rs. crores)

	1951-52 (Accts.)	1952-53 (Accts)	1953-54 (Accts.)	1954-55 (Revised)	1951-55 Total for 4 years	1955-56 (Budget)	1951-56 Total for 5 years	PLAN, Original	1951-56 Revised*
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
OUTLAY ON THE PLAN	129.9	127.1	178.9	303.2	739.1	437.3	1176.4	1240.5	1374.4
(a) Revenue Account	5.1	7.8	17.5	39.0	69.4	62.6	132.0	N.A.	N.A.
(b) Capital Account	124.8	119.3	161.4	264.2	669.7	374.7	1044.4	N.A.	N.A.
BUDGETARY RESOURCES	120.3	50.6	33.4	78.3	282.6	13.8	296.4	497.2	365.7
Savings of Public authorities :-									
(a) From current revenues	119.0	42.1	21.0	28.8	210.9	31.5	242.4	160.0	160.0
(b) From railways	37.7	23.5	12.8	18.8	92.8	23.1	115.9	170.0	170.0
Private Savings absorbed through :-									
(a) Loans from the public	-34.2	-0.9	-37.2	88.1**	15.8	34.6***	50.4	36.0	36.0
(b) Small savings and unfunded debt (excluding floating debt).	43.6	48.7	53.0	65.3	215.6	68.6	284.2	270.0	270.0
(c) Deposits, funds and other miscellaneous sources.†	-21.9	-27.9	40.5	-15.4	-24.7	-14.5	-39.2	90.0	90.0
Transfer of funds from Centre to the States for developmental purposes (Central assistance)	-23.9	-34.9	-56.7	-107.3	-227.8	-129.5	-357.3	-228.8	-360.3
GAP IN RESOURCES	9.6	76.5	145.5	224.9	456.5	423.5	890.0	743.3	1008.7
EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE	64.9	45.6	18.6	25.6	154.6	75.3	229.9	N.A.	N.A.
Grants	4.0	12.0	17.1	23.2	56.3	59.2	115.5	N.A.	N.A.
Loans	60.9	33.6	1.5	2.3	98.3	16.1	114.4	N.A.	N.A.
DEFICIT	-55.3	30.9	126.9	199.4	301.9	348.2	650.1	N.A.	N.A.
Covered by :-									
(a) Increase in floating debt	-32.2	-17.1	19.4	219.9	190.0	348.2	538.2	N.A.	N.A.
(b) Sale of securities held in reserve	-22.2	-15.6	46.2††	-8.3	0.1	-	0.1	N.A.	N.A.
(c) Withdrawal from cash balances	-0.9	63.6	61.3	-12.2	111.8	-	111.8	N.A.	N.A.

* The main adjustments in the size of the Central Plan are as follows :

	(Rs. crores)
(a) Agriculture	+ 17.5
(b) Railways	+ 17.5
(c) Other transport	+ 21.1
(d) Rehabilitation of refugees	+ 50.7
(e) Flood Control	+ 16.5
(f) Other heads (net)	+ 10.6
	<hr/>
	+ 133.9
	<hr/>

** Exclusive of States' share of Rs. 25.5 crores in the National Plan Loan.

*** The budget estimates for 1955-56 envisaged net receipts of Rs. 55.9 crores from loans from the public. Proceeds of the new loan raised in the year were, however, smaller than the Budget estimates by about Rs. 21.3 crores. Thus, net receipts from borrowings from the market during the year have been taken at Rs. 34.6 crores. Corresponding changes have been made in the estimates shown in respect of increase in floating debt and withdrawal of cash balances,

† The figures shown against this item cover State trading transactions. Net outlay on State trading in each year is shown below :—

	(Rs. crores)
1951-52 (Accounts)	+ 11.3
1952-53 (Accounts)	- 19.9
1953-54 (Accounts)	- 27.2
1954-55 (R. E.)	+ 60.0
1955-56 (B. E.)	+ 29.4
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Total	+ 53.6
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†† The bulk of the amount represent proceeds of maturing securities held in the Central Government' Cash Balance Investment Account.

N.A. Not Available,

STATEMENT III

Financing of the Plan 1951—52 to 1955—56

STATES (Including Jammu & Kashmir)

(Rs. crores)

	1951—52	1952—53	1953—54	1954—55	1951—55	1955—56	1951—56	1951—56	(Plan)
	(Accts.)	(Accts.)	(Accts.)	(R. E.)	Total	(B. E.)	Total	Original	Revised
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN	129.3	146.0	161.2	210.5	647.0	296.9	943.9	828.2	989.0
Revenue Account	69.2	72.6	79.3	93.2	314.3	122.2	436.5	..	..
Capital Account	60.1	73.4	81.9	117.3	332.7	174.7	507.4	..	..
BUDGETARY RESOURCES	55.4	61.3	153.3	81.3	351.3	107.9	459.2	531.5	560.8
Balance from revenue account	64.7	57.4	65.7	31.9	219.7	28.2	247.9	409.7	439.0
Loans from the public	11.4	16.6	39.6	28.1	95.7	56.7	152.4	79.0	79.0
Deposits and other misc. receipts on capital account	(-)20.7	(-)12.7	48.0	21.3	35.9	23.0	58.9	42.8	42.8
CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE STATE PLANS	23.9	34.9	56.7	107.3	227.8	129.5	357.3	228.8	360.3
TOTAL RESOURCES	84.3	96.2	210.0	188.6	579.1	237.4	816.5	760.3	921.1
GAP IN RESOURCES	45.0	49.8	(-)48.8	21.9	67.9	59.5	127.4	67.9	67.9
Covered by :—									
Ways and means advances & overdrafts.	(-)0.3	21.7	(-)4.2	0.8	18.0	3.5	21.5	..	..
Sale of securities held in reserve	30.9	34.4	(-)26.0	(-)16.6	22.7	53.8	76.5	67.9	67.9
Withdrawal from cash balances	14.4	(-)6.3	(-)18.6	37.7	27.2	2.2	29.4		

1. Total outlay on the Plans and the size of the revised Plans indicated above are about Rs. 6½ crores higher than the corresponding figures as shown in the annexure 'Progress of development expenditure under the Plan in States'. This is because the outlay in Composite Madras area during the first two and a half years as reported by the Government of Madras and as included in this statement is higher by about Rs. 6½ crores than the outlays reported for the period for Residuary Madras, Andhra and Bellary areas separately, which have been included in the annexure.

The size of the State Plans was increased by about Rs. 154 crores as a result of adjustments and additions. The break-up of this increase under major categories of development is as shown below :—

	(Rs. crores)
(i) Major Irrigation and Power projects	93
(ii) Transport	14
(iii) Social Services	49
(iv) Others (net)	(—)2
	154

3. Receipts under 'loans from the public' shown for 1954—55 represent the States share of the proceeds of the National Plan Loan raised by the Centre in that year.
4. The State Governments budgeted for receipts of Rs. 24 crores from public borrowings for 1955—56. Withdrawal from cash balances and overdrafts for the current year were expected at Rs. 34 crores and Rs. 4.4 crores respectively. Since approximate allotments against the loans floated this year by the State Governments are placed at Rs. 56.7 crores, withdrawal from cash balances has been shown at Rs. 2.2 crores and overdrafts at Rs. 3.5 crores.
5. Deposits and other miscellaneous receipts on capital account include State trading transactions. Receipts on this account have been as under :—

	(Rs. crores)
1951—52 (Accts.)	(—) 29.8
1952—53 (Accts.)	19.0
1953—54 (Accts.)	22.7
1954—55 (R. E.)	36.9
1955—56 (B. E.)	0.7
Total	49.5

STATEMENT IV

Financing of State Plans

1. ASSAM

(Rs. crores)

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	Total	1955-56	Total	Plan (1951-56)	
	(Accts)	(Accts)	(Accts)	(R. E.)	(1951-55)	(B.E.)	(1951-56)	Original	Revised
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN	1.3	2.0	3.1	6.2	12.6	9.3	21.9	17.5	21.3
Revenue Account	1.2	1.8	2.3	3.2	8.5	3.9	12.4	..	..
Capital Account	0.1	0.2	0.8	3.0	4.1	5.4	9.5	..	..
BUDGETARY RESOURCES	2.5	0.5	1.9	-0.8	4.1	-0.9	3.2	2.5	4.0
Balance from revenue account	1.1	2.9	2.0	-0.2	5.3	-0.2	5.6	1.3	2.8
Loans from the public	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deposits and other misc. receipts on capital account	1.4	-2.4	-0.1	-0.6	-1.7	-0.7	-2.4	1.2	1.2
CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE PLAN	0.5	0.8	2.0	5.3	8.6	6.0	14.6	15.0	17.3
TOTAL RESOURCES	3.0	1.3	3.9	4.5	12.7	5.1	17.8	17.5	21.3
GAP IN RESOURCES	-1.7	0.7	-0.8	1.7	-0.1	4.2	4.1	..	..
Covered by :-									
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading	-0.4	-2.0	-0.2	1.9	-0.7	0.3	-0.4	..	.
Ways and means advances and overdrafts	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.4	..	..
Sale of securities held in reserve	-2.7	3.9	-0.5	0.3	1.0	..	1.0	..	..
Withdrawal from cash balance	1.4	-1.2	-0.1	-0.5	-0.4	3.5	3.1	..	.

1 The size of the State Plan was increased to Rs. 21.3 crores on account of the following adjustments and additions:—
(Rs. crores)

(i) Upward revision in cost of Umtru Hydroelectric scheme	0.7
(ii) Programme for permanent improvement in scarcity affected areas	1.1
(iii) Power expansion for increasing employment opportunities	0.5
(iv) Improvement in hill areas	0.5
(v) Revision in cost of Dibrugarh protection scheme	0.9
(vi) Other adjustments (net)	0.1
	3.8

The increase in expenditure on account of adjustments under items (i) to (iii) was to be financed by additional Central assistance. Assistance for item (v) would also be available from the Central provision for flood control, but no adjustment has been made in the Central assistance figures in the above table on account of this item.

2 The State has gained from 1952-53 about Rs. 1.2 crores a year as a result of the recommendations of the Finance Commission. In addition, it received statutory grants amounting to Rs. 3.8 crores for scheduled tribes and areas under the two provisions of Article 275 (1) of the Constitution during 1951-55 and is estimated to have received Rs. 2.1 crores on this account in 1955-56.

3 Receipts from State taxes during the plan period would be about Rs. 8 crores more than five times the 1950-51 level. Nearly half of this increase has been secured by additional measures of taxation.

4 The State Government adopted the following additional measures of taxation during 1951-56:—

	Estimated yield 1951-56
	(Rs. crores)
(a) General sales-tax-increase in coverage and tightening up of administration	1.5
(b) Enhancement of rate of tax on agricultural incomes	0.7
(c) Stepping up of the tax rate under Sales-tax Act for cigarettes, cigars, etc.	0.2
(d) Tax on jute and tea carried by roads and inland water-ways	1.1
	3.5

In addition, the State Government is expected to receive Rs 0.1 crore during the First Plan period from Estate duties.

5 Outflows under 'Deposits and other miscellaneous receipts on capital account' during 1952-53 are largely the result of adjustments in 1952-53 following inflows in the previous year under 'remittances'. For the remaining years, these are attributable to larger loan accommodation to cultivators and for refugee rehabilitation.

6. The over-draft of Rs 0.4 crore for 1955-56 in the above statement represents negative closing cash balance shown in the State Government's budget documents.

STATEMENT IV
Financing of State Plans—Contd.
2, BIHAR

(Rs. Crores)

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1951-55	1955-56	1951-56	1951-56 (Plan)	
	(Accts.)	(Accts.)	(Accts.)	(R. E.)	Total	(B. E.)	Total	Original	Revised
Expenditure on the Plan	13·4	9·8	9·1	12·4	44·7	19·9	64·6	57·3	66·1
Revenue Account	11·0	8·0	7·0	7·1	33·1	13·7	46·8	—	—
Capital Account	2·4	1·8	2·1	5·3	11·6	6·2	17·8	—	—
Budgetary Resources	5·0	3·6	9·7	(—) 9·5	8·8	7·0	15·8	32·3	32·0
Balance from revenue account	5·9	9·2	8·0	(—) 4·3	18·8	(—) 1·9	16·9	31·3	31·3
Loans from the Public	—	—	1·3	—	1·3	1·5	2·8	—	—
Deposits and other misc. receipts on capital account	(—) 0·9	(—) 5·6	0·4	(—) 5·2	(—) 11·3	7·4	(—) 3·9	1·0	1·0
Central assistance for the State Plan	1·2	1·5	1·9	10·9	15·5	5·2	20·7	15·0	24·1
Total Resources	6·2	5·1	11·6	1·4	24·3	12·2	36·5	47·3	56·1
Gap in Resources	7·2	4·7	(—) 2·5	11·0	20·4	7·7	28·1	10·0	10·0
Covered by .—									
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading	(—) 5·0	7·0	0·2	(—) 0·1	2·1	(—) 0·1	2·0	—	—
Ways and means advances & Over-drafts	(—) 0·5	(—) 1·9	—	4·6	2·2	—	2·2	—	—
Sale of securities held in reserve	12·7	2·6	0·8	—	16·1	7·8	23·9	10·0	10·0
Withdrawal from cash balances	—	(—) 3·0	(—) 3·5	6·5	—	—	—		

1, The size of the State Plan was raised to Rs. 66.1 crores as a result of the following adjustments :—

	(Rs. crores)
(i) Additional power schemes	2.6
(ii) Improvement of State high ways	2.1
(iii) Programme for permanent improvement, in scarcity affected areas	2.3
(iv) Power expansion for increasing employment opportunities. (net)	0.1
(v) Urban water supply	1.0
(vi) Rural water supply	0.7
(vii) Increased provision for medical and public health	2.2
(viii) Reduction in the existing programmes, in respect of irrigation and power	(—) 2.7
(ix) Reduction in the existing programmes in respect of agriculture and rural development	(—) 0.8
(x) Other adjustments. (net)	0.6
	8.8

The entire increase in expenditure on account of adjustments shown against items (i) to (v) and half the expenditure item (vi) were to be financed by additional Central assistance. The other adjustments do not affect the original allocation of Central assistance.

2. The State Government has gained about Rs. 2 crores per annum as from 1952—53 on account of the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

3. Yield from land revenue in the State has increased from Rs. 1.6 crores in 1950—51 to about Rs. 4.1 crores in 1954—55. For 1955—56 it is estimated at about Rs. 6 crores. The improvement is mainly due to abolition of zamindari and is largely offset by increase in expenditure in this connection.

4. Receipts under State taxes excluding land revenues have declined from Rs. 15.4 crores in 1950-51 to Rs. 12.9 crores in 1954-55 and are estimated at Rs. 13.1 crores for 1955-56. The downward trend is mainly attributable to decline in receipts under general sales tax and State excise.

5. The following additional tax measures were adopted by the State Government during 1951-56

	Estimated yield 1951-56
	(Rs. crores)
(i) Enhancement of water-rates in October, 1952	0.8
(ii) Enhancement of sales tax rates on luxury goods and revision of coverage	0.4
(iii) Improvement in administration in respect of tax on passengers' fares and freights	0.4
(iv) Enhancement of electricity duty from 1st October, 1953	0.2
(v) Increase in sugar cane cess from 1952-53	0.5
(vi) Others	0.6
Total	<u>2.9</u>

In addition, the State Govt. is expected to receive Rs. 0.3 crore as its share of collections under Estate duty.

6. The State's savings from current revenues declined from Rs. 8.0 crores in 1953-54 to Rs. (-) 4.3 crores in 1954-55. This is largely due to increase of Rs. 3.7 crores in expenditure on "famine" and diversion of resources for financing increased development expenditure outside the State Plan.

7. The outflow of Rs. 5.2 crores during 1954-55 under Deposits and other misc. receipts on capital account is explained by net disbursements of Rs. 6.8 crores under loans and advances. The estimated improvement in 1955-56 under this head is due to abnormally high receipts of Central loans taken credit for by the State Government in its budget estimate and a small inflow under loans and advances.

STATEMENT IV
Financing of State Plan—Contd.

3. BOMBAY

(Rs. crores)

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1951-55	1955-56	1951-56	1951-56 (Plan)	
	(Accts.)	(Accts.)	(Accts.)	(R.E.)	Total	(B.E.)	Total	Original	Revised
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN	22.5	28.5	32.3	33.9	117.2	44.3	161.5	146.4	159.9
Revenue Account	17.1	21.5	23.8	23.5	85.9	26.0	111.9	—	—
Capital Account	5.4	7.0	8.5	10.4	31.3	18.3	49.6	—	—
BUDGETARY RESOURCES	25.0	13.0	35.9	25.8	99.7	32.7	132.4	125.4	126.1
Balance from revenue account	14.8	12.7	24.1	23.3	74.9	23.1	98.0	92.4	93.1
Loans from the public	3.7	3.7	5.5	6.0	18.9	10.0	28.9	25.0	25.0
Deposits and other misc. receipts on capital account	6.5	(-) 3.4	6.3	(-) 3.5	5.9	(-) 0.4	5.5	8.0	8.0
CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE STATE PLAN	1.1	3.8	7.3	6.5	19.7	9.6	28.3	16.0	28.8
TOTAL RESOURCES	26.1	16.8	43.2	32.3	118.4	42.3	160.7	141.4	154.9
GAP IN RESOURCES	(-) 3.6	11.7	(-) 10.9	1.6	(-) 1.2	2.0	0.8	5.0	5.0
Covered by :									
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading	(-) 11.7	15.0	0.2	9.1	12.6	(-) 3.7	8.9	—	—
Ways and means advances & overdrafts	0.8	(-) 2.0	—	—	(-) 1.2	—	(-) 1.2	—	—
Sale of securities held in reserve	7.8	1.5	(-) 8.5	(-) 12.5	(-) 11.7	12.8	1.1	} 5.0	} 5.0
Withdrawal from cash balances	(-) 0.5	(-) 2.8	(-) 2.6	5.0	(-) 0.9	(-) 7.1	(-) 8.0		

1. The size of the State Plans was raised to Rs. 159.9 crores as a result of the following adjustments and additions:

	Rs. crores
(i) Irrigation schemes	1.0
(ii) Programme for permanent improvement in scarcity affected areas	4.9
(iii) Road transport schemes (purchase of Canadian chassis)	2.0
(iv) Power expansion	3.1
(v) Urban water supply	1.2
(vi) Rural water supply	1.3
	13.5

The entire expenditure in items (i) to (v) and half the expenditure on item (vi) are to be financed from additional central assistance.

1. There has been marked decline in receipts from State taxes during 1951-53 due largely to lower revenue from general sales tax. As a result of improvement from 1953-54 in yield from general sales tax, tax on sale of motor spirit and land revenue, receipts under State taxes started looking up from that year and are expected to have been higher in 1955-56 by about Rs. 5 crores as compared to 1950-51 level of Rs. 35 crores.

3. The State Government is estimated to have raised Rs. 24.3 crores by way of additional taxation during the First Plan period as shown below:

	Rs. crores
(i) Increase in the rate of motor vehicles tax from October, 1952	3.4
(ii) Increase in the rate of tax on the sale of motor spirit	3.6
(iii) Conversion of single-point sales tax into multi-point system from November 1952 (from April 1, 1951 this was converted into double-point system)	17.3
Total	24.3

In addition, the State Government is estimated to have received about Rs. 0.3 crore as its share of Estate duties.

4. Receipts on account of loans from the public in 1954-55 shown in the above statement represent the State Government's share in the proceeds of the National Plan Loan raised during that year. For 1955-56 the State Government has not taken any credit for loans from the public in its budget estimates, but it floated loans amounting to Rs. 9 crores. Approximate allotment in respect of these loans is Rs. 10 crores. This figure has been shown in the above statement and consequently, a net addition of Rs. 7.1 crores to cash balances has been shown in place of a net withdrawal of Rs. 2.9 crores budgeted for.

STATEMENT IV
Financing of State Plans—Contd.

4. MADHYA PRADESH

(Rs. crores)

	1951—52	1952—53	1953—54	1954—55	1951—55	1955—56	1951—56	1951—56 (Plan)	
	(Accts.)	(Accts.)	(Accts.)	(R.E.)	Total	(B.E.)	(Total)	Original	Revised
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN	6.5	4.9	7.4	11.3	30.1	14.2	44.3	43.1	48.2
Revenue Account	3.4	3.5	4.2	6.2	17.3	8.4	25.7	—	
Capital Account	3.1	1.4	3.2	5.1	12.8	5.8	18.6	—	
BUDGETARY RESOURCES	9.5	4.0	7.5	2.2	23.2	1.3	24.5	28.1	28.8
Balance from revenue account	7.7	7.5	3.3	0.1	18.6	(—) 1.2	17.4	22.6	23.3
Loans from the public	1.0	—	1.0	1.1	3.1	1.6	4.7	5.0	5.0
Deposits and other misc. receipts on capital account	0.8	(—) 3.5	3.2	1.0	1.5	0.9	2.4	0.5	0.5
'CENTRAL ASSISTANCE' FOR THE STATE PLAN	1.8	1.5	1.2	3.1	7.6	7.8	15.4	12.0	16.4
TOTAL RESOURCES	11.3	5.5	8.7	5.3	30.8	9.1	39.9	40.1	45.2
GAP IN RESOURCES	(—) 4.8	(—) 0.6	(—) 1.3	6.0	(—) 0.7	5.1	4.4	3.0	3.0
Covered by :									
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading	(—) 0.9	(—) 1.7	4.3	3.4	5.1	0.6	5.7		
Ways and means advances and overdrafts	—	(—) 0.1	—	—	(—) 0.1	—	(—) 0.1		
Sale of Securities held in reserve	(—) 2.2	(—) 1.9	(—) 7.6	2.9	(—) 8.8	6.5	(—) 2.3		
Withdrawal from cash balances	(—) 1.7	3.1	2.0	(—) 0.3	3.1	(—) 2.0	1.1	3.0	3.0

The size of the State Plan was increased on account of the following adjustments and additions :

	Rs. crore,
(i) Additional power projects	1'0
(ii) Scarcity areas programme	1'0
(iii) Power expansion	1'3
(iv) Urban water supply	0'7
(v) Rural water supply	0'8
(vi) Welfare of backward classes	0'3
Total	<u>5'1</u>

The entire expenditure on items (i) to (iv) and half the expenditure on item (v) were to be met by additional Central assistance.

2. The State Government has gained about Rs. 85 lakhs per annum as from 1952-53, on account of the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

3. State taxes have risen from Rs. 7'2 crores in 1950-51 to Rs. 10'3 crores estimated for 1955-56 largely under land revenue (owing to the abolition of Zamindari) and under general sales tax.

4. The substantial fall in balance from revenue account during 1954-55 is explained largely by the fact that during this year an expenditure of Rs. 2'7 crores previously met from capital account for the payment of compensation to Zamirdars was written back to revenue account. Other variations in balance from revenue account from year to year are explained largely by development expenditure outside the State Plan which has risen from about Rs. 6 crores in 1951-52 to about Rs. 15 crores estimated for 1955-56.

5. Loans from the public shown for 1951-55 represent the allocation from the National Plan loan proceeds. During 1955-56, though there was no provision in the budget, tentative allotments against the two issues amounted to Rs. 1'6 crores. In view of this, addition to cash balances budgeted at Rs. 0'4 crore has been shown in this statement at Rs. 2'0 crores.

6. The outflow under deposits and other miscellaneous receipts on capital account in 1952-53 was due mainly to compensation payment amounting to about Rs. 2 crores and repayment of loans amounting to Rs. 2'2 crores.

STATEMENT IV
Financing of State Plans—Contd.
5, MADRAS

(Rs. Crores)

	Composite Madras					Residuary Madras					Plan (1951-56)	
	1951-52 (Accts.)	1952-53 (Accts.)	1953-54 First six months (Accts.)	Total 2½ years	Original Plan 1951-56	1953-54 Second six months (Accts.)	1954-55 (R. E.)	1955-56 (B. E.)	Total 2½ years	Original	Revised	
EXPENDITURE OF THE PLAN	29.1	31.2	10.1	70.4	140.8	9.7	18.8	29.5	58.0	73.8	92.8	
Revenue Account	9.4	7.2	3.2	19.8		2.0	4.5	5.2	11.7			
Capital Account	19.7	24.0	6.9	50.6		7.7	14.3	24.3	46.3			
BUDGETARY RESOURCES	2.3	3.3	(-) 6.1	(-) 0.5	93.8	13.2	3.5	17.2	33.9			
Balance from revenue account	3.3	(-) 3.3	(-) 5.5	(-) 5.5	76.8	1.0	1.7	3.4	6.1			
Loans from the public	3.0	5.3	10.5	18.8	17.0	—	5.0	10.2	15.2			
Deposits and other misc. receipts on capital account	(-) 4.0	1.3	(-) 11.1	(-) 13.8	—	12.2	(-) 3.2	3.6	12.6			
CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE STATE PLAN	7.6	8.9	2.6	19.1	20.0	2.1	6.4	11.8	20.3			
TOTAL RESOURCES	9.9	12.2	(-) 3.5	18.6	113.8	15.3	9.9	29.0	54.2			
GAP IN RESOURCES	19.2	19.0	13.6	51.8	27.0	(-) 5.6	8.9	0.5	3.8			
Covered by :—												
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading	2.6	(-) 10.5	16.2	8.3	—	(-) 4.6	5.4	0.5	1.3			
Ways and means advances & overdrafts	(-) 2.0	15.0	5.5	18.5	—	—	—	—	—			
Sale of securities held in reserve	18.6	14.5	—	33.1	} 27.0	(-) 0.1	—	—	(-) 0.1			
Withdrawal from cash balances	—	—	(-) 8.1	(-) 8.1		(-) 0.9	3.5	—	2.6			

1. Expenditure on the Plan during the first two and a half years includes outlay on development schemes in the areas of Residuary Madras, Andhra and Bellary.

2. Outlay on development schemes in Residuary Madras area, according to the original Plan amounted to Rs. 78.8 crores. On account of the following additions and adjustments the Revised Plan of Residuary Madras was increased to Rs. 92.8 crores :—

	(Rs. crores)
(i) Additional irrigation and power projects	2.9
(ii) Scarcity areas programme	3.8
(iii) Power expansion for increasing employment opportunities	4.0
(iv) Urban water supply	1.0
(v) Rural water supply	1.2
(vi) Miscellaneous adjustments (net)	1.1
	14.0

In addition to Rs. 20 crores originally allotted to Composite Madras, the State Government was to receive further Central assistance of Rs. 13.8 crores to meet the increase in Plan outlay.

3. Out of the Central assistance of Rs. 20 crores allotted for the five-year period, the Government of Composite Madras received Rs. 19.1 crores during the first half of the Plan period. In addition, the State Government obtained ways and means advances of Rs. 26 crores (net) from the Centre during this period.

4. The negative balances from revenue account in 1952-53 and 1953-54 are largely attributable to scarcity conditions resulting in partial suspension of revenue collections on the one hand and heavy relief expenditures on the other.

5. Loans from the public shown for 1954-55 represent allocation from the National Plan Loan proceeds. For 1955-56, approximate allotments against two loan issues amounted to Rs. 10.2 crores though credit was taken in the budget for Rs. 7 crores only. In view of this, the withdrawal of Rs. 3.2 crores as budgeted for has not been shown in the above table.

6. The heavy outflows during the first half of 1953-54 and inflows during the second half under 'deposits and other miscellaneous capital receipts' are largely accounted for by the following items :—

	inflow (+) or outflow (—) in Rs. crores.	
	1953—1954	
	1st half	2nd half
Municipal and other Funds (net)	(—) 1.5	(+) 1.5
Civil Deposits (net)	(—) 5.7	(+) 3.0
Central loans utilized for investment in State trading	—	(+) 4.5
Repayment of loans to the public	(—) 1.5	(—) 0.1
Loans & advances (net)	(—) 2.0	(—) 0.4
Compensation payments and commuted value of pensions	(—) 0.7	(—) 0.1
Total ...	(—) 11.4	(+) 8.4

STATEMENT IV
Financing of State Plans—Contd.

6. ANDHRA

(Rs. crores)

	1951—52 (Accts.)	1952—53 (Accts.)	1953—54		1954—55 (R. E.)	1951—55 Total	1955—56 (B. E.)	1951—56 Total	Plan (1951—56)	
			First 6 months	Second 6 months					Original	Revised
Expenditure on the Plan			5.5	13.9	19.4	14.4	33.8	54.6	70.6	
Revenue Account			1.8	2.9	4.7	2.3	7.0			
Capital Account			3.7	11.0	14.7	12.1	26.8			
Budgetary Resources			8.2	(-) 0.9	7.3	5.4	12.7			
Balance from revenue account			1.1	(-) 0.8	0.3	(-) 1.5	(-) 1.2			
Loans from the Public			—	2.5	2.5	5.0	7.5			
Deposits and other misc. receipts on capital account			7.1	(-) 2.6	4.5	1.9	6.4			
Central assistance for the State Plan			3.8	9.0	12.8	8.4	21.2			
Total Resources			12.0	8.1	20.1	13.8	33.9			
Gap in Resources			(-) 6.5	5.8	(-) 0.7	0.6	(-) 0.1			
Covered by :-										
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading			1.5	(-) 0.6	0.9	(-) 0.3	0.6			
Ways and means advances and overdrafts			—	—	—	—	—			
Sale of securities held in reserve			—	—	—	—	—			
Withdrawal from cash balances			(-) 8.0	6.4	(-) 1.6	0.9	(-) 0.7			

1. The outlay on development schemes in Andhra area during the first two and a half years, viz. Rs. 26 crores has been included in the outlay under the Plan for Composite Madras for this period.

2. The size of the original development programme in Andhra area amounting to Rs. 54.6 crores was revised to Rs. 70.6 crores on account of adjustments and additions. The additions included the following items:—

	(Rs. crores)
(i) Scarcity areas programme	5.0
(ii) Power expansion schemes	1.3
(iii) Urban water supply	1.0
(iv) Rural water supply	0.8

The whole of the expenditure on items (i) to (iii) and half the expenditure on item (iv) were to be met by Central assistance of Rs. 7.7 crores.

3. Of the Central assistance of Rs. 20 crores allocated to Composite Madras for the five-year period Rs. 19.1 crores was drawn in the first two and a half years.

4. Loans from the public shown for 1954—55 represent allocations from the National Plan Loan proceeds. For 1955—56 there was no provision in the budget for loans from the public. Approximate allotments against the two issues this year amounted upto Rs. 5 crores. In view of this, withdrawal from cash balances budgeted for at Rs. 5.9 crores has been shown at Rs. 0.9 crores in the above table.

5. Inflows of Rs. 7.1 crores under 'deposits and misc. capital receipts' include Rs. 2.5 crores which the State Government received from the Government of Madras as its share of the public loan of Rs. 10.4 crores raised by the Government of Madras in the first half of 1953—54. The outflow of Rs. 2.5 crores under this head in 1954—55 is largely accounted for by a net disbursement of Rs. 2.4 crores under loans and advances to cultivators and others.

STATEMENT IV—(Contd.)

Financing of State Plans

7. ORISSA

(Rs. crores)

	1951—52	1952—53	1953—54	1954—55	1951—55	1955—56	1951—56	Plan (1951—56)	
	(Accts.)	(Accts.)	(Accts.)	(R.E.)	(Total)	(B.E.)	(Total)	Original	Revised
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN	2.4	2.7	3.0	4.4	12.5	6.8	19.3	17.8	21.2
Revenue Account	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.5	7.4	2.6	10.0	—	—
Capital Account	0.6	0.7	0.9	2.9	5.1	4.2	9.3	—	—
BUDGETARY RESOURCES	3.2	2.9	2.3	0.8	9.2	1.8	11.0	7.8	9.3
Balance from revenue account	2.4	2.8	1.1	(-) 0.6	5.7	0.5	6.2	7.3	8.8
Loans from the public	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deposits and other misc. receipts on capital account	0.8	0.1	1.2	1.4	3.5	1.3	4.8	0.5	0.5
CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE STATE PLAN	1.3	0.9	1.2	3.1	6.5	4.8	11.3	10.0	11.9
TOTAL RESOURCES	4.5	3.8	3.5	3.9	15.7	6.6	22.3	17.8	21.2
GAP IN RESOURCES	(-) 2.1	(-) 1.1	(-) 0.5	0.5	(-) 3.2	0.2	(-) 3.0	—	—
Covered by :									
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading	0.1	—	(-) 1.0	0.8	(-) 0.1	(-) 0.4	(-) 0.5	—	—
Ways and means advances & overdrafts	(-) 1.1	—	—	—	(-) 1.1	—	(-) 1.1	—	—
Sale of securities held in reserve	0.1	0.1	—	(-) 0.5	(-) 0.3	(-) 0.5	(-) 0.8	—	—
Withdrawal from cash balances	(-) 1.2	(-) 1.2	0.5	0.2	(-) 1.7	1.1	(-) 0.6	—	—

1. The size of the Plan was increased on account of the following adjustments and additions :

	(Rs. crores)
(i) Increased in expenditure on Duduma transmission lines	0.5
(ii) Additional programmes for relieving unemployment	0.7
(iii) Power expansion schemes	0.5
(iv) Rural water supply	0.5
(v) Increase in provision for Machkund scheme	1.1
(iv) Other adjustments	0.1
Total	<u>3.4</u>

Additional Central assistance of Rs. 1.9 crores was to be made available to the State for financing the expenditure on items (i) to (iii) and half the expenditure on item (iv).

2. The State Government has gained about Rs. 1.7 crores per annum as from 1952-53 on account of the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

3. Receipts from State taxes have risen from Rs. 5.1 crores in 1950-51 to Rs. 5.5 crores estimated for 1955-56, largely due to the enhancement of rates of general sales tax in 1951-52, and the imposition of purchase tax in 1954-55. These two measures are expected to have yielded 2 crores during the First Plan period.

4. The negative contribution from balance from revenue account in 1954-55 is due to increase in expenditure on general administration and on development expenditure outside the State Plan as also to the transfer of Rs. 0.8 crore to the zamindari abolition fund,

5. The repayment of ways and means advances in 1951-52 represents the clearance of a negative cash balance of Rs. 112 lakhs.

STATEMENT IV
Financing of State Plans—Contd.

8. PUNJAB

(Rs. crores)

	1951—52	1952—53	1953—54	1954—55	1951—55	1955—56	1951—56	1951—56 (Plan)	
	(Accts.)	(Accts.)	(Accts.)	(R. E.)	Total	(B.E.)	Total	Original	Revised
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN	2.7	3.2	7.3	9.2	22.4	12.1	34.5	20.2	34.4
Revenue Account	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	4.8	1.7	6.5	—	—
Capital Account	1.8	2.1	6.0	7.7	17.6	10.4	28.0	—	—
BUDGETARY RESOURCES	(-) 3.3	(-) 2.9	(-) 0.7	(-) 0.9	(-) 7.8	5.4	(-) 2.4	8.6	16.1
Balance from revenue account	2.6	2.9	2.1	1.3	8.9	0.7	9.6	1.1	8.6
Loans from the public	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deposits and other misc. receipts on capital account	(-) 5.9	(-) 5.8	(-) 2.8	(-) 2.2	16.7	4.7	(-) 12.0	7.5	7.5
CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE PLAN	0.5	0.6	1.2	6.4	8.7	5.7	14.4	11.0	17.7
TOTAL RESOURCES	(-) 2.8	(-) 2.3	0.5	5.5	0.9	11.1	12.0	19.6	33.8
GAP IN RESOURCES	5.5	5.5	6.8	3.7	21.5	1.0	22.5	0.6	0.6
Covered by :—									
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading	(-) 2.2	1.5	1.7	1.7	2.7	—	2.7	—	—
Ways and means advances and overdrafts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales of securities held in reserve	(-) 0.5	(-) 0.5	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.9	0.6	0.6
Withdrawal from cash balances	8.2	4.5	4.2	1.0	17.9	—	17.9		

1. The size of the Plan was increased to Rs. 34.4 crores on account of the following adjustments and additions :—

	(Rs. crores)
Additional road programme	2.4
Additional provision for power	5.1
Agriculture and Rural development	1.8
Urban and rural water supply	1.2
Irrigation	1.1
Misc. adjustments	2.6
	<hr/>
	14.2

Of the increase in expenditure of Rs. 14.2 crores, Rs. 6 crores represent schemes which were already being financed from the State's revenue account. Additional Central assistance of Rs. 6.7 crores were to be made available to the State Government for financing the increased outlay on the Plan and the balance has to be met by the State's own resources.

2. The State Government has gained about Rs. 40 lakhs per annum as from 1952-53 on account of the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

3. Receipts from State taxes during the first four years of the Plan would be higher than four times the 1950-51 level by about Rs. 5.5 crores of which Rs. 2.8 crores may be attributed to additional measures of taxation adopted by the State Govt. The more important of the measures are :—

	Estimated yield during 1951-55 (Rs. crores)
(i) Passengers and goods tax (1952)	1.2
(ii) General sales-tax-stricter supervision and tightening of administration (1953-54)	1.0
(iii) Revision of land revenue	0.3
	<hr/>
	2.5

4. Heavy out-flows during 1951-55 under deposits and other misc. receipts are accounted for by repayments of loans to the Centre and outgoes under remittances as a result of settlement of accounts carried over from the pre-Plan period. Repayment of Central loans during this period amounted to Rs. 11 crores and net outgoes under remittances to Rs. 13 crores.

STATEMENT IV
Financing of State Plans—Contd.

9. UTTAR PRADESH

(Rs. crores)

	1961-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1951-55	1955-56	1951-56	1951-56 (Plan)	
	(Accts.)	(Accts.)	(Accts.)	(R. E.)	Total	(B. E.)	Total	Original	Revised
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN	15.4	19.4	21.8	28.1	84.7	33.1	117.8	97.8	129.8
Revenue Account	9.1	9.2	9.0	10.8	38.1	13.6	51.7	—	—
Capital Account	6.3	10.2	12.8	17.3	46.6	19.5	66.1	—	—
BUDGETARY RESOURCES	11.4	15.7	26.6	6.4	60.1	(-) 1.9	58.2	82.8	85.2
Balance from revenue account	8.8	6.1	11.7	8.1	34.7	7.9	42.6	71.3	73.7
Loans from public	2.0	5.6	5.7	3.0	16.3	9.5	25.8	5.0	5.0
Deposits and other misc. receipts on capital account	0.6	4.0	9.2	(-) 4.7	9.1	(-) 19.3	(-) 10.2	6.5	6.5
CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE STATE PLAN	3.1	1.6	6.3	10.8	21.8	16.6	38.4	15.0	44.6
TOTAL RESOURCES	14.5	17.3	32.9	17.2	81.9	14.7	96.6	97.8	129.8
GAP IN RESOURCES	0.9	2.1	(-) 11.1	10.9	2.8	18.4	21.2	—	—
Covered by :-									
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading	(-) 3.3	0.5	4.1	4.8	6.1	0.9	7.0	—	—
Ways and means advances and overdrafts	(-) 0.6	—	(-) 0.3	—	(-) 0.9	—	(-) 0.9	—	—
Sales of securities held in reserve	(-) 2.1	8.9	(-) 6.8	(-) 8.2	(-) 8.2	20.5	12.3	—	—
Withdrawal from cash balances	6.9	(-) 7.3	(-) 8.1	14.3	5.8	(-) 3.0	2.8	—	—

1. The size of the Plan was increased on account of the following additions and adjustments :-

	(Rs. crores)
(i) T. C. A. tubewells	10.7
(ii) Scarcity areas programme	7.1
(iii) Additional Irrigation, water supply and Road Schemes	5.8
(iv) Power expansion for increasing employment	2.4
(v) Urban water supply	2.5
(vi) Rural water supply	2.1
(vii) Other adjustments (net)	1.4
	<hr/>
	32.0
	<hr/>

Additional Central assistance of Rs. 29.6 crores was to be made available to the State Government to meet the entire expenditure on items (i) to (v) and half the expenditure on item (vi).

2. The State Govt. has gained about Rs. 3 crores per annum as from 1952-53 on account of the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

3. Receipts from State taxes the first four years of the Plan were Rs. 33 crores larger than four times the 1950-51 level. Of this, about Rs. 29 crores are accounted for by increase in land revenue as a result of the abolition of zamindari. This increase has, however, been offset to the extent of about Rs. 10 crores by revenue expenditure connected with the abolition of zamindari and transfers to the zamindari abolition fund.

4. The State Government is estimated to have raised about Rs. 12 crores during 1951-56 from the following additional measures of taxation :-

Estimated yield during 1951-56

(Rs. crores)

(i) General sales-tax-enhancement of rates and coverage (1952-53 and 1953-54)	4.9
(ii) Enhancement of stamp duties. (1952-53)	1.2
(iii) Increase in electricity rates (Jan. 1953)	2.6
(iv) Increase in irrigation rates by 50 Per cent (1953-54)	1.6
(v) Increase in registration rates of motor vehicles	1.7
	12.0

5. Loans from the public shown for 1954-55 represent allocation from the National Plan Loan receipts. For 1955-56 the budget provided for Rs. 6 crores by way of public loans and Rs. 0.5 crore on account of withdrawal from cash balances. The approximate allotments against the two loan issues amounted to Rs. 9.5 crores and, therefore, instead of a net withdrawal of Rs. 0.5 crores from cash balances, net addition of Rs. 3 crores has been shown in the above table.

6. The outflows under deposits and other misc. capital receipts in the last two years are largely attributable to the following items:—

	1954/55	1955/56
	(Rs. crores)	
Net outflow under loans and advances	3.5	8.4
Compensation payments to ex-zamindars	6.3	9.5
Rehabilitation, grants to ex-zamindars	0.2	2.5
Compensation to tenure holders due to conferment of sirdari rights on Adhivasis	—	2.0
	10.0	22.4

STATEMENT IV
Financing of State Plans—Contd.

10 WEST BENGAL

(Rs. crores)

	1951—52	1952—53	1953—54	1954—55	1951—55	1955—56	1951—56	1951—56 (Plan)	
	(Accts.)	(Accts.)	(Accts.)	(R.E.)	(Total)	(B.E.)	(Total)	Original	Revised
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN	10.2	12.1	15.9	17.3	55.5	22.4	77.9	69.1	76.5
Revenue Account	5.7	5.8	7.5	9.1	28.1	11.7	39.8	—	—
Capital Account	4.5	6.3	8.4	8.2	27.4	10.7	38.1	—	—
BUDGETARY RESOURCES	6.8	5.7	8.6	2.6	23.7	10.1	33.8	42.6	44.2
Balance from revenue account	6.6	4.1	1.0	(—) 5.0	6.7	(—) 5.9	0.8	27.6	29.2
Loans from the public	1.7	2.0	3.6	4.0	11.3	7.6	18.9	10.0	10.0
Deposits and other misc. receipts on capital account	(—) 1.5	(—) 0.4	4.0	3.6	5.7	8.4	14.1	5.0	5.0
CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE STATE PLAN	3.2	2.3	6.7	10.8	23.0	6.3	29.3	26.5	32.3
TOTAL RESOURCES	10.0	8.0	15.3	13.4	46.7	16.4	63.1	69.1	76.5
GAP IN RESOURCES	0.2	4.1	0.6	3.9	8.8	6.0	14.8	—	—
Covered by :									
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading	0.3	1.9	(—) 3.3	3.3	2.2	2.2	4.4	—	—
Ways and means advances & overdrafts	(—) 0.3	0.5	—	—	0.2	0.8	1.0	—	—
Sales of securities held in reserve	—	2.0	—	—	2.0	—	2.0	—	—
Withdrawal from cash balances	0.2	(—) 0.3	3.9	0.6	4.4	13.9	7.4	—	—

1. The size of the Plan was increased on account of the following additions and adjustments :

	Rs. crores
(i) Construction of houses for Government employees and private citizens	1.5
(ii) Scarcity areas programme	1.0
(iii) Increase in transport facilities	0.3
(iv) Power expansion schemes.	1.6
(v) Urban water supply	0.8
(vi) Rural water supply	0.8
(vii) Other adjustments (net)	1.4
	7.4

Additional Central assistance of Rs. 5.8 crores was to be made available to the State Government for financing the whole of the expenditure on items (i) to (v), half the expenditure on item (vi) and Rs. 0.2 crore of the increased expenditure on account of item (vii).

2. The State Government has gained, as from 1952-53, about Rs. 2 crores per annum as a result of the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

3. Receipts from State taxes have remained more less steady at about Rs. 22 crores per annum, decline in State excise revenue having offset small increases under certain other heads.

4. The State Government is estimated to raise about Rs. 5 crores during 1951-56, from the following measures of additional taxation :

	Estimated yield, 1951-56 (Rs. crores)
(i) Enhancement of motor vehicles tax (July) 1951	2.9
(ii) General Sales tax—tightening of administration	0.9
(iii) Other miscellaneous measures	1.2
	5.0

5. The negative balances from revenue account for 1954-55 and 1955-56 are accounted for partly by increase in developmental expenditure outside the State Plan which is estimated to rise from about Rs. 11 crores in 1951-52 to Rs. 19 crores in 1954-55 and Rs. 22 crores in 1955-56 and partly by increased expenditure on food subsidies, famine relief etc.

6. Loans from the public shown for 1954-55 represent allocation from the National Plan Loan proceeds. For 1955-56 credit was taken in the budget for Rs. 4 crores from public loans and for Rs. 7.4 crores by way of withdrawal from cash balances. The approximate allotments against the two issues of loans amounted to Rs. 7.6 crores. In view of this, withdrawal from cash balance need be only Rs. 3.8 crores. Since the holding of cash is estimated at Rs. 3 crores only, the balance of Rs. 0.8 crore has been shown in the above table as ways and means advances.

7. Outflows under deposits and other miscellaneous receipts in the first two years are explained by the settlement of transactions carried over from the pre-Plan period.

STATEMENT IV
Financing of State Plans—Contd.
11. HYDERABAD

(Rs. crores)

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1951-55	1955-56	1951-56	1951-56 (Plan)	
	(Accts.)	(Accts.)	(Accts.)	(R.E.)	(Total)	(B.E.)	(Total)	Original	Revised
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN	6.4	6.5	6.5	7.1	26.5	12.0	38.5	41.6	47.0
Revenue Account	0.7	1.0	1.7	1.9	5.3	3.5	8.8	—	—
Capital Account	5.7	5.5	4.8	5.2	21.2	8.5	29.7	—	—
BUDGETARY RESOURCES	7.3	(-) 0.2	(-) 1.1	0.2	6.2	8.2	14.4	24.6	24.8
Balance from revenue account	2.3	2.3	0.5	—	5.1	1.2	6.3	17.0	17.2
Loans from the public	—	—	3.2	—	3.2	2.1	5.3	6.0	6.0
Deposits and other misc. receipts on capital account	5.0	(-) 2.5	(-) 4.8	0.2	(-) 2.1	4.9	2.8	1.6	1.6
CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE STATE PLAN	1.6	3.5	4.0	5.1	14.2	5.5	19.7	10.0	15.2
TOTAL RESOURCES	8.9	3.3	2.9	5.3	20.4	13.7	34.1	34.6	40.0
GAP IN RESOURCES	(-) 2.5	3.2	3.6	1.8	6.1	(-) 1.7	4.4	7.0	7.0
Covered by :									
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading	(-) 0.6	1.0	0.7	(-) 0.3	0.8	0.5	1.3	—	—
Ways and means advances & overdrafts	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—
Sale of securities held in reserve	—	—	1.3	(-) 0.6	0.7	—	0.7	} 7.0	} 7.0
Withdrawal from cash balances	(-) 2.0	2.2	1.6	2.7	4.5	(-) 2.2	2.3		

1. The size of the Plan was increased on account of the following additions :

	Rs. crores
(i) Roads	1.2
(ii) Scarcity areas programme	3.0
(iii) Power expansion scheme	0.4
(iv) Urban water supply	0.3
(v) Rural water supply	0.5
	<hr style="width: 50px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 5.4

Additional Central assistance of 5.2 crores was to be made available to the State Government to meet the entire expenditure on items (i) to (iv) and half the expenditure on item (v).

2. The State Government has gained about Rs. 2.3 crores per annum as from 1952-53 on account of the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

3. Revenue from State taxes which amounted to Rs. 20.4 crores in 1951-52 is expected to have declined to Rs. 18.1 crores in 1955-56. The increase in revenue from sales tax and certain other heads has been more than counter balanced by the fall in receipts under State excise and particularly by the abolition of inter-State transit duties which yielded Rs. 4 crores in 1951-52.

4. The State Government is estimated to have raised about Rs. 1 crore from the following additional measures of taxation during 1955-56 :

	Estimated yield in 1955-56
	Rs. crores
(i) Enhancement of sales tax on motor spirit	0.3
(ii) Cess on sugarcane	0.4
(iii) Miscellaneous measures	0.3
	<hr style="width: 50px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
Total	1.0

5. The State Government had not made any provision in the budget for loans from the public in 1955-56. Approximate allotment against this year's issue amounted to Rs. 2.1 crores. In view of this, addition to cash balance, budgeted at Rs. 0.1 crore has been shown at Rs. 2.2 crores in the above table.

6. Inflow of Rs. 5 crores in 1951-50 under deposits and other miscellaneous receipts is explained by the settlement of transactions carried forward from the pre-Plan period. Outflows in the next two years are largely due to increase in loans to agriculturists and a loan of Rs. 5 crores in 1953-54 to the Hyderabad State Bank.

STATEMENT IV

Financing of State Plans—Contd.

12. MADHYA BHARAT

(Rs. crores)

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1951-55	1955-56	1951-56	1951-56 (Plan)	
	(Accts)	(Accts)	(Accts)	(R.E.)	Total	(B.E.)	Total	Original	Revised
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN	1.9	2.8	2.7	5.6	13.0	8.9	21.9	22.4	22.6
Revenue Account	1.1	1.4	1.7	4.3	8.5	6.5	15.0	..	..
Capital Account	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.3	4.5	2.4	6.9	..	..
BUDGETARY RESOURCES	1.5	-0.2	3.4	1.6	6.3	3.1	9.4	13.4	10.0
Balance from revenue account	0.6	0.8	2.5	1.8	5.7	2.4	8.1	12.0	9.0
Loans from the public	..	..	1.0	1.0	2.0	..	2.0	..	..
Deposits and other misc. receipts an capital account	0.9	-1.0	-0.1	-1.2	-1.4	0.7	-0.7	1.0	1.0
CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE STATE PLAN	0.4	0.7	1.1	2.2	4.4	2.8	7.2	4.0	7.6
TOTAL RESOURCES	1.9	0.7	4.5	3.8	10.7	5.9	16.6	17.4	17.6
GAP IN RESOURCES	..	2.3	-1.3	1.8	2.3	3.0	5.3	5.0	5.0

Covered by:—

Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading

-0.4 2.6 -0.2 0.2 2.2 0.2 2.4

Ways and means advances and overdrafts

.. 0.5 0.1 -0.6

Sale of securities held in reserve

0.5 -0.4 -1.4 4.1 2.8 .. 2.8 [5.0 [..

Withdrawal from cash balances

-0.1 -0.4 -0.3 -1.9 -2.7 2.8 0.1 [5.0 [..

1. The size of the Plan was increased on account of the following additions and adjustments :-

	Rs crores
(i) Additional power projects	0.6
(ii) Additional roads programme	0.8
(iii) Urban water supply	0.2
(iv) Adjustments under original schemes (net)	-1.4
	0.2

The outlay on items (i) to (iii) above is to be financed by additional Central assistance.

2. Central assistance of Rs 4 crores originally allocated for the State Plan was subsequently increased by Rs 2 crores in view of the State's additional needs. This was raised further to Rs 7.6 crores on account of the additions to the Plan listed above.

3. The State Government has gained Rs 1.4 crores per annum as from 1952-53 on account of the recommendations of the Finance Commission. The Gadgil Committee has awarded a grant of Rs 2 crores to the State, Rs 1 crore to be adjusted against Central loan assistance for the Plan and Rs 1 crore to be treated as an *ad hoc* grant.

4. Receipts from State taxes as compared to the pre-Plan-year have increased by Rs 5.1 crores over the first four years of the Plan mainly under land revenue and general sales tax. These increases have, however, been partly offset by decline in yield from State excise and inter-State transit duties. The latter yielded Rs 1.4 crores in 1950-51 and Rs 1 crore in 1954-55. This duty has been abolished with effect from 1955-56.

(1)
(2)

5. The State Government is estimated to have raised additional revenue of about Rs 2.9 crores during 1951-56 as shown below:-

	Rs. crores
(i) Additional collections from general sales tax after offsetting decreases under customs	2.1
(ii) Increase in yield from forests	0.6
(iii) Yield from other miscellaneous measures	0.2
	2.9

6. Loans from the public shown for 1954-55 represent allocations from the National Plan Loan proceeds.

STATEMENT IV
Financing of State Plans—Contd.

13. MYSORE

(Rs. Crores)

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1951-55	1955-56	1951-55	Plan (1951-56)	
	(Accts.)	(Accts.)	(Accts.)	(R.E.)	Total	(B.E.)	Total	Original	Revised
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN	5.4	6.5	7.0	9.2	28.1	14.8	42.9	36.6	43.3
Revenue Account	2.3	2.3	3.0	3.2	10.8	3.8	14.6	—	—
Capital Account	3.1	4.2	4.0	6.0	17.3	11.0	28.3	—	—
BUDGETARY RESOURCES	3.4	(-) 0.8	9.7	1.6	13.9	3.0	16.9	27.1	29.2
Balance from revenue account	1.7	2.8	2.9	1.1	8.5	(-) 0.3	8.2	13.1	15.2
Loans from the public	—	—	3.4	1.5	4.9	3.6	8.5	9.0	9.0
Deposits and other misc. receipts on capital account	1.7	(-) 3.6	3.4	(-) 1.0	0.5	(-) 0.3	0.2	5.0	5.0
CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE STATE PLAN	2.4	2.0	2.7	5.1	12.2	7.1	19.3	8.0	14.6
TOTAL RESOURCES	5.8	1.2	12.4	6.7	26.1	10.1	36.2	35.1	43.8
GAP IN RESOURCES	(-) 0.4	5.3	(-) 5.4	2.5	2.0	4.7	6.7	1.5	1.5
Covered by :—									
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading	0.3	(-) 0.3	3.7	1.5	5.2	—	5.2	—	—
Ways and means advances & overdrafts	—	3.4	(-) 3.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sale of securities held in reserve	(-) 0.2	0.9	(-) 1.6	(-) 1.0	(-) 3.9	2.9	(-) 1.0	1.5	1.5
Withdrawal from cash balances	(-) 0.5	1.3	(-) 2.1	2.0	0.7	1.8	2.5		

1. The size of the Plan was increased on account of the following additions and adjustments : -

	Rs. crores
(i) Government porcelain factory	0.6
(ii) Scarcity areas programme	3.5
(iii) Power expansion scheme	1.5
(iv) Urban water supply	0.8
(v) Development schemes in Bellary to be financed after its merger with Mysore	1.7
(vi) Other miscellaneous adjustments (net)	0.6

	8.7

Additional Central assistance of Rs. 6.6 crores was to be made available to the State Government to finance the increase in expenditure.

2. The revised size of the Plan shown here is exclusive of the expenditure of about Rs. 4.1 crores incurred by the Government of Composite Madras on development schemes in Bellary during first half of the Plan period.

3. As the State's share of the Central pool of divisible taxes is less than the guaranteed revenue gap grant, the State continues to receive the latter. In addition, it receives as from 1952-53 a general grant-in-aid of Rs. 40 lakhs per annum.

4. The State Government is estimated to have raised about Rs. 3.3 crores from additional taxation measures during 1951-56. This has, however, been largely offset by decline in yield from State excise.

5. Loans from the public shown for 1954-55 represent allocations from the National Plan Loan proceeds. For 1955-56 the budget provision was for Rs. 3 crores but the approximate allotments against the two issues amounted to Rs. 3.6 crores. In view of this, withdrawal from cash balances budgeted at Rs. 2.4 crores has been shown at Rs. 1.8 crores in above table.

STATEMENT IV
Financing of State Plans—Contd.

14. P E P S U

(Rs. crores)

	1951—52	1952—53	1953—54	1954—55	1951—55	1955—56	1951—56	1951—56 (Plan)	
	(Accts)	(Accts.)	(Accts.)	(R. E.)	Total	(B. E.)	Total	Original	Revised
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN	0·6	0·9	1·7	2·4	5·6	4·3	9·9	8·1	10·0
Revenue Account	0·3	0·4	0·7	0·9	2·3	1·4	3·7	—	—
Capital Account	0·3	0·5	1·0	1·5	3·3	2·9	6·2	—	—
BUDGETARY RESOURCES	1·2	1·2	1·3	(—) 3·2	3·5	0·1	3·6	4·1	5·1
Balance from revenue account	1·4	1·2	0·7	0·3	3·6	(—) 0·9	2·7	3·6	4·6
Loans from the public	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deposits and other misc. receipts on capital account	(—) 0·2	—	0·6	(—) 0·5	(—) 0·1	1·0	0·9	0·5	0·5
CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE STATE PLAN	0·4	0·2	0·7	0·9	2·2	1·5	3·7	2·3	3·4
TOTAL RESOURCES	1·6	1·4	2·0	0·7	5·7	1·6	7·3	6·6	8·5
GAP IN RESOURCES	(—) 1·0	(—) 0·5	(—) 0·3	1·7	(—) 0·1	2·7	2·6	1·5	1·5
Covered by :—									
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading	(—) 0·4	0·3	(—) 0·3	0·1	(—) 0·3	(—) 0·1	(—) 0·4	—	—
Ways and means advances and overdrafts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sale of securities held in reserve	(—) 0·5	(—) 0·6	(—) 0·6	0·7	(—) 1·0	1·5	0·5	1·5	1·5
Withdrawal from cash balances	(—) 0·1	(—) 0·2	0·6	0·9	1·2	1·3	2·5		

8

1. The size of the Plan was increased on account of the following adjustments and additions:—

	(Rs. crores)
(i) Medical College	0.6
(ii) Additional Roads programme	0.9
(iii) Scarcity areas programme	0.4
(iv) Urban water supply	0.1
(v) Other adjustments (net)	(—) 0.1

	1.9

Additional Central assistance of Rs. 0.9 crore was to be made available to the State Government for meeting the expenditure on items (iii) and (iv) and part of the expenditure on item (ii). The balance of expenditure was to be met from the State Government's own resources.

- The State Government has gained about Rs. 50 lakhs per annum as from 1952-53 on account of the recommendations of the Finance Commission. The State has also gained Rs. 1.1 crores by way of grants as a result of the Gadgil Committee's award. Of this, Rs. 50 lakhs would be adjusted against Central loan assistance for the State Plan and Rs. 60 lakhs would be given to the State Government as an *ad-hoc* grant.
- The State Government is estimated to have raised about Rs. 50 lakhs through additional measures of taxation during 1951-56.
- The decline in balance from revenue account is largely accounted for by increased in development expenditure outside the State Plan which rose from Rs. 1.1 crores in 1951-52 to Rs. 5.4 crores estimated for 1955-56.

STATEMENT IV
Financing of State Plans—Contd.
15, RAJASTHAN

Rs. crores

	1951—52	1952—53	1953—54	1954—56	1951—55	1955—56	1951—56	1951—56 Plan	
	(Accts.)	(Accts.)	(Accts.)	(B.E.)	(Total)	(B.E.)	(Total)	Original	Revised
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN	2.0	2.2	3.4	6.7	14.3	10.9	25.2	16.8	25.5
Revenue Account	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.7	5.6	2.4	8.0	—	—
Capital Account	0.9	0.7	2.1	5.0	8.7	8.5	17.2	—	—
BUDGETARY RESOURCES	1.7	(-) 2.1	3.4	2.3	5.3	2.6	7.9	4.6	5.1
Balance from revenue account	0.3	3.4	1.4	0.8	5.9	(-) 0.8	5.1	4.6	5.1
Loans from the public	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deposits and other misc. receipts on capital account	1.4	(-) 5.5	2.0	1.5	(-) 0.6	3.4	2.8	—	—
CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE STATE PLAN	0.5	1.0	1.6	4.5	7.6	6.0	13.6	9.0	17.2
TOTAL RESOURCES	2.2	(-) 1.1	5.0	6.8	12.9	8.6	21.5	13.0	22.3
GAP IN RESOURCES	(-) 0.2	3.3	(-) 1.6	(-) 0.1	1.4	2.3	3.7	3.2	3.2
Covered by :									
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading	(-) 4.2	1.5	0.1	3.9	(-) 1.7	(-) 0.1	(-) 1.8	—	—
Ways and means advances & overdrafts	2.5	(-) 0.1	(-) 2.0	(-) 0.5	(-) 0.1	2.3	2.2	—	—
Sale of securities held in reserve	0.7	1.5	(-) 3.1	—	2.1	—	2.1		
Withdrawal from cash balances	0.8	0.4	0.4	(-) 0.5	1.1	0.1	1.2	3.2	3.2

1. The size of the Plan was increased on account of the following adjustments and additions :

	Rs. crores
[i] Rajasthan Thermal Station	2.5
[ii] Additional Roads programme	1.0
[iii] Additional Agricultural schemes	1.0
[iv] Scarcity areas programme	2.5
[v] Power expansion	0.8
[vi] Urban water supply	0.3
[vii] Rural water supply	0.2
[viii] Other miscellaneous adjustments [net]	0.4
Total	8.7

The entire expenditure on items [i] to [vi] and half the expenditure on item [vii] were to be financed by additional Central assistance of Rs. 8.2 crores.

2. The State Government has gained about Rs. 2.8 crores per annum as from 1952-53 on account of the recommendations of the Finance Commission. It has also benefitted to the extent of Rs. 3 crores which it will receive by way of grants from the Centre as a result of the Gadgil Committee's Award. Of this, Rs. 1.5 crores would be adjusted against Central loan assistance originally allocated for the State Plan and the balance treated as an *ad-hoc* grant.

3. The State Government is estimated to have raised about Rs. 8 crores by way of additional measures of taxation during 1951-56. General sales tax was introduced in the State only in 1955-56 and it is expected to have yielded Rs. 1 crore during the year. On the other hand inter-State transit duties which yielded about Rs. 4 crores upto 1954-55 per annum has been abolished with effect from 1955-56.

4. The increase in balance from revenue account in 1952-53 is attributable to the gain from the Finance Commission's Award. Subsequent declines are due mainly to increase in development expenditure outside the State Plan.

5. Heavy outflows under deposits and other miscellaneous capital receipts in 1952-53 are largely explained by the following :

	Rs. crores
[i] Loans to cultivators and for rehabilitation	3.5
[ii] Accounts current with States	1.8
[iii] Remittances	1.4
[iv] Suspense	1.7
Total	5.4

STATEMENT IV
Financing of State Plans—Contd.

16. SAURASHTRA

(Rs. crores)

	1951—52	1952—53	1953—54	1954—55	1951—55	1955—56	1951—56	1951—56 (Plan)	
	(Accts)	(Accts.)	(Accts.)	(R. E.)	Total	(B. E.)	Total	Original	Revised
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN	2.9	4.0	3.1	6.1	16.4	9.8	26.2	20.4	26.8
Revenue Account	1.3	1.7	1.6	3.2	7.8	1.9	9.7	—	—
Capital Account	1.6	2.3	1.5	3.2	8.6	7.9	16.5	—	—
BUDGETARY RESOURCES	1.8	(-) 2.5	2.5	5.2	7.0	5.4	12.4	12.4	13.3
Balance from revenue account	(-) 0.3	(-) 0.4	3.6	1.1	4.0	0.2	4.2	9.9	10.8
Loans from the public	—	—	1.1	4.0	5.1	3.6	8.7	—	—
Deposits and other misc. receipts on capital account	2.1	(-) 2.1	(-) 2.2	0.1	(-) 2.1	1.6	(-) 0.5	2.5	2.5
CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE STATE PLAN	0.6	1.1	1.5	2.9	6.1	3.8	9.9	6.0	11.5
TOTAL RESOURCES	2.4	(-) 1.4	4.0	8.1	13.1	9.2	22.3	18.4	24.8
GAP IN RESOURCES	0.5	5.4	(-) 0.9	(-) 1.7	3.3	0.6	3.9	2.0	2.0
Covered by :—									
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading	(-) 0.2	3.0	0.6	0.8	4.2	(-) 0.1	4.1	—	—
Ways and means advances and overdrafts	0.8	1.3	(-) 2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sale of securities held in reserve	(-) 1.3	1.6	0.7	(-) 2.2	(-) 1.2	1.5	0.3	2.0	2.0
Withdrawal from cash balances	1.2	(-) 0.5	(-) 0.1	(-) 0.3	0.3	(-) 0.8	(-) 0.5		

The size of the Plan has been increased on account of the following adjustments and additions : -

	(Rs. crores)
(i) Scarcity areas programme	3.3
(ii) Additional provision for roads	1.0
(iii) Power expansion scheme	1.5
(iv) Urban water supply	0.5
(v) Other miscellaneous adjustments (net)	0.1
	6.4
	6.4

The entire expenditure on items (ii) to (iv) and part of the expenditure on item (i) were to be met by additional Central assistance of Rs. 5.5 crores.

- As the State's share of the Central pool of divisible taxes as worked out by the Finance Commission is less than the guaranteed revenue gap grant, the State continues to receive latter. In addition, it receives as from 1952-53 a general grant-in-aid of Rs. 40 lakhs per annum.
- The State Government would have received additional grant of Rs. 1.9 crores as a result of the Gadgil Committee's award. Of this, Rs. 1 crore was to be adjusted against Central loan assistance originally allocated for the State Plan and the balance given as an *ad hoc* grant.
- The State Government is estimated to have raised about Rs. 2.3 crores from additional measures of taxation during 1951-56, mostly through the introduction of general sales tax in 1953-54 in place of the existing tax on selected commodities.
- The negative balances from revenue account in the first two years were largely due to partial suspension of revenue collections on account of scarcity conditions and larger expenditures on famine relief.
- Loans from the public shown for 1954-55 consist of Rs. 1.5 crores allocated to the State from the National Plan Loan proceeds and Rs. 2.5 crores raised for the development programme of Local Bodies. For 1955-56, the State Government had budgeted for Rs. 2 crores from public loans. Approximate allotment against the two issues of loans amount to Rs. 3.6 crores. In view of this, instead of a withdrawal of Rs. 0.3 crore from cash balances and net overdraft of Rs. 0.5 crore budgeted for the year, a net addition of Rs. 0.8 crore to cash balances has been shown in the above table.
- Outflows under deposits and other miscellaneous capital receipts during 1952-54 are largely explained by outgoes on account of 'transactions with part B' States.'

STATEMENT IV

Financing of State Plans—Contd.

17. TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

(Rs. Crores)

	1951—52	1952—53	1953—54	1954—55	1951—56	1955—56	1951—56	1951-56 (Plan)	
	(Accts.)	(Accts.)	(Accts.)	(R.E.)	(Total)	(B'E.)	(Total)	Original	Revised
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN	4.0	4.7	5.0	5.8	19.5	10.4	29.9	27.3	31.3
Revenue Account	1.1	1.7	1.5	2.6	6.9	4.8	11.7	—	—
Capital Account	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.2	12.6	5.6	18.2	—	—
BUDGETARY RESOURCES	5.3	0.5	4.5	3.9	14.2	4.3	18.5	18.3	17.8
Balance from revenue account	5.2	2.0	3.7	2.3	13.2	0.3	13.5	14.3	13.8
Loans from the public	—	—	3.3	—	3.3	2.0	5.3	2.0	2.0
Deposits and other misc. receipts on capital account	0.1	(-) 1.5	(-) 2.5	1.6	(-) 2.3	2.0	(-) 0.3	2.0	2.0
CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE STATE PLAN	0.5	0.2	2.5	3.7	6.9	3.2	10.1	7.0	11.5
TOTAL RESOURCES	5.8	0.7	7.0	7.6	21.1	7.5	28.6	25.3	29.3
GAP IN RESOURCES	(-) 1.8	4.0	(-) 2.0	(-) 1.8	(-) 1.6	2.9	1.3	2.0	2.0
Covered by :									
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading	(-) 3.8	(-) 0.8	(-) 1.0	4.0	(-) 1.6	0.3	(-) 1.3	—	—
Ways and means advances & overdrafts	—	5.1	(-) 2.0	(-) 2.7	0.4	—	0.4	—	—
Sale of securities held in reserve	—	0.3	(-) 0.5	() 0.6	(-) 0.8	(-) 0.2	(-) 1.0		
Withdrawal from cash balance	2.0	(-) 0.6	1.5	(-) 2.5	0.4	2.8	3.2	2.0	2.0

size of the Plan was increased on account of the following additions and adjustments :

	Rs. crores
(i) Revision in cost estimate of existing irrigation schemes	1'0
(ii) Additional power schemes	1'5
(iii) Miscellaneous schemes for relieving unemployment	1'6
(iv) Urban water supply	0'8
(v) Rural water supply	0'5
(vi) Downward revision under Forests, Road Transport and Ports and harbours	(—) 1'4
	<hr/> 4'0 <hr/>

Additional Central assistance of Rs. 4'5 crores was to be made [available to the State Government to meet the increase in expenditure on account of items (i) to (v) above,

2. As the State's share of the divisible pool of Central taxes is lower than the guaranteed revenue grant the State continues to receive the latter.

3. Receipts from State taxes over the first four years of the Plan were larger than four times the 1950-51 level by about Rs.3'5 crores.

4. The State Government is estimated to have raised additional revenue of about Rs. 6'1 crores during 1951-56 as shown below :

	Rs. crores
(i) Larger receipts from forests as compared to 1950-51 level	1'3
(ii) Larger receipts from agricultural income-tax as compared to 1950-51 level	2'6
(iii) Larger receipts from mining as compared to 1950-51 level	0'8
(iv) Avoidance of loss under excise revenue anticipated earlier	0'3
(v) Licence fee on sale of tobacco	0'7
(vi) Yield from other miscellaneous measures	0'4
	<hr/> Total 5'1 <hr/>

5. The low level of balance from revenue account estimated for 1955-56 is due to increase in developmental expenditure outside the State Plan from Rs. 5'6 crores in 1951-52 to Rs. 11'3 crores estimated for 1955-56.

6. The State Government had budgeted for public loans of Rs. 2 crores in 1955-56 but did not float any.

STATEMENT IV
Financing of State Plans—Contd.
 18. JAMMU & KASHMIR

(Rs. Crores)

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1951-65	1955-56	1951-56	1951-56 (Plan)	
	(Accts)	(Accts.)	(Accts.)	(R.E.)	Total	(B.E.)	Total	Original	Revised
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN	0.9	1.2	1.6	3.5	7.2	5.5	12.7	13.0	12.7
Revenue Account	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.9	0.9	2.8	—	—
Capital Account	0.5	0.9	1.1	2.8	5.3	4.6	9.9	—	—
BUDGETARY RESOURCES	0.6	0.6	(-) 0.2	0.6	12.6	2.4	4.0	3.0	4.2
Balance from revenue account	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.9	2.1	1.2	3.3	3.0	4.2
Loans from the public	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deposits and other misc. receipts on capital account.	0.3	0.2	(-) 0.7	(-) 0.3	(-) 0.5	1.2	0.7	—	—
CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE STATE PLAN	0.5	0.9	1.3	2.3	5.0	3.1	8.1	10.0	8.5
TOTAL RESOURCES	1.1	1.5	1.1	2.9	6.6	5.5	12.1	13.0	12.7
GAP IN RESOURCES	(-) 0.2	(-) 0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	—	0.6	—	—
Covered by :—									
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ways & means advances & overdrafts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sale of securities held in reserve	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withdrawal from cash balances	(-) 0.2	(-) 0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	—	0.6	—	—

Estimated outlay of Rs. 3 crores on Banibal pass was included in the original Plan but has been excluded from the revised Plan.

Chapter II

AGRICULTURE

Land Utilisation Statistics

1. The land utilisation statistics for 1952-53 are now available. These cover nearly 718.3 million acres (or about 88.5% of the total geographical area) as against 711.2 million acres (87.7%) in 1951-52 and 612.1 million acres (75.8%) in 1949-50. Thus the total area not covered by statistics has come down from 24.2% in 1949-50 to 11.5% in 1952-53. The area under 'Forests' and 'net sown area' is reported to have increased in 1952-53 whereas a decline has taken place under 'current fallows', 'area not available for cultivation' and 'other uncultivated land excluding current fallows'. These facts are brought out in the table below :—

Classification	1949-50	51-52	52-53	Increase in 52-53 over 49-50	% to total reporting area during 1949-50	% to total reporting area during 1952-53
Total Geo- graphical area	810.8	810.8	810.8	—	—	—
Total reporting area	612.1	711.2	718.3	106.2	100.0	100.0
Forest	93.1	109.2	115.6	22.5	15.0	16.1
Not available for cultivation	96.0	121.3	120.3	24.3	16.0	16.7
Other unculti- vated land ex- cluding current fallows	93.4	113.0	111.8	13.4	16.0	15.6
Current fallows	58.2	72.3	68.1	9.9	9.0	9.5
Net area sown	256.4	295.5	302.5	36.1	43.0	42.1

Targets of Production & Achievements

2. To meet the deficits and provide for the additional consumption of foodgrains and the principal cash crops it was planned to increase the production of foodgrains by 7.6 million tons, of cotton by

1.26 million bales, of jute by 2.09 million bales, of sugarcane by 0.70 million tons and of oilseeds by 0.40 million tons. On the whole, it may be stated that the plan targets of additional production of foodgrains, cotton and oilseeds have been more than fulfilled, but the production of jute and sugarcane has lagged behind the target and it may not be possible to achieve the same even by the end of 1955-56. The following table summarises the above facts :—

	Unit	Production in Base* year	Production in 54-55	Increase (+) or decrease (—) over Base year
Foodgrains	Million tons	54.05	65.63	(+) 11.58
Cotton	Million bales	2.91	4.30	(+) 1.39
Jute	—do—	3.28	3.15	(—) 0.13
Sugarcane (Raw gur)	Million tons	5.62	5.55	(—) 0.07
Oilseeds	—do—	5.08	6.07	(+) 0.99

*Base year for foodgrains is 1949-50 whereas for other crops it is 1950-51.

3. The improved food situation in the country has led to a drastic reduction in the import of foodgrains from other countries. In 1954 only 0.8 million tons of foodgrains valued at Rs. 47.02 crores were imported as compared to 4.7 million tons at a total value of Rs. 216 crores in 1951. The imports of foodgrains during the last two years (1953-54) have been mainly utilised for building up the reserves in the country. Good crops for continuous two years (1953 and 1954) have brought about a marked decline in the prices of foodgrains. The Economic Adviser's Index No. of food articles which stood at 409 in July 1951 came down to 358 in July 1954 and 318 in July 1955. This sudden fall in the prices was more marked in November-December, 1954 when the kharif crop of 1954 began to move into the market. In order to stabilise prices at reasonable levels a price support programme was launched. Under the programme in December 1954 the Government of India decided to purchase jowar and maize at Rs. 5/6/- per maund each and Bajra at Rs. 6/- per maund in selected areas where prices fell below these levels. Subsequently it was also extended to wheat and gram, the minimum prices for these two commodities having been fixed at Rs. 10/- and Rs. 6/- respectively.

During the 1954-55 season it was not felt necessary to fix any minimum purchase price as a measure of price support for rice. However to safeguard the interests of rice cultivators during the ensuing season, the Government of India have announced a minimum price of Rs. 11/- per maund for coarse rice.

4. Greater attention is now being paid to improving the quality of jute in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Expert Committee on Quality of Jute set up in February 1953. A survey of areas suitable for growing good quality jute has been carried out in Assam. Other States also propose to carry out similar surveys. The recommendation relating to the supply of 1000 seed drills and wheel hoes, each free of cost, has been fully carried out. Bihar and Orissa Governments have decided to set up one jute seed multiplication farm each. Decision has also been taken to set up a nucleus jute seed multiplication farm under the control of the Indian Central Jute Committee and a site has been located for the same.

Minor Irrigation

5. On the basis of reports available from some States it is observed that the achievements in the year under review have been more or less upto the mark as far as construction and repair of wells is concerned, as indicated below :—

State	No. of wells constructed or repaired in 1954-55	Total No. of wells constructed or repaired in 1951-55
i) Andhra	2,516	26,433
ii) Bihar	4,040	14,245
iii) Madhya Pradesh	3,000	3,729
iv) Punjab	735	3,461
v) U. P.	6,932	40,456
vi) Hyderabad	3,046	7,734
vii) Madhya Bharat	3,902	21,068
viii) Rajasthan	3,140	5,836
ix) Saurashtra	3,100	6,391
x) Kutch	103	1,553
Total	30,514	130,906

6. Some States like Assam, Bombay and Orissa have reported the progress of different minor irrigation works in terms of acreage benefited. It is found that in Orissa an area of 1.17 lakh acres has been irrigated in 1954-55 alone and the total plan target of 5.75 lakh acres has been exceeded by about 1.40 lakh acres in the first four years of the Plan. In Assam and Bombay it is expected that the entire plan target of irrigating 3 and 1.70 lakh acres respectively will be achieved by the end of the current year.

Tubewells.

7. The progress of 1952 and 1953 T.C.M. Tubewells Programme has been quite satisfactory in-as-much as about 2200 tubewells have been drilled so far against the target of 2,650 tubewells. Of the drilled tubewells, 1768 tubewells have been completed and 665 energised. A certain time lag between completion and energisation of tubewells is inevitable because in some cases power is not available and in others procurement of required material takes a considerable time. However, every effort is being made to reduce this time-lag. The entire programme is likely to be implemented by the end of the First Plan period.

8. Work on Exploratory Tubewells Programme was started in January 1955. In all, 13 sites have been surveyed and geological and hydrological data collected from there. In 8 sites no suitable aquifers, fit for development as irrigation wells could be found. The remaining 5 sites will be developed and converted into irrigation wells after their aquifers have been tested on receipt of the pumping equipment which is yet awaited.

9. Encouraged by the present tempo of work on tubewell construction, the Government of India have since undertaken a further programme of constructing 700 tubewells under the G. M. F. (1954) Programme: 370 in U. P., 150 in Punjab, 130 in Pepsu and 50 in other suitable areas. Against this Programme, the States of U. P. and Punjab started work in March, 1955 only and have as far drilled 66 tubewells. The entire work is however, proposed to be completed by June, 1956.

10. Some of the State Governments have also undertaken

tubewell programmes of their own and the following achievements are reported :—

State	Plan target	Achievement in		Remarks
		1951—55	1954—55	
Andhra*	1420	931	331	*Filter point tubewells
Bombay	400	142	95	
Punjab	1840	1794	510	
U. P.	2100	885	231	
Rajasthan*	N. A.	1160	896	*Deepening of wells by drilling and rock blasting.

In Bihar 16 tubewells were constructed by private parties during 1954-55, thereby bringing the total number of tubewells to 52 in 1951-55.

Land Reclamation

11. Out of the total plan provision of Rs. 10 crores for land reclamation by the C. T. O., an expenditure of Rs. 8.13 crores has been incurred in 1951-55 (Rs. 1.54 crores in 1954-55 only). During 1954-55 the C.T.O. reclaimed about 2 lakh acres of kans infested land and 7,159 acres of jungle land. In Madhya Pradesh alone the area reclaimed was of the order of 1.10 lakh acres whereas in Madhya Bharat about 52,000 acres of land were reclaimed by the C. T. O. In all, about 1 Million acres of land have been reclaimed in the first four years of the Plan.

12. Besides this, a number of State Governments have their own tractor organisations for reclamation and follow-up cultivation. The achievements as reported by some of them are indicated below:—

State	Plan target (acres)	Achievement in	
		1951—55	1954—55
Hyderabad	1,31,500	1,03,595	26,205
Madhya Bharat	1,03,707	58,976	17,683
Bombay	5,31,051	1,47,870	16,469
Andhra	1,09,970	1,14,270	N. A.
U. P.	1,62,000	36,518	5,000
Punjab	Not fixed	42,704	N. A.
Orissa	15,300	9,878	709
Vindhya Pradesh	25,600	8,822	4,411

13. Further, reclamation work is also being done by manual labour and private parties in some of the States. For instance, in Bihar nearly 28,000 acres of land were reclaimed by manual labour in 1954-55, thus bringing the total achievement to 1,34,091 acres in 1951-55 as against the plan target of 1,80,000 acres. Similarly in Madhya Bharat the plan target of reclamation of 36,000 acres of land by private parties has been exceeded by about 2,500 acres in the first four years of the Plan. In this State during 1954-55 alone about 3,500 acres are reported to have been reclaimed.

Manures and Fertilizers

14. *Urban Compost*—The production of compost from urban refuse materials and its utilization form one of the important schemes of the intensive cultivation programme. During 1954-55 about 20.6 lakh tons of urban compost have been produced as against 13.5 lakh tons in 1953-54. The number of urban centres engaged in the preparation of urban compost during the year 1954-55 was 1813, compared to 1720 in 1953-54. The progress reported by States is as below :—

State	Plan target	(Lakh tons)	
		Achievement in	
		1951-55	1954-55
Punjab	8.75	6.15	1.77
Hyderabad	4.13	4.04	1.29
Madhya Bharat	3.22	2.48	0.71
Madhya Pradesh	5.00	3.83	1.00
Saurashtra	not fixed	N.A.	1.45
Bihar	5.00	2.03	0.80
Andhra	6.06	3.46	0.69
Delhi	1.25	0.87	0.17
Vindhya Pradesh	0.50	0.22	0.10

15. *Sewage and Sullage*—During the year under review nine schemes for the utilization of sewage and sullage of important cities and towns have been approved as against 17 schemes in 1953-54. These schemes are estimated to give 22 million gallons of sewage, expected to irrigate about 8915 acres and to yield about 21,814 tons of additional production of foodgrains and vegetables.

16. *Ammonium Sulphate*—The use of ammonium sulphate is on the increase. Its consumption is estimated to reach the target level of 6.34 lakh tons in the current year. The system of deferred payment has given a great impetus to the increased use of chemical fertilizers, particularly sulphate of ammonia.

17. *Super Phosphate*—It is estimated that the consumption of super-phosphate during the year under review has gone up to one lakh tons, compared to 80,000 tons in the previous year. The increase in its consumption has been due mainly to the reduction in its price, grant of short-term loans to the States, grant of subsidy and the extension of the Japanese method of paddy cultivation.

Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation.

18. In 1953-54 the Japanese method of paddy cultivation was adopted as an experimental measure on a total area of about 4 lakh acres. It has given very encouraging results and the target to be brought under this method has been increased to 20 lakhs acres during the year under report. The yields per acre obtained through this method in 1953-54 were as high as 161.5 mds. in W. Bengal, 145 mds. in Hyderabad and 132.5 mds. in Coorg as against the All-India average of about 16 mds. of paddy only.

Plant Protection

19. It is proposed to set up ten plant protection centres in different parts of India in 1955-56, for which necessary sanction has already been issued. For the control of pests and plant diseases, facilities for the proper quarantine inspection and fumigation have been developed at the sea ports of Bombay and Madras and plans for providing similar facilities at the Calcutta sea port during the current year are under way. A fumigation station is also being established at Cochin for fumigation of American cotton imported at that sea port. Further, it may also be pointed out that plant protection and locust control equipment worth Rs. 16.23 lakhs has been received upto the end of March, 1955 compared to the plan target of procurement of equipment worth Rs. 40 lakhs.

Grading and Marketing

20. The Work relating to the grading of various agricultural commodities like tobacco, sann hemp, ghee, edible oils, eggs, creamery butter, sugarcane-gur, fruits and potatoes in conformity with

Agmark standards was continued by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection. Quality control over tobacco and sann hemp intended for export continued to be exercised through compulsory grading. Compulsory grading of bristles was also enforced during the year. Grading of other commodities intended for internal consumption is voluntary. To ensure effective and proper enforcement of All-India and regional Agmark standards in regard to all commodities, a self-contained Central Control Laboratory at Nagpur and three regional laboratories at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta are expected to be constructed during 1955-56. The programme of work in the current year includes (i) the continuance of grading schemes for export already in force and (ii) the introduction of the schemes for wool, goat hair, essential oils, plantation and forest produce, vegetable oils and oilseeds. Extension and expansion of grading of various products for internal use will also be pursued.

Animal Husbandry

21. *Key Village Scheme*--Out of the plan target of 600 key villages and 150 A.I. Centres, 520 key villages and 142 A.I. Centres have been started upto the end of 1954-55 as compared to 345 key villages and 112 A.I. Centres at the end of 1953-54. The remaining 80 key villages and 8 A.I. Centres are expected to be started during the current year.

22. The calf subsidy scheme as an adjunct of the key village scheme has been undertaken in 1954-55. It envisages subsidies for rearing of selected calves upto the age of 3 years at Rs. 5/- per month per calf. A total subsidy of Rs. 1.58 lakhs has been sanctioned for about 1,000 calves. It is expected that during 1955-56 about 5,000 calves would be subsidised.

23. *Gosadans* --The target fixed under the Plan was the establishment of 160 gosadans. So far the setting up of 32 gosadans has been sanctioned but only 18 are actually working at present. Proposals for the establishment of 10 more gosadans are under consideration.

24. *Poultry* --A pilot scheme for the establishment of 15 poultry centres was sanctioned in November 1954. Recently 35 more centres have also been sanctioned. Of these, 19 centres have actually been set up and the remaining 31 centres are expected to be started in the current year. Action has also been taken to procure 15,000 baby-chicks from Denmark which are expected shortly.

25. *Veterinary Dispensaries* --Reports received from nine States

show that during the period under review 126 veterinary dispensaries were started. These include 29 mobile dispensaries set up in Andhra, Madras and Rajasthan States. The State-wise progress is indicated below :—

Madhya Pradesh	20
Madhya Bharat	14
Andhra	8
Bihar	21
Orissa	7
Madras	22 (Mobile)
Hyderabad	5
Rajasthan	18
Vindhya Pradesh	11
	Total
	126

Forests

26. The development of forests maintained satisfactory progress during the year. In Madras an area of 14274 acres was afforested whereas in Hyderabad afforestation covered an area of 5842 acres, thereby exceeding the total plan target by about 2000 acres. Similarly a good deal of plantation work was also reported in some States as is pointed out below :—

	(Acres)
Andhra	8806
Assam	8148
Madras	3627
Saurashtra	3800
Punjab	16731
U. P.	8705

27. Forest communications is another important programme in

the State plans. The achievement reported by six States is as follows :-

(Miles)

State	Plan target	Achievement in	
		1951-55	1954-55
Madhya Pradesh	200	320	156
Assam	754	602	360
Orissa	457	271	84
U. P.	400	267	75
Madhya Bharat	1428	792	216
Vindhya Pradesh	2500	918	147

Soil Conservation

28. The Central Soil Conservation Board which started functioning early in 1954 has taken over from the Forest Research Institute and Colleges control of the Desert Afforestation Research Station established at Jodhpur in October, 1952. Further the Board has also set up four regional research, demonstration and training centres at Bellary, Kotah, Dehra Dun and Ootacamund. Services of an F.A.O. expert to advise and help in devising techniques for controlling the advancement of the desert were also obtained by the Board during the period under review. A Central Nursery has been established at the Jodhpur Station to carry out research on the silviculture of various indigenous as well as exotic species of desert plants.

The Nursery also serves to raise plants for distribution for use in afforestation areas and for road-side plantations. The Station is also carrying on work relating to demonstration of the desert control methods and has created six blocks of land of 1000 acres each with different types of soil scattered over the dry parts of Rajasthan for experimental purposes.

29. For coordinating soil conservation work of various departments at the State level, the Land Utilization and Soil Conservation Boards have been set up in 22 States as against 17 at the end of 1953-54. In the remaining States such Boards are expected to be set up shortly.

30. In view of the greater importance of soil conservation in different States the plan provision has been revised from Rs. 1 crore

to Rs. 5 crores. During the year under review the Board sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 4.37 lakhs and approved a loan of Rs. 27.32 lakhs. In the current year so far a loan of Rs. 69.50 lakhs has been approved and a subsidy of Rs. 36.92 lakhs sanctioned for soil conservation schemes of various States.

Fisheries

31. During the period under review measures to increase the production of fish by powered vessels and fish culture and to promote its efficient handling and proper utilization were intensified. In the sphere of inland fisheries, improved techniques in farming practices and better methods of collection and transport have been evolved, resulting in a striking reduction in mortality rate, increased production and better distribution. The Central Government continued to give assistance in the form of loans and grants to the State Governments under the G.M.F. campaign to enable them to undertake schemes of fishery development. These loans and grants amounted to Rs. 14.79 lakhs and Rs. 7.01 lakhs respectively, in 1954-55. For the current year a loan of Rs. 14.42 lakhs and a grant of Rs. 6.57 lakhs have also been approved.

32. Reports received from a few States reveal that about 5.82 crores of fish fry have been distributed in 1954-55 in Madras as against the annual target of 3 crores of fish fry in the Plan. It is also reported that in Madras about 2½ lakhs acres of inland waters will be brought under fish culture by the end of 1955-56. In Assam 200 acres and in Orissa nearly 80 acres of water areas have been reclaimed for fish culture in the year under review.

33. Nearly one lakh areas of water area have so far been reclaimed for fish culture in different States. It is reported that during 1954-55 about 2598 lakhs of spawn, fry and fingerlings were collected and distributed for stocking of inland waters as against 1200 lakhs in 1953-54. In West Bengal 58 demonstration fish farms on private-owned tanks under Government supervision and technical control for educating the rural fish farmers in the improved technique of pisci-culture have been started in the year under review.

34. Under Marine fisheries good progress has been made in respect of mechanisation of the existing fishing boats and introduction of new powered boats of various types. For instance, in Bombay the number of mechanised boats has gone upto 600 by the end of June,

1955 compared to only 15 boats operating in 1951-52. In 1953 an F.A.O. naval architect designed a few types and three boats have been constructed in 1954-55 and are being successfully operated by an F.A.O. fisheries engineer. Fishermen have already requested for such boats. More than 200 marine diesel engines under the T.C.M. Assistance Programme and a large number of engines under the Indo-Norwegian Fisheries Project have been received. In Saurashtra, during 1951-55, 20 boats have been equipped with marine engines and 26 boats with outboard motors. Besides, 14 mechanised boats of multi-purpose type for Saurashtra and Travancore-Cochin have also been received under the T.C.M. Assistance Programme.

35. Commercial possibilities of deep sea fishing have been opened up by the survey of fishing grounds and charting of the North-West Coast of India. Exploratory deep sea fishing with bull-trawlers has proved successful and has attracted private enterprise. Two Danish Cutters are operating in W. Bengal. Total catches of fish by these cutters are reported to be nearly 1209 tons during 1951-55 (upto May 1955). As regards equipment to be procured under the T.C.M. Assistance Programme it may be pointed out that three bull for Bombay and Madras are expected to be received shortly. *Purse seiners* trawlers for West Bengal have been received in March, 1955.

36. Regarding cold storage facilities it may be stated that in Madras two cold storage plants have been established at Kozikode and Mangalore. These commenced operations late in 1954. In Travancore-Cochin one ice plant is being erected under the Indo-Norwegian Aid Programme.

37. The Indo-Norwegian Aid Fisheries Project, 1953, covers three main fields of activity, namely fisheries development, water supply and better methods. It covers an area of 10 square miles with a population of about 12,000. During the year under review an expenditure of Rs. 6.74 lakhs was incurred. As a result of trial fishing, the total quantity of fish caught has been reported to be about 41,839 pounds.

Chapter III

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL EXTENSION

Over three years have elapsed since October 1952 when the Community Development Programme was inaugurated in different parts of the country. The earlier reports dealt mainly with the various problems connected with the launching of the programme and indicated the important developments that took place after the initial period of survey and preparation. This report relates to a period in which the programme had acquired momentum and its impact was being felt all over the country.

The year under review saw considerable expansion of coverage under the National Extension and Community Development programme. The allotment of additional Blocks was made keeping in view the target laid down for the First Five Year Plan, namely, to cover one-fourth of the rural population with the opening of 1,200 Blocks. The following table shows, at a glance, the number of Community Project Blocks and N. E. S. Blocks allotted upto the end of March, 1955 and the number of villages and population covered thereunder :—

	No of Blocks allotted	No. of Blocks where work has started	No. of villages covered by Blocks indicated in Col. 2	No. of persons covered by Blocks indicated in Col. 2 (in millions)
1. Community Project Blocks (1952-53)	167	167	25,264	16.4
2. Community Development Blocks, 1953-54	53	53	7,693	4.0
3. National Extension Service Blocks, 1953-54	252	252	25,200	16.6
4. National Extension Service Blocks, 1954-55	254	254	25,400	16.7
Total	726	726	83,557	53.7

By the end of the financial year 1954-55 nearly 53 million people in rural India were being served by the programme and the number of villages covered was over 83,000 as against the target of 1,20,000 villages and a population of 75 million by the end of First Plan period. In December 1953, decision was taken to convert 150 of the National Extension Service Blocks taken up during 1953-54 into Community Development Blocks. The criteria adopted for conversion of National Extension Service Blocks into intensive development blocks on the lines of Community Projects were progress of expenditure, staffing position of trained extension personnel, and the extent of people's participation in cash, kind and voluntary labour in the programme during the National Extension Service Stage. State Governments were addressed in the matter in September 1954, and in the light of the information furnished by them, 132 Community Development Blocks were allotted in March 1955.

Progress of Work

The main aim of the National Extension and Community Development Programme is to promote a change of outlook among the people so that they themselves can take up work for their own betterment. In its practical context this change of outlook manifests itself in physical work on a wide field for the benefits of the individual and the community.

The working of the programme shows that progress has been recorded in all spheres of activities both in the community project areas as well as in Extension Blocks. The following paragraphs indicate the progress under certain major heads of activity in the blocks. (These figures relate to all blocks—C.D. as well as N.E.S. for the period ending March, 1955).

Target of coverage set for the First Five-Year Plan	1200 Blocks covering 1/4th of rural India
<i>Target achieved</i>	
Total number of blocks started	726
Number of villages covered	83,557
Population covered	53.7 million
The composition of these blocks is as follows :	
Community Development Blocks	
Number started	220
Villages covered	32,957
Population covered	20.4 million
N. E. S. Blocks	
Number started	506
Villages covered	50,600
Population covered	33.3 million

The blocks were started on different dates. On October 2, 1952, works began on a pilot scale in 55 project areas. In 1953-54, some more Community Development Blocks were allotted. National Extension Service Blocks began from October 1953 and since then periodically new allotments have been made. Some N.E.S. blocks have also been converted into Community Development Blocks.

Details of expenditure and physical results necessarily vary as some projects were started recently while others have functioned for some time. Below are figures regarding expenditure and physical results for the period March 1954 to March, 1955.

Expenditure

(This relates to 726 Blocks)

Total Government expenditure (estimated) incurred	Rs 146 crores
People's contribution	Rs. 80 crores

People's contribution is mainly in cash, kind and labour and represents more than 55% of total Government expenditure. All-India average of people's contribution per 1000 persons works out at Rs. 2053.

Physical Results.

People's enthusiasm for voluntary self-help which is the basic objective of national extension and community development programme has manifested itself in activities in all spheres concerning rural development. Figures below relate to the period March 1954 to March 1955 for all the series of blocks.

Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	
Fertilisers distributed ('000 mds.)	3255
Seeds distributed ('000 mds.)	1452
Area brought under fruits ('000 acres)	40
Area brought under vegetables ('000 acres)	111
Breeding & Artificial Insemination Centres started (Nos.)	743
Reclamation	
Area reclaimed ('000 acres)	405
Irrigation	
Additional area brought under irrigation ('000 acres)	696
Health & Rural Sanitation	
Soakage pits constructed ('000 Nos.)	157

Rural latrines constructed ('000 Nos.)	34
Drains constructed (Lakh yards)	16
Wells constructed ('000 Nos.)	11
Wells renovated ('000 Nos.)	26
Education	
New Schools started ('000 Nos.)	6
Ordinary schools converted into basic type (Nos.)	1,676
Social Education	
A. E. Centres started ('000 Nos.)	15
Adults trained ('000 Nos.)	311
Community Centres started ('000 Nos.)	36
Community entertainments organised ('000 Nos.)	92
*Units of people's organisations developed ('000 Nos.)	30
Communications	
Pucca roads constructed (miles)	1,800
Kaccha roads constructed ('000 Miles)	10
Arts and Crafts	
Production-cum-training centres started (Nos.)	337
Co-operation	
New co-operative societies started ('000 Nos.)	16
*New members enrolled in co-operative societies ('000 Nos.,)	317
Project Workers Trained	
Village Level Workers trained	3,767
Social Education Organisers	452
Block Development Officers	440
Health Personnel	295
	4,954

*Figures upto March 31, 1955 : separate figures for March 1954 to March, 1955 are not available.

Budget and Expenditure.

(i) *1952-53 Projects* — The total Government expenditure during the 2½ years of the programme (October 1952 to March 1955), including the cost of imported equipment, amounted to Rs. 15.10 crores. This works out at 74% of the target expenditure during this period calculated on a *pro rata* basis of the total budget approvals for the three years' period. The corresponding figure for the period October 1952 to September 1953 was 24% and that for the period October 1952 to September 1954 was 56%. The rate of expenditure has been stepped up during the last three quarters, and the trend indicates the possibility of a substantial progress during the remaining period of the programme.

The progress of Government expenditure under different heads in relation to the target expenditure for the period October 1952 to March 1955* is given in the table below :—

Head of expenditure	Government expenditure expressed as percent of target expenditure
	October 1952 to March 1955
1. State & Project Headquarters	121
2. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	81
3. Irrigation	57
4. Reclamation	48
5. Health and sanitation	59
6. Education	68
7. Social Education	87
8. Communications	58
9. Arts and Crafts	40
All fields	74

(ii) *Community Development Blocks, 1953-54.* — Government expenditure amounting to Rs. 1.88 crores was incurred in the Community Development Blocks allotted in 1953-54, over the period October 1953 to March 1955. Expenditure incurred during this period of 1½ years was 47 per cent of the target expenditure as against 25 per cent for the first year ending September, 1954.

*Year-wise figures are not available.

(iii) *N.E.S. Blocks 1953-54.*— In the N.E.S. Blocks allotted in 1953-54, a sum of Rs. 330 lakhs (excluding loans for short-term credit) was spent during the period October 1953 to March 1955. Expenditure incurred upto March 1955 works out to 58 per cent of the target expenditure. This is considered to be quite satisfactory having regard to the fact that the first year of the programme is generally a period of preparation. Already there is evidence that expenditure is being progressively stepped up. The net increase in expenditure during the quarter ending March 1955 was about 76% over the previous quarter, that is, the quarter ending December 1954.

(iv) *N.E.S. Blocks 1954-55* — During the first six months of operation of the N.E.S. Blocks (Blocks—1954-55), Government expenditure amounting to Rs. 1.08 crores was incurred. This works out to 76% of the target expenditure (excluding loans for short-term credit). Considering that the first half-year of operation of the block is generally spent on initial surveys, formulation of programmes and budget estimates, the progress should be regarded as very satisfactory.

People's Participation

The participation of the people in the execution of development programmes has been a striking feature of the activities in the community project areas. Villagers have made substantial voluntary contributions in the various fields of development. They have evinced particular enthusiasm in the construction of village roads and in the starting of village schools.

In all fields of development the voluntary contributions of the villagers have mainly taken the shape of labour services. They have also made contribution in cash, materials, land etc. Thus, during the two and half years ending March 1955, the villagers in the 1952-53 community project areas contributed labour, cash, land and materials etc. worth Rs. 5.79 crores which was a little more than one-third of the total Government expenditure incurred during the same period. Taking the country as a whole, the people's contribution during this period worked out at Rs. 3461 per 1,000 persons. As regards the Community Development Blocks allotted in 1953-54, the total contributions in cash, kind and labour during the period October 1953 to March 1955 were valued at about Rs. 102 lakhs which was more than half of Government expenditure and worked out at Rs. 2330 per 1000 persons. The corresponding figure for the N.E.S. Blocks allotted in 1953-54 was Rs. 377 lakhs which exceeded Government expenditure and worked out at Rs. 1946 per 1,000 persons. As regards

N.E.S. Blocks allotted in 1954-55, the total value of people's contribution was Rs. 79 lakhs which amounted to about three-fourths of Government expenditure and worked out at Rs. 577 per 1,000 persons.

Village institutions have played an important part in enlisting the participation of the people in the execution of development programme. Thus, considerable use is being made of local bodies like the panchayats, cooperative societies, and union boards for the execution of development programmes. In some areas success has been achieved by entrusting development activities to *ad hoc*, non-statutory and non-elective bodies, such as, the Gram Vikas Mandals in Madhya Pradesh, the Gram Mangal Samities in Orissa, the Gram Seva Sanghams in Madras and the Palli Unnayan Samities in West Bengal. The participation of the people in development activities organised by these bodies is helping to create leadership in the village. Students and N.C.C. Cadets have also played an important part in development activities in many places.

The position regarding people's participation in the programme was reviewed at the Third Development Commissioners' Conference held at Ootacamund in May 1954. The conference made the following recommendations in this regard :

(i) Wherever Panchayats have been constituted and are effective, they should be utilised as the institutional pattern of people's organisation.

(ii) In other areas, where statutory Panchayats do not exist or are ineffective, Village Development Councils with Members of the Panchayats as the nucleus, may be formed and utilised as the institutional pattern of people's organisation.

(iii) Wherever the voluntary organisations are doing useful constructive work and are effective they should be associated with the programme. Financial and other aids may be given to these bodies with due regard to the extent of their participation.

(iv) In the execution of local works, preference should be given to Panchayats and Co-operative Societies or Village Development Councils, with due regard to the prevailing market rates.

State Governments are taking action on the above recommendations..

Training and Organisation

The question of training has assumed added importance with the announcement by the Government of India that during the Second Five Year Plan the entire rural India will be covered by the National Extension Service, 40 percent of which will be taken up as Community Development Blocks.

During 1954-55 there was considerable expansion of the Training Programme. In addition to the 34 Training Centres for the training of Gram Sevaks referred to in the last Progress Report, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture had proposed to establish 9 more new centres. Out of the 43 Centres, 40 are already in operation and their annual out-turn will be about 5000. The Ministry propose to set up 13 additional new centres and to convert the existing 10 Single Shift Centres to Double Shift. By the end of March, 1955, 6933 Gram Sevak had been trained and 1944 were undergoing training. For training in Agriculture and land economy, 40 more Schools are proposed to be set up in addition to the 56 referred to in the last Report. The total output will be about 8000 Gram Sevaks.

In Animal Husbandry, 10 new colleges have been sanctioned for conducting 2 year emergency Diploma Courses and 5 additional shifts have been provided for in the existing colleges having a 4-year course. The output of these will be 1000 Diploma Holders in Veterinary Science and 340 Veterinary Graduates in 1957 and 1959 respectively.

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture have also finalised a scheme for orientation Training of Group Level Workers at 17 of the existing Extension Training Centres. They will train about 2200 personnel per annum. The number of "Trained" and "Under Training" supervisory staff as on the 31st March, 1955 was 1059 and 65 respectively.

In the field of Social Education, the 5 Social Education Organisers Training Centres at Nilokheri, Hyderabad, Gantrigram, Allahabad and Santiniketan have been considerably expanded and their capacity indreased. The 31st March, 1955, 768 Social Education Organisers (including women) were trained and 295 were under training. Another new Centre has been set up at M.S. University of Baroda to give specialised supplementary training to women Social Education Organisers.

The training programme of Block Development Officers commenced at Nilokheri, Hyderabad and Ranchi in April/May, 1954 and by the 31st March, 1955 440 Block Development Officers had been trained and 21 at Nilokheri were undergoing training.

In the field of Health, 9 Centres and 12 Institutions have been sanctioned for Lady Health Visitors and Midwives respectively. Assistance is also being given to 18 institutions for the training of Auxiliary "Nurse-Midwives" who are to make up the shortage of Lady Health Visitors.

Some more additional training schemes taken up during the year 1954-55 are for Village Artisans in 20 of the Extension Training Centres. Home Economics Wings for Gram. Savikas, Cinema Projectionists, Cooperative Instructors, Drivers and Mechanics of Jeeps and Operators of Heavy Equipment.

Seminars and Conferences

The importance of Seminars and Conferences for developing better ideas in individuals, helping creative thinking in a group about matters of policy and solutions to problems, is being increasingly realised. The two seminars held at Aurangabad in Hyderabad and Alnora in Uttar Pradesh at the beginning of the year under review, completed the first round of seminars intended primarily for the Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Third Development Commissioners' Conference, the second round of seminars intended mainly for the District Officers was also completed during the year. These seminars in the second round were held at Mysore, Pachmarhi (Madhya Pradesh), Panna (Vindhya Pradesh), Bhubaneswar (Orissa), Udaipur (Rajasthan) and Agra (Uttar Pradesh). All the States have been covered in these seminars. A new feature in this round of seminars was the inclusion of the non-official members of the Project Advisory Committees, other important non-officials such as Gandhian Constructive Workers, heads of various Welfare Department of the Governments etc. Although these seminars are mainly intended for a particular category of officials and workers, other categories of personnel directly or indirectly concerned with the development programme are also represented. The number of delegates varies from 100 to 150. These seminars are in addition to the Intra-State Seminars held by the State Governments in pursuance of the suggestions made by the Community Projects Administration. It is also

proposed to hold seminars exclusively for non-official members of the Project/Block Advisory Committees.

The agenda of these seminars is devised with a view to ensuring that the implementation of the Community Development Programme conforms to the objectives of the Welfare State and to bring about the requisite change in the mental outlook of the project workers

Chapter IV

LAND REFORMS

It is proposed to give in this Chapter a brief account of the principal developments which have taken place in the field of land reforms since April, 1954.

2. The Central Committee for Land Reforms (which consists of the Chairman and Members of the Planning Commission, the Minister of Home Affairs, the Minister of Food and Agriculture and the Minister of Agriculture) reviewed the progress of land reforms in October, 1954 and directed that the existing legislative provisions in various States should be examined. In pursuance of the advice of the Central Committee, the legislative provisions were reviewed in the Planning Commission; the points in respect of which they fell short of the recommendations made in the First Five-Year Plan were brought to the notice of the State Governments; and they were requested to draw up phased programmes for implementing the suggestions made to them. The Central Committee has considered and advised on the land reform proposals of the following States :—

Bihar, Punjab, West Bengal, Mysore, Pepsu, Aizer, Himachal Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh.

3. The Planning Commission has set up a panel on land reform with the object of reviewing the progress in the implementation of land policy proposed in the First Five-Year Plan and studying further steps in connection with the Second Five-Year Plan. The Panel has constituted four committees to examine and report on the following subjects :—

- (i) Tenancy reforms;
- (ii) Size of holdings (ceiling on holdings and re-distribution of land and floor of holdings);
- (iii) Problems of re-organisation (land management legislation, cooperative farming, cooperative village management, consolidation of holdings);
- (iv) Bhoodan.

The work of these committees is in progress.

4. The progress made in the various States in implementing the land policy with regard to abolition of intermediaries, tenancy reforms and ceilings on holdings, is summarised in the following paragraphs :—

Andhra

Abolition of Intermediaries :— Most of the intermediary tenures have been abolished except, (i) Post 1936 inams, (ii) inams consisting of hamlets and khandrigas (which were declared by the law court not to constitute estates) and (iii) minor inams. The State Government propose to bring up a Bill shortly for the abolition of inams in the first two categories.

The High Court gave a ruling that inams consisting of hamlets and khandrigas are not estates within the meaning of the Madras Estates Land Act. As a result the tenants on these inams became tenants-at-will. An interim measure was enacted for staying ejectment of these tenants and for the restoration of those evicted after November, 1953.

Tenancy Reforms :— The Andhra Government appointed a committee in August, 1954 to review and make recommendations on the various aspects of land reforms. The committee has reported recently. Its recommendations are under the consideration of the State Government.

Assam

Abolition of Intermediaries :— The State Government have acquired zamindaris over an area of 2.37 lakh acres in Goalpara district. In respect of five big zamindaris the Supreme Court has issued stay orders. In the Karimganj area, some difficulties were experienced in the issue of notifications and the Act had, therefore, to be amended. In the Lushai Hills the Acquisition of Chiefs' Rights Act was passed in April, 1955.

Steps were taken to prepare record-of-rights in the permanently settled portions of Karimganj sub-division as well as in Goalpara district. Survey of 220 villages, attestation and correction of maps and records in 140 villages and rent calculations in 88 villages were completed.

Tenancy Reforms :— The Assam Adhairs Protection and Regulation Act was amended. The original Act did not place any

limit on the extent of land which a landlord may resume from crop-sharers (adhiars). Under the Amendment Act, the limit of resumption has been fixed at two-thirds the area owned subject to a maximum of $23 \frac{1}{3}$ acres and a minimum of 10 acres. There is, however, no provision for a minimum holding for the crop-sharers. The crop-sharers will be entitled to restoration in case the landlord does not cultivate the land within one year or sub-lets it to others within a period of two years from the date he gets the possession of the land.

Under the Amendment Act, the crop rent payable by a crop-sharer has been reduced from one-third to one-fourth in case the plough and cattle are supplied by the landlord and from one-fourth to one-fifth if they are provided by the crop-sharers.

In Assam, a considerable area is held by cultivators on annual leases from State. The annual leases are being converted into periodic leases.

Ceiling on Holdings :—The State Government have introduced the Assam Fixation of Ceiling on Land Holdings Bill, 1955. The Bill seeks to fix the ceiling on existing as well as future holdings at 50 acres. The excess land over the limit is to be acquired by the State Government and settled with landless persons. Lands utilised for special cultivation and mechanised cultivation will be exempted from ceiling.

Bihar

Abolition of Intermediaries :—By December, 1954, all zamindaris in 8 districts out of 17, and zamindaris with an annual income exceeding Rs. 50,000 in the remaining 9 districts were taken over by the State Government. Notices have been issued for the resumption of the remaining zamindaris. The State Government propose to take over all the zamindaris in the State by January, 1956.

Tenancy Reforms :—In Bihar, under the Tenancy Act, 1885 sub-tenants holding land on oral leases were not liable to ejection except for non-payment of rent or misuse of land. But in practice, they continue to be treated as tenants at-will. Their rent was not regulated. The Amendment Bill, 1954 provides for restoration of under-raiyats who have been ejected by landlords otherwise than through a court at any time after February 1, 1953, on an application to the Collector or by the Collector suo-motu. The Bill also provides

for the fixation of maximum rent at 7/20th of the produce. The maximum produce rent payable by an occupancy raiyat has been reduced from 9/20th to one-fourth of the produce.

Ceiling on Holdings:—A Bill has recently been introduced in the State Legislature which provides for fixation of ceilings.

Bombay

Abolition of Intermediaries:—During the period under review, the Bombay Merged Territories Miscellaneous Alienation Abolition Bill, 1954 and the Bombay Bhil-Naik Inams Abolition Bill, 1955 were enacted. The Bombay Talukdari Tenures Abolition Act, was amended with a view to confer occupancy rights on permanent tenants and inferior holders.

Tenancy Reforms:—The Bombay Legislature has passed a tenancy amendment Bill. The Bill removes the distinction between protected tenants and ordinary tenants. The landlords' right of resumption will be subject to the condition that every tenant, whether of a large, medium or a small owner, will have a right to retain half the area. With the exemption of tenants of small holders, they will have also a right of purchase. The purchase price will be fixed between 20 and 200 times the assessment and will be payable in 12 instalments. The rent is not to exceed one-sixth of the produce.

Madhya Pradesh

Abolition of Intermediaries:—The intermediary rights were abolished in 1951. Out of a total compensation of Rs. 5 crores payable to intermediaries, a sum of Rs. 3 crores has been paid up to the end of 1954-55.

Tenancy Reforms:—During the period, the Land Revenue Code Act was enacted. It provides for a uniform and simplified system of tenure throughout the State. Under the Code, there are mainly two principal tenures, namely, (i) bhumiswami (with full rights of transfer and (2) bhumidari (with a restricted right of transfer).

As regards sub-tenancies, the Code provides that the lands which are habitually sub-let i.e. lands which are sub-let for three years in any consecutive period of five years, the sub-tenants will acquire occupancy rights without payment of any premium and as such will be entitled to purchase bhumiswami or bhumidari rights on payment of a sum equal to 10 and 17 times the rent respectively.

In Berar, however, leases continue to be governed by the Berar Regulation of Agricultural Leases Act, 1951.

A committee was set up to review and make recommendations on the various aspects of land reforms. The committee has reported recently.

Madras

Abolition of Intermediaries:— Out of a total of 4739 estates affected by the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 4659 estates have been taken over.

Tenancy Reforms:— Tenancies in Malabar have been regulated under the Act of 1929. In Tanjore a measure had been enacted in 1952 for staying ejection of tenants of owners holding more than 6½ acres for a period of five years. Later ejection of cultivating tenants was stayed in South Kanara. The Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 provides for stay of ejection of tenants throughout the State (except Malabar and Tanjore) for a period of one year and for the restoration of tenants ejected after 1953 except the tenants of owners holding less than 6-2/3 acres. State Government have under consideration a Bill for the regulation of rent as well as a comprehensive measure of land reforms.

Orissa

Abolition of Intermediaries:— All zamindaris in the State except a few (kharpos) zamindaris in the Sundergarh district have been abolished. Intermediary interests like Lakhiraj inams, madhyasatwadhikari and tenure holders still remain to be abolished.

Tenancy Reforms:— The ejection of tenants of owners of 33 acres or more, was, temporarily stayed under the Tenants Protection Act, 1948. The Tenants Relief Act, enacted in 1955 provides for the stay of ejection of all tenants subject to the owner's right to resume an area upto 7 standard acres of wet lands or 14 acres of dry lands for personal cultivation. The evicted tenants will be entitled to restoration in case the landlord does not bring the land under personal cultivation.

The crop rent is to be fixed at one-fourth of the gross produce or the value thereof, subject to a maximum of 4 standard maunds of paddy in case of dry lands and 6 standard maunds of paddy in case of wet lands.

Punjab

The Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953 was amended in 1955. Under the Amendment Act, a tenant of resumable area cannot be ejected from a minimum area of 5 standard acres (including the area held as owner) unless he is provided with alternative land. The land held by an owner under personal cultivation in excess of 30 standard acres (50 standard acres in case of displaced persons) is to be declared surplus in areas where the State Government require land for the settlement of tenants. Exemptions will, however, be made in the case of efficiently managed farms and plantations.

In the non-resumable areas, the tenants will have permanent and heritable rights. Where such a tenant has held land for a period of not less than 6 years, he will also have the right of purchase. The purchase price has been fixed at 3/4ths of the market value of the land.

Utter Pradesh.

Abolition of Intermediaries:—Acquisition of intermediary rights in the bulk of the area had been completed in 1952. During the period under report, the Zamindari Abolition Act was extended with suitable modifications to the former Benaras state, enclaves and portions of Mirzapur district. Bills have been formulated for the abolition of intermediary rights in the hilly areas of Jaunsar Bawar and in the urban areas. Proposals for land reforms in Kumaon are under the consideration of the State Government.

Tenancy Reforms:—The tenants of zamindars' private (sir lands and the sub-tenants were, under the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1952, to continue to hold lands under their landlords. Their ejection had, however, been stayed. The Act was amended to abolish the landlord's rights in these lands. These tenants and sub-tenants have been brought into direct relation with the State. They have been conferred heritable and permanent rights. They will continue to pay rents to the State at the existing rates and the State Government will pay compensation to the landlords out of its increased revenues.

West Bengal

The Land Reforms, Act, 1955, provides for regulation of rights of tenants and crop-sharers. All intermediary interests in West Bengal were acquired by the Government on April 1, 1955. The position regarding crop-sharers (vargadars) who cultivate about one-fourth

of the total area, was reviewed by the Central Committee for Land Reforms. The Land Reforms Act fixes the limit of resumption of land from a bargadar at two-thirds of the area owned subject to a maximum of 25 acres. An owner holding less than the area to be prescribed may, however, resume the entire land.

The crop-share payable by a bargadar is 50 per cent of the produce where the landlord meets the cost of cultivation and 40 per cent in all other cases.

Hyderabad

Jagirs had been abolished earlier in 1949. During the period under review, a law was enacted for the abolition of inams. It does not, however, apply to Religious and Charitable Inams and village service inams.

Tenancy Reforms :— The Tenancy Act had been amended early in 1954. It provided for a right of purchase for protected tenants in respect of non-resumable area. Under this provision, 12,693 protected tenants have purchased 1,40,089 acres of land. It also empowered the State Government to transfer, by a notification, ownership of land to protected tenants. The notifications have been issued in district Khamam and parts of Warangal district.

The Act made a distinction between protected tenants and ordinary tenants. It is now being amended to provide that ordinary tenants of land holders owning more than three family holdings will also become protected tenants. A provision is also being made for the demarcation of the resumable area as distinct from the non-resumable area.

Madhya Bharat

The following Acts were enacted during the period for the protection of tenants:—

1) The Zamindari Abolition (Fourth Amendment) Act to extend upto October, 1957, the period during which a sub-tenant or a tenant of sub-tenant may exercise his right of purchase.

2) The Abolition of Jagirs Amendment Act to extend upto 1957, the period during which a sub-tenant may exercise the right of purchase, and to provide that on acquiring ownership rights, the tenant, would pay assessment only.

3) The Ryetwari Sub-lessee Protection Act for staying ejection of tenants for a year i.e., upto October, 1956.

Mysore.

Abolition of Intermediaries:— The Mysore Religious and Charitable Inams Abolition Act and the Mysore Personal and Miscellaneous Inams Abolition Act were enacted during the period under report. The tenants of religious and charitable inams are to come into direct relationship with the State and will also have a right to acquire ownership. The Mysore Personal and Miscellaneous Inams Abolition Act, 1954 provides for the abolition of all personal and miscellaneous inams except service inams. It confers ownership on *adim* tenants without any payment by the tenant and on permanent tenants on payment of compensation. It also confers ownership on quasi-permanent tenants of inams other than minor inams subject to the inamdars' right to retain a certain area. It does not confer any rights on ordinary tenants.

Tenancy Reforms:— Maximum rent has been reduced from one-half to one-third of the produce in the *maidan* areas and one-fourth in malnad areas of the state. A Bill has been introduced to amend the Tenancy Act with a view to strengthening the rights of tenants.

zbmbb.

Pepsu

Tenancy Reforms:— The Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1953 which permitted land owners to resume some area from tenants for personal cultivation and conferred on the tenants the right to acquire ownership of the non-resumable area was amended with a view to keep in abeyance the above provisions pending the formulation of comprehensive proposals.

Rajasthan

Abolition of Intermediaries:—The Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1952, was amended in 1954 to implement the Pant Award. 3,600 jagirs with an estimated annual income of Rs. 1.47 crores have so far been resumed.

Tenancy Reforms:— A comprehensive measure of tenancy reforms was enacted in 1955, namely, the Tenancy Act, 1955. Under the Act every sub-tenant and the tenant of khudkasht gets the right to acquire ownership of the non-resumable area was of Rs. 1200/-, exception being made in cases where any land was held under the personal cultivation of the landlord continuously for

a period of 5 years period to 1948-49. In the latter case the landlord has been permitted to eject a tenant from an area upto 30 acres of irrigated or 90 acres of un-irrigated lands. The tenants and sub-tenants have been given the right to purchase the minimum area on payment of a price as below :—

Un-irrigated lands	10 times the annual rent
Well irrigated lands	15 times the annual rent
Other irrigated lands :—	
tenants in possession for 6 years	50% the market value
tenants in possession for 6-12 years	35% the market value
tenants in possession for above 12 years	25% the market value

The price will be payable in 6 annual instalments.

Saurashtra

Abolition of Intermediaries :— Till August, 1955, 54,396 girasdari tenants and 28,000 barkhali tenants were granted occupancy rights under the legislation for the abolition of girasdari and barkhali tenures. Only 750 girasdari tenants remained who did not acquire occupancy rights. The Land Reforms Act has been amended for State acquisition of the intermediary rights in these lands on payment of compensation equal to six times the assessment. The tenants will continue to pay rent to the State at a rate of 2½ times the assessment till the compensation has been fully recovered. Leasing of land in future has been prohibited under law except in cases of persons suffering from a disability.

Travancore-Cochin

Abolition of Intermediaries :—A Bill has been passed for the acquisition of Edavagai estates.

■ *Land Revenue* :— In the Travancore area, the pattadars were re uired to pay land revenue on a uniform rate of Rs. 1/9/- per acre. This provision has been extended to Cochin area.

Tenancy Reforms :— In Travancore area, the kanom tenants were paying assessment together with Janmom dues directly to the State. A Bill has been enacted for the extension of this provision to the Cochin area.

In Travancore, the ejectment of verumpattamdar tenants had been stayed temporarily. In Cochin, they were conferred permanent

rights under an earlier legislation. During the period under report the Verumpattamdars Bill was introduced in the State Legislature and referred to the Select Committee. It provides for the conferment in some cases of permanent and heritable rights upon the verumpattamdars and a right to acquire landlord's interest on payment of compensation to the verumpattamdars in some cases.

Another measure was enacted for conferment of permanent rights on kudik'dappukars (tenants of house sites). Another bill providing for the payment of compensation to tenants for improvements made by them in the land in the even of their being evicted from the holding, has also been introduced, in the State Legislature.

Ceiling on Holdings:—The Restrictions on Possession and Ownership of Lands Bill has been introduced. It provides for fixation of ceiling as below :—

double-cropped paddy lands	15 acres
single-cropped paddy lands	22½ acres
coconut gardens	15 acres
Paramba	30 acres

Where the number of members in a family exceeds 5, the maximum limit shall be increased at the rate of 1 acre of double cropped paddy land or 1½ acres of single cropped paddy land or 1 acre of coconut garden or 2 acres of Paramba for each member in excess of 5 subject to the upper limit of :—

double cropped paddy lands	25 acres
single cropped paddy lands	33½ acres
coconut garden	25 acres
paramba	50 acres

A person or a family holding land under personal cultivation in excess of the limits mentioned, above, is required to lease out the excess land within a stipulated period. Plantations such as tea, coffee, rubber etc., exceeding 25 acres in area have been exempted.

Ajmer

Abolition of Intermediaries and Land Reforms Act was enacted during the period under report. It provides for the acquisition of *istimari* estates *jacris* and other intermediary interests. It also provides for conferment of ownership rights on :—

(a) tenants of zamindar's home farm lands who were in possession for not less than 3 years provided the intermediary owns more than 8 standard acres.

(b) sub-tenants holding for 8 years or more.

The Act does not apply to the khalsa area where the tenants of home farm lands and the sub-tenants remain unprotected.

Bhopal

Legislation was enacted in 1955 for the stay of ejection of tenants (Shiknis), and for the restoration of tenants ejected during 8 years preceding the commencement of the Act.

Coorg

The State Government have constituted a committee for formulating proposals for the abolition of intermediaries, tenancy reforms and fixation of ceilings on holdings. At present, the tenancies are not regulated.

Delhi

The Delhi Land Reforms Act was enacted during the period under review. It provides for conferment of ownership on all tenants and sub-tenants (with the exception of those whose landlords suffer from a disability), on payment of compensation at the following rates :—

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| (1) occupancy tenants with transferable rights | 4 times the land revenue. |
| (2) other occupancy tenants, ex-proprietary tenants etc. without a right of transfer | 8 times the land revenue. |
| (3) non occupancy tenants | 16 times the land revenue. |
| (4) sub-tenants (including the tenants | 20 times the land revenue. |

The land revenue payable by these tenants will not exceed twice the assessment payable by the former intermediaries.

The State Government has also formulated proposals for the fixation of ceilings on land holdings.

Himachal Pradesh

The Abolition of Big Landed Estates and Land Reforms Act was enforced in January, 1955. It provides for :—

(1) an optional right to acquire ownership by occupancy tenants;

(2) conferment of permanent and heritable rights on non-occupancy tenants subject to the land owner's right to resume an area not exceeding one-fourth of the area leased subject to a maximum of 5 acres; and an optional right to acquire ownership on payment of compensation equal to 48 times the land revenue.

In addition, the State Government have been empowered to acquire landlord's interests in any area if the occupancy or non-occupancy tenants fail to exercise their rights;

(3) ceiling on lands under personal cultivation at 30 acres in district Chamba and at an area assessed to a land revenue of Rs. 125/- in other areas. Farms which are so efficiently managed that their break-up would lead to a fall in production will be exempted; and

(4) acquisition of estates assessed to a land revenue of Rs. 125/-.

The maximum rent is not to exceed one-fourth of the produce.

Kutch

A Bill for the abolition of jagirs has been drafted. Tenancies in Kutch are regulated under the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948, as extended to the State of Kutch. The amendments to the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act have, however, not yet been extended. Steps are being taken to extend the amendments also.

Manipur

Land Reforms proposals are under consideration. Meanwhile, steps are being taken to extend the South Kanara Cultivating Tenants Protection Act as an interim measure.

Tripura

Abolition of Intermediaries : - A Land Reforms Bill has been drafted and is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Vindhya Pradesh

The abolition of intermediaries has been completed. The Land Revenue and Tenancy Act was enacted and enforced on April 1, 1955. It provides for:—

(1) a minimum term of 7 years for all tenants at the end of which the owner may resume the land for personal cultivation;

(2) fixation of rent at four times the land revenue in case of irrigated lands or bund lands and twice the land revenue in case of unirrigated lands where rents are paid in cash. The maximum produce rent has been fixed at one-third the produce in case of irrigated lands or bund lands and one-fourth in case of unirrigated lands.

(3) acquisition of ownership rights by tenants up to an area of 10 acres, provided the landlord is left with 30 acres.

Census of Land Holdings and Cultivation

5. In the First Five-Year Plan it was recommended that a census of land holding and cultivation should be held with a view to collect the data necessary for taking a decision for the fixation of ceilings. In January, 1954, the State Governments were requested to undertake the census. It was suggested that in areas where revenue records were maintained, census should be held on the basis of complete enumeration through the revenue staff. In States where annual village records were not available a sample survey was suggested. To expedite the completion of census, the States were given the discretion to restrict census to holding of 10 acres and above.

The census has since been completed in most of the States and the results have been reported from the following States :—

Bihar	Hyderabad	Ajmer
Bombay	Madhya Bharat	Bhopal
Madhya Pradesh	Mysore	Coorg
Madras	Pepsu	Delhi
Punjab	Rajasthan	Himachal Pradesh
	Saurashtra	Kutch
		Vindhya Pradesh

Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir where a ceiling has already been imposed. In Manipur and Tripura, in view of difficulties of communications and the high cost involved, it was decided not to hold the census.

Consolidation of Holdings

6. In the States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Pepsu and Delhi, the consolidation of holdings has been in progress according to a phased programme. Other States also were requested to draw up phased programmes. Financial provisions have been included in the States' second five-year plans. A number of States have enacted or have undertaken steps for enacting suitable legislation for facilitating consolidation of holdings. The action taken in various States is briefly summarised below :—

Bihar—A Bill to promote consolidation of holdings has been introduced in the State Legislature.

Bombay—Consolidation work was completed in 1000 villages at a cost of Rs. 44.61 lakhs. It is in progress in 278 villages.

Madhya Pradesh—About 25 lakh acres have been consolidated so far.

Punjab—Consolidation of 13.5 lakhs acres was completed during the period under review. The total area consolidated during the Plan period is 41.6 lakh acres.

Pepsu—Up to June, 1955, consolidation was completed in 1304 villages comprising an area of 11.57 lakh acres.

Delhi—Consolidation of holding has been completed in about 210 villages (up to August, 1955), out of 358 villages.

Rajasthan—The Rajasthan Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation Act, 1955), was enacted.

Himachal Pradesh—The Consolidation of Holdings Act was enacted. The work has been initiated in the community project areas. It was completed in 17 villages covering an area of 3,854 acres.

Cooperative Farming

7. In Bombay, 10 cooperative farming societies were registered during the first half of the year 1954-55. In all 303 cooperative farming societies have been registered up to June 30, 1955. In the Punjab, the number of cooperative farming societies increased from 216 to 279 and their membership from 3060 to 4425. In Pepsu, 8 cooperative farming societies were registered and in Saurashtra 6 during the first half of the year.

In respect of other States, the progress has not been fully reported.

Chapter V

IRRIGATION AND POWER

GENERAL

The expenditure on the Irrigation and Power projects during the period 1951-54 was Rs. 298 crores. The expenditure to end of 1954-55 is estimated to be Rs. 445 crores. The size of the programme originally included in the First Plan was Rs. 558 crores. This was increased to Rs. 677 crores by subsequent additions and adjustments. The more important of these are :—

(i) Medium sized Irrigation works costing Rs. 40 crores designed to effect permanent improvements in scarcity areas, during 1953-54.

(ii) Small power schemes costing Rs. 20 crores for increasing employment opportunities in small town and rural areas, during 1954-55.

(iii) A Flood Control programme involving an expenditure of Rs. 16.5 crores, during 1954-55.

2. The expenditure during 1954-55 is estimated at Rs. 148 crores and during the first 4 years of the Plan, Rs. 445 crores.

3. The budget provision for 1955-56 was Rs. 201 crores. Adding this to the expenditure during the first 4 years of the Plan the anticipated expenditure during the Plan period, 1951-56, works out to Rs. 646 crores, against the original target of Rs. 558 crores

and the revised Plan provision of Rs. 677 crores. The statement below sums up the position :

Scheme	1954-55 Revised	1951-55 (Total)	1955-56 Budget	Original Provision	Revised Provision	Antici- pated
1. Multipurpose Projects	5877	18724	5879	22382	24603	24603
2. New Schemes	850	1002	2600	4000	3602	3602
3. Irrigation Projects (including scarcity Area Programme)	4451	13337	5972	16770	20768	19279
4. Power Projects (including rural Electri- fication)	3408	11275	4650	12632	17119	15925
5. Floods	231	231	1000	—	1650	1231
Total	14817	44539	20101	55784	67742	64640

4. The additional area brought under irrigation and additional power capacity installed by end of March, '55 is estimated to be 4 million acres against the target of 5.7 million acres and 6,92,000 kW against the target of 881,000 kW, respectively. It is estimated that a further addition of about 2.4 million acres in irrigation and 3,00,000 kW. of power will have been achieved by the end of the current Plan period.

5. On the whole, the progress on various Irrigation and Power projects has been satisfactory. The State-wise expenditure and benefits are given in Statements I to III.

MULTI-PURPOSE PROJECTS

Bhakra-Nangal Project

6. Major portion of excavation for the dam and the Power-house has been completed. Tunnels for diversion of the river and for highways concreted-conveying railway, grouting and drainage etc. have also been completed.

7. The Nangal Power House No. 1 of 49,000 kW capacity at Ganguwal was put in commercial operation on 2nd January, 1955. As of August 1955 (a) daily output of 1,70,000 kW of electric energy, on a maximum demand of 12,000 kW is being generated. Work in connection with the erection of turbines and generators at Nangal Power House No. 11 at Kotla with its step-up substation is making good progress and the power-house is expected to be commissioned by the middle of 1956.

8. A total length of 1244 miles of transmission lines ranging from 220 K.V. to 33 K.V. has been erected, out of which 1072 miles of line have been energised. The construction of 244 miles of lines ranging from 220 K.V. to 33 K.V. is in progress. A sum of Rs. 8829 lakhs has been spent during 1951-55.

Hirakud Dam Project

9. The main Hirakud Dam with its spillway and power dam section has now taken shape, has made good progress and is nearing completion. 86% of the earth-work on dykes and 81 per cent of rubble packing have been done. 78% of canal excavation, 46 cross-masonry structures on the main canal and branches and 49 structures on distributaries and *minors* have been completed. Work on 122 structures on main canals and branches on 86 structures on distributaries is in progress. Excavation of water courses is progressing satisfactorily.

10. Work on power-house and erection of transmission lines is proceeding on schedule. Electricity, and irrigation water are expected to become available by August, 1956. The expenditure during 1951-55 amounts to Rs. 35.90 crores.

Damodar Valley Projects.

11. The Konar Dam including spillway gates is practically complete. The Bokaro Thermal Station with a capacity of 150,000 kW. and the Tilaiva Hydro Station of 4,000 kW were commissioned in 1953. Good progress has been achieved in the construction of transmission lines and substations. The following 132 K.V. transmission lines have been completed :

- (a) Bokaro-Putki-Sindri-Maithon-Kalipahri,
- (b) Bokaro-Gola-Jamshedpur-Mosaboni,
- (c) Gola-Ramgarh, and
- (d) Bokaro-Konar-Barhi,

In all, about 339 miles and 76 miles of 33 (k V.) together with three 132 kV. and eight 33 kV. substations have been completed to end of July 1955. Work is in progress on the Kalipahari-Burdwan Section (65 miles) and is expected to be completed by the end of 1955.

Maithon

12. The progress on Maithon dam has been generally satisfactory, although slightly behind schedule due to a set-back by labour trouble. 73% of the earth dam and 67 per cent of the concrete dam have been completed. The dam is expected to be completed by the end of 1956. The excavation of the underground Power House shafts and tunnels has been progressing satisfactorily. The power plant with a capacity of 60,000 kW. is expected to be commissioned in 1956.

Panchet

13. Work on Panchet Hill has been hampered due to retardation of Maithon schedule which delayed release of essential equipment. Concreting has started in flanks. The main dam is expected to be substantially completed by July, 1958 and it is expected to store some water and generate power by that date. The power plant with a capacity of 40,000 kW. is expected to go into operation in 1957.

Durgapur Barrage & Canals

14. The Barrage at Durgapur has been completed ahead of the target date and was opened by the Vice President of India on the 9th August, 1955. The construction of Canal system is proceeding according to schedule and progress is generally satisfactory. Certain difficulties have been experienced in timely acquisition and possession of land.

15. Preliminary arrangements have been completed for supply of irrigation water to 1,00,000 acres of land. An expenditure of Rs. 5513 has been incurred during 1951-55.

Harike

16. The Harike Barrage with the Head Regulator of the off-taking channels has been completed. The Ferozpur Feeder has started functioning and the Makhu Canal is nearing completion.

NEW SCHEMES

Kosi Project.

17. On the Western Embankment, reconstruction and raising above flood height, of the dilapidated road, running from Kanhauli to Bharda was taken up, about 87 per cent of which is completed. The consolidation of the embankment has been done manually all through except in the 'Shramdan' reach where water tankers, sheep-foot rollers and tractors have been used in all, 13 gaps were left for country drainage where sluice construction have been started in early May, 1955. Out of these sluices two in the Nirmali ring bund are 70 per cent complete. Nearly, 9 miles of the Eastern Embankment were taken up and completed, 4 permeable spurs, about 3 miles long each, 75 spurs, 100 feet long each, and 75 spurs, 250 feet each, have been constructed. Construction of railway embankment has commenced. Preliminaries like lay-out for the Birpur colony and staff quarters have been completed.

Nagarjunasagar Project

18. The first stage of Nagarjunasagar Project, which will be jointly executed by Andhra and Hyderabad, has been included in the First Five-Year Plan. It comprises the construction of a dam across the Krishna at Nandikonda and two canals taking off from the reservoir on the left and the right banks in Hyderabad and Andhra States respectively and is estimated to cost about Rs. 75 crores. This is designed to irrigate about 2 million acres of land in the district of Guntur, Kurnol and Nellore in Andhra and Khammam and Nalgonda districts in Hyderabad State.

19. A Control Board has been set up. Preliminary works such as approach and service roads are in hand. Detailed survey of the canal system has been undertaken.

Chambal Project

20. The Chambal Control Board has been constituted. Excavation of the foundation of the Gandhi Sagar dam has been completed in the right flank and about two third of the length in the middle portion. Masonry work on the dam was started in March, 1954 and has risen about 20 feet over the river bed. Specifications for penstocks and power generating and control equipment have been finalized and tenders are being invited.

21. On the Kotah Barrage, the total quantity of masonry done up to the end of August, 1955 on retaining wall, core-wall, and abutments was approximately 4 lakhs Cft.; design of flood gates, scouring sluices and head regulators are nearing completion.

22. Rock cutting in head reach of the Right Bank Canal in Rajasthan and construction of cross drainage works is in hand. Tenders for earth-work in the first 85 miles in Madhya Bharat of the Right Bank Canal have been called for and work allotted up to the 20th mile in Madhya Bharat. Preliminary works for construction of the Parvati aqueduct have been completed. Rock cutting in the head reach of the Left Bank Main Canal is nearing completion and excavation of Bundi Branch is well in progress and work on cross drainage works including three major aqueducts has made good progress. The expenditure to end of March 1955 is Rs. 182 lakhs.

Rihand.

23. Ancillary works are in progress. Construction work on the dam is expected to commence by end of 1955. The specification for the generating plant are ready for issue. The up-to-date expenditure is Rs. 136 lakhs.

Koyna.

24. The Koyna project has been recommended to the World Bank for loan assistance. The appointment of a firm of consultants and the establishment of a Control Board have been completed. Preliminary works on the project have commenced. The expenditure so far incurred is Rs. 177 lakhs.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Part 'A' States

Andhra

25. Out of a Plan provision of Rs. 1709 lakhs, expenditure incurred to the end of March 1955 was Rs. 932 lakhs. The Tungabhadra Project has commenced supplying water to arid areas in Itayalaseema. On the Krishna Barrage scheme work is behind schedule, owing to difficulties in well-sinking and failure of coffer dams. For want of agreement with the Mysore Government, work on the Bhairavanitippa project could not be commenced before end

of 1954. The additional area brought under irrigation, it is stated, is 2000 acres only.

Assam

26. Out of a Plan provision of Rs. 337.2 lakhs, the expenditure incurred to end of March 1955 is Rs. 146 lakhs. The Dibrugarh. Protection Scheme has almost been completed. Irrigation benefits of about 102,000 acres were added by March 1955 against a planned target of 160,000 acres

Bihar

27. An expenditure of about Rs. 598 lakhs has been incurred to end of March 1953, out of a Plan provision of Rs. 941 lakhs. Lower Sakri Valley, Triveni Canals and Small Pumping Schemes, weirs in hilly districts, drainage of chauras etc., have been completed. To end of March 1955, an additional area of about 199,000 acres received irrigation as against a target of 502,000 acres.

Bombay

28. Out of a Plan provision of Rs. 2856 lakhs, the expenditure incurred during the years 1951-55 is Rs. 1605 lakhs. Progress on irrigation projects has been according to schedule. Kakrapar weir was completed and work on the canal system has progressed well. Irrigation has started on completed portions of Ghataprabha L. B. Canal. Work on the Mahi R.B. Canal has been speeded up. On the Gangapur project, work on Nasik L.B. Canal and on Remodelling of Gadavari Canals made considerable progress. The Ronand Tank and the Kolchi Weir are nearing completion. Actual achievement of benefits upto the end of 1954-55 was 40,000 acres of irrigation, against a planned target of 3,84,000 acres.

Madhya Pradesh

29. Out of a Plan provision of Rs. 238 lakhs, the expenditure incurred to end of 1954-55 was Rs. 158 lakhs. Progress of work on irrigation schemes is being stepped up. The Aree Tank project is nearing completion.

Madras

30. Expenditure incurred to the end of March, 1955 was Rs. 1534 lakhs against a Plan provision of Rs. 2043 lakhs. Progress on almost all the schemes has been generally satisfactory.

About 2 lakhs additional acres of land have been brought under irrigation against a planned target of 3,24,000 acres, to end of March 1955.

Orissa

31. Except the Mahanadi Delta Irrigation scheme which has been recently included in the Plan, the programme under irrigation included minor irrigation schemes only. Out of a Plan provision of Rs. 300 lakhs, expenditure incurred to end of March 1955, is Rs. 201 lakhs.

Punjab

32. Out of a Plan provision of Rs. 438 lakhs an expenditure of about Rs. 331 lakhs has been incurred to end of March 1955. 10 medium irrigation schemes have been completed. Scheme for remedelling Shah Nahar, and Kiran Nala, Jagadhari Tube Wells, New Distributary at Kasur, irrigation to Arid areas of Jundiala and Gurdaspur, increasing capacity of channels etc., and Repairs of Kuhl in Kulu and Kangara Valley are nearing completion and about 200,000 acres is estimated to have been irrigated. Two schemes (i) Remodelling Western Jumna Canal and (ii) Madhopur Beas Link are in progress. Additional irrigation is estimated to be about 446,000 acres to end of March 1955, against a planned target of 548,000 acres.

Uttar Pradesh

33. Out of the Plan provision of Rs. 3402 lakhs the expenditure incurred to end of March 1955 is Rs. 2291 lakhs. The Saprar, Nagwa, Lalitpur, Bedar, Damuhan, Bhouka and Himaiya bunds, 803 miles of Extension of Sarda Canal Pratapgarh branch Kabrai Lake and Banganaga Canal have been completed. Works on Transkeelvan and 1062 miles extension of Sarda Canal are nearing completion, and Belan and Tons Canal, Sarda Reservoir, and Increasing Capacity of Ganga Canal schemes are making good progress. Satisfactory progress was also maintained on Dhorighat, Tanda Pumped Canal and Gandak Pokra schemes included in the Plan during 1954-55. Additional acreage of irrigation by March, 1955 is about 1.39 million acres against a planned target of 1.11 million acres.

West Bengal

34. Out of a Plan provision of Rs. 1489 lakhs an expenditure of about Rs. 1126 lakhs has been incurred to end of March '55. 18 schemes, out of 21 have been completed and work on the remain-

ing 3 is in progress. The Mayurakshi Reservoir project is nearing completion. Work on the second stage development of the Sonapur-Arapanch Malta Drainage scheme could not proceed according to schedule, due to opposition, from the local people to acquisition of land, and strike by refugee labourers. Work on Bagiola Ghuni Jautragchi Drainage scheme had also to be stopped due to injunction orders from the courts. The additional area benefited to end of March 1955 is estimated to be about 432,000 acres against a planned target of 817,000 acres.

Part 'B' States

Hyderabad

35. Out of a Plan provision of Rs. 2,779 lakhs, the total expenditure incurred to end of March, 1955 is Rs. 1695 lakhs. Kosi Sagar, Bendsura and Beemanpali schemes are nearing completion. The Tungabhadra main Canal on the left bank has been constructed upto mile 32 and work is in progress upto mile 101. An area of 6,000 acres has been irrigated by this project. Work on Rajolibanda Anicut Scheme is still held up for want of settlement with Andhra Government; however, more than half the length of the anicut has been completed to crest level and the other half falling within the Andhra State, foundations have been completed. Work on the dam portion of Godavari Project (1st phase) is in progress and an area of 5,000 acres is expected to be brought under irrigation during 1955-56. As a result of projects included to the First Plan the area actually brought under irrigation by the end of March, 1955 is 12,900 acres against a planned target of 211,000 acres.

Jammu and Kashmir

36. Out of a Plan provision of Rs. 101 lakhs an expenditure of Rs. 52 lakhs has been incurred to end of March, 1955. Five flow irrigation and five lift irrigation schemes have been completed. 14,000 acres have been brought under irrigation upto March 1955.

Madhya Bharat

37. Out of a plan provision of Rs. 289 lakhs expenditure incurred to end of March, 1955 is Rs. 159 lakhs. Progress during the first four years of the Plan has been behind schedule. Three fourth of the work on Mola Dam is expected to be completed by March 1956. In respect of the Inter-State Jassaiya-Banakhedi scheme, an agreement with the Rajasthan Government has to be

finalized. The Borad project has been replaced by a few 'tank' schemes' work on two of which is to commence shortly.

Mysore

38. Out of a plan provision of Rs. 1486 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 1060 lakhs has been expended during the four years 1951-55. Work on schemes other than the Bhadra Reservoir. Kariyala tank, Vedavathi Anicut and Ambligola Reservoir schemes made satisfactory progress. The main low level canal of the Tungabhadra Reservoir project, lying in Mysore has been practically completed and distributaries and field channels have been excavated to serve an area of 30,000 acres.

Pepsu

39. Out of a Plan provision of Rs. 72.6 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 22 lakhs has been incurred to end of March 1955. Narnaul Tank and Kapurthala irrigation schemes have been completed. Works on Safidun Drainage, Bein and Dadri schemes are nearing completion. About 1.20 lakhs acres of land have received the benefits of irrigation.

Rajasthan

40. Out of a plan provision of Rs. 698 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 342 lakhs has been incurred to end of March, 1955. The Kalisil and Jawai schemes are nearing completion. 95 smaller works out of 101, have been completed. Work on Parbati Gudha, Meja, Bhula, Bankli, and Jaggar are making good progress and expected to be completed by March 1956.

Saurashtra.

41. The total expenditure incurred to end of March, 1955 was Rs. 515 lakhs as against a Plan provision of Rs. 780 lakhs. Progress of work on various schemes has been accelerated. Ranghola, Brahmani, Surajwad, Bhimdad and Ghee schemes have been completed. Work on Moj, Sasoi, Puna and Malan Dams has also been nearly completed. It is expected that, by the end of the I Plan, an area of 1,97,000 acres will be brought under irrigation against an original target of 1,08,000 acres.

Travancore-Cochin

42. Out of a planned target of Rs. 578 lakhs, the actual expenditure incurred upto March, 1955 is Rs. 391 lakhs. Consider-

able progress has been made on all irrigation projects. Work on the Peechi scheme is almost complete and water has been supplied for irrigating 20,000 acres of land. The diversion weir and right bank canal of Chalakudy project have been completed and water has been supplied to 12,000 acres this year. Perinchani scheme is nearing completion. Wadakhancherry and Neyyar schemes are making satisfactory progress.

Part 'C' States.

Ajmer.

43. Out of a plan provision of Rs. 36 lakhs an expenditure of about Rs. 2 lakhs only has been incurred. Two schemes, Lakhan and Lolela Tanks have been completed and work on Kaya-ka-chauris is nearing completion. Work on Vijai Sagar Tank and three Raputs near Jothana is in progress.

Himachal Pradesh

44. To end of March 1955, an expenditure of about Rs. 26 lakhs has been incurred out of a plan provision of Rs. 80 lakhs. Except on Kuhls, progress is rather slow.

Kutch.

45. Against a Plan provision of Rs. 91 lakhs, expenditure incurred to end of March, 1955 is Rs. 79 lakhs. Progress on irrigation scheme has been satisfactory. All the schemes (namely, Gajod, Sanandhro, Kankavati and Kaila) except Rudramaji are expected to be completed during the First Plan period.

Vindhya Pradesh.

46. Investigations on Kulgarhi, Devendra Nagar Canals and Kabra Reservoir schemes were commenced during the second half of the year 1954-55 and are in progress. No expenditure has been incurred on the execution of the schemes.

47. As stated earlier, the Irrigation programme in the First Five Year Plan, since its formulation in 1952, was amplified in 1953-54 to include a 40-crore programme of irrigation schemes designed to effect permanent improvements in scarcity areas.

48. The overall progress on these 'scarcity area' schemes has been somewhat behind schedule. Among the larger of the schemes included in this programme, progress on Vaigai project in Madras, Ghod Weir in Bombay, Remodelling of Kurnool Cuddapah Canal in Andhra has been rather slow, whereas progress on the Matatila project (Stage I) in U.P. has been satisfactory. In terms of expenditure, the progress in the 14 States included under this programme is as under :—

				Rs. Lakhs
(i). Total Plan Provision				
(a) Original	...	...	..	4005
(b) Revised	...	...	...	3522
(ii) 1953-54 (actuals)	...	...	...	365
(iii) 1954-55 (Actuals)	...	...	...	1029
(iv) Total upto 1954-55	...	...	...	1394
(v) 1955-56 (Budget)	...	...	...	1830
(vi) 1951-56 (Anticipated)	...	...	...	3224

49. The statement below gives State wise Break-up of expenditure :—

Figures in Rs. Lakhs

Sl. No.	Name of State	I Plan		Progress of Expenditure			
		Provi- sion made in 1953	Revised Alloca- tions 1955	1953-54 Actuals	1954-55 Actuals	Total upto 1954-55 Actuals	1955-56 (Budget)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra	500	360	4	70	74	200
2.	Assam	100	109	1	45	46	60
3.	Bihar	350	229	5	75	80	142
4.	Bombay	487	413	13	123(123)	136(136)	250
5.	Madras	620	353	23	120	143	210
6.	Uttar Pradesh	673	705	*227	263	495	210
7.	West Bengal	100	102	—	24	24	60
8.	Hyderabad	310	300	6	91	97	149
9.	Mysore	350	350	75	125	200	150
10.	Rajasthan	250	192	—	15	15	125
11.	Saurashtra	250	250	10	72	82	140
12.	Ajmer	25	25	—	1	1	10
13.	Pepsu	—	39	—	—	—	39
14.	Madhya Pradesh	—	96	—	—	—	96
Total :		4005	3522	365	1029	1394	1830

* Including Rs. 59.50 lakhs made available out of G. M. F. in 1953-54.

POWER PROJECTS

Part 'A' States.**Andhra**

During the period 1951-55 Rs. 1870 lakhs have been spent out of a total provision of Rs. 2553 lakhs. The State was separated from the composite Madras State in 1953-54. It has two major power projects namely Machkund and Tungabhadra (multipurpose). The first 17,000 kW set at Machkund has recently been commissioned and the remaining two sets are expected to be commissioned within a few months. The transmission system has been completed. However, as the work at the Jalaput dam is expected to be completed by 1957-58, effective capacity of the station will be limited to 17,000 kW initially. The generating plant (36,000 kW) for Tungabhadra project is expected to be received by the end of 1955 and one set (9000 kW) will be commissioned by June 1956. More than 285 villages have been electrified and 1640 agricultural services are covered. 14000 kW of power plant was installed during the period 1951-55.

Assam

Progress on Umtru Hydro Electric Project which is the only major project in the State in the I Plan has been behind schedule. Negotiations regarding Canadian aid were recently finalised, the Canadian contribution being 1.2 million dollars. Orders have been placed for two sets of 2500 kW, each and the plant is expected to be commissioned in 1957. Civil works are in progress.

Bihar.

Out of a plan provision of Rs. 998 lakhs, expenditure incurred to the end of March 1955 is Rs. 546 lakhs. There are a number of small electrification schemes for local power supply in the State Plan and the power is purchased in bulk from many outside services. A number of diesel stations have been completed. The schemes sanctioned recently under adjustments of the Plan are in progress. The State has added about 5000 kW of power during the period 1951-55.

Bombay.

in progress. The State has added about 5000 kW of power during against a provision of Rs. 1348 lakhs for the Plan Period. The

State Government have installed 76,000 kW of power plant during the same period. Chola Power Station with a capacity of 54,000 kW, the Utran Station with 15,000 kW, Radha Nagari Station with 4,800 kW have been completed. Under the Jog Karnatak Grid Scheme, power supply from Mysore has been given at Harihar to the extent of 1,500 kW. The erection of 110 kV lines from Jog to Hubli is complete. Under North Gujarat Grid scheme, 41 towns have been electrified and work is in progress in the remaining 20 towns. 48 towns and villages have been electrified under the Nursery Scheme.

Madhya Pradesh

The expenditure to end of March 1955 has been Rs. 550 lakhs out of a total plan provision of Rs. 835 lakhs. The State has added 52,000 kW of power plant mainly from Khaperkheda, Chandni and Raipur. All the associated transmission and distribution lines have nearly been completed. The Ballarpur power station is likely to be commissioned by end of 1955.

Madras

A sum of Rs. 2250 lakhs has been spent during the period 1951-55 out of a total provision of Rs. 3178 lakhs. All the power stations included in the Plan have been commissioned, thus achieving the target of 111 MW. for the Plan period. The additions comprised Pykara (28 MW.), Moyar (36 MW.), Madras (30 MW.), Madura (10 MW.) and Papanasam (7 MW.). The work on the Madras III stage (30 MW) extensions and the Periyar Hydro Station (105 MW) has already commenced. Good progress is being made on the transmission and distribution schemes.

Orissa

The progress of expenditure has been Rs. 320 lakhs out of a total provision of Rs. 615 lakhs excluding the Hirakud project. The Cuttack thermal station, which is a load developing scheme for the Hirakud project, has been recently completed with a capacity of 5,000 kW. A 750 kW set is expected to be commissioned at Chattarpur shortly. Work on the 132 kV transmission lines between Machkund and Rayagada is in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of 1956.

Punjab

A sum of Rs. 425 lakhs has been spent excluding the Bhakra Nangal project. The Punjab Power Plan (outside the Bhakra-Nangal multi-purpose project) is mostly for distributing the power from the Bhakra Nangal and Uhl River schemes in the various districts. So far, more than 200 tube-wells and 39 different areas have been electrified.

Uttar Pradesh

The expenditure incurred is Rs. 1565 lakhs out of a total provision of Rs. 2341 lakhs. A number of medium size hydro and thermal schemes have added about 62,000 kW of power during 1951-55. The main power plant additions are at the Mohammadpur power station (9 MW), Sarda (14 MW), Kanpur (15 MW), Sohwal (2 MW), and Gorakhpur (3 MW). The Sarda transmission system is practically complete and the thermal stations at Mau, Gorakhpur and Mainpuri are under construction. One set of 6,800 kW at Pathuli station was commissioned in June 1955, and remaining two sets are expected to be commissioned in October 1955.

West Bengal.

The expenditure is Rs. 95 lakhs out of a total provision of Rs. 139 lakhs. A considerable portion of the State is included in the operational area of Damodar Valley Corporation. Extensions of transmission lines to Calcutta city are in progress. North Calcutta Electrification scheme has been completed. The 4,000 kW power plant for the Mayurakshi hydro-electric project has been received and is likely to be commissioned during 1955-56.

Part 'B' States

Hyderabad

The progress of expenditure up-to-date is Rs. 259 lakhs against the plan provision of Rs. 368 lakhs. The first 5,000 kW set at Nizam Sagar station has been commissioned and remaining two sets will be commissioned shortly. At Ramagundam thermal station the erection of two sets has been completed and the work is in progress on the third set. The station is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1955. The Tungabhadra hydro electric station on the Hyderabad side was sanctioned recently and the tenders for plants are to be called shortly.

Jammu and Kashmir.

The expenditure to end of March 1955 is reported to be Rs. 109 lakhs. The Sindh hydro electric project has been completed and power plant is expected to be commissioned soon. The 66 kV line from Pathankot to Jammu has been completed and 1,500 kW of power is being supplied to Jammu from the Uhe hydro-electric station.

Madhya Bharat.

Rs. 205 lakhs have been spent against the total plan provision of Rs. 287 lakhs and about 8000 kW of power plant has been installed. The main additions are at Indore and Gwalior Steam stations. The erection of the Plant at Indore Power Station is in progress.

Mysore.

During 1951-55, an expenditure of Rs. 925 lakhs has been incurred out of a total provision of Rs. 1444 lakhs in the Plan. Recently the Shimoga Bangalore 110 kV lines was included in the Plan and the work has commenced. The 72,000 kW extension to Jog power station was completed in 1952. The Shimsha extension scheme has not yet begun.

Pepsu.

A sum of Rs. 4 lakhs has been incurred during 1951-55 out of a total plan provision of Rs. 31 lakhs. The work is on construction of distribution lines for utilising Nangal Power is in progress.

Rajasthan.

The progress of expenditure during 1951-55 is Rs. 123 lakhs out of a total plan provision of Rs. 368 lakhs. The State has added about 13,000 kW of power plant mainly from the thermal stations at Jaipur, Jodhpur and Bikaner. Work is in progress on thermal stations approved under adjustments to the Plan. Work on the distribution lines for utilizing Nangal power is in hand and is likely to be completed during 1957.

Saurashtra.

An expenditure of Rs. 109 lakhs has been incurred during the period 1951-55 out of a total plan provision of Rs. 363 lakhs adding

6,800 kW of power. The plant and equipment for the power stations at Shahpur and Bhavnagar have been ordered. Extension of power houses at Gondal, Dhoraji, Porbandar, Dhrangdhra and Palitana was also undertaken.

Travancore-Cochin

Against a total plan provision of Rs. 1185 lakhs, Rs. 864 lakhs have been spent during 1951-55. Additions at Pallivasal (9000 kW) were completed and work on Madupatti Dam is almost complete. The Sengulam power station with four 12,000 kW sets, has been commissioned. The units at Poringalkuthu are expected to be commissioned shortly. Good progress is being maintained on transmission and distribution schemes. Nearly 530 load centres have been electrified and about 38,100 consumers have been connected up. Work has commenced on Neriamangalam (45,00 kW) and Poringalkuthu IV unit (8000 kW) which were recently included in the Plan.

Part 'C' States

An expenditure of Rs. 91 lakhs has been incurred during the period 1951-55 out of a total Plan provision of Rs. 318 lakhs. At Bhopal one—2500 kW set was commissioned in 1953. The second set of the same capacity is likely to be commissioned in 1956. In Kutch, orders have been placed for a steam plant of 6,000 kW capacity for Kandla. A steam plant of 2400 kW capacity is being erected at Satna in Vindhya Pradesh and is expected to be completed by the end of 1955.

POWER EXPANSION FACILITIES PROGRAMME TO RELIEVE UNEMPLOYMENT

As stated in the Annual Report of 1953-54, proposals to relieve unemployment received from several State Governments for electrification of small towns, rural areas, refugees townships which were under consideration were sanctioned in 1954-55. The total sum sanctioned so far amounts to Rs. 2065 lakhs as given below:—

<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Rs. lakhs</i>
Andhra	128
Assam	42
Bihar	24
Bombay	305
Madhya Pradesh	135
Madras	327

<i>Name of States</i>	<i>Rs. lakhs</i>
Orissa	47
Punjab	70
Uttar Pradesh	235
West Bengal	163
Hyderabad	47
Mysore	150
Rajasthan	76
Saurashtra	151
Bhopal	43
Coorg	7
Himachal Pradesh	23
Vindhya Pradesh	22
Total :	2065

There has, however, not been much progress on expenditure on these schemes.

PRESENT POSITION OF POWER DEVELOPMENT.

The position regarding the progress of power development is given in Statements No. III & IV. Statement III gives the position of power plant capacity in the State owned power schemes and Statement IV gives the position for both Government and Company owned installations. In the private Sector, the Ahmedabad electricity supply Co. added 60,000 kW of Power, Tatas 22,000 kW and Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation 30,000 kW. The Delhi State Electricity Board and the Central Rlys. at Kalyan added 20,000 kW and 24,000 kW respectively.

FLOOD CONTROL PROGRAMME

A development of considerable significance has been the decision of the Government to deal with the flood problem in the country on a co-ordinated basis. No specific provision was made in the First Five Year Plan for any flood control programme initially. Flood control schemes were then envisaged as part of multi-purpose development of river valleys. The unprecedented floods in 1954 caused extensive damage to life, property and communications, particularly, in the north-eastern region. This brought out the urgent need to deal with the flood problem, independently of the programme for development of irrigation and power. Since 'Ad-hoc measures taken' by States to combat floods were not effective, it was decided in 1954, that a proper Flood Control Pro-

programme to deal with the problem on a comprehensive basis was required. A provision of Rs. 16.5 crores was added in the plan for this purpose. The Statewise allocations are:—

	<i>Rs. lakhs</i>		
	1954-55	1955-56	Total
Andhra	—	—	—
Assam	100	210	310
Bihar	35	155	190
Bombay	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—
Madras	—	—	—
Orissa	—	—	—
Punjab	15	76	91
U. P.	35	297	332
West Bengal	50	200	250
Pepsu	5	15	20
Jammu & Kashmir	10	90	100
Other States	—	200	200
Government of India, CW & PC, Survey of India, Meteorological Department etc.	34	123	157
Total	234	1366	1650

Loans amounting to Rs. 2.31 crores were advanced to the States in 1954-55 and a provision of Rs. 10 crores has been made in the Central budget for 1955-56 for continuing such loan assistance.

PROGRESS ON FLOOD SCHEMES

Assam

The Dibrugarh and Palasbari Town Protection schemes were completed. Flood Protection Works were also undertaken in Saikhowa, Nawgong and Subansiri districts.

West Bengal

The more important schemes undertaken were:—

- (i) Protection of Jalpaiguri town.
- (ii) Left Bank Embankments.
- (iii) Barnes-Mainaguri-Domohani Area.

Bihar.

About 80% of the work on embankments of Buhri Gandak were completed. Protection works on Bhagmati, Khiroh, Balam etc., rivers were commenced.

Uttar Pradesh.

Construction of flood protection works on river Gandak and Ganga for affording protection to 400 villages in the districts of Basti, Gorakhpur, and Deoria were completed.

Punjab.

The following works were completed:—

- (i) Constructing Base Bund along the Ravi from Dera Baba Nanak to Kakar Manj in a length of 43 miles.
- (ii) Constructing Takola bund Chandauli bund and closing creeks along Jumna river in Delhi Division.
- (iii) Constructing flood embankment along right bank of the Jamuna from Babail to Dhan-Sauli in Karnal district.
- (iv) Constructing Bund on the Jamuna below Tajewala headworks.

Pepsu

Schemes for protecting Bhatala, Dhilwan and Burewal villages in Kapurthalla district against the erosion of Beas river were undertaken.

Jammu & Kashmir

Schemes for flood protection consisting of enlarging and excavating supplementary channel from Padshahibagh to Wular, construction of marginal bunds, and retiring and strengthening the embankments of river Jhelum above Srinagar were in progress.

Betterment Levy

The Government of Assam, Bombay, Madras, Punjab, Hyderabad, Mysore, Pepsu and Rajasthan have passed the necessary Acts for betterment levy. Andhra, Orissa, Madhya Bharat, Travancore-Cochin and Himachal Pradesh have introduced bills in their Legislatures. Bills have been prepared by the Governments of

Bihar, West Bengal, and Saurashtra and are under consideration. The Government of U.P. do not propose to levy any betterment fees during the current Plan period, but contemplate imposition of the levy during the II Plan period. Bills are under preparation by the Government of Madhya Pradesh and Coorg. The Governments of J. & K., Delhi and Bhopal are still considering the question.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION & POWER PROJECTS

The Advisory Committee continued to function actively and till November 1955 met 9 times at Delhi. In addition, the Chairman (Shri J. L. Hathi) and the Secretary (Shri Yadava Mohan) individually and together went round some of the States and discussed with the representatives of Bombay, Madras, Bengal, Bihar, Mysore, Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat to elicit the State's view points on their Irrigation and Power Programme and the relative needs and priorities of the various schemes. The attention of the States was periodically drawn to the project reports and other details that were expected of them and to the decision of the Planning Commission that work on Second Plan schemes will be permitted only after the project reports are completed and found to be satisfactory. It has to be stated that out of a total of about 142 Irrigation Schemes and 182 Power Schemes which are being considered for inclusion in the Second Plan, the Advisory Committee, as of November 1955, has received only 49 Irrigation projects and 95 Power projects. The position in respect of receipt of project reports from the States is not quite satisfactory. Even among those received, a large number are not complete in various respects. The States are being individually advised again to expedite submission of the Project reports and other details in order to avoid delays in final approval of the schemes in the Planning Commission and sanction of Central assistance, if any.

STATEMENT
Progress of Multipurpose Projects

Progress of Expenditure
(Rs. lakhs)

Project	Expenditure upto 3/51	1951-56 Plan	1951-56 Revised	1951-52 Actual	1952-53 Actual	1953-54 Actual	1954-55 Revised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bhakra Nangal	2550	7790	11057	987	1884	2993	2975
Harike	150	1062	535	225	94	95	78
D, V. C.	1530	4170	7693	1258	1489	1443	1624
Hirakud	810	4400	5328	863	715	812	1200
Additional funds required for the above*		5000					
Total	5060	22382	24603	3333	4181	5333	5877
New Projects	...	4000	3602	37	48	67	850
Grand Total	5060	26382	28205	3370	4229	5400	6727

*On account of increased cost of construction and scope of the Projects and other reasons.

*and New Schemes—I Plan.**December, 1955*

Total 1951-55	Area irrigated (1000 acres)				Installed capacity (Additional) '000 kW.		
	1955-56 Budget	1951-56 Plan	1951-55 Achieve- ments	1955-56 Plan	1951-55 Plan	1951-55 Achieve- ments	1955-56 Anticipated
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8829	2228	707	499	1361	48	48	96
492	43					..	
5813	1870	135	100	595	154	154	154
3590	1738			261			
...							
18724	5879	842	599	2217	202	202	250
1002	2600						
19726	8479	842	599	2217	202	202	250

STATEMENT II

Progress Report Irrigation Projects

Name of States	Area Irrigated '000 acres			Progress of Expenditure Rs. Lakhs							Original Provision	Revised Provision in the Plan
	1954-55 Plan	Actual	Five years 51-56	1951-52 Actual	1952-53 Actual	1953-54 Actual	1954-55 Revised	Total 1951-55	1955-56 Budget	1951-56 Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra	—	—	—	211.2	243.0	197.4	280.3	931.9	342.4	1274.3	—	1709.0
Assam	160	102	218	0.9	7.7	24.2	131.2	164.0	167.2	331.2	200.0	337.2
Bihar	502	198.97	675	173.4	153.9	77.0	188.3	592.6	245.6	838.2	973.3	940.9
Bombay	327	120	474	268.6	255.6	522.3	538.4	1604.9	967.1	2572.0	2269.0	2856.3
Madhya Pradesh	56	9	114	10.2	2.5	42.7	103.1	158.5	103.3	261.8	308.0	238.5
Madras	324	200	435	411.0	416.0	290.0	417.5	1534.5	618.6	2153.1	3408.0	2043.5
Orissa	419	80	480	69.5	52.0	33.6	45.0	201.0	77.4	278.4	300.0	300.0
Punjab	543	446	666	77.0	84.8	51.8	117.5	331.1	99.5	430.6	326.2	438.0
Uttar Pradesh	1112	1390	1361	246.5	525.1	602.6	916.8	2291.0	848.2	3139.2	1912.0	3402.4
West Bengal	817	432	917	190.1	302.4	321.5	311.8	1125.8	365.9	1491.7	1537.8	1489.5
Total Part 'A' States	4260	2977.97	5340	1658.4	2043.0	2163.1	3070.8	8935.3	3835.2	12770.5	11234.3	13755.3
Hyderabad	211	12.9	306	399.0	453.7	419.9	427.8	1695.3	638.5	2333.8	2479.0	2779.0
Madhya Bharat	54	45	83	32.1	23.6	32.8	70.8	159.3	101.9	261.2	328.0	289.5
Mysore	17	14	30	248.36	282.45	233.89	321.27	1015.97	470.52	1556.49	716.0	1461.0

	—	120	—	3·8	4·8	6·4	7·0	22·0	44·5	66·5	34·0	72·6
Rajasthan	14	94·24	243	55·1	51·3	74·7	159·6	341·7	344·9	686·6	503·6	693·3
Saurashtra	64	104·0	197	73·2	141·7	108·8	194·1	514·8	222·6	737·4	474·6	578·0
Travancore- Cochin	6	32·0	17	81·3	91·7	88·0	129·7	390·8	180·6	571·4	478·0	578·6
Jammu & Kashmir	35	14·0	76	7·7	8·0	7·8	28·8	52·3	48·8	101·1	339·9	101·1
Total 'B' States	401	436·14	952	892·56	1057·25	972·29	1339·07	4262·17	2052·32	6314·49	5553·1	6779·1
Ajmer	—	0·9	—	—	—	1·4	0·4	1·8	14·3	16·1	11·3	36·3
Bhopal	—	—	—	—	—	—	4·0	4·0	3·2	7·2	—	9·7
Coorg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16·5	16·5	—	17·0
Himachal Pradesh	53	23	75	—	4·0	11·2	10·6	25·8	48·4	74·2	80·0	80·0
Kutch	31	19	38	2·6	25·5	24·1	27·0	79·2	28·1	107·3	91·0	91·0
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vindhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-East Frontier Agency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Part 'C' States	81	39·9	113	2·6	29·5	35·	42·0	110·8	110·5	221·3	182·3	234·0
Total 'A', 'B', and 'C' States	4742	3154·01	6405	2554·6	3129·75	3172·1	4451·9	13308·30	5998·1	19305·4	16769·7	20768·4

STATEMENT III

*Progress of Expenditure and Power Plant Capacity in the State-owned Power Schemes
(as on 31st March of each year).*

FIRST PLAN

POWER PROJECTS

Name of State	Installed Capacity '000 kW Additional				Progress of Expenditure					Rs. Lakhs		
	1951—55 Plan	1951—55 Achieve- ment	1955—56 Antici- pated	Five years Achieve- ment	1951—52 Act.	1952—53 Act.	1953—54 Act.	1954—55 Revised	1955—56 Budget	Five years Original Revised Antici- pated		
<i>Part 'A' States</i>												
Andhra	—	14	55	69	365	32	478	695	560	—	2553	2430
Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	37	101	83	200	146
Bihar	9	5	6	11	80	150	143	173	362	709	980	908
Bombay	76	76	9	85	253	289	223	163	164	1043	1348	1092
Madhya Pradesh	73	52	27	79	148	83	126	193	147	600	835	697
Madras	166	111	—	111	432	553	552	713	1140	5024	3178	3390
Orissa	8	5	3	8	58	59	71	132	207	391	615	527
Punjab	—	—	—	—	43	52	139	191	244	36	400	669
Uttar Pradesh	96	62	47	109	236	476	459	394	358	1411	2341	1923
West Bengal	—	—	4	4	25	28	24	18	1	76	139	96
TOTAL PART 'A' STATES	428	325	151	476	1640	2022	2223	2672	3284	9373	12659	11841

Part 'B' States

Hyderabad	53	5	48	53	72	73	50	64	183	321	368	442
Jammu & Kashmir	6	—	6	6	6	12	54	37	60	75	78	169
Madhya Bharat	15	8	11	19	46	53	40	61	63	228	287	268
Mysore	72	72	—	72	203	284	214	224	372	1268	1444	1267
PEPSU	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	26	31	31	30
Rajasthan	11	13	3	16	40	18	34	31	168	41	368	291
Saurashtra	9	7	5	12	14	27	29	39	70	213	363	179
Travancore- Cochin	81	57	24	81	206	217	262	179	298	1036	1195	1162
TOTAL PART 'B' STATES	247	162	97	259	591	689	683	635	1240	3213	4124	3838

Part 'U' States

Bhopal	—	3	2	5	2	5	3	6	18	28	74	34
Coorg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	35	42	7
Kutch	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	24	29	23	43	61
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	6	7	7	11
Vindhya Pradesh	3	—	2	2	—	—	—	26	45	51	103	71
Himachal Pradesh	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	15	14	37	22
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	12	12	11
TOTAL PART 'C' STATES	4	3	4	7	2	14	11	64	126	170	318	217
GRAND TOTAL	679	490	252	742	2223	2725	2917	3371	4650	12,756	17101	15,896

STATEMENT IV

Growth of Installed Capacity of Power Plant in Public Utilities—Both Government and Company owned (As on 1st January of each year)

Name of State	Steam				Hydro				Diesel				Total			
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1951	1952	1953	1954	1951	1952	1953	1954	1951	1952	1953	1954
<i>Part 'A' States</i>																
Andhra	—	—	—	23,750	—	—	—	550	—	—	—	10,767	—	—	—	34,517
Assam	200	200	200	622	550	550	550	550	2,612	2,593	2,775	3,310	3,362	3,343	3,525	4,482
Bihar	38,410	39,510	39,510	184,985	—	—	—	4,00	6,568	7,486	9,032	10,855	41,978	46,996	48,542	199,840
Bombay	128,017	143,037	170,057	265,860	245,126	253,114	281,114	279,914	43,042	44,362	45,335	54,613	416,185	441,113	496,506	650,381
Madhya Pradesh	21,338	37,881	51,881	68,777	—	—	—	—	6,506	5,976	6,227	6,959	27,844	43,857	58,108	75,736
Madras	62,750	75,750	75,750	74,000	96,150	101,950	125,950	165,150	9,125	11,393	10,213	2,420	18,025	189,093	211,913	241,570
Orissa	776	776	3,776	3,026	5	5	5	5	3,835	4,079	4,399	4,925	4,616	4,860	8,180	7,956
Punjab	1,850	1,850	10,100	11,200	49,750	49,750	49,750	49,750	9,777	12,115	12,156	14,767	61,377	63,917	71,006	75,717
Uttar Pradesh	151,090	161,090	165,090	184,875	22,700	26,220	33,220	34,286	10,051	12,883	14,513	27,430	183,841	200,195	214,823	246,591
West Bengal	516,251	539,901	530,901	540,851	2,760	2,760	2,760	3,203	3,513	3,777	3,901	22,294	546,174	546,174	546,378	547,512
<i>Part B 'States'</i>																
Hyderabad	17,250	22,250	22,250	22,250	—	—	—	—	—	3,984	4,550	5,334	21,073	26,234	26,800	27,634
Jammu & Kashmir	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	4,828	4,514	4,514	4,606	465	465	465	815	6,293	6,479	6,479	6,921
Madhya Bharat	8,709	8,459	8,459	11,459	—	—	—	—	4,979	6,409	6,536	7,493	13,688	14,868	14,935	18,952
Mysore	—	—	—	—	107,200	107,200	178,200	173,200	—	—	—	83	107,200	107,200	179,200	178,283
Pepsu	526	526	526	526	240	240	240	240	5,974	6,130	6,130	6,059	6,740	6,896	6,896	6,825
Rajasthan	13,765	17,265	19,765	20,300	—	—	—	—	10,355	10,663	11,132	13,222	24,120	27,928	30,397	522
Saurashtra	10,600	10,600	10,600	12,000	—	—	—	—	11,293	11,801	14,950	16,734	21,893	22,401	25,550	28,734
Travancore-Cochin	—	—	—	—	30,100	28,500	37,500	73,500	4,486	4,686	4,686	4,123	34,586	33,186	42,186	77,623
<i>Part 'C' States (including Delhi)</i>																
	31,402	36,952	56,592	65,062	376	376	376	385	12,622	13,542	1,443	15,747	44,400	50,870	71,771	81,194
	1,004,434	1,097,567	1,176,317	1,491,043	559,285	575,279	714,179	793,346	148,796	162,680	170,259	209,607	1,712,515	1,846,672	2,051,755	2,493,996
									1951		1952		1953		1954	
									State owned (Public Sector)				627,355	698,341	882,736	1,209,489
									Companies owned (Private Sector)				1,085,160	1,137,085	1,179,019	1,284,507
									1,712,515		1,835,426		2,061,755		2,493,996	

Chapter VI

INDUSTRY

A considerable advance was made in the industrial sector during 1954-55 after the setbacks of 1952 and early 1953. The record of 1953-54, when industrial production reached the highest peak in the post-independence era, was exceeded and an impressive rise in output was shown in several fields. Apart from the rise of the index (1946-100) to 148 in 1954-55—the figure was 137 in 1953-54 — the progress in production was on a much wider front and shared by a larger number of manufactured products. Four of the major ventures initiated after the commencement of the Plan went into production during the year. New investments as well as expenditure on replacements and modernisation in the older industries of the country, particularly jute textiles were also quite significant during the year. The investment market was also responsive to new issues made for financing new development.

2. An analysis of production data shows that not only were some new products manufactured for the first time in the country during the year, but there was also diversification of production leading to manufacture of articles under the same classification, but of different sizes, range and qualities. Tennis balls, jute shuttles, cellulose acetate, staple fibre, acetic anhydride, bismuth salts and chloromycetin were some of the new products turned out during the year. Production of 15 different sizes of roller bearings, 35 types of tools, new varieties of pumps, special welding electrodes, water proof abrasive paper was also established in the attempt made by some of the existing undertakings at diversification of production.

3. There was some re-opening of idle factories, mainly in the sugar industry which recovered from the setback in the 1953-54 season and with the production of 15.8 lakh tons exceeded the target set under the Plan. Another unit of importance which resumed production during the year was the titanium dioxide factory in Travancore-Cochin, which was able to maintain a high level of production under the stimulus of export demands.

4. The various developments and the progress achieved during 1954-55 in different fields are reviewed in the following sections.

PROGRESS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

Production of State Enterprises:—Of the factories envisaged under the First Five Year Plan, the Hindustan Cables at Rupnarainpur, the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Jalahalli, the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Delhi, the U. P. Government Cement Factory at Churk (annual capacity 200,000 tons) and the NEPA Mills in Madhya Pradesh went into production during 1954-55. Production of NEPA Mills has reached so far only a daily output of 15 tons as against a capacity of 100 tons. Further, the production of newsprint will be based on using imported chemical pulp till the end of 1955. Production at the Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory and the Sindri Fertilizer Factory which commenced manufacture in the first year of the Plan, expanded considerably over the level attained in 1953-54 as can be seen from the figures given below:—

	PRODUCTION	
	1953-54	1954-55
1. Sindri Fertilizer Factory Ammonium Sulphate (tons)	249,000	298,300
2. Hindustan Cables Ltd. (miles)	(b)	109(a)
3. Hindustan Shipyard (GRT)		10,230(c)
4. Indian Telephone Industries (Nos)		
(i) Telephones	41,000	49,100
(ii) Exchange Lines	15,600	29,000
(iii) Single Channel Carriers	30	12
(iv) Three Channel Carrier	—	1
5. Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (Nos)	64	98
6. Mysore Iron & Steel Works : (tons)		
(i) Pig iron	52,600	*52,200
(ii) Finished steel	32,000	*26,600
(iii) Cement	68,000	*74,100
7. U. P. Government Cement Factory (tons)	Nil	84,400(d)

(a) The factory started production on 1st September, 1954.

(b) Although no ship was actually delivered during 1953-54, two ships of a total of 10,260 GRT were launched during the year.

(c) On the basis of actual deliveries.

(d) The factory started production in September, 1954.

*Estimated

6. **Developments under Iron & Steel:**—An overall plan for the development of the Iron & Steel Industry during the Second Five Year Plan was formulated after a comprehensive assessment of requirements in terms of different end-products. These requirements are envisaged to be 45 lakh tons of steel and 7 lakh tons of pig iron by 1960-61. A programme of development of iron and steel production covering the expansion schemes of the existing producers (TISCO & IISCO) and the proposals for the new plants in the public sector was formulated early in 1955 as under:—

	Pig Iron (tons)	Capacity for finished steel and semis including billets. (tons)
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	—	1,500,000
Indian Iron & Steel Co.	100,000	800,000
Hindustan Steel Ltd, Rourkela	—	720,000
Second Steel Plant in Public Sector	*	750,000
Third Steel Plant in Public Sector	300,000	750,000
Mysore Iron & Steel Works	—	100,000
		4,620,000

* Some quantity expected to be available.

In accordance with the recommendations made by the Steel Mission from the Soviet Union, Bhilai in Madhya Pradesh was selected as the location for the second steel plant in the Public Sector. The Project report on the Bhilai steel project is expected in 1955-56. In connection with the third steel plant, the British Steel Mission visited the country and held discussions with the Government on the production pattern, possible locations, etc., in March-April, 1955. Their report was received in August, 1955.

8. Progress on the first steel project in the public sector i.e. the Rourkela Steel Plant, which was included in the First Plan, has even in 1951-55 not been so rapid as could have been wished. The decision to develop this plant straight away on a million ton basis instead of reaching that capacity in two stages led to the need for certain revisions in the project report and in consequence thereof, the date line for the submission of the project report had to be extended. The Rourkela plant is being designed for the operation of the L.D. process. The Plan estimated an investment of Rs. 3,000 lakhs on this project to be made before 1956 and a target production of 350,000 tons of pig iron in 1955-56. A considerable shortfall is expected on this project.

9. Since Government attached a very high priority to steel development plans, they created a separate Ministry for Iron & Steel, which will be charged with the responsibility for steel projects and for foundries and forges in the public sector.

10. Developments under Fertilizers :—Development at the Sindri Fertilizer Factory has recorded satisfactory progress. The Coke Oven Plant (daily capacity 600 tons, which was financed entirely from the Company's internal resources, went into production in August, 1954, and had made Sindri self-sufficient in respect of one of the major raw materials. The byproduct plants for benzene, toluene etc., will go into commission in the early part of 1956. Among newly projected, developments mention must be made of the proposal for manufacturing urea and nitrate-sulphate making use of the entire quantity of 100 lakh cubic feet of coke oven gas. A contract for supply and erection of plant and machinery for this project for a value of Rs. 700 lakhs. has been given to Messrs. Montecatini Milan, Italy. This Rs. 10 crores project will produce 40,000 tons of fixed nitrogen per annum from 1958 onwards.

11. Another important step was taken by Government during 1954-55 in connection with the formulation of plans for expansion of fertilizer production by 170,000 tons of fixed nitrogen. The Fertilizer Production Committee set up in September 1954 has submitted its report which is now under consideration.

12. Government Machine Tool Factory, Jalahalli:—The factory commenced production during the year, and is expected to achieve its full annual capacity of 400 lathes of 8½" centre by 1957. Its production programme for 1955-56 envisages the following :—

(a) Assembly of 12 8½" centre lathes	Rs. 3.84 lakhs
(b) Manufacture of 30" " "	Rs. 9.60 lakhs
(c) 45 sets of component parts for high speed 8½" lathes, completely manufactured, but not assembled.	Rs. 11.25 lakhs
(d) Component parts partly manufactured	Rs. 0.87 lakhs

The import requirements for the above production have been valued at Rs. 6.7 lakhs.

13. Penicillin Factory :—The installation of plant and machinery was almost completed in 1954-55. Production has just commenced and by the end of 1955, the full production rate of 150 million mega units per annum will be achieved. It is estimated

that about 11.5 million mega units worth Rs. 58 lakhs will be produced in 1955-56 and imports of raw materials worth Rs. 18.0 lakhs will be required therefor.

14. **Heavy Electrical Plant Equipment Project** :—An Expert Committee, appointed by the Government, made an assessment of probable requirements and recommended a production pattern. At the request of the Government, several foreign firms including Siemens and A.E.I. submitted to Government estimates of cost of developing the Project and the terms on which collaboration would be offered. The various proposals were under scrutiny of Government towards the end of 1954-55 and discussions with the foreign firms offering collaboration were in progress.

15. **Integral Coach Factory at Perambur** :—Satisfactory progress was made on the construction of the Rs. 780 lakhs Integral Coach Factory at Perambur. The investment on this project during 1954-55 was estimated at Rs. 380 lakhs and Rs. 230 lakhs is proposed for 1955-56. It is expected to turn out coaches from October 1956 with the following production schedule:

Target	Number of Coaches
1st year of production	20
2nd " " "	100
3rd " " "	200
4th " " "	300
5th " " "	350

16. **Durgapur Scheme of West Bengal Government** —The **Coke Oven Projects Enquiry Committee**, set up by the Planning Commission in November 1954, examined this scheme which the West Bengal Government proposed under adjustments to First Plan. The scheme involving an outlay of Rs. 800 lakhs provides for a coke-oven and by-product recovery plant with a daily throughput of 1800 tons of coal/coke breeze, a coal-tar distillation unit of 50 tons daily capacity and a 30,000 kW thermal power plant. Consideration of tenders for the coke-oven plant reached an advanced stage by the end of 1954-55 and a beginning is expected to be made with the construction of the plant during the current year.

17. **Bihar Government Superphosphate Factory** :—This is one of the schemes in the public sector in which progress has been considerably behind schedule. It is now expected to commence production by the end of 1955.

II. DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Progress in licensing of industrial expansion during 1954-55

18. Considerable interest was shown during the year in promotional activity in several industries and substantial additions to existing installed capacity, both by way of expansions of existing units and creation of new units, were licensed by Government. Five units for the production of ferro-manganese with an aggregate capacity of 106,500 tons per year, and 6 new units and 7 expansions, increasing the capacity of the cement industry by 1.7 million tons per annum, were approved. Three new units for creating an additional capacity of 172,000 tons of soda ash, one each in Saurashtra, Madras, and Bihar (locations Portandar, Tuticorin and Dehri-on-Sone respectively) were sanctioned. The Dehri-on-Sone plant is to be based on the modified process leading to simultaneous production of 40,000 tons ammonium chloride of fertiliser grade. In the case of the cotton textile industry, in conformity with the current Government policy of permitting the installation of new spindlage but no addition to loomage, 680,000 new spindles were recommended to be licensed. One important application for a licence made during the year, which led to a review of the Government Industrial Policy, was for the establishment of a new iron and steel plant at Durgapur by private enterprise. This was rejected. Following this application, Government have decided upon a more strict adherence in future to the Industrial Policy Resolution of April, 1948, of reserving for development as public sector projects all new units in the coal, iron and steel, shipbuilding, mineral oil, telegraph, wireless equipment etc., industries. As regards the sugar industry, in the wake of the shortage of sugar following decontrol, Government reviewed the policy of non-expansion of capacity recommended under the First Five-Year plan, and gave sanction for the establishment of additional capacity for sugar equivalent to 5.5 lakhs tons. In the field of manufacturing machinery and capital goods, schemes for (a) dairy milk plant equipment, food plant and chemical plant, (b) marine engines, 3000 to 4000 H.P. and boilers, (c) tea drying machines (d) clinker coolers and clinker breakers (e) jute mill machinery, (f) super high draft ring frames, plyframes, high speed reeling machines and quick transverse spindles (cotton textile machinery), (g) sugar machinery—14 items including Weher circulators, multiple effect evaporators, vacuum pans, sulphur burning equipment and milling plants, were proposed by private enterprise and approved for implementation. Details of new capacity licensed

In 1954-55 in some of the major industrial fields are given below:

	<i>New Units</i>	<i>Expansions</i>	<i>Total</i>
(i) Aluminium (tons)	—	2400(1)	2400
(ii) Railway Rolling Stock (Nos.)	—	2·80 (2)	2580
(iii) Bicycles ('000 Nos.)	234 (2)	146 (4)	380
(iv) Superphosphate ('000 tons)	100 (1)	69.9 (3)	160.9
(v) Caustic soda ('000 tons)	43.7 (4)	7.9 (3)	51.6
(vi) Sulphuric acid (tons)	8230 (1)	55330(5)	64080
(vii) Paper and Paper board ('000 tons)	16 (2)	36.5 (3)	52.5
(viii) Cement ('000 tons)	1240 (7)	542 (6)	1782
(ix) Rayon filament (million lbs.)	6.3 (1)	—	4.8
(x) Staple fibre („ „)	3.3 (1)	—	3.3
(xi) Sugar (tons of daily crushing capacity)	21430 (26)	17,260(30)	38170

Progress in the creation of new industrial capacity and implementation of approved projects in major fields

19. The most important achievement during 1954-55 was the completion of the two petroleum refineries projected after the commencement of the First Plan. The Stanvac Refinery went into production in July, 1954, and the Burmah Shell Refinery in January, 1955. As a result of their operations, an impetus has been given to the process of changing over imports from finished products to raw materials in an important sector of the national economy. About Rs. 7.0 crores worth of imported petroleum crude was processed during the year into different petroleum products valued at Rs. 27.0 crores. An additional capacity for petroleum refining of 3.2 million tons in terms of crude petroleum was created with an outlay of about Rs. 92.5 crores during 1951-55, and a further expenditure of Rs. 7.7 crores is expected in the last year of the Plan for bringing the developments to completion.

Art Silk Filament and Staple Fibre

20. The achievements in the rayon and staple fibre industry rank next in importance.—Two new units—one under construction at the commencement of the First Plan and another projected subsequently—went into production. The former contributed an additional 4 million lbs to the installed capacity for rayon filament and the latter became the first staple fibre factory in the country with a capacity for 28,000 bales of staple fibre per annum. The contribution made by these two units to the production in 1954-55 amounted to 600 tons of cellulose acetate filament and 4680 tons of staple fibre. The expansion programmes of producers already in existence have also made considerable headway during the year. The National Rayons have expanded their capacity to 7.2 million lbs

of filament and placed orders for the installation of 20 more ring-frames to raise the capacity to about 14 million lbs before the end of the First Plan. A debenture loan of Rs. one crore was raised recently for the implementation of this programme and other developments aimed at making the factory self-sufficient in respect of its requirements of some of the chemicals like caustic soda.

Iron and Steel

21. First Five Year Plan envisaged an outlay of about Rs. 48.0 crores on the expansion schemes of TISCO and IISCO and Government provided for interest free loans of Rs. 10 crores to each, apart from the loan of Rs. 315 lakhs from the world Bank to the latter. The expansion and modernisation scheme of TISCO together with normal annual replacements and improvements required an investment of Rs. 900 lakhs in 1954-55 and an amount of Rs. 480 lakhs was drawn therefor from—the Government loan, leaving a balance of Rs. 420 lakhs. As regards IISCO, a beginning has been made during 1954-55 on the implementation of their expansion programme. Certain orders have been placed abroad for plant and machinery and they have drawn upon the Government during 1954-55, for Rs. 120 lakhs out of the Rs. 1,000 lakhs loan. The total expenditure on the expansion programme came to Rs. 162 lakhs during the year.

22. The major development project under implementation in the secondary producers' sector during the year was the Tata-Stewart Lloyd Tube Mill at Jamshedpur. Rapid progress has been made on the Fratz-Moon Tube Plant expected to go into operation towards the end of 1955. Up to the 1st April 1955, TISCO advanced Rs. 66 lakhs for financing this joint venture. This Company expects to complete, by the end of 1956, their expansion project for the manufacture of tubes for boilers, bicycles, electric conduits etc., and the cold rolling mill. The tube mill of Kalinga Tubes Ltd., was completed and experimental production commenced by the end of 1954-55.

Heavy Chemicals and Fertilizers

23. Capacity for the production of three major organic chemicals (acetic acid, acetone and acetic anhydride) was developed during the year in conjunction with cellulose acetate production at Sirpur-Kaganagar. The new plants for these chemicals have the following installed capacities:

Acetic acid (glacial)	15,000 tons
Acetone	240,000 tons
Acetic anhydride	1,140 tons

24. As regards sulphuric acid, two new plants, each of 25 tons daily capacity, went into production. The D.D.T. Factory at Delhi and the petroleum refineries provided additional outlets for this acid during the year. Suppliers of sulphuric acid to the D.D.T. factory and the petroleum refineries provided additional outlets for this acid for processing the waste acid returned by these two consumers. One of the new sulphuric acid plants was engineered and designed entirely by Indian personnel and a large percentage of component parts were produced within the country.

25. In the case of soda ash, the expansions visualised under the First Five Year Plan at the works of the two existing producers were completed in 1954-55 and the capacity target (86,000 tons) has been achieved. Nevertheless, the production during the year registered practically no rise since one of the units had to be kept out of commission for nearly 6 months for carrying out the renovation and expansion programme. Production of soda ash in recent months is running at such a level that an annual output of about 20,000 tons should be achieved in 1955-56. Reference was made in the earlier section to the additional capacity for soda ash approved for installation during 1954-55. The sponsors of these projects have taken the preliminary steps for launching upon the construction of the plants. Orders for plant and machinery have been placed in the case of the factory proposed to be located at Dehri-on-Sone on the basis of the modified process. The sponsors of the other two schemes went recently into the investment market for raising a part of the finance (Rs. 2.0 crores) for the establishment of the plants.

26. An additional capacity of 2,000 tons of caustic soda was achieved in 1954-55. The other projects approved in the earlier period were in varying stages of progress.

Miscellaneous Chemicals

27. The production of ammonium chloride at Alwar and of calcium carbide at a new unit located in Calcutta were the two major developments in this field during the year. Ammonium chloride produced is of special grade for meeting the requirements of drycells industry. Satisfactory progress was made on the electrolytic hydrogen peroxide project at Bombay. Preliminaries relating to the acquisition of land etc., were completed in regard to the industrial explosives project of the Indian Explosive Ltd., on which an investment of about Rs. 68 lakhs is envisaged for 1955-56.

Cement

28. Apart from the expansion of capacity resulting from the commencement of production by the U.P. Government Cement Factory, there was no further increase during the year. Implementation of approved schemes was in varying stages of progress and the following are a few known schemes expected to be completed in 1955-56.

New Units :	A. C. C. Cement factory at	
	Sindri	200,000 tons
	Bagalkot Cement Co.	100,000 tons
	Cement Factory at Macherla	100,000 tons
Expansions :	A. C. C. Cement Factory at	
	Sahabad	100,000 tons.

Dyestuffs and Pharmaceuticals and Plastics

29. Increase in the capacity for the production of dyestuffs (Sulphur black, fast colour salts and solubilised vats) was effected during the year. Government have agreed to advance a loan of Rs. 3.0 crores to Messrs Atul Products Ltd., to implement their dyestuff and pharmaceutical manufacturing programme for which arrangements relating to foreign technical and financial collaboration were finalised during the year. Government have agreed to protect the dyestuff industry for a period of ten years on the basis of the recommendations of the Tariff Commission. As regards pharmaceuticals, capacity for the production of 2,500 kg. of chloromycetin from penultimate intermediates was brought into existence, apart from the production of bismuth salts for the first time in the country and of P.A.S. and its salts. Production of penicillin on a pilot plant basis was established in the private sector during the year.

30. During 1955-56 the following major developments are visualised:

- (1) Finalisation of the pattern of development of the dyestuff and the intermediates manufacture on the basis of the reports expected to be submitted to Government by Montecatini of Italy.
- (2) Creation of additional capacity for 1,000 tons of B.H.C. by Messrs Tata Chemicals.
- (3) Creation of production facilities for enterovioform and
- (4) Creation of capacity for the production of polystyrene from imported monomer.

Engineering Industries

31. Though expansion of actual production was much more notable in the engineering industries in 1954-55 than actual additions to installed capacity, certain developments call for attention. The more important among these are the commencement of production of spinning ring frames by the National Machinery Manufacturers, as a result of which the capacity increased by 300 units per annum; the assembly of automobile trucks by TELCO; the addition to installed capacity for diesel engines made by two new comers and establishment of production facilities for fuel injection equipment (pumps and nozzle holders) by two new factories; increase in installed capacity for A.C.S.R. conductors and Rubber insulated cables and flexibles achieved by two existing units; and expansion of railway wagon building facilities to about 12,000 to 15,000 units per annum in the heavy engineering workshops of the country. The bicycle manufacturers, apart from expending the volume of assembling operations, have developed additional facilities for the manufacture of components. In the field of aluminium products, facilities for heat treatable alloy sheets suitable for aircraft and for extrusions (pipes, tubes, bars and rods), have been developed for the first time in the country. The expansion of the Belur Rolling Mills of the Indian Aluminium Company from 4,000 tons to 7,000 tons of sheets and circles per annum was completed and the monthly rated capacity was reached in December, 1954.

III. PROGRESS IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

32. The programmes of production since 1950-51 in the industries covered in the Programmes of Industrial Development, is shown in the annexure II at the end. As already pointed out earlier, the increase in production has been shared by a larger number of industries in 1954-55 than in any of the previous years. The expansion of the demand of the Railways has, to some extent, given a "lift" to industrial production. The regulation of imports under an enlightened import policy, improvement in the availability of raw materials in the domestic and external markets and favourable conditions for some of the export industries like jute and tea, have all contributed to the progress in industrial production recorded in 1954-55. The actual increases in 1954-55 over the 1950-51 level in some of the important industries given below will be of some interest *vis-a-vis* increases in production targeted for 1955-56.

Industry	Targeted increase by 1955-56	Actual increase achieved by 1954-55
(i) Cotton Textiles :		
(a) Mill cloth (Mln. yds.)	982	1228
(b) Handloom cloth (Mln. yds.)	890	410
(ii) Sugar ('000 tons)	280	465
(iii) Salt ('000 tons)	429	110*
(iv) Rayon Filament (Million lbs.)	21.25	12.25
(v) Cement (Million tons)	2.1	1.7
(vi) Sulphuric acid ('000 tons)	101	58
(vii) Ammonium Sulphate (.. ..)	404	319
(viii) Superphosphate (.. ..)	125	46
(ix) Bicycles. ('000 Nos.)	429	203

*The target for additional production was achieved in 1953-54.

33. The examination of the production levels in the following industries shows that there would be a considerable shortfall between the achievements and the targets proposed for 1955-56; dry batteries, storage batteries, radio receivers, paints and varnishes, soap, power alcohol, jute manufactures, plywood teachests, vanaspati and glass. In these cases, the shortfall is primarily due to the relatively slower expansions of demand for the products of these industries as against the earlier expectations.

34. The production of iron and steel by the primary producers which showed a set-back in 1953-54 on account of labour troubles at the Hirapur Works of IISCO, recorded an increase of about 300,000 tons, over the 1950-51 output. In the case of aluminium, the production showed a rise of about 1600 tons over the 1953-54 level; it would have been much higher had it not been for the delay in the supply of power for operating the expanded capacity of the Always smelter in full.

IV. PROGRESS IN INVESTMENTS DURING 1954-55

35. The revised estimate of expected investment on public sector projects in 1954-55 is Rs. 13.76 crores compared to about Rs. 29 crores in the first three years (vide appendix I). As regards the private sector, it was estimated in the Progress Report for 1953-54 that the fixed investments on new units and expansions in

the following year would be Rs. 63.0 crores. A review of the actual progress has been taken in hand, but sufficient data have not yet been collected to make a firm assessment. It is provisionally estimated that the actual investment may be in the region of Rs.50 to Rs. 55.0 crores. Out of this investment, the iron and steel industry and the petroleum refineries are estimated to have accounted for about Rs. 27.0 crores.

36. As regards the supply of funds from different sources for the implementation of the investment programme in the private sector in 1954-55, the direct advances of Government and loans by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and similar institutions in the States amounted to Rs. 6.7 crores and Rs. 2.5 crores respectively. The balance was found from other sources like equity and debenture issues, internal savings and foreign investments.

37. The overall investments in the cotton textile industry were more or less at the same level as in 1953-54. In the case of sugar and jute manufactures there was an upward trend according to the indications given by the imports and domestic production of machinery required in these sectors.

ANNEXURE
Progress of Expenditure on Industrial

Project	1951-56 (Original Plan Provision)	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-55 (Actuals)
1	2	3	4
I. Central Government			
A. Ministry of Iron & Steel			
1. Hindustan Steel Ltd.	3,000.0	—	0.5
B. Ministry of Production,			
2. Hindustan Ship Yard Ltd. (b)	1,408.0	94.1	175.3
3. Hindustan Machine Tools, Jalahali	963.0	67.9	92.2
4. Sindhri Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd.	903.0	440.2	182.8
5. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	206.6 (g)	2.1	7.7
6. National Instrument Factory	182.0	7.7	3.4
7. Hindustan Cables Ltd.	129.7	2.0	16.4
8. Development of Mandi Mines	100.0	4.5	2.9
9. Development of Existing salts	50.0		
10. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Delhi.	39.1 (b)	—	0.1
11. Hindustan Housing Factory	11.8	12.6	0.8
12. Heavy Electrical Equipment	700.0 (i)	1.3	—

I

Projects in the Public Sector

(Rs. lakhs)

1950-51 (Actuals)	1951-55 (Revised)	1955-56 (Budget)	1951-56 (Latest Estimate)	REMARKS
5	6	7	8	9.
4.0	—(a)	500.0	504.5	(a) A provision of Rs. 1,000.0 lakhs was shown in the 1954-55 budget estimates, but no expenditure has been shown in the revised estimate. However a loan of Rs. 150.0 lakhs has been shown under the Ministry of Finance.
162.0	160.8	365.8	978.0	(b) Includes provision for grant of loans to shipping companies for buying ships built at Vishakhapatnam under the Ministry of Transport.
14.0	190.5(c)	21.3	385.9	(c) Includes Rs. 10 lakhs Oerlikon's share.
195.9(e)	143.0	150.0(f)	1111.9	(d) Includes Rs. 82.8 lakhs on coke oven plant. (e) Includes Rs. 193.0 lakhs on coke oven plant. (f) Latest estimate is Rs. 207.0 lakhs
48.2	62.6	86.5	207.1	(g) Includes Rs. 57 lakhs from UNICEF/UNTAA
1.4	5.9	38.3	56.7	
65.0	39.0	40.7	163.1	
3.5	8.5	10.0	29.4	
14.6	16.0	23.7	54.4	(h) Includes Rs. 18.7 lakhs from UNICEF/UNTAA
0.3	0.1	—	13.8	
—	0.1	15.0	16.4	(i) Out of lumpsum provision of Rs. 50 crores for basic industries and transport.

1	2	3	4
C. Ministry of Finance.			
13. New Mint, Alipore	4.32	18.0	5.7
14. Silver Refinery, Alipre	46.8	0.3	0.5
15. Photogravure Project	4.0	0.5	—
D. Ministry of Railways			
16. Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	473.0	236.0	84.0
17. Integral Coach Factory.	400.0	—	48.0
E. Ministry of Communications			
18. Indian Telephone Industries	130.0	65.0	33.0
F. Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply.			
19. Nasik Printing Press	102.3	—	5.4
G. Ministry of NR & SR			
20. Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	54.0	30.0	10.0 (Revised)
21. Printing Ink Factory	5.8	2.0	—
Total	8953.1	984.2	668.7
II. State Government.			
22. Mysors Iron & Steel Works	283.0	40.0	27.0
23. Mysore Govt. Porcelain Factory (Manufacture of H. T. Insulators)	63.0(k)	—	—
24. Mysore Govt. Electrical Factory (Expansion of Transformer Section)	10.0	—	1.5
25. Mysore Govt. Soap Factory (Ex- pansion Section)	3.0	0.8	0.2
26. U. P. Govt. Cement Factory	230.5	43.1	55.0
27. U. P. Govt. Precision Instrument Factory	50.2	9.5	5.4
28. NEPA Mills Ltd.	200.0	50.3	15.9
29. Bihar Govt. Superphosphate Factory	41.1	0.4	6.7
30. Travancore Cochin Govt. Ceramic Factory	15.0	3.2	9.2
Total	895.8	147.3	120.9
GRAND TOTAL	9848.9	1131.5	789.6

—(Continued)

(Rs. lakhs)

5	6	7	8	9
6.5	5.4	50.3	155.2	Completed in 1953-54.
19.3	49.2			
2.5	—	—	3.0	
18.0	15.0	—	353.0	
78.0	288.0	194.0	578.0	
82.0	150.0	19.0	349.0	
14.5	22.8	25.0	67.7	
18.0 (Revised)	N.A.	N.A.	58.0(j)	(j) Figure denotes estimated investment during 1951-54
—	—	—	2.0	
<u>747.7</u>	<u>1126.9</u>	<u>1559.6</u>	<u>5087.1</u>	
23.1	45.8	100.2	236.1	(k) Out of adjustments
—	37.0	37.0	74.0	
0.9	2.4	3.0	7.8	
2.4	2.0	6.4	11.8	
88.4	64.6	41.6	292.7	
4.7	5.5	10.0	35.1	
96.5	82.7	19.6	265.0	
4.3	6.0	25.9	43.3	
6.2	3.0	7.0	28.6	
<u>226.5</u>	<u>249.0</u>	<u>250.7</u>	<u>994.4</u>	
<u>974.2</u>	<u>1375.9</u>	<u>1810.3</u>	<u>6081.5</u>	

ANNEXURE
Statement showing the progress
capacity and
during the period

Sl. No.	Industries	Unit	ANNUAL RATED CAPACITY			
			Beginning of Plan period 1950-51	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56 (Target)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. METALLURGICAL						
1. Iron & Steel						
	(i) Pig Iron (main producers only)	Tons '000	1,878	—	2,221	2,835
	(ii) Finished Steel (main producers only)	Tons '000	1,015	—	1,720	1,650
2.	Aluminium	Tons	4,000	4,000	7,500	20,000
B. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING						
3. Agricultural Implements and Machinery						
	(i) Power Driven Pumps (Centrifugal)	Nos. '000	33	60	65	69
	(ii) Diesel Engines	Nos.	6,320	18,165	15,084	39,725
4.	Automobiles	Nos.	30,000	40,050	52,992	30,000
5. Railway Rolling Stock						
	(i) Locomotives	Nos.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	170
	(ii) Wagons	Nos.	6,000	N. A.	12000 to 15000	—
	(iii) Passenger Coaches	Nos.	850	N. A.	850	—
6.	Machine Tools (graded)	Nos.	3,000	3,000	N. A.	4,600

II

made towards targets of
production
1951-52 to 1954-55

ACTUAL PRODUCTION						Remarks	
Beginning of Plan period 1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56 (Target)		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	1,572	1,740	1,692	1,651	1,733	2,835	Target for capacity and production will be achieved on completion of expansion schemes.
	976	1,083*	1,086*	1,081*	1,243*	1,650	*Including the output of secondary producers.
	3,677	3,905	3,420	3,846	5,476	12,000	
	34	46	25	28	29.4	80 to 85	
	5,540	7,263	2,909	5,244	9,273	50,000	
	16,519	23,576	13,294	12,629	16,034	30,000	The programme was revised in the light of the Tariff Commission's Report. The production figures include the output of assemblers.
N. A.	27	63	86	145	438		Targets of production are for the Plan period, i.e., 1951-56.
	1,095	3,707	6,463	6,892	10,689	30,000	
	479	673	791	786	919	4,380	
(Rs. 31.8 lakhs)	(Rs. 45.2 lakhs)	(Rs. 43.5 lakhs)	(Rs. 44.9 lakhs)	(Rs. 54 lakhs)		4,600 (Nos.)	The target as been subsequently revised for the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory to 540 as against 1,600 estimated earlier.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Cotton Textile Machinery						
(i) Carding engines	Nos.	Nil	600	600	600	600
(ii) Spinning ring frames	Nos.	396	396	696	800	800
(iii) Looms	Nos.	3600	4,320	4,320	8,000	8,000
8. Ball Bearings	Nos. '000	600	600	600*	1,200	1,200
9. Bicycles	Nos. '000	120	438	480	530	530
10. Sewing Machines	Nos. '000	37.5	41.5	41.5	91.5	91.5
11. Hurricane Lanterns	Nos. '000	4,260	4,583	4,583	4,500	4,500
12. Grinding Wheels	Tons	360	535	719.6	840	840
C. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING						
13. Dry batteries	Million Nos.	285	222	229	310	310
14. Storage batteries	Nos. '000	446	350	290.4	538	538
15. Cables and Wires (A.C.S.R. Conductors)	Tons	2,500	6,620	9,024	5,000	5,000
16. Electric fans	Nos. '000	288	303	303	360	360
17. Electric Lamps	Nos. '000	23,000	29,000	29,200	32,500	32,500
18. Electric Motors	H. P. '000	149	200	200	300	300
19. Electric Transformers	KVA '000	370	328	378	485	485
20. Radio Receivers (Organised sector)	Nos. '000	77	153	138	380	380
D. CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES						
21. Fertilizers :						
(i) Ammonium Sulphate	Tons '000	79	427	427	481	481
(ii) Superphosphate	Tons '000	123	211	212	209	209
22. Heavy Chemicals						
(i) Sulphuric Acid	Tons '000	150	197	209	221	221
(ii) Soda Ash	„ „	54	61	90	86	86
(iii) Caustic Soda	„ „	19	38	42	37	37
23. Drug & Pharmaceuticals						
(i) Benzene Hexachloride	Tons	—	500	500	500	500
(ii) Sulpha drugs	lbs. '000	—	740	740	400	400

8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Nil	158	57	272	511	600	
260	291	255	197	478	700	
1,894	2,166	1,527	1,340	2,030	6,000	
87	250	496	691	704*	1,200	
101	120	210	289	403	530	
33	48	52	68	81	91.5	
3,244	3,968	3,531	4,547	4,896	6,000	
231	352	390	395	571	750 to 800	
137	146	125	153	148	320	} The rated capacity was reassessed by the Development Wing during 1953-54
200	212	136	179	210	400	
1,420*	1,720*	2,381*	3,280*	5,481	5,000	
194	215	189	206	255	320 to 350	
14,000	17,300	20,740	19,800	23,577	30,000	
99	154	160	161	201	320	
179	202	231	327	434	450	} The capacity was reassessed by the Development Wing in 1953-54
49	88	69	58	57	350	
46	95	252	307	365	450	
55	57	50	66	102	180	
99	129	96	120	157	200	
45	47	47	56	54	78	
11	15	17	25	32	33	
Nil	Nil	65*	154*	434*	500	
-	-	70*	77*	104*	400	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(iii) Calcium Lactate	lbs. '000	—	237	300	112
24.	Paints & Varnishes					
	(i) Ready mixed paints, varnishes, etc'.	Tons '000	65	65	65	70
	(ii) Pigment . (titanium dioxide)	Tons	—	1,800	1,800	1,800
	(iii) Nitro cellulose lacquers.	Gals. '000	—	400	—	350
	(iv) Aluminium Paste & Powder	Tons	—	500	500	750
25.	Soap	Tons '000	265	282	240	280
26.	Tanning & Footwear (Leather footwear)	Pairs '000	—	—	—	—
27.	Paper and Paper board	Tons '000	137	174	186	211
28.	Cement	" "	3,280	4,243	4,440	5,306
29.	Glass & Glassware					
	(i) Sheet Glass	Tons	1,700	41,760	50,640	52,200
	(ii) Blown & Pressed ware	Tons '000	202	204	233	238
	E. LIQUID FUELS					
30.	Petroleum Products					
	(i) Liquid Petroleum products (in terms of crude petroleum)	Tons millions	0.25	0.25	3.2	3.2
31.	Power Alcohol	Gals. millions	13	15	15	21
	F. TEXTILES					
32.	Cotton					
	(i) Yarn	lbs. millions	1,669	1,775(c)	N.A.	1,722
	(ii) Cloth (Mill made)	Yards millions	4,744	4,922	N.A.	4,779
	(iii) Cloth (Handloom)	—do—	—	—	—	—
33.	Jute	Tons '000	1,200	1,200	N.A.	1,200
34.	Rayon					
	(i) Rayon Filament	lbs. millions	4.0	11.2	17.2	22.0

8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	90*	59*	72*	67*	112	
29	33	32	33	37	60	
—	152*	234*	Nil	1,370*	1,800	
—	92*	145*	204*	262*	300	
—	13*	296*	56*	177*	750	
106	86(a)	85(a)	76(a)	88	200	(a) Figures relate to organised factories only.
5,195	5,711	5,043	5,673	5,242	—	Figures relate to organised factories only.
114	135	137	137	169	200	
2,692	3,281	3,510	4,028	4,414	4,800	
5,850	5,400	6,100	11,250	18,980	26,000	
86	94	80	78	83	138 to 143	
—	—	—	—	230(b)	403(b)	(b) In millions of gallons.
5	6.5	8	9	8.0	18	
1,179	1,334	1,476	1,520	1,577	1,640	(c) As on January 1, 1954
3,718	4,134	4,770	4,906	5,046	4,700	
742	900	1000	1200	1550	1700	Production figures are estimated
892	931	910	864	971	1,200	
0.75	6.6	8.7	10.2	13.0	22.0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(ii) Staple Fibre	bales '000	—	23·0	28·0	28·0
35.	Woollen manufactures	lbs. '000	20,150	20,150	(d)	20,150
						(d) [(a) Cloth 24 million yds. (b) Yarn 19 million lbs.]
G. TIMBER						
36.	Matches	Gross boxes '000	35,300	35,300	35,300	38,300
37.	Plywood, tea chests	sq. ft. millions	139	144	144.	18 0to 190
H. FOOD						
38.	Salt	Tons '000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
39.	Sugar	—do—	1,540	1,630	1,645	1,550
40.	Vegetable Oils	—do—	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
41.	Vanaspati	—do—	333	347	380	389

8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	0·8	22·8	28·0	
18,000	16,900	16,260	19,600	(e)	25,000	
			(e) [(a) Cloth 13·7 million yds. (b) Yarn 19·42 million lbs.]			
29,100	29,300	32,000	29,300	31,100	35,300	
45	65	71	50	72	100	
2,647	2,720	2,802	2,973	2,838	3,076	
1,120	1,494	1,291	1,001	1,585(f)	1,500	Production figures relate to the crop year (Nov.-Oct.) (f)Provisional estimate
1,195	1,198	1,154	1,373	1,481(f)	1,300	
.153	180	199	199	225	300	

Chapter VII

VILLAGE AND SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

Two important steps taken during the first plan period have been the setting apart of a substantial financial provision for the development of village and small scale industries and the establishment of six all-India Boards for developing khadi and village industries, the handloom industry, small scale industries, handicrafts, sericulture and silk, and the coir industry. Apart from the lumpsum provision of Rs. 15.00 crores at the Centre and Rs. 11.94 crores in the States which was subsequently raised to Rs. 12.35 crores, financial assistance amounting to about Rs. 20.00 crores was made available for the development of khadi and handloom industries from the proceeds of a cess of 3 pies per yard levied on mill-made cloth under the Khadi and other Handloom Industries (Additional Excise Duty on Cloth) Act, 1953. In addition, a provision of Rs. 7.00 crores was made for the development of cottage and small scale industries in community project areas. Some assistance also has recently been given by the Ministry of Rehabilitation for the development of cottage and small scale industries in and around the refugee townships in the Eastern region. The rate of development expenditure by the Centre as well as States was low in the initial years of the Plan period but, as in other sectors, the pace has improved considerably during the recent years. The all-India Boards have also organised their developmental activities and a fair measure of progress has been made towards initiating the development programmes of industries with which they are concerned. The progress recorded by the various village and small scale industries during the first four years of the first five year plan cannot always be stated precisely in terms of increased production and employment because many of the programmes and schemes undertaken during this period, for example, those relating to training, marketing, etc., would have strengthened the structure of the industries and created conditions favourable to rapid progress in the future.

2. A short account of the details of the progress of development expenditure and the major lines of development undertaken by the All-India Boards is given in the following paragraphs.

ALL-INDIA BOARDS

Progress of Development Expenditure

3. The progress of development expenditure by the different All-India Boards is shown below :

(Figures in Rs. lakhs)

Boards	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1951-56
	(Actuals)	(Actuals)	(Actuals)	(Actuals)	(Budget)	(Total)
Handloom	0.14	6.33	292.52*	353.25*	455.00*	1107.24 (1100.77)*
Khadi	2.00	9.00	197.00*	277.00*	350.00* ⁽²⁾	835.00 (824.00)*
Village Industries	0.59	0.73	21.88	91.00	300.00	414.20
Small-scale Industries	5.67	7.90	33.25	152.44	327.00 ⁽¹⁾	526.26
Handicrafts	4.50	2.60	14.00	23.00	60.00	104.10
Silk & Sericulture	1.42	2.70	13.22	61.00	50.00	128.34
Total	14.32	29.26	571.87	957.69	1542.00	3115.14
			(489.52)*	(630.2.)*	(805.0)*	(1924.77)*

* Expenditure being met from the Cess Fund.

1.—Including Rs. 10.0 lakhs for the Coir Board.

2.—Excluding Rs. 100.0 lakhs carried over from the previous year for trading operations.

It will be seen from the above table that the total estimated expenditure for village and small-scale industries during the Plan period would be of the order of over Rs. 31 crores including over Rs. 19 crores for the handloom and khadi industries from the proceeds of the cess on mill-made cloth, and about Rs. 12 crores from the total Central provision of Rs. 15 crores in the Plan.

Handloom Industry

4. The progress made so far by the handloom industry can perhaps best be judged from the increase in the production of handloom cloth. From 843 million yards in 1951, production of handloom cloth increased to 1200 million yards in 1953, 1318 million yards in 1954 and is expected to exceed 1450 million yards in 1955, as against the target of 1700 million yards by 1955-56. The main factors responsible for the progress of the industry, apart from the increased supply of mill yarn, were the reservation of certain varieties of cloth for the handloom sector, the levy of a cess on mill-made cloth for the development of the handloom industry, restriction on the installation of new looms in mills pending a decision on the Textiles Enquiry Committee's Report and the efforts of the All-India Handloom Boards,

5. With a view to extending co-operation within the industry, the Board has been providing loans to individual weavers to subscribe to the share capital of co-operative societies and liberal provision has also been made for working capital for the societies. The total number of weavers brought into the co-operative fold by 1954-55 is estimated at about 8·8 lakhs. Some of the important steps taken by the Board to popularise handloom cloth and to assist its marketing within and outside the country include the establishment of two Central Marketing Organisations with eight regional offices, an export marketing organisation with marketing officers stationed in some of the important neighbouring countries, an All-India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society to which Apex societies in the states will be affiliated, loans for purchase of cloth from primary societies, and its marketing by co-operative societies, grant of rebates on wholesale and retail sales and also exports of cloth varying from 9 pies to 1½ annas in the rupee, opening of sales depots, and use of mobile vans. To assure supply of yarn to weavers, financial assistance has been sanctioned for setting up two co-operative spinning mills, one in Andhra and the other in Madras. Other development schemes that are being implemented are the conversion of throw-shuttle looms into fly shuttle looms, the provision of take-up motion attachments to fly-shuttle looms, improved methods of production and setting up of finishing and calendering plants, dye houses, pattern making factories, etc.

6. The Board has decided to grant assistance to the silk and woollen handloom industries on the same lines as those applicable to the cotton handloom industry, except in the matter of rebates on sales. Assistance was also provided to the State Governments for collection of basic statistics. The total amount sanctioned to the State Governments for the handloom industry during the years 1953-55 was Rs 6.46 crores including Rs. 1.85 crores for Madras, of which Rs. 3.91 crores had been spent up to the end of 1954-55.

Khadi and Village Industries

7. Apart from khadi, eleven other village industries fall within the purview of the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board. Broadly, these industries offer opportunities for part-time rather than for full-time work and their products, except for khadi, mainly meet local demands. For the purpose of developing khadi and village industries the Board has set up an organisation consisting of a Central office, Zonal offices, village organisers and survey and research staff. Counter-parts of the Board have been established in most of the States. During the year under review, the Board has sponsored a programme for the intensive development of certain selected areas. The scheme is conceived in terms of a five-year period, beginning from 1955-56 while the preparatory work was to be completed during 1954-55. The Board has also formulated certain broad principles to serve as the basis for its development programme during the Second Five Year Plan period.

8. With the support of the Centre and the States and the availability of substantial assistance from the proceeds of the cess on mill-made cloth, the Board has taken a number of steps to increase the production of khadi and to widen the market for it. As a result, the production of khadi, which was valued at about Rs. 1.3 crores in 1950-51, more than doubled by 1954-55 when its value was about Rs. 3.14 crores for a production of 16.5 million sq. yards. It is estimated that the number of spinners has increased from about 2.6 lakhs in 1952-53 to 3.48 lakhs in 1954-55. Considerable financial assistance has been given for the stocking of cotton and khadi, opening of centres, loans to recognised institutions, etc. To encourage off take, a rebate of 3 annas is allowed on every rupee of khadi sold at certified

institutions. Besides, two modern emporia have been established, one at Bombay and the other in New Delhi. The Board has also organised sale of khadi *hundies*. In accordance with the Board's policy of encouraging improved techniques of production, a four-spindle spinning unit called the "Ambar Charkha" was devised and experiments were conducted with a view to replacing certain iron parts by wooden ones so as to make it cheaper and easier to operate. The charkha, as remodelled, is still undergoing certain tests.

9. As part of its long range development programme, the Board has started a Central Training Institute at Nasik, with three Regional Institutes, to provide training facilities in improved techniques of spinning and weaving. Besides, the Board has launched recently an Agency Sales Training Scheme in a few States.

10. As regards the village industries, the Board has begun with concentrating on handpounding of rice, *atta chakki* scheme, village oil, soap making with *neem* oil, beekeeping, hand-made paper, tanning and leather, palm *gur*, *gur* and *khandsari*, the cottage match industry and pottery. In addition to the various measures taken for their development by the Board, a few of these industries also received indirect assistance as a result of the common production programmes formulated between their large-scale and cottage sectors. For two industries, namely, rice milling and oilseeds crushing, special enquiry committees were appointed with a view to formulating common production programmes. The Report of the Rice Milling Committee has been received and is now under consideration. The Committee for the Oilseeds Crushing Industry has not yet submitted its report. As regards the match industry, it has been decided to create a new category of match factory called Class 'D' producing up to 25 gross boxes a day and to subsidise them by an enhanced rebate of excise duty. To safeguard the village tanning and leather footwear industries, it has been decided that all applications for substantial expansion of existing large units or establishment of new ones should be very carefully scrutinised and in fact no expansion of the large-scale sector has been permitted in the past 2-3 years. In the case of the soap industry, a subsidy has been given of 1 anna per seer of *neem* and non-edible oils used in making soap, and a differential excise duty imposed on washing soap.

11. Substantial financial assistance has been sanctioned during the last few years for the Board's programmes for the development of the various village industries. The Board's programme for the village oil industry is mainly to replace the traditional *ghani* by the improved Wardha *ghani*. The programme for the handpounding of rice includes the introduction of improved *dhenkis*, winnowing fans and the par-boiling process and provide for research for the improvement of handpounding equipment. Improved hand-operated *chakkis* are being encouraged under *atta chakki* scheme. Loans have been sanctioned for setting up of 'D' class match factories. Assistance has been given for starting production centres for hand-made paper and also for schemes of training, marketing and research. For the manufacture of *gur ann khandsari*, the Board is encouraging the use of improved types of cane crushers and small centrifugals. Development schemes for the tanning and leather industry include the establishment of flaying centres and training-cum-demonstration and production centres, and for the pottery industry, model production centres and training-cum-research centres. To encourage soap making with *neem* and non-edible oils, loans have been given to recognised institutions for organising oil pressing and production centres, bee-keeping has been assisted through the establishment of bee-keeping centres, the provision of facilities for training and of standardised implements at subsidised prices, and the organisation of co-operative marketing. For the development of palm *gur*, the Board has taken over the work begun earlier by the Ministry of Food & Agriculture.

Small Scale Industries

12. The development programme of the Small Scale Industries Board, set up in November, 1954, follows in the main the recommendations of the Ford Foundation International Team on Small Industries. Reference has been made already in the earlier Progress Reports to the setting up of four Regional Small Industries Service Institutes with four branches and of the National Small Industries Corporation with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 lakhs. The main functions of the Corporation are to organise production for meeting Government orders and to assist the manufacture of parts and components by small units so as to fit in with the production of the corresponding

large units. Two American experts have arrived, one to assist the Government in analysing the problems connected with the establishment of a Marketing Service Corporation and the other to advise on certain issues connected with the Institutes and also to carry out certain studies with a view to formulating detailed plans for the development of certain industries.

13. During the year under review, the Board drew up a comprehensive programme for the development of small scale industries during 1955-56. Broadly, the programme is based on the Board's objective of providing technical, financial and other assistance to small scale industries in urban and rural areas so as to develop and expand them into modern and more efficient units using power and to facilitate the marketing of their products. The development activities are to be concentrated in those towns and villages where electricity is readily available. It is proposed to establish model workshops and mobile units in rural areas for several industries like carpentry, blacksmithy, tanning and leather and pottery, and also to form co-operatives with central workshops and service stations for providing common facilities for assisting industries, such as, furniture making, sports and leather goods, cutlery, locks, cycle parts, etc. The Board's programme includes setting up of small units for the production of a large number of items which are being imported at present, establishing industrial estates, strengthening the State Directorates of industries and providing training facilities for the staff, construction of houses in rural areas, and development of small industries in tribal areas. The Board is also examining the handicaps suffered by small units in respect of electricity, tariffs, steel prices and railway freights.

14. With a view to formulating a common production programme between the large and small sectors of certain industries, it has been decided to discourage establishment of large scale undertakings for the manufacture of furniture, sports goods, slates and pencils, *bidis*, writing ink, chalks and crayons and candles, and to reserve further expansion of these industries for the small scale sector. A list of agricultural implements has also been drawn up in respect of which licences will not be granted for the establishment of large scale units or for expansion of capacity by the existing large units.

15. For assisting small and medium industries, State Finance Corporations have been set up in ten States, *viz.*, Punjab, Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin, Bombay, Hyderabad, West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, while proposals for establishing such Corporations are under consideration in Madhya Bharat, Mysore and Orissa. Madras and Andhra States are considering the reconstitution of the present Madras Industrial Investment Corporation as two separate Financial Corporations. Certain rules and conditions governing the grant of loans for the development of cottage and small scale industries under the State Aid to Industries Acts have been liberalised, reference to which was made in the last Progress Report. The Board has finalised the pattern of Central Assistance for different types of schemes for small scale industries.

16. The policy regarding State purchase of the products of cottage and small scale industries price preference, etc., has been reviewed by the Stores Purchase Committee and its final report is now under consideration.

Handicrafts

17. The development programme of the All-India Handicrafts Board covers about 42 industries, several of which including pottery, mat weaving, toys, hand printed textiles, bamboo, cane, straw and fibre industries, horn and ivory, wool and wool products and *bidri* have been selected for intensive development. In addition to the schemes of the State Governments and interested organisations, certain development schemes, such as for preservation of ancient and rare crafts, have been sponsored by the Board directly. The Board has sanctioned financial assistance for the development of pottery in several States including West Bengal, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madras and Mysore. Assistance has also been given to several States for the development of mat weaving, toy making and cloth printing. In Hyderabad assistance has been given to such industries as *bidri*, *himroo*, *paithan* and *apashahi* and *salimshahi* leather. In addition to assisting schemes put forward by State Governments, the Board has directly sponsored schemes for training in toy dolls making, the development of blue pottery in Delhi and for a pilot centre for weaving cotton and silk saris of traditional design of Kanjeevaram.

18. The Board has assisted the marketing of handicrafts.

within the country by opening a large number of emporia and by holding exhibitions, and outside the country by participating in exhibitions and fairs. The survey of marketing of handicrafts conducted by the Indian Co-operative Union on behalf of the Board, has been completed and is now under consideration. The Board has also financed schemes for research in new designs, patterns and improved processes and for training of personnel in special techniques. It has undertaken a study of the hand printing industry pending which the Government have, as an interim measure, restricted printing of textiles by mills to their best year's output during the years 1949-54. Expansion of large units for garment making is already restricted.

Sericulture and Silk Industry

19. The Central Silk Board, which is entrusted with the development of sericulture and the silk industry, has concentrated on improving the two main operations of the industry, *viz.*, rearing of silk worms and reeling of raw silk. It has also taken steps to assist marketing and to develop non-mulberry silk. In order to improve the yield of mulberry through cultivation of mulberry grafts of improved varieties, the Board has sanctioned assistance for the establishment of graft nurseries in Mysore, Madras, West Bengal, Assam and Uttar Pradesh. In addition to starting Basic Seeds Farms for the production of pure indigenous silk worm seeds and Hill Rearing Stations for the maintenance of univoltine and bivoltine races of silk worms in a few States, incubation chambers and refrigerators which form useful adjunct to seed supply organisations, have been provided to all the major sericultural States. An Experts Committee was set up by the Board some time back to study the efficiency of the various improved models of cottage silk reeling machinery and to determine the most suitable type for adoption in India. The Committee has almost completed its task. Provision has been made by the Board for setting up a Silk Conditioning and Testing House at Calcutta and for the shifting of an existing one to Bangalore. Assistance has been sanctioned for conducting research in sericulture and also for training of personnel in India and Japan. States are being encouraged to organise raw silk marketing co-operative societies. The Board has extended financial assistance to a few States for the development of non-mulberry silk, *i.e.*, *muga*, *tassar* and *eri*.

20. To bring down the price of imported silk, imports are canalised through the Board, including the import of raw silk under the Indo-Chinese Agreement which is to be sold at prices which would maintain a reasonable price level for indigenous raw silk. Imports are also restricted to the actual difference between the production and the total requirements of raw silk.

Coir Industry

21. The Coir Board was only set up in July, 1954 and the organisation of its work is still in the preliminary stages. Reference was made in the last Progress Report to the setting up of six *ad hoc* Committees to examine various questions relating to husk and fibre, yarn, coir products, research and statistics and internal and external marketing. These committees have not yet submitted their proposals. A customs duty of 8 annas per cwt. has been levied on all exports of coir fibre and yarn and the total proceeds during the period March—December 1954, amounted to Rs. 3.65 lakhs. Assistance has been provided to the Travancore-Cochin Government for the organisation of Coir Co-operative Societies.

STATES' PLANS

22. A provision of Rs. 11.94 crores was made in the States' Plans under the First Five Year Plan for continuation or elaboration of existing schemes and some new schemes. This was subsequently increased to Rs. 12.35 crores. Over Rs. 4 crores of this was for providing training facilities, Rs. 0.6 crores for organisation, Rs. 0.3 crores for research, over Rs. 0.3 crores for marketing, over Rs. 2.0 crores for schemes aided or subsidised by the Centre including provision for sanctioning loans under State Aid to Industries Acts and about Rs. 4.0 crores for other schemes relating mainly to the industries which fall within the purview of the all-India Boards. The progress of expenditure in all the states was slow during the initial years of the Plan period but has increased considerably during the last two years. It is estimated that the total expenditure by the States up to 1954-55 was of the order of Rs. 6 crores and will rise to about Rs. 9 crores by the close of the Plan period.

Chapter VIII

DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Out of a total provision of Rs. 106.19 lakhs for the development of mineral resources (Rs. 66.96 lakhs and Rs. 39.23 lakhs for the expansion of the Geological Survey of India and the Indian Bureau of Mines respectively), Rs. 40.52 lakhs have so far been spent as detailed below;—

	(Rs. lakhs)									
	1951-52		1952-53		1953-54		1954-55		1951-55	
	GSI	IBM	GSI	IBM	GSI	IBM	GSI	IBM	GSI	IBM
Plan	8.30	2.29	13.23	6.92	14.30	8.64	16.30	10.15	52.13	28.00
Actual	1.09	0.29	4.73	1.10	5.30	3.39	9.77	14.95	20.89	19.63

The progress of expenditure which showed an improvement last year has markedly improved further during the current year and is reflected in the out-turn of work. During the year the programme of work to be undertaken by the two Departments was discussed at two conferences with representatives of State Governments and Central Ministries and arising out of these discussions a revised programme of work and the further expansion that would be necessary to undertake it were drawn up. The implementation of these new proposals is expected to be taken up only during the next year as they involve procurement of equipment from abroad and recruitment of additional personnel in large numbers. One particular feature of the revised programme is the emphasis placed on intensive investigation of selected mineral deposits and selected areas in order to make a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the minerals available therein. The proposals also envisage Government undertaking exploration for mineral oil departmentally and an advance party has been detailed to make a preliminary geological and geophysical reconnaissance in the Jaisalmer area. The detailed exploration will be taken up during the next field season.

With the limited facilities of personnel and equipment available, the two Departments have taken in hand a number

of investigations the work on which has been completed in certain cases which in other cases it is still being continued. A summary of the more important achievements of the two Departments is given below:—

Geological Survey of India

The field programme for 1954-55 was drawn up keeping in view the priorities indicated for various items by State Governments and Central Ministries and with special regard for the need to investigate industrial minerals. There has been a marked improvement in the quantum of work completed. An area of approximately 8000 sq. miles has been surveyed on the scale of 1" to 1 mile—the scale adopted for the general geological mapping of the country. Out of 14 items of geophysical investigations included in the programme, 11 were attended to. These included investigation of copper ores in Rajasthan, Hyderabad, Andhra and Bihar, sulphide lodes in Chitaldrug (Mysore), reconnaissance survey for possible oil bearing structures in Rajasthan and exploration for groundwater in Madras and Delhi States.

About 73 items relating to detailed investigation of economic minerals were taken up. Included among these are investigation of lead and copper deposits in Almora (U.P.), the detailed mapping of the Tertiary belt of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab in connection with oil exploratoin, detailed examination of the copper belts of Daribo and Khetri in Rajasthan and Singhbhum in Bihar, large-scale structural mapping of the manganese deposit in Madhya Pradesh and resurvey of the coalfields of Ramgarh and Karanpura in Bihar, Jhilimilli in Madhya Pradesh, Talcher and Ib river in Orissa. Detailed structural mapping of the Kolar gold fields has also been taken up.

Indian Bureau of Mines

Inspection of mines for the purpose of improving the methods of mining and ensuring conservation was continued and a total of 329 mines were inspected. Besides an assessment of the grades and quantity of ore in the mine dumps near manganese ore, iron ore, chromite and Chir.a clay mines was also undertaken. With the coming into force from April 1st, 1955'

of the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, more detailed data will be collected on the economics of the mining industry.

Quite a few detailed investigations on economic minerals were undertaken. Among the more important are :—

- (a) Detailed exploratory operations in the Bhotang copper mines (Sikkim) with a view to ascertaining their potentiality ;
- (b) Detailed study of the diamond deposits of Panna and preliminary reconnaissance of diamond bearing formations in Andhra and Hyderabad States ; and
- (c) Detailed prospecting of mineral raw materials on behalf of the Hindustan Steel Plant, Rourkela. A certain amount of drilling has been undertaken in regard to iron ore.

In the field of research a survey has been undertaken of the low grade manganese ore deposits in Southern Bombay as a preliminary to examining its amenability to beneficiation and investigations have been conducted on the beneficiation of ilmenite sands.

State collieries

A provision of Rs. 145 lakhs was made in the Plan for the reorganisation of the State collieries. The programme included development of new seams, opening out of virgin areas, modernisation of equipment and provision of amenities to labour. The progress of expenditure on the scheme is given below :—

(Rs. lakhs)		
1951=52	...	10.70
1952=53	...	12.98
1953=54	...	6.48
1954=55	...	8.50

Some of the items of work did not materialise due to difficulties met with underground, non-availability of land and other materials. The programme has, therefore, been reviewed in the context of the actual performance and some items of work

have been thrown forward to the Second Plan and some have been dropped for the time being due to the altered circumstances and operational difficulties. The revised five-year cost of the scheme of reorganisation is now estimated at Rs. 110'95 lakhs against which a sum of Rs. 38'66 lakhs have been spent during the first four years of the Plan. It is doubtful if the balance of the provision will be utilised during the current financial year in which case there will be a considerable throw-forward into the Second Plan

South Arcot Lignite

A firm of technical consultants was invited to study the data available on the lignite deposits in South Arcot District and submit a scheme for its development. After studying the data the firm submitted a preliminary project report for an integrated development of the lignite for purposes of power generation and production of fertilizers and lignite briquettes for domestic and industrial uses. In view of the large investment that will be required, the Central Government have taken over responsibility for this project with effect from 1st January 1956 and a high level committee of representatives of the Government of India and the State Government has been appointed. As a preliminary to drawing up a detailed project report, investigations are under way for determining the hydrological conditions and some test-drilling has been undertaken to obtain further data on the lignite seams.

Chapter IX

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The period under review witnessed a steady progress of the Plan in the Transport and Communications sector. As a result of the increased tempo of economic activity under the impact of planning, however, the pressure on the means of transport and communications has been growing. The Railways being the largest carriers the demands on them have been particularly heavy. With the gradual implementation of the rehabilitation programme in respect of rolling stock and completion of some of the works designed to augment line capacities, the loadings on the Railways continued to show noticeable improvement throughout the year. On the whole, in the year 1954-55 the loadings increased by about 6 per cent as compared with the preceding year. The important among the commodities sharing this improvement were coke and coal (for general public), oilseeds, cement, iron and steel, tea, iron and other ores and traffic in miscellaneous 'smalls'. Despite these improvements in the loadings, however, the volume of outstanding traffic awaiting carriage increased steadily in the year under review and the outstanding registrations at the end of the year 1954-55 were over 40% higher than those at the end of the preceding year. In the subsequent few months, the outstanding registrations recorded further unprecedented growth and the Indian Railways did not get any relief this year in what used to be normally the slack period of the year. The Railways are continuing their effort to develop their capacity which as a result of the programmes already under way is expected to increase by 15 to 20 per cent in the latter half of the fifth and the final year of the Plan. Simultaneously, increased attention is being given to the development of other means of transport in particular road transport. The inter-Departmental Study Group which had been set up to examine the problem of transport in detail, have submitted their report which is under active

consideration of Government and action has already been initiated on some of the recommendations of the Group with regard to the liberalisation of undue restrictions on motor transport.

I—RAILWAYS

The Railways are expected to have spent about Rs. 291 crores in the first four years as against the revised plan provision of Rs. 417.53* crores. As a result of the recent stepping up of the programmes of procurement, the expenditure on the rolling stock and machinery is now expected to be substantially heavier than that provided in the Plan. For the five years of the Plan, it is estimated at Rs. 253 crores as against about Rs. 208 crores provided originally in the Plan. Except for track and bridges on which the expenditure will show a shortfall of about Rs. 6 crores, progress on almost all other programmes in the Railway Plan is satisfactory and the programmes are expected to be very nearly completed according to schedule.

Rehabilitation of Rolling Stock

3. As against the provision in the Plan of 1038 locos, 5674 coaches and 49,143 wagons, orders have been placed for 2284 locos, 6395 coaches and 86,414 wagons. The actual receipts during the first four years were 902 locos, 2517 coaches and 41,402 wagons. In the year 1954-55 alone, 392 locos, 982 coaches and 15,214 wagons were received. Before the end of the Plan, 1589 locos, 4837 coaches and 61,713 wagons are expected to be received. Steady progress is being made in the implementation of the policy of selfsufficiency in respect of rolling stock requirements. The production at Chittaranjan is ahead of schedule. In the first four years 212 locos were produced as against the target of 176 for the period. The production in the year 1954-55 was 98 locos and in the year 1955-56, i.e. the final year of the Plan it is expected to go up further to 125 locos, as against the original target of 92. The capacity is further planned to be increased substantially in the Second Plan period. Notable progress was made on the Integral Coach Factory and the factory has since gone into production.

New Lines and Restoration of Dismantled Lines

4. In the first four years, about 352 miles of new lines were

* The provision for the railways in the First Five Year Plan has since been increased to Rs. 432.07 crores.

expected to have been completed and 350 miles of dismantled lines restored. In the year 1954-55 alone, 80 miles of new lines were added and 293 miles of dismantled lines restored. At the end of the fourth year, work was in progress on 484 miles of new lines including the restoration of dismantled lines. Notable additions during the period under review were: (i) Chunar-Robertsganj-Churk (50 miles); (ii) Rajkot Town-Rajkot Junction (4.5 miles); (iii) Murliganj-Madhepura (13.8 miles); (iv) Gandhidham-Kandla (6.2 miles); and (v) Gandhidham-Adipur (5.5 miles). The dismantled lines restored during the period were: (i) Shorapur-Nilampur (41.4 miles); (ii) Nagrota-Jogindernagar (35 miles); (iii) Bhagalpur-Mandar Hill (31.10 miles); (iv) Madurai-Bodinayakanur (55.94 miles); (v) Unao-Madhoganj-Belamau (62.1 miles); and (vi) Sultanpur-Zafarabad (57.24 miles). In addition to the construction of new lines and restoration of dismantled lines, about 46 miles of narrow gauge lines have been converted into metre gauge lines in the first four years of the Plan.

Other Structural and Engineering Works

5. These works include among others, construction and rehabilitation of bridges and works designed to speed up traffic and increase the capacity of the Railways, such as building up of crossing stations, provision of extra lines or doubling of track for short distances and re-modelling of marshalling yards, etc. The contract for the construction of Ganga Bridge was finalised in the year under review and work on the Bridge was started. Preliminary work on the electrification of Howrah-Burdwan Section was also started during the year. Among other works completed or brought near completion during the period, mention may be made of the following :—

- (i) Doubling of Budui-Burkhera (16 miles);
- (ii) Development of transshipment facilities at Sakrigalighat-Maniharighat;
- (iii) Doubling of line between Malihabad and Bareilly;
- (iv) Re-modelling of Alipur-Duar Junction ;
- (v) Doubling of track between Anand and Barejadi ;
- (vi) High level bridge over Mahi River between Sevalia and Timba Road ;
- (vii) Extension of Sanganer Town-Toda Rai Singh; and

(viii) Re-modelling of Chakradharpur Yard.**Amenities for the Travelling Public**

6. Satisfactory progress has been made with regard to the provision of amenities for the travelling public. The expenditure in the first four years is expected to be Rs. 10.29 crores as against a total provision of Rs. 15 crores in the Plan period. Recently special measures were taken to increase facilities for third-class passengers and these include, removal of distinction between different classes of passengers in the matter of using of dining cars, retiring rooms, etc. and provision of sleeping accommodation for third-class passengers in several long-distance trains.

Staff Quarters and Staff Welfare Works

7. As against the Plan provision Rs. 24.09 crores for this programme, a sum of Rs. 15.55 crores was spent in the first four years. Progress on the programme is continuing steadily.

II—ROADS

8. The programme on the National Highways has been progressing satisfactorily. As against the provision in the Plan of Rs. 27'80 crores, the expenditure in the first four years is estimated at Rs. 18 36 crores. The expenditure in the year 1954-55 alone was of the order of Rs. 5.20 crores. During the year, 140 miles of new roads were constructed, 5 major bridges completed and 1200 miles of roads improved, this bringing the total achievements in the first four years to 440 miles of new construction, 25 major bridges and 3300 miles of improved roads. Except for the bridge programme, the targets will be fully achieved and, in fact, the target with regard to the improvement of the existing roads is expected to be substantially exceeded. At the end of the year under review, work was in progress on 605 miles of new construction, 28 major bridges and 3,000 miles of improvement of the existing roads. On the Pathankot-Jammu Road which is now included in the National Highways System, the work of widening the carriage-way for two-lane traffic has been completed and work is now in progress on the conversion of causeways into bridges,

9. The progress on the other roads has also been

satisfactory. The work on the construction of Assam-Agartala Road was completed and the road handed over to the Tripura State Public Works Department who would take in hand the second phase of the programme of asphaltting the roads and constructing the necessary bridges.

At Passi-Badarpur Road, about Rs. 90 lakhs was spent in the first four years as against a provision of Rs. 100 lakhs for the Plan period. Work on 68 miles of roads has been completed and the construction of the remaining length of 14 miles is in progress. Progress on the West Coast Road was not satisfactory in the first three years. With a view to accelerating the development of the Road, a decision was taken in the year under review to finance the works on this Road entirely from the Central grants. It is expected that the work will now progress steadily. In all, on these three roads, the expenditure in the first four years was estimated at Rs. 2 crores as against the total provision of Rs. 3.44 crores for the Plan period. Progress on roads in Sikkim, N. E. F. A. and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands remained behind schedule because of the special difficulties peculiar to these areas.

10. Progress on State Roads, which was somewhat behind schedule in the first three years of the Plan period, was accentuated in the year under review. As against the revised provision of about Rs. 94 crores for State Roads for the entire Plan period, the expenditure in the first three years was Rs. 47.3 crores and in the year 1954-55 alone, Rs. 23.7 crores. A special programme of inter-State roads and roads of economic importance was added in the year under review and Central grants for this programme of Rs. 10 crores were made available to the State Governments. The tempo of work on road programmes has now been substantially increased and the programmes are expected to be completed to schedule. It is roughly estimated that about 6,000 miles of new roads will be added in the Plan period.

Road Transport

11. For Road Transport in the nationalised sector, the Plan contained a provision of Rs. 12.23 crores. The expenditure on road transport schemes in the first four years is expected to be nearly Rs. 10 crores. Besides, some States have spent money on road transport schemes outside the Plan. The problem of

development of road transport in the private sector has been under constant examination of the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Transport and in the year under review, the Commission in consultation with the Ministry, reconsidered the basic policy of road transport development under the Plan and took decisions with regard to the regularisation of nationalisation programmes in the States and the liberalisation of licensing policies which were known to be hampering the private road transport services. Subsequently, at a meeting of the Transport Advisory Council, decisions were taken with regard to the relaxation of restrictions under the Code of Principles and Practice and avoiding double taxation of vehicles catering for Inter-State Traffic. The Government have under constant review the problem of the development of Road Transport.

III. SHIPPING

12. The provision in the Plan for Shipping was Rs. 19'5 crores and this has now been increased to Rs. 26'30 crores. The additional amount is required mainly for loans to shipping companies for the acquisition of tonnage for overseas trade. In the first four years, Rs. 14'92 crores is estimated to have been spent and the actual expenditure in the Plan period may be of the order of about Rs. 20 crores.

At the beginning of the Plan, India had a tonnage of 3,90,707 consisting of 2,17,202 G.R.T. on the coastal trade and 1,73,505 G.R.T. on the overseas trade. The Plan provided for an increase of 2,15,000 G. R. T.—1,05,000 G. R. T. for the coastal trade and 1,10,000 G. R. T. for the overseas trade. Besides, the Plan contained a provision for 6,000 G. R. T. of obsolete tonnage to be replaced. The figures for net additions and replacements are not separately available. As against a total acquisition target of 2,75,000 G. R. T. in the Plan period, a total of 1,54,860 G. R. T. was acquired in the first four years—1,29,611 G. R. T. on the coastal trade and 25,249 G. R. T. on the overseas trade. This includes a tonnage of 63,467 G. R. T. acquired by the Shipping Companies from their own resources.

Of the total target of 2,75,000 G. R. T. to be acquired in the Plan period, it had been anticipated that 1,00,000 G. R. T. would be built at the Hindustan Shipyard. The progress on this programme has been very slow and in the first three years

35,804 G. R. T. were supplied by the Yard.

Ports & Harbours

13. Against the revised Plan provision of Rs. 47'54 crores for major ports including Marine Oil Terminal Project and Kandla Port, a sum of Rs. 16'85 crores was spent in the first four years—the year 1954-55 alone accounting for Rs. 9'31 crores. The expenditure for the entire Plan period, is estimated at Rs. 34'12 crores. The shortfall in expenditure is due mainly to the fact that the programmes were finalised late in the Plan period. The progress of expenditure in respect of each major port is indicated in the table below :—

(Rs. lakhs)

Port	Plan Provision	1951-54	1954-55	1955-56 (estimated)	Total 1951-56
Bombay	716'82	108'82	122'50	203'03	433'75
Madras	366'71	39'85	37'95	160'51	238'31
Calcutta	1206'84	43'33	172'85	586'36	802'54
Cochin	106'50	14'53	9'04	82'93	106'50
Kandla	1376'00	263'00	195'00	392'00	850'00
Marine Oil Terminal Project	930'90	285'00	393'82	302'08	980'90
Total	4753'77*	753'93	931'16	1726'91	3412'20

*Including schemes to be financed from Ports' own resources.

Bombay Port

The progress has been satisfactory on the reconstruction of Transit Sheds in Princes' and Victoria Docks—6 sheds have been constructed against the Plan target of 9. Again, of the total of 928 quarters provided for in the Plan, 256 quarters have been completed in the four years—192 during 1954-55. The progress on the scheme of electrification of cranes is behind schedule, but the target is expected to be achieved fully by 1955-56. The progress on the Marine Oil Terminal Project has

been satisfactory. As against a provision of Rs. 70 crores in the Plan, the total expenditure on this project is now estimated at Rs. 981 crores.

Calcutta Port

Steady progress has been made on the Central depôt at Sonai Yard and construction of a spur at Akora and Pontoons and Quarters, and improvement of Railway Yards at Kidderpore Docks. Steps have also been taken to acquire machinery and equipment, including dock tugs, heave-up boats wagons, etc.

Madras Port :—Progress on the development programmes of Madras Port has been slow. Considerable progress has been made, however, on the works designed to counteract sand menace. Work on the Wet Dock Stage I, Part A Scheme has been started.

Cochin Port :—The schemes relating to warehouses and coal berth have been completed. Work is in progress on Roads, Oil Tanker berth and Black Oil installations.

Kandla Port :—The work on the Bunder and the oil Berth was brought very near completion in the period under review and the port has since been opened to traffic.

Minor Ports :—Steady progress has continued on minor ports programmes also. The provision for Central assistance for these programmes was increased from Rs. 60 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore and this is expected to be completely utilised in the Plan period.

Lighthouses

Work was completed on 33 lighthouses during 1951-55—12 in 1954-55. In all, only 78 lighthouses are expected to be constructed or improved during the Plan period against the original target of 100. The expenditure in the Plan period is estimated at Rs. 1.2 crores as against the provision of Rs. 2.0 crores.

IV. INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

The Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board, during the year under review, finalised the designs for the tugs and barges required for the Upper Ganga Pilot Project and indents for the crafts have since been placed. The Board also initiated experiments for towing of country boats on the Ganga River by

powered crafts. Steps were also taken by the Board to initiate the two other projects; namely (i) a project for the development of shallow draft navigation on the feeder rivers of Assam; and (ii) of a passenger and vehicular ferry vessel on the Brahmaputra, in Assam. A grant of Rs. 26 lakhs was made available to the Board for the purchase of equipment required for all these three pilot projects.

Technical Training Schemes

During the four years' period, 4,007 Ratings and 96 Junior Marine Engineering Officers were trained. Against the Plan provision of Rs. 1.10 crores for training schemes for the Marine Engineers and the Merchant Navy Ratings, a sum of Rs. 0.78 crores was spent in the four years.

V. CIVIL AVIATION

Works at Aerodromes

The programme for Civil Aviation contained a provision of Rs. 10.07 crores for the construction of new aerodromes and the improvement of the existing ones. The progress on these works has been slow, as much time was taken in initial planning. In the first four years, the expenditure is estimated to be about Rs. 4.88 crores. Extensive improvements have been carried out at a number of aerodromes. New aerodromes have been constructed during the period of the Plan at Mangalore, Khowai, Kamalpur, Kailashahar, Belonia, Pasighat, Shella and North Lakhimpur. Those at Kandla, Chandigarh and Udaipur are under construction. The work at Chandigarh is nearing completion, and preliminary work has been undertaken for the development of aerodromes at Tulihal, Shillong, Hubli and Ajmer.

Air Corporations

The Plan contained a provision of Rs. 9.5 crores for Air Corporations. Actually, the expenditure likely to be incurred in five years is estimated at Rs. 16.02 crores. Of this amount Rs. 10.27 crores would be spent on the purchase of aircrafts. The Air India International have purchased 5 Super-Constellations and have placed orders for 3 Comets and one more Super-Constellation in replacement of the 'Kashmir Princess.' The

Indian Airlines Corporation have ordered 16 new aircrafts, consisting of 5 Viscounts, 8 Herons and 3 Skymasters. Two Herons were delivered to them in the year 1954-55. The two Corporations besides, expect to incur further capital expenditure of the order of Rs. 180.41 lakhs on the opening of new offices, purchase of surface transport and modifications of aircraft, etc. The assessment of compensations to be paid to the Air Companies has also been finalised.

VI. COMMUNICATIONS

Posts & Telegraphs

The Plan contained a provision of Rs. 50 crores for the development of Posts & Telegraphs. In the first four years, Rs. 30.41 crores are expected to be spent—the year 1954-55 alone accounting for an expenditure of Rs. 10.5 crores. Steady progress has been made on the Calcutta Automisation Scheme, Bombay Auto Expansion, Madras Exchange and Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Simla and Bihar Coalfields exchanges. The Old Delhi (Tis Hazari) Exchange was completed. Progress on manual exchanges has also been satisfactory. In all, 1,37,740 exchange lines were proposed to be installed in the Plan period, while in the first four years, 71,540 lines are expected to be completed. About 3,000 staff quarters were provided for in the Plan, while, 1,744 are expected to be completed. Progress on the long-distance Trunk Cable Scheme has been slow. However, the targets with regard to the opening up of new telegraph offices, wire mileage to be erected and telephones to be installed are expected to be fully achieved.

Overseas Communications

As against the Plan provision of Rs. 100 lakhs, Rs. 43.48 lakhs is expected to have been spent in the first four years. During the year under review, 7 radio telephone services, one radio telegraph service and 2 radio photo services have been inaugurated.

Indian Telephone Industries

The provision in the Plan of Rs. 1.3 crores had to be increased to Rs. 3.49 crores. The expenditure in the Plan period is likely to be of the order of Rs. 2.91 crores. In the first four years, the industries are expected to have produced 1,33,82

telephones, 55,600 exchange lines, 42 single-channel carriers and one 3-channel carrier. The industries have reached the capacity of 30,000 exchange lines and 50,000 telephone instruments per annum.

India Meteorological Department

The Plan contained a provision of Rs. 62 lakhs and the expenditure in the first four years is estimated at Rs. 36'84 lakhs. In the year 1954-55, alone, a sum of Rs. 13'90 lakhs is estimated to be spent. A steady progress has been made on the construction of office and residential buildings. The programme with regard to the purchase of equipment has also been stepped up.

BROADCASTING

The First Five Year Plan contained a provision of Rs 352 lakh for the development of Broadcasting, which was later increased to Rs. 494 lakhs. In the first four years, an expenditure of Rs. 113 lakhs was incurred; the shortfall in expenditure being mainly due to delay in receipt of equipment required for the projects.

The Broadcasting programme included installation of 50 kW MW transmitters at six stations, 20 kW MW transmitters at eight stations, 100 kW SW transmitters at three stations and 10 kW and lesser power transmitters at eleven other stations. In addition, the programme also provided for permanent studio installations at Madras and Calcutta and expansion of studio facilities at existing stations. In the first four years of the Plan, three 50 kW MW transmitters one each at Bombay, Ahmedabad and Jullundur and two 10 kW MW transmitters one each at Nagpur and Gauhati were installed. Several other projects were brought near completion; notable among these being the installation of 50 kW MW transmitters at Lucknow and Bangalore and 20 kW MW transmitters at Indore, Ajmer and Madras. Work on the 100 kW MW transmitters at Bombay, Madras and Delhi was undertaken. The construction of the Broadcasting House Annexe Studios, Delhi, and Stage I of the studios at Madras was completed in the year under review.

Progress on the installation of community sets in rural areas has been somewhat slow. 1,220 sets were installed in the year 1954-55 and about 14,000 sets are expected to be provided in the last year of the Plan.

Chapter X

EDUCATION

The latest position in regard to the progress of the Education Plan in financial terms is given below :

Progress of Expenditure

(Rs. in crores)

	1951-52 Actuals	1952-53 Actuals	1953-54 Actuals	1954-55 Revised	1955-56 Budget	1951-56 Total	1951-56 Provision
States	17.4	19.4	23.3	27.4	33.7	121.2	123.6
Centre	2.0	2.9	3.9	11.4	20.0	40.2	45.5
Total	19.4	22.3	27.2	38.8	53.7	161.4	169.1

The figures given above show that there has been a steady increase in the expenditure on Education during the first four years of the Plan. The total development expenditure incurred during 1951-56 is about 95 per cent of the provision made in the Plan.

Primary Education (including Basic)

2. Precise data in regard to targets is not available from a number of States but according to the latest figures available it is estimated that the number of additional primary schools opened during the year 1951-55 would be about 40,000 (including 3,000 junior basic schools) and the number of additional pupils in the primary stage who are likely to have enrolled in these schools, during this period, would be about 38 lakhs. As stated earlier the number of additional junior basic schools, estimated to be opened, would be 3,000 with an enrolment of about 2.5 lakh pupils, that is, the facilities available have been nearly trebled during 1951-55.

3. Apart from this expansion, the pace of development and reorientation programmes has further accelerated during the period by the assistance offered by the Central Government to the States for the expansion of basic education, conversion of primary schools into basic schools and increasing facilities for the training of teachers. Under the Central Government scheme; "Intensive Educational Development", Rs. 1.10 crores were

sanctioned to State Governments, during the period of 1952-55 which in terms of physical targets, means sanction for the establishment of 16 post-graduate Basic Training Colleges, 26 Basic Training Colleges, 1,282 primary schools (improvements) in the States. Besides this, under another Central Government scheme "Selected Educational Experiments", development of 264 primary schools as School-cum-Community Centres in each district, and opening of 49 Urban Basic Schools was sanctioned. During the year under review, Rs. 19.87 lakhs were sanctioned to States under the Central Government scheme: "Expansion of Basic Education". The net effect of the various Central and State Government development schemes in regard to basic education during the first four years of the Plan period in quantitative terms is expected to be as follows :

	1950-51 (Actuals)	1954-55 (Estimates)	1951-55 (Estimates) <i>Additional</i>
1. Basic Schools (Junior & Senior)	1,750	5,270	3,520
2. Pupils (in lakhs)	1.85	5.30	3.45
3. Basic Training Institutions	128	230	102.

Secondary Education

4. In the field of secondary education, it is estimated that 6,200 additional secondary schools (2,880 middle schools, 520 senior basic schools and 2,800 high/higher secondary schools) will have been opened during 1951-55 with an enrolment of about 15 lakh pupils.

5. Under the Central Government scheme: "Implementation of Recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission", Rs 2 crores were sanctioned to 12 States during the period under review. The number of multipurpose schools sanctioned was 151 with 248 diversified courses. The break-up of the diversified courses into Science, Technical, Commerce, Agriculture, Fine Arts and Home Science was 60, 59, 45, 37, 21 and 26 respectively. Besides this, sanctions were given for, (a) improving science teaching facilities in 75 schools, (b) teaching facilities in 345 schools and (c) library facilities in 137 multipurpose schools and 295 other secondary schools. Sanctions were also given for introducing crafts in 500 middle schools.

6. Under Central Government Scheme: "Selected Educational Experiments". Rs. 95 lakhs were sanctioned as grants to States up to March 1955 for improving 156 selected Secondary

Schools etc. Progress of the scheme : "Research Projects in Secondary Education", initiated during the current Plan period, is also good and during 1954-55 grants-in-aid were sanctioned to the tune of Rs. 0.93 lakhs to 20 teacher training institutions and education departments of universities for undertaking research on 29 approved problems connected with secondary education. Work has already begun and is progressing satisfactorily in 11 institutions and it is expected that the projects will be completed by March 1956.

University Education

7. As a result of the existing expansion programmes, it is estimated that the number of colleges (Arts and Science) and of Universities by the end of 1954-55 would have risen from 498 and 27 in 1950-51 to 660 and 31 in 1954-55 respectively. The enrolment at this stage is estimated to have gone up from 4.2 lakhs in 1950-51 to 6.6 lakhs in 1954-55.

8. However, the work of coordination, determination of standards and consolidation of higher education, which is the need of the hour, has been taken up with the setting up of the University Grants Commission which started functioning in January 1954, and the progress that it has made in guiding and assisting universities and making available grants for the development of higher education has been very good. Out of the approved Plan expenditure of Rs. 3.38 crores at the Centre for the current Plan period, Rs. 1.23 crores have been spent during the first four years of the Plan. Under the Central Government scheme "Research Scholarships in Humanities", which was sponsored with a view to checking the marked trend to shift from Arts to Natural Science and also to stimulate research in various fields of Humanities, an expenditure of Rs. 0.94 lakhs was incurred as against the budget outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs. Against 100 Scholarships planned for the scheme during the session 1954, 51 candidates could be selected, out of whom only 27 are expected to have accepted the offer. A Special Committee is proposed to be set up to review the progress of the scheme and suggest modifications. As regards the scheme in the State's sector, progress has been maintained.

9. The Team of Educational Experts, which was set up by the Central Government, in co-operation with the Ford Foundation, to prepare a blue-print for the development of

higher education in rural areas, has since submitted its report and has among other things recommended the setting up of Rural Institutes. The recommendations of the Team are being examined by the Central Government.

Training of Teachers

10. It was recommended in the Plan that training facilities for primary and secondary teachers should be provided in view of the comparatively low percentage of trained teachers in India and accordingly many State Governments included training programmes in their education Plans. As a result of the implementation of these programmes it is estimated that the number of training schools and training colleges has increased from 782 and 53 in 1950-51 to 817 and 62 respectively by the end of 1954-55. The enrolment in training schools is expected to have increased from 70,063 in 1950-51 to 79,000 in 1954-55 and in training colleges it is estimated to have increased from 5,585 in 1950-51 to 8,500 in 1954-55. As a result of the expansion of these training facilities, the percentage of trained primary and secondary teachers is estimated to have increased from 58.8 and 53.6 in 1950-51 to 63 per cent and 55.4 per cent respectively in 1954-55.

Technical and Vocational Education

11. Progress under this head is evident from the intake, and outturn of post-graduates, graduates, and diplomates in engineering and technological institutions, during the period 1950-55, which is given below :

<i>Engineering</i>								
	Post-Graduates		Graduates		Diplomates		Total	
	Out-turn	In-take	Out-turn	In-take	Out-turn	In-take	Out-turn	In-take
1950	3	20	1,652	3,297	1,864	4,400	3,516	7,697
1951	5	18	2,149	3,811	2,143	5,045	4,297	8,874
1952	5	26	2,195	4,131	2,216	5,571	4,416	9,728
1953	10	46	2,224	4,348	2,397	6,298	4,631	10,692
1954	40	92	2,602	4,457	2,856	7,299	5,406	10,959
1955 (Estimates)	80	120	3,000	5,000	4,280	8,000	7,020	11,500

Technology

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1950	88	116	521	808	354	620	963	1,544
1951	70	105	516	884	427	686	1,013	1,675
1952	54	102	498	816	321	798	873	1,716
1953	58	166	596	916	238	684	891	1,766
1954	99	145	590	900	410	885	1,199	1,930
1955	110	150	685	1,050	460	750	1,255	1,950

(Estimates)

From this it will be seen that the progress has been very good as compared with the pre-Plan period.

12. The progress of expenditure in respect of technical education schemes, sponsored by the Central Government, is indicated below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	1951-52 (Actual)	1952-53 (Actual)	1953-54 (Actual)	1954-55 (Revised)	1955-56 (Budget)	1951-56 (Total)	1951-56 (Provision)
1.	Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur	83.16	100.87	83.90	83.87	110.96	462.76	473.65
2.	Development of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	28.06	24.14	16.00	7.30	4.43	84.94	88.66
3.	Practical Training Stipends	5.33	5.54	3.54	4.74	11.88	31.03	37.00
4.	Research Training Scholarships	2.06	5.11	7.22	8.62	12.00	35.01	37.00
5.	Development and expansion of 14 Engineering and Technology Institutes (A.I.C.T.E.) Schemes	62.57	54.49	40.06	18.03	16.41	191.56	153.80
6.	Development of Scientific and Technical Education and Research	22.76	45.11	67.12	99.55	275.00	509.54	639.32
TOTAL		203.94	235.26	217.84	222.11	430.68	1314.84	1429.43

From the above figures, it will be seen that the expenditure on the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur has progressed fairly satisfactorily. The number of admissions made during 1954-55 to the under-graduate courses was 300, which brings the total number to 1,028. Besides this, it has on its rolls 40 students in the post-graduate courses and 30 research students. By the end of the First Plan, the number of students likely to be reached is 1440. The development scheme of the Indian Institute of Science, Banglore, is on its way of completion and the entire development work at the Institute excepting the installation of an experimental Transmission line and the erection of an out-door sub-station and gantry in the Department of Power Engineering has been completed.

13. Under the scheme "Practical Training Stipend", 633 training places for diploma-holders were secured who had passed out of the institutions during 1954-55. The scheme has been now re-orientated to work in co-operation with industries. Under the scheme : "Research Training Scholarships", it has been possible for the universities and other educational institutions to attract brilliant young men to post-graduate research and train them for research and other productive positions. At present 314 senior scholarships and 235 junior scholarships have been allotted to 22 universities and 28 other educational centres.

14. Under the scheme : "Development of Higher Scientific and Technical Education and Research", all new schemes have been included by the Central Government during the Plan period. As regards post-graduate work, 15 institutions and 29 subjects have been selected and in regard to research work 11 institutions have been selected where research facilities for 9 subjects will be developed. Detailed schemes received from good many institutions have been examined by experts and grants were made available to the institutions to start many of the courses.

15. As regards the development of first degree and diploma courses, the Visiting Committees, appointed by the regional committees of All India Council for Technical Education have assessed the requirements of 91 institutions and by agreement with State Governments, development programmes of 46 such

institutions have already commenced. As regards meeting hostel requirements of the students of technical institutions, the original Plan provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been increased by an additional amount of 125 lakhs.

16. In the field of specialised courses, on the recommendation of the All-India Council for Technical Education, the network of facilities are being developed on a regional basis for Management Studies. The Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, in the east and Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay, in the west and the Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore, in the south have been selected for organising post-graduate courses in Industrial Engineering and Industrial Administration for graduates in Engineering, who have had some experience in industry. The All India Institute of Social Welfare, and Business Management, Calcutta, the Delhi School of Economics, the Universities of Bombay and Madras, have been selected for post-graduate courses in Business Management. A Special Committee has been set up to work out a plan for the establishment of an Administrative Staff College and an Institute of Management. This Institute is proposed to function as a professional guide for the promotion of Scientific Management in the country. Another important development in the field of specialised courses is the establishment of Regional Schools of Printing Technology. Arrangements are nearing completion for establishing a School of Town and Country Planning in Delhi in association with the Institute of Town Planners (India). Since facilities for architectural education were inadequate in the country, arrangements have been made for expanding the J. J. School of Arts, Bombay by creating 25 more seats in architectural course which are to be allotted to students coming from outside the Bombay State.

Social Education

17. The progress of the schemes under this head can be judged from the following figures :—

	1950-51 Actuals	1954-55 Estimates	(Figures in '000s) 1951-55 Estimates
1. Social Education/Literacy Centres/Adult Schools.	48.6	57.0	8.4 (Additional)
2. Number of adults on rolls	1580.8	1150.0	4424.0 (Total)
3. Number of adults made literate	600.6	490.0	1955.0 (Total)
4. Literacy Teachers	40.5	43.0	2.4 (Additional)

18. The most significant work in the field of Social Education has been done in the Community Project areas where today there are 70 Chief Social Education Organisers and 1148 Social Education Organisers. They are being assisted by 6,000 village level workers. The Central Government are also assisting in the work of Social Education in number of other ways. In view of the natural link of education of the adults with the education of children, the schemes of community centres, integrated library service and Janta Colleges were made an essential part of the Central Government Scheme "Intensive Education Development". Under this scheme and other Central schemes sanctions were given for the establishment of 145 model Community Centres, 25 integrated library services, 21 Janta Colleges, 7 State libraries and 137 District libraries. The States are also being assisted for improving library services, training social education workers and audio-visual experts and for preparing suitable literature for adults. The scheme to assist State Government to appoint Social Education Organisers was approved during the period under the review.

Scheme to Relieve Educated Unemployment

19. The progress of the emergency scheme, initiated by the Central Government in August 1953, to relieve unemployment among educated persons by making provision for the employment of 88,000 persons, as rural school teachers and 8,000 as social education workers, has been fairly good. This can be judged from the fact that upto the end of March 1955, about 4.5 crores were sanctioned as grants to State Governments for the employment of 68,845 rural school teachers and 2,418 social education workers. It is estimated that, by the end of the Plan, about 80,000 rural teachers and 2,000 social education workers would actually be appointed by the State Governments. To ensure that the rapid expansion of educational facilities, which this scheme leads to, does not dislocate the existing educational organisation of the States, the Central Government have issued detailed instructions for training the new-comers and linking them up effectively with programmes of rural development and from the reports received it can be stated that most of the State Governments, are trying to take action on the suggestions made.

Labour and Social Service by Students

20. The progress of this scheme, during the period under review, has been very good as is evident from the fact that

from June 1954 to March 1955, 450 camps were conducted in 21 States in which 62,813 youth participated. Grants were sanctioned for the construction of 27 swimming pools, 28 open-air theatres to 42 educational institutions and universities with a provision that at least 25 per cent of the actual cost should be borne by the institution concerned and that students manual work, unskilled/skilled should form a substantial part of the project. The expenditure incurred on the schemes under this head, during 1954-55 was Rs. 28.14 lakhs.

Other Schemes

Grants to Voluntary Organisations

21. Under this scheme the Central Government is giving financial assistance to voluntary organisations and only such educational institutions and organisations are eligible for grants which are engaged in the work of a pioneering nature or that which is of such a significant or experimental character that it has a wider appeal especially in the fields of Basic Education, Social Education, Nursery Education, Juvenile Delinquency and Vocational and Educational Guidance. During the period under review, Rs. 13.17 lakhs (Rs. 12.61 lakhs as grants and Rs. 1.56 lakhs as loans) were sanctioned to voluntary organisations for specific educational programmes. The total amount sanctioned under this scheme for the period 1952-55 is Rs. 20.81 lakhs (Rs. 19.05 lakhs as grants and Rs. 1.76 lakhs as loans).

Promotion of Hindi

22. In the current Plan, Rs. 12.75 lakhs have been provided for the promotion and propagation of Hindi and, out of this, Rs. 2.79 lakhs were sanctioned to 11 State Governments during the period 1954-55 as against the budget provision of Rs. 5 lakhs. For the year 1955-56, a budget provision of Rs. 8 lakhs has been made for schemes pertaining to the promotion of Hindi particularly in the non-Hindi speaking areas and propagation and development of Hindi.

Help to Public Schools

23. Rs. 13 lakhs were provided in the Plan for direct grants to public schools and for merit scholarships in public schools. Out of a budget provision of Rs. 3 lakhs for 1954-55, *ad hoc* grants of Rs. 0.9 lakhs were given to some public schools. With a view to making the benefits of public school education available

to poor but meritorious students who are unable to secure them for lack of funds, the Central Government instituted a scheme of scholarships tenable at certain public schools. About 4,000 applications for scholarships were received for the year under review against 900 received during 1953-54. 65 candidates have been selected and of these 24 have been selected for scholarships instituted by the public schools. An expenditure of Rs. 0.9 lakhs was incurred on these scholarships.

Education of the Handicapped

24. A sum of Rs. 37 thousand has been sanctioned to the Bihar Government to establish a centre for the education of juvenile delinquents at Hazaribagh, Bihar with a view to providing educational treatment for juvenile delinquents on the most modern lines. Preliminary steps in regard to the construction of buildings for a Model school for Blind children and for a Women's Section of the training Centre for the Adult Blind, Dehra Dun, have been taken.

Chapter XI

HEALTH AND HOUSING

HEALTH

The revised estimates for 1954-55 for schemes included in the First Five-Year Plan indicate that the implementation of the Plan, both at the Centre and the States, is well under way. It is expected that the expenditure under the Plan during 1954-55 would be about 23% higher in the States and would be more than doubled at the Centre as compared to 1953-54 figures.

Central Health Ministry's Schemes

The following table shows the amount provided by the Central Health Ministry for the First Five-Year Plan and the progress of expenditure :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision	Progress of Expenditure					
		1951—52	1952—53	1953—54	1954—55 Budget	1951—55	1955—56
Health Schemes	2030·18	13·9	16·79	263·65	661·83	956·17	967·46
National Water Supply and Sanitation							
Urban	1272·00	—	—	—	1185·00	1185·00	87·0
Rural	600·0	—	—	—	328·21	328·21	117·50
Total :	3830·18	13·90	16·79	263·65	2175·04	2469·38	1171·96

It would be seen that the expenditure in the first two years was very small compared to the Plan provision though it started rising from the third year. One of the reasons for this

shortfall is the addition of schemes costing Rs. 3 crores towards the end of 1953. These schemes could actually be started only in 1954-55. Some of the other reasons are procedural delays, lack of adequate staff, delays in obtaining equipment, difficulties of participation on the part of States etc.

State Schemes

The progress in the States though modest has been steady. The following table shows the progress of expenditure on State Schemes :

(Rs in lakhs)

Head of Development	Plan Provision	Progress of Expenditure					
		1951-52 Actual	1952-53 Actual	1953-54 Actual	1954-55 Revised	1951-55 Total	1955-56 Budget
Medical	4787.68	689.32	701.27	797.44	961.33	3149.86	1403.55
Public Health	4470.60	470.54	616.04	634.37	807.73	2528.48	1422.37
Total	9258.28	1160.36	1317.31	1431.81	1769.06	5678.34	2825.92

The States also had to face the initial difficulties connected with the finalisation of the schemes, acquisition of land, procurement of supplies and personnel and other procedural difficulties. Moreover, the States had an additional difficulty in taking a decision about their participation in Centrally-aided schemes which involved readjustment of their State budget and also commitments on their part to carry on the schemes beyond the first Five-Year Plan period. Therefore very little money could be spent in the First Year. But as work on the schemes progressed gradually the expenditure also increased. By 1954, implementation of the schemes came in full swing and the States appear to be looking ahead for larger expenditure in the final year of the Plan. If the States are able to spend the amount provided by them in their budgets for 1955-56, there would be a short-fall of less than 10% on the Plan provision.

Progress under Broad Heads

Progress under broad heads of development is indicated in the following paragraphs :

Water Supply and Sanitation—Rs. 24 crores were provided by the States in their plans for Water Supply & Sanitation of which Rs. 11 crores were meant for rural and Rs. 13 crores for urban areas. The amounts were subsequently revised to Rs. 13'85 crores for rural and Rs. 16'17 crores for urban areas. The expenditure upto March 1955 is expected to come up to Rs. 7'7 crores for rural and Rs. 11'57 crores for urban schemes.

The expenditure has been very much behind schedule. The major difficulty was that most of the States did not have the necessary Public Health Engineering organisations to carry out their Water Supply & Drainage schemes. Even where such organisation existed they were not adequately staffed.

From the information available from the States the number of urban schemes included in the Plan was 168 but corresponding information about the completion of the schemes is not yet available. However, a certain amount of information is available as regards the number of rural water supply schemes that have been executed upto March, 1954. The total number of wells either newly sunk or renovated is 21256.

Towards the end of 1954 a National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme was formulated by the Central Ministry of Health for which an allotment of Rs. 12'72 crores was made to be given as loan for urban schemes and Rs. 6 crores to be given as 50% grants for rural water supply and drainage schemes. It is expected that as a result of this programme about 150 urban areas and 10,000 villages would be benefited. The completion of this work may, however, extend to the first two years of the Second Plan period also.

The following table shows the amount of assistance given under the National Water Supply and Sanitation programme :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	1954-55		1955-56	
	Amount approved	Amount allotted	Amount approved	Amount allotted (up to Nov. 1955)
Urban Water Supply and Drainage	1195'00	296'25	87'00	234'125
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	328'21	82'00	117'50	69'175

More funds are being released on the basis of progress reports received from States. Judging from the amounts paid so far (Rs. 530·375 lakhs for urban and Rs. 151·175 lakhs for rural schemes), it appears that the programme, especially the rural part of it, is not progressing rapidly. In the case of urban schemes the Public Works Department does the job but no such agency is available for executing the rural schemes. There is the additional factor of the shortage of trained personnel which is holding up progress. There is need for setting up some organisation in the States to get the rural projects under way.

Malaria—A provision of Rs. 618·11 lakhs was made by the States for the control and treatment of this disease. Subsequently an All India Programme of malaria control was drawn up at a cost of Rs. 15 crores of which Rs. 10 crores were to be contributed by the Central Government and T.C.A. and Rs. 5 crores by the States. The programme consists of indoor spraying of insecticides in the homes in malarious areas and treatment of patients with anti-malaria drugs.

162 Malaria Control Units would be established in the First Five-Year Plan. The following table shows the progress of the programme.

	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Units allotted	90	136	162
People protected (millions)	53·0	75·4	Figures under compilation
Units Operating	84	104	125 (up to 1-12-55)

Progress of expenditure under this scheme is shown in the following table :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	1953—54	1954—55	1955—56 (31—10—1955)
Central assistance	197·71	268·37	185·36
States expenditure.	113·49	124·53	Not yet available
TOTAL	311·19	392·90	185·36

The Malaria Institute of India co-ordinates the whole programme and distributes supplies. It is also responsible for research and training of staff in the method of malaria control. During the years 1953-54 and 1954-55 training in malariology was imparted to 50 medical officers, 288 malaria inspectors and 13 engineers. One course for medical officers consisting of 28 students commenced in February 1955.

*Filaria*s

A provision of Rs. 109.87 lakhs has been included in the Plan as the share of the Central Government and T. C. A. for setting up 13 control units and 22 survey units in the affected areas. Upto 1st. December, 1955, 8 control units and 15 survey units have been raised. The following table shows the number of units allotted and the number of units functioning :

States	Number of Units allotted		Number of units functioning	
	Control Units	Survey Units	Control Units	Survey Units
Andhra	1	2	1	2
Bihar	2	2	2	—
Bombay	1	—	1	—
Hyderabad	1	1	1	—
Madras	1	2	1	2
Madhya Pradesh	1	1	—	1
Orissa	1	4	1	—
Saurashtra	1	1	—	1
Trav Cochin	1	2	—	1
Uttar Pradesh	1	3	1	3
Vindhya Pradesh	1	1	—	1
West Bengal	1	3	—	—
TOTAL	13	22	8	15

The remaining units are in the process of formation and it is expected that they will be set up by the end of 1955-56.

Training courses have been started in the Malaria Institute

of India at Delhi to impart training in Filariology to Medical Officers, Entomologists and Inspectors employed by the various States in connection with this programme. A centre has been opened at Ernakulam in Travancore-Cochin for practical demonstration and field training.

It would be noticed that the programme did not progress as rapidly as it should. The main reason for this shortfall is the delay in receiving material and equipment under the Indo-U.S. agreement and internal difficulties of distributing supplies.

Tuberculosis and B. C. G.

Schemes have been included in the Plan for increasing facilities for the treatment and control of tuberculosis. Private effort in this direction has also shown an increase. The following table shows the progress of T. B. institutions :

	1950	1955
Sanatoria	49	69
T. B. Hospitals	35	55
Clinics	110	166
T. B. Wards	114	140
Beds	10,371	16,820

The following table shows the number of persons employed in such institutions :

	1955
Doctors	921
Nurses	770
Health Visitors	104
Social Workers	7
X-Ray Technicians	55
Laboratory Technicians	71
General Personnel	2,681

It is proposed to open five Centres to demonstrate the techniques of T. B. Control and to provide for the training of medical and auxiliary personnel. Four such Centres are functioning now at Delhi, Patna, Trivandrum and Hyderabad. One

Centre is to be opened at Madras shortly. For the Control of this disease emphasis has been laid on preventive measures. The B. C. G. programme, which was introduced in 1948 on a limited scale was strengthened in 1951 when it was adopted on a mass scale by the States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Bharat. By 1953 mass campaigns were in progress in most of the States. The programme is now being implemented in all the States except Andaman & Nicobar Islands by 128 mass campaign units and upto 31st October, 1955, 63'04 million people were tuberculin tested and 21'30 millions vaccinated with B. C. G. With the addition of 3 more units in West Bengal, which are completing training, about 160 doctors, 780 technician and about 500 other staff will be engaged in this programme.

Rs. 447'6 lakhs were provided in the Plan for the control of tuberculosis out of which Rs. 277'00 lakhs were spent upto March 1955.

Leprosy

Rs. 77.73 lakhs were provided by the States out of which Rs. 38'71 lakhs were spent up to March 1955. The programme, however, did not make much headway though 562 beds out of the 950 planned for the period were provided by 1954. In 1954 Central Government introduced a leprosy control scheme for the survey and treatment of leprosy. Under this scheme the following two types of Centres are being opened in the States:—

- (1) Treatment and Study Centre ; and
- (2) Subsidiary Centre.

The treatment and study centre will provide facilities for treatment, educate public on leprosy control, carry out survey of the type of leprosy prevalent in the area and evaluate results. Necessary laboratory services are also provided and trials would be undertaken on the efficacy of B.C.G vaccination as a prophylactic measure against leprosy. At the subsidiary centre treatment and health education is given on a large scale. 37 Centres have been sanctioned upto 1st. July, 1955.

Veneral Diseases

A provision of Rs. 102 lakhs was made by the States for the

expansion of facilities for the treatment and control of V. D. Full data about physical targets is not yet available but 71 clinics were stated to be the five year target of which 37 have already been opened.

Maternal and Child Health Services

Some States have already developed such services in varying degrees. In 1950-51 there were 1651 maternity and child health centres. The Plan provided for the opening of 299 centres out of which only 94 were established by March 1954 and 78 new centres during 1954-55. The States had provided Rs. 99.98 lakhs for this service. Rs. 49.92 lakhs only have, however, been spent upto 1955. In 1954 the Central Ministry of Health introduced a scheme for assisting States in the opening of maternal and child health centres in backward areas of the States. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs was made for this purpose. Sanctions for 117 centres were issued in 1954-55 and 83 more centres are expected to be sanctioned during 1955-56.

Family Planning and Population Control

A provision of Rs. 65 lakhs was made by the Central Ministry of Health for programmes and research in family planning. The following table shows the progress of expenditure :—

(Rupees)					
1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56 Revised	1951-56 Total
—	58,166	76,201	7,32,935	23,04,630	31,79,932

It would be seen that the total expenditure would come up to less than 50% of the Plan provision.

A Family Planning Grants Committee was set up in 1954 to examine applications for financial assistance in regard to family planning programmes. Rs. 6,55,740 were paid in 1954-55 to State Governments, local bodies, voluntary organisations, research institutions and scientific workers. During 1955-56 Rs. 19,65,854 has been sanctioned to research institutions and scientific workers for studies on evaluation and evolving of contraceptives, physiology of human reproduction, demographic studies etc.

A centre has been opened in the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay, for the testing of contraceptives. A small unit for the evolving of contraceptives from indigenous plant substances has also been set up.

An institute is to be opened shortly for the training of doctors, health visitors, and medical social workers to provide the necessary technical personnel for the proposed family planning clinics.

For propaganda and publicity, a competition was arranged on an All-India basis for the designing of publicity material. The decision of the Selection Committee is awaited. It is also proposed to provide necessary propaganda equipment to family planning organisations.

A nucleus of a reference library has been built at the Centre. Some films on family planning have been produced and some obtained from abroad.

Hospitals and Dispensaries

Information about the number of hospitals, dispensaries and beds available is not as complete as it should be. It is estimated that in 1951 there were 8,600 medical institutions in the country with about 113,000 beds; in 1955-56 their number will be about 10,000 institutions and about 125,000 beds indicating an increase during the First Plan of 16 percent in institutions and 10 percent in beds.

Personnel

The number of medical colleges increased from 30 in 1951 to 34 in 1955 and the admissions from 2400 per year to 3216. The number of registered medical practitioners increased from 59,317 in 1950 to 67,000 at the end of 1954. It would be seen that the annual output is not keeping pace with the number of admissions as shown by a comparison between the total admissions and total registrations. There is considerable failure in the final qualifying examination which points to the need for a review of the methods both of teaching and of examination.

The number of institutions for the training of nurses and

other ancillary personnel also registered and increase. The following table shows the number of training institutions and number of pupils in the years 1950-51 and 1954-55:—

	<i>No. of Institutions</i>		<i>Pupils under Training</i>	
	<i>1950-51</i>	<i>1954-55</i>	<i>1950-51</i>	<i>1954-55</i>
Nurses	141	315	1432	2026
Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives	—	14	—	53
Midwives	156	247	1559	2170
Health Visitors	8	10	78	83
Nurse-dais	11	17	48	73
Dais	102	130	693	735

The total number of the registered personnel on 31st December, 1954 is as follows :—

Senior Nurses	18,672
Junior Nurses	2,121
Senior Midwives	21,329
Junior Midwives	2,961
Health Visitors	756
Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives	7
Nurse Dais	946
Dais	4468

14 Students qualified in B. Sc. course in Nursing in 1954 from College of Nursing Delhi, and 15 students from School of Nursing, Vellore.

Higher Medical Studies and Research

The Central Government have a special responsibility for higher medical education and research. Construction of buildings for the All India Medical Institute for which there is a provision of Rs. 264.25 lakhs in the Plan, has already started. Staff quarters have been partly completed, construction of the main Institute building is to be started shortly and the pre-clinical block is expected to be completed by May, 1956. Orders for equipment have been placed. One professor of orthopaedic surgery has been appointed and the postgraduate class in Orthopaedics has been started in the Safdarjang Hospital (which is to serve as a teaching hospital for the Institute).

Certain teaching and research institutions were proposed to be upgraded to provide teaching personnel for the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. The following departments have so far been upgraded :—

1. Obstetrics and Gynaecology Department, Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore, Madras.
2. Anatomy Departments, Madras Medical College.
3. V. D. Department, Madras Medical College.
4. Thoracic and Surgery Department, Christian Medical College, Vellore.
5. Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay.
6. Mental Institute, Bangalore.

The following five schemes for upgrading are under consideration :—

1. Paediatric Department, Madras Medical College.
2. Barnard Institute of Radiology, Madras.
3. Pathology Department, G. S. Medical College, Bombay.
4. Anaesthesia Department, Amritsar Medical College, Amritsar.
5. Pathology & Bacteriology Department, K. G. Medical College, Lucknow.

Drug Production :—The Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri has gone into production and put the supplies on market. The factory is expected to produce about 18 to 20 million mega units of penicillin annually. In terms of finished products this will mean a production of approximately one and a half lakh bottles of single dose penicillin per day. If a 60% expansion programme, which is under consideration, is taken up the factory will be able to meet almost the entire demands for penicillin in the country and reduce imports worth nearly Rs. 2 crores every year. The factory is also to undertake the manufacture of other antibiotics like Streptomycin and Chloromycetin. A well equipped Research Laboratory has also been started. The Laboratory will not only undertake to solve day to day production problems of the factory but will also be an important international Antibiotics Research Centre in the country.

To meet the requirements of insecticides for the Malaria Control Programme two factories were proposed to be opened for the production of D. D. T. It is estimated that 5000 tons of insecticides per year will be required to keep Malaria under control. One factory has been set up at Delhi and commenced production on 25th March, 1955. At present the factory is producing 1 ton per day which is to be raised to 2 tons per day. Ultimately the factory is to be expanded to produce 1400 tons of technical D. D. T. per annum. Another factory with a capacity of 1400 tons per annum is to be set up shortly at Alwaye in Travancore-Cochin. When the two factories go into full production they will be able to meet the requirements of insecticides for Malaria control to some extent.

Till indigenous production expands the requirements of D. D. T, for the Malaria Control programme will be imported from abroad. The I. C. I, (India) Ltd. are producing 500 tons of B. H. C. (Bensene Hexachloride) per year. Approval for the production of 1500 tons of B. H. C. per year has been issued to Tatas,

Production of hospital and laboratory equipment has, however, not received adequate attention. The Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee has gone into the import and the production of drugs in the country and has made certain recommendations which are under the consideration of the Government of India.

Indigenous and other Systems of Medicine

A sum of Rs. 37.5 lakhs was provided in the Plan for research in indigenous and other systems of medicine. Out of this amount Rs. 15,32,500 are proposed to be spent on the Central Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine, Jamnagar, and Rs. 22,17,500 are proposed to be distributed as grants-in-aid to various institutions in the States that may be selected for undertaking research schemes in these systems of medicine. Upto March 1955 about Rs. 5 lakhs were spent on the Jamnagar Institute and about Rs. 4.5 lakhs have been provided for 1955-56. For research in Ayurveda Rs. 1.25 lakhs and Rs. 4,500 were given as grant during 1954-55 and 1955-56 respectively. During 1955-56 a grant of Rs. 75,000 was given for research in the Unani system.

HOUSING

The First Five Year Plan provides for an expenditure of Rs. 38.5 crores by the Central Government on Housing. Two schemes have been approved for implementation during the plan-period viz. the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme and the Low-income Group Housing Scheme.

Industrial Housing

The Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme which has been in operation since September, 1952, is making steady progress. Unto September 30, 1955 loans and subsidies amounting to Rs. 20.5 crores were sanctioned in favour of State Governments, employers and housing cooperatives for the construction of 71,887 tenements. Since the sanctioned aid is paid in instalments pari passu with the progress of construction, a sum of Rs. 2.8 crores only had been paid as subsidies and Rs. 6.2 crores as loans by the end of September, 1955. Out of these sums, State Governments received Rs. 2.7 crores as subsidy and Rs. 6.0 crores as loan, employers Rs. 6.8 lakhs as subsidy and Rs. 13.4 lakhs as loan and co-operative housing societies Rs. 0.9 lakhs as subsidy and Rs. 6.7 lakhs as loan. Of the tenements sanctioned, the construction of 26,204 had been completed by the 31st May, 1955, and the remaining are in various stages of construction but are likely to be completed by the end of March, 1956.

Low-income Group Housing

Since the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme benefits only a particular category of persons and there was a persistent demand from the public for assistance to other equally or even more deserving sections of people living in towns, the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry, in consultation with the Planning Commission formulated the Low-income Group Housing Scheme in November, 1954. This scheme has been well received by the public and the total loan allocations made during the last eleven months for construction in the first plan period amounted to Rs. 20.5 crores upto September 30, 1955. Out of the amounts sanctioned, a sum of Rs. 4.1 crores has already been paid.

Rural Housing

The Planning Commission suggested that during the First Five Year Plan, the Community Projects Administration should

undertake to put up pilot-projects in selected villages with a view to improving designs for houses based on the use of local building materials. All that the C. P. A. have been able to do in this connection during the First plan period is, reconditioning of 102,520 houses and the construction of 15,517 houses—mostly for the use of their own staff in Community Development Blocks sanctioned during 1952-54.

Housing Research

The National Buildings Organisation was set up in July, 1954 under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply in accordance with the recommendations contained in the First Five Year Plan. The functions of this organisation are to coordinate research in building materials and techniques and to take effective steps towards the standardisation of building materials and components. A Rural Cell as well as an Experimental Unit were also established to advise on rural housing designs and materials and to test approved building materials and techniques in actual building programmes under the C. P. W. D.

State Schemes

In the First Five Year Plan, State Governments provided for Rs. 10 19 crores for housing schemes of their own. Most of them have constructed houses either in new capital towns or in new colonies adjacent to big cities and towns. Under these programmes, according to the latest reports available, about 7,000 houses were constructed by the end of 1954-55 against an expenditure of Rs. 6.2 crores.

Chapter XII

LABOUR

Industrial relations have on the whole remained cordial during the first four years of the Plan, as may be judged from the statistics of man-days lost. The figure which stood at 38,19,000 in 1951 declined to 33,37,000, 33,84,000 and 33,83,000 during the subsequent three years. During the period January to June, 1955, however, there was a sudden worsening of the situation caused by the general strike of textile workers in Kanpur. This alone accounted for a loss of 12,39,941 man-days upto June, 1955. If the data were studied excluding this major event, a slight improvement in the industrial relations in the country can be said to have been achieved.

Labour Legislation

2. During the year under review, three important legislative measures were enacted, (i) the Minimum Wages (Amendment) Act, 1954, (ii) the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1954 and (iii) Factories (Amendment) Act, 1954. The Minimum Wages (Amendment) Act, extended the last date for the fixation of minimum wages to 31st December, 1954 for the scheduled employments. The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, extended the application of provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, relating to lay off, to plantations. The last Act removed certain practical difficulties experienced in the administration of the Factories Act. The provisions relating to employment of young persons and women in factories have been brought in conformity with I. L. O. Convention on the subject. Government have under consideration the question of amending of the Minimum Wages Act to provide, *inter alia*, for a standing wage fixing machinery and the Payment of wages Act.

Industrial Relations.

3. The Joint Consultative Board which is a bi-partite body has been quite active throughout the period under report and has assisted Government with its suggestions on various labour

problems including important amendments to the Industrial Disputes Act. For some time past, the Board has been concentrating on problems like remuneration to labour, including wages and bonus, participation of workers in management and discipline and efficiency of working class. The Board in its last meeting, held on September 16, 1955, also considered the broad outline of labour policy during the Second Five-Year Plan, as incorporated in the Memorandum prepared by the Ministry of Labour.

The amendments to the Industrial Disputes Act containing provisions for modifying the protection given to workers under Section 33 of the Act, and abolishing the Labour Appellate Tribunal by establishing a threetier system of courts, have been incorporated in a draft Amendment Bill which has been introduced in the Parliament.

The Labour Appellate Tribunal gave its decision on the Award of the All-India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes). This decision was modified by the Union Government. Subsequently a Commission was appointed by the Government to examine this modification in the light of the latest data available. The commission's recommendations were accepted by Government and suitable legislation has also been enacted.

In order that public undertakings may eventually fall in line with other undertakings, in the matter of following progressive labour policies, the Ministry of Labour have initiated case studies regarding various labour problems such as labour-management relations, productivity and workers' participation in such undertakings.

Wages and Social Security.

4. The establishment of National Productivity Centre in Bombay marks an important step in the field of initiating productivity studies. These studies are not only going to be useful by themselves, but will also be of considerable assistance in laying down a more scientific basis for formulating wage standardisation schemes. Recently a comprehensive productivity project covering all important factories has been launched at Baroda. This project *inter alia* aims at ensuring active cooperation of workers and trade unions with management and technicians in order to increase productivity.

The implementation of Minimum wages Act, 1948, though slow to start with, has witnessed adequate progress during the subsequent years. The employments included in Part I of the Schedule attached to the Act, have been covered in respect of most of the States and as regards Part II of the Schedule (including agriculture and allied occupations) it is hoped that the target recommended in the Plan will be realised. The task of periodic revision of minimum wages has been entrusted to an Advisory Committee.

The implementation of Employees State Insurance Scheme has been going on according to schedule and it is hoped that by the end of the Plan period, the benefits will be extended to all persons for whom they were intended. By the end of 1954-55, 6.86 lakh workers were covered by the scheme. The working class wanted the scheme to be extended to families of insured workers. The Government appointed a valuer for ascertaining not only whether the present contributions are enough to extend the medical care to families of insured workers, but also for examining the length and the scale of benefits. The valuer's interim recommendations are under examination by Government.

During the period under review 15.47 lakh workers employed in 1900 factories as compared with 13.9 lakh workers employed in 1700 factories in the previous year were extended benefit under the Employees' Provident Funds Act. The extension of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 to cover new industries employing 10,000 or more workers was accepted in the Indian Labour Conference in May, 1955. Details are being worked out to give effect to the agreed extension.

Working Conditions

5. The problem of industrial hygiene and occupational diseases has been receiving increasing attention during the Plan period. Comprehensive surveys covering both the engineering and medical aspects, have been conducted in various occupations like mica mining, storage battery industry, dichromates etc. The reports on these surveys have been forwarded to the State Governments in order to help the factory inspectorates to enforce measures for safeguarding the health of workers in these industries. Similar surveys for oil and coal industries are being Planned.

A study on the thermal environment in industry and determination of comfort ranges is being carried on by an expert obtained under the T. C. M. Programme of Technical Assistance. The T. C. M. is also making available the necessary equipment for setting up a psychometric chamber in the premises of the Ahmedabad Textile Industries Research Association.

While the strengthening of factory inspectorates recommended by the last Indian Labour Conference has been receiving adequate attention, corresponding progress in the field of medical inspectorates has been hampered due to lack of qualified technical personnel. One industrial hygiene organisation has been set up at the Centre. It is hoped that the scope of work in this field will be expanded when the Central Labour Institute in Bombay starts functioning, with the Industrial Hygiene Laboratory as one of its main sections.

Measures for improving the working conditions in plantations have been included in the Plantation Labour Act, 1951, which came into force on the 1st April, 1954. Most of the State Governments concerned have published Draft Model Rules under the Act. The necessity of abolishing the Kangani system of recruiting labour has been brought to the notice of State Governments and many of them have taken steps in this direction.

The question of organising spare time work for plantation workers was examined by an I. L. O. expert in the Assam plantations. A portion of the funds obtained from the Tea Board during 1951-52 and 1954-55 for promoting welfare of workers, was utilised for providing training facilities for them. A further sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been allocated by the Board for 1955-56 and the State Governments are formulating the necessary schemes.

Necessary provision relating to housing for plantation workers has been made in the Draft Model Rules framed under the Plantation Labour Act, 1951. The Central Government are at present assisting planters in providing building materials for the construction of houses. Meanwhile, a scheme for granting interest bearing loans to small planters for providing housing facilities is also under consideration.

Studies on human relations aspect of industry could not

hitherto be undertaken due to the want of a suitable agency to conduct such studies. At present, however, the work has been entrusted to the Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management, Calcutta University which has agreed to work out the necessary programme.

Employment and Training

6. A study of manpower requirements in various developmental sectors has been initiated during the Plan with the setting up of a Working Group on Manpower Studies and Technical Training, consisting of representatives of the Ministries of Labour, Education, Natural Resources and Scientific Research, the Central Statistical Organisation and the Planning Commission. Arrangements have also been made for the collection of data on training facilities available in industrial undertakings and employment market information on a continuing basis. These data will be of use while assessing the requirements of personnel in selected categories and while arranging for expanded programme of training.

The decasualisation schemes for textile and dock workers have been functioning for some time. The Enquiry Committee set up to examine the working schemes in operation in the ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and to suggest modifications, etc. has submitted its recommendations to the Government. The recommendations which *inter alia* relate to (i) further decasualisation of shore casual labour, (ii) revision of constitution and functions of dock labour boards, (iii) administrative bodies, (iv) Inspectorates, (v) labour relations, (vi) payment by results, (vii) minimum guaranteed wage, (viii) gratuity and provident fund for dock workers, (ix) welfare facilities, are under examination by the Government.

The recommendations of the Employment and Training Services Organisation Committee, mentioned in an earlier Progress Report, are being implemented by Government.

As regards the provision of training facilities, it has been decided to integrate the training schemes of the Central Ministry with similar schemes run by State Governments. While the administration of these schemes will be the responsibility of the States, effective standards will be maintained by the Central Government through the National Trades Certification Board to be set up shortly. The D. G. R. & E., Minister of Labour, will shortly be bringing out a comprehensive

Handbook on training facilities (institutional and in-plant) available in the country in both the public and the private sector. Information in this connection has already been collected and the task of compilation is in progress in close consultation with the States.

Following the suggestion made by the Technical Personnel Committee for River Valley Projects (reference to which was made in the Progress Report for 1953-54) an Engineering Personnel Committee has been set up in the Planning Commission to make a coordinated assessment of engineering personnel required in various branches of economic activity, with particular reference to requirements in the Second Five-Year Plan. The Committee includes representatives of Ministries of Labour, Education, Home Affairs, W. H. & S, Railways, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Transport, Commerce and Industry, C. W. & P. C. and Planning Commission. The Committee is expected to submit its interim recommendations by the end of December, 1955 and final recommendations by March, 1956.

Productivity:—One of the major events during the Plan period has been the establishment of the National Productivity Centre in Bombay. The Centre will help in the organisation of training courses for both employers and workers in the field of productivity, and in the application of modern technique of industrial engineering and management. The I. L. O. experts who had been brought to help in promoting productivity studies have visited various industrial centres in the country and have chalked out a programme of work for the Centre.

Progress of Schemes of Development

7. *Central*—Eight schemes costing in all Rs. 409.9 lakhs are included in the Plan of Ministry of Labour. Schemes relating to (i) Technical and Vocational Training for Adult Civilians, (ii) Technical and Vocational Training—Provision of Tools and Machinery, and (iii) Central Training Institute for Instructors, are in an advanced stage of completion. Under the first scheme, nearly 10,959 trainees had passed out by 1954 and 9,652 are undergoing training at present. As regards second scheme, out of the total provision of Rs. 20 lakhs, machinery and equipment worth Rs. 15 lakhs has already been purchased. In addition equipment worth Rs. 32 lakhs is likely to be made available under the Foreign Technical Aid Programme by the end of the

current year. Under the third scheme, 868 Instructors out of Plan target of 1,500 had received training during the first three years of the Plan. As regards the remaining schemes, the tempo of progress which has been slow in the first three years of the Plan, on account of a number of difficulties, has now considerably increased. It is hoped that by the end of the Plan, the overall targets in this sector will be achieved.

*States :—*There are only 11 States which have Labour Welfare Programmes in their Plans. Among the manifold items included in their development schemes, adequate progress has been made in the strengthening of Labour Inspectorates and Conciliation Machinery, establishment of Labour Welfare Centres, Adult Education and Pre and Post Employment Training Programmes.

Chapter XIII

SOCIAL WELFARE, WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES AND REHABILITATION

SOCIAL WELFARE

For the period under review grants amounting to Rs. 11.16 lakhs were sanctioned by the Central Social Welfare Board from the provision of Rs. 4 crores to 387 institutions as shown in the statement below :—

Institutions aided by C. S. W. B. in 1954-55

State	Child Welfare Institutions.	Women Welfare Institutions.	Insts. for the W. of Delinquents & Handicapped.	G. W. Institutions.	Total No. of Institutions.	Total amount sanctioned (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Assam	3	5	—	3	11	17,000
2. Andhra	10	9	—	13	32	67,500
3. Bihar	4	2	1	5	12	44,800
4. Bombay	8	16	5	13	42	1,41,350
5. M. P.	8	6	1	7	22	58,000
6. Madras	21	5	3	10	39	1,10,800
7. Orissa	3	3	—	5	11	36,500
8. Punjab	1	2	1	7	11	30,500
9. Uttar Pradesh	6	5	1	21	33	99,000
10. West Bengal	11	15	1	21	48	1,46,000
11. Hyderabad	8	2	1	4	15	55,500
12. Jammu & Kashmir	—	1	—	1	2	7,000
13. Madhya Bharat	3	2	1	1	7	26,000
14. Mysore	4	31	—	1	36	71,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15. Saurashtra	3	3	—	1	7	20,030
16. Travancore Cochin.	5	11	1	4	21	58,200
17. Rajasthan	2	—	—	—	2	6,000
18. Bhopal	—	1	—	—	1	1,000
19. Delhi	6	1	—	1	8	26,000
20. H. Pradesh	—	1	—	3	4	15,000
21. Kutch.	—	2	—	—	2	8,000
22. V. Pradesh	1	2	—	—	3	8,000
Total	107	125	16	121	369	10,35,150
Missionary Institutions	5	—	6	3	14	31,500
Total	112	125	22	124	383	10,84,650
Training Schemes		4		Rs. 32,000/-		
Grand Total Institutions Amount				387/-		
				<u>Rs. 11,16,650/-</u>		

Up-to-date (from Aug. 1953 to July 1955) grants amounting to Rs. 68.66 lakhs have been sanctioned to 2,436 institutions, of which Rs. 17.02 lakhs have been sanctioned to 639 Child Welfare Organisations, Rs. 21.92 lakhs to 781 Women Welfare Organisations, Rs. 8.52 lakhs to 201 organisations for the welfare of the handicapped and the delinquents, Rs. 20.86 lakhs to 811 agencies for general welfare and Rs. 32,000 for 4 training schemes.

Voluntary organisations engaged in social work among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, have also been assisted. A sum of Rs. 5 to 10 lakhs has been kept as a reserve in the year 1955-56 by the Ministry of Home Affairs to be utilised as grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations working in the field. Up-to-date (Oct. 1955) grants amounting to Rs. 35,500/- have been recommended to 25 institutions for welfare activities like the establishment of Balwadis, nurseries, and dispensaries, care of abandoned and orphaned children and development of handicrafts among the Backward Classes.

The C. S. W. B. also sponsored the Welfare Extension Projects scheme through which welfare services are intended to be

extended to women and children in rural areas. During 1954-55, 181 Welfare Extension Projects have been started and grants amounting to Rs. 8.59 lakhs have been sanctioned towards their expenditure. The C. S. W. B. have also sanctioned during the period grants of Rs. 1.44 lakhs for the maintenance of the States Welfare Advisory Boards.

Up-to-date (August 1955) Rs. 19.37 lakhs have been sanctioned for expenditure on 235 Welfare Extension Projects and Rs. 2.82 lakhs for the maintenance of the States Welfare Advisory Boards. The C. S. W. B.'s target for the First Five Year Plan is to establish at least one Welfare Extension Project in every district of our country. Statewise distribution of grants to the State Boards and the Welfare Extension Projects is shown in the following statement —

Name of State	<i>Expenditure on State Boards</i>		During 54-55	<i>Expenditure on Welfare Extension Projects.</i>		Total amount of grant released so far for each State.
	During 54-55	Total grant upto 31-8-55		Total grant upto 31-8-55		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. Andhra	12,000	20,103	59,103	1,19,130	1,39,233	
2. Assam.	5,629	12,699	68,815	1,46,315	1,58,944	
3. Bihar	2,500	7,000	—	6,500	14,000	
4. Bombay	15,000	22,000	49,505	1,19,505	1,41,505	
5. M. P.	10,200	17,200	112,950	1,97,505	2,15,150	
6. Madras	5,800	10,800	44,150	1,09,950	1,20,750	
7. Orissa	4,930	10,930	32,172	87,172	98,102	
8. Punjab	6,500	11,500	17,275	54,125	66,625	
9. U. P.	8,650	15,650	67,160	1,52,160	1,67,810	
10. West Bengal	11,649	19,308/15	75,969	1,65,469	18,477/15/9	
11. Hyderabad	3,370	10,370	46,305	96,305	1,06,675	
12. J. & Kashmir	2,500	2,500	8,000	11,000	13,500	
13. Travancore-Cochin	7,950	16,251	52,150	92,150	1,07,100	
14. Saurashtra	4,930	9,930	49,460	99,46	1,09,390	
15. M. Bharat	5,100	10,100	4,275	37,275	47,375	

1	2	3	4	5	6
16. Pepsu	3,325	8,325	57,460	1,07,460	1,15,785
17. Mysore	8,00	13,000	6,000	41,500	54,500
18. Rajasthan	4,950	9,950	—	24,000	33,950
19. Ajmer	2,500	5,000	—	25,000	30,500
20. Bhopal	2,000	5,000	27,640	52,640	57,640
21. Delhi	3,500	8,500	22,710	57,710	66,210
22. H. Pradesh	5,700	10,700	12,250	22,250	32,950
23. Kutch.	2,640	2,640	6,000	6,000	8,640
24. V. Pradesh	3,250	8,250	29,450	55,450	62,700
25. Manipur	2,900	5,900	7,492/8/-	27,755/8/-	33,655/8/-
26. Coorg	—	2,00	—	11,300	13,300
27. Pondicherry	500	5,500	10,000	13,000	18,500
	Rs. 1,44,975	Rs. 2,82,037/4/9		Rs. 32,29,568/12/9.	
			Rs. 8,59,918/8/-	Rs. 19,37,531/8/-	

For the promotion of Social Welfare in urban areas, the C. S. W. B. sponsors schemes through which employment is provided to women of lower income groups. The project consists in starting a small scale industry which lends itself easily to decentralised processing, which could be partly done at home. A pilot project in the form of a match factory has been started in Delhi in cooperation with the All India Handicrafts Board, the All India Village Industries Association, the Small Scale Industries Board and the State Government. Employment is provided to about 250 women in factory while an equal number of women are enabled to do the work in their homes.

Similar projects are proposed to be started in Chandigarh, Poona, Vijaywada and Hyderabad.

The reports of the Advisory Committees on "Social and Moral Hygiene" and "After-care Services", appointed by the C. S. W. B. to examine all the aspects of the problem of immoral traffic in women and children and to study the nature and extent of after-care services for those discharged for correctional Institutions have been submitted to the C. S. W. B. for further consideration.

The Rs. 1 crore provision made in the Plan for Youth Camps and Labour Service for Students is being administered directly by the Union Ministry of Education. For the period under review Rs. 28.14 lakhs have been expended, details of which are given under. "Education".

The Research Programmes Committee has promoted research in social problems through Universities and Schools of Social Work. Research on subjects like Juvenile Delinquency, Social and Moral Hygiene, Crime and Correctional Administration, Beggar Problem, Inter-group and inter-caste relationships, problems of the Tribes, Ex-criminal Tribes and other Backward Classes are encouraged.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

It was always realised that the problems of backward classes were of a special nature. But there has been even greater realisation of their needs and problems during the period under review as is evident from the marked impetus that has characterised the implementation of the ameliorative programmes for these sections of our population. Thus in many States there has been an improvement in the organisational set up. In States where the work is carried on through several departments, there has resulted a better co-ordination. Thirdly, there has been a decided change in the techniques of approach which is essential for any welfare work to be effectively carried on amongst these groups. There is also a better understanding prevailing between the staff and the people for whom these programmes are intended. Confidence prevails; co-operation results and progress is more substantial. In some States research studies have been undertaken and the findings have been helpful in drawing up programmes for them. For the first time a two-year Plan for each category of Backward classes, viz., Scheduled Tribes and Areas, Scheduled Castes, Excriminal Tribes and other Backward Classes was prepared by the respective States under grants-in-aid provision, at the beginning of 1954. After examining the Plans for 1954-55 and 55-56 and the schemes for 1954-55, the following allotments in the shape of grants as against the total tentative ceiling of Rs. 500 lakhs budgeted for

the year under review, was sanctioned by the Ministry of Home Affairs :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Category	Grants for 1954-55	
	Tentative ceiling fixed	Ceiling re-fixed on receipt of schemes made up-to-date as on 31st March 1955.
1. Sch. Tribes & Areas	339·50	384·00
2. Sch. Castes	53·00	61·74
3. Ex-criminal Tribes	35·00	31·68
4. Other Backward Classes	22·50	22·32
TOTAL	500·00	499·74

The following statement will show scheme-wise distribution of grants-in-aid fixed for 1954-55 by the Ministry of Home Affairs on approval of the schemes and the expenditure incurred by the States on each including the States' contribution for the year 1954-55.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Heads & Sub Heads	Schedule Tribes & Areas		Scheduled Castes		Ex-criminal Tribes		Other Backward Classes		Totals of	
	Grants fixed	Expenditure incurred	Grants fixed	Expenditure incurred	Grant fixed	Expenditure incurred	Grant fixed	Expenditure incurred	Coloums 2, 4, 6, & 8,	Coloums 3, 5, 7, & 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Administration	—	—	1.79	3.20	1.22	.60	.39	.21	3.40	4.01
2. Education	85.96	210.78	9.16	110.64	8.25	6.53	9.19	23.79	112.66	351.74
3. Economic Uplift—agriculture	61.06	133.00	4.98	6.54	5.97	7.25	3.43	5.80	75.44	152.59
4. Rehabilitation & Housing	2.61	8.48	11.35	15.54	11.56	5.63	2.46	1.24	27.98	30.89
5. Medical & Public Health	47.43	95.19	9.62	18.15	2.42	2.56	1.46	1.45	60.93	117.35
6. Communications	95.10	205.85	—	—	—	—	1.03	.50	96.13	206.35
7. Aid to voluntary Agencies	3.40	3.85	9.59	5.64	.91	*3.34	3.26	*1.30	17.16	11.13
8. Propaganda & Publicity	.26	—	11.48	17.24	.10	.06	.20	.30	12.04	17.60
9. Miscellaneous	88.13	50.39	3.67	7.98	1.25	.75	.90	1.97	94.00	61.09
Total	384.00	707.54	61.74	184.93	31.68	23.72	22.32	36.56	499.74	952.75

*This includes expenditure incurred by voluntary organisations receiving grants directly from the Centre.

During the current year i. e., 1955-56 the following allocations in the shape of grants have been made so far by the Ministry of Home Affairs in respect of schemes approved by them.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Category	Grants-in-aid for 1955-56	
	Tentative ceiling	Grants fixed on receipts of schemes
1. Sch. Tribes & Areas	485.00	436.01
2. Sch. Castes	79.00	43.15
3. Ex-criminal Tribes	40.00	19.51
4. Other Backward Classes & Voluntary Agencies	40.00	19.11
Total	644.00	517.78

Voluntary agencies also received grants directly from the centre to the extent of Rs. 7.65 lakhs in 1954-55 and Rs. 12.00 lakhs in 1955-56 (budget) from out of the allocations mentioned above, for implementing the approved welfare programmes among backward classes.

In March 1955, the Adimjati Sevak Sangh arranged a conference at Jagdalpur on "Tribal Affairs" which was attended by Anthropologists and social workers besides Government representatives from both the States and Centre. Earlier in December, 1954 another conference on Tribal Welfare was convened in New Delhi when Parliament Members and officials and non-officials interested in tribal welfare participated. The main resolutions passed at these conferences relate to

- (1) Training facilities
- (2) Crafts and Arts
- (3) Rehabilitation
- (4) Forest Cooperatives
- (5) Education
- (6) Surveys & Research.

Recently again i.e. on 11th and 12th July, 1955 administrators

directly connected with Backward Classes programmes from the States where these problems are of special significance and the representatives from concerned Ministries met in the Planning Commission to discuss these problems and the practical difficulties experienced by them during the course of the implementation of the various programmes. These discussions were helpful since they enabled all to take stock of the situation and in the light of experience gained, plan the course of action to be taken in the future.

The importance of research in Tribal culture has been realised. Tribal Research Institutes and units have been established in Madras, Saurashtra, Rajasthan and Vindhya Pradesh by the end of 1955, in addition to those already set up in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal. With these research studies, discussions and assessment of the impact of the various programmes resulting in right approach to the particular group and area have all helped in the successful implementation of the programmes and this in turn has substantially improved the output in terms of achievement of physical targets during the period under review. Thus Gondi & Banjara primers and other text books in tribal dialects have been edited with a view to evolve a type of education suited to their culture ; 1013 schools, ashram and seva ashrams were opened and stipends, scholarships and freeships numbering 16,218 were given for the benefit of scheduled tribes students. In regard to agriculture and forest 142 co-operative farms and forest societies have been set up and 940 acres of land given for settling them. Similarly for rehabilitation 890 houses have been constructed and medical and health facilities of the following order provided for the tribals :—

1. New Dispensaries & Mobile Units set up	...	50
2. Grant-in-aid to dispensaries	...	120
3. Health, Maternity and child Welfare centres	...	659
4. Drinking water wells		40 new wells, 50,000 old wells repaired
5. Pipe lines laid		12
6. Reservoir		1

7. Distribution of simple medicines	...	875 medicines chests
8. Anti-malaria centres	...	6 Units
9. Leprosy clinics	...	29
10. Dispensary buildings	...	6

As regards Scheduled Castes the problem of untouchability has been fought on various fronts viz., legislation, propoganda and publicity, housing facilities for putting up buildings in the midst of caste people and by providing common hostels. In regard to legislation the Untouchability Offence Act was passed by the Legislature and put in force from June 1, 1955. 440 pracharkas were engaged by the States to carry out propaganda campaign and 3,40,250 posters, 169 melas and kathas and bhajans were organised during the period, while 2734 houses were built and drinking water facilities provided by sinking 704 new wells and repairing 1850 old wells. 1,335 institutions were set up to impart basic, vocational and adult education to scheduled castes and 5,01,266 scheduled caste students were aided with scholarships, books, stationery, hostel grants etc.

Ex-criminal Tribes received proper attention and 551 families were rehabilitated during the period under review on land and cottage industries and allied services. 716 families were helped for the development of agriculture, 18 co-operative societies and 8 cottage industries centres were opened. While 162 persons were trained in cottage crafts 739 families were rendered economic aid. Steps were also taken to wean their children from criminal habits by giving them basic and vocational type of education in residential schools. 19 Ashram and Vocational schools were opened for this purpose. 7918 students were provided with scholarships and freships, stationery and other facilities. 189 adult education centres, 44 primary schools and 5 women welfare centres were also set up. 339 houses were built to shelter them and rehabilitate them in the colonies set up for them. 20 medical chests and centre's were opened and 14 drinking water wells were sunk for their use.

Provision was also made for the improvement of economic condition of other Backward Classes and betterment of their living conditions. 146 schools were opened during the period, 14,732 students were awarded scholarships, 24 multi-purpose co-operative societies were organised and 155 agricultural amilies were given subsidy.

In addition to these facilities the State Governments under the State Plans have spent a total sum of Rs. 542.46 lakhs during the year 1954-55 and have budgeted a sum of Rs. 618.8 lakhs for 1956-56 for implementing welfare programmes for all the categories of backward classes.

The Ministry of Education have been awarding scholarship for post-matric studies for the backward Classes and in the year 1954-55 the following were awarded :

Inland Scholarships			
Heads	Number	Exp. incurred Rs.	Overseas Scholarships
Sch. Castes	10,063	48,90,000	2
Sch. Tribes	2,368	12,65,000	2
Other Backward Classes	8,230	45,45,000	2
Total	20,661	1,07,00,000	6

The budget estimates in this regard for 1955-56 are indicated in the following statement which show a steady progress :

Inland Scholarships			
Heads	Number	Budget estimate Rs.	Overseas Scholarships
Sch. Castes	13,550	53,50,000	3
Sch. Tribes	4,010	19,50,000	4
Other Backward Classes	8,740	52,00,000	5
Total	26,300	1,30,00,000	12

The Ministry of Health has also made a provision for maternity and Child welfare services in the backward areas in the States and a sum of Rs. 14,63,390 has been sanctioned in favour of 16 States for opening 136 centres towards equipment

and recurring expenditure on their maintenance for the period 1st August '54 to 28th February 1955.

North East Frontier Agency

This area comprises of a population of about 8 lakhs spread over the 6 divisions of the Agency, each division comprising of 275 villages. The following table would give an idea of the progress of development expenditure in the first three years of the Plan and during the year under review as well as the rate of progress in regard to implementation of the development programmes undertaken in the First Plan for the welfare of these tribals.

Statement showing the progress of development expenditure in the first three years of the plan and during the year under review

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Total expenditure upto the end of March 1954	Expenditure during 1954-55
I. Agriculture & Rural Development	28.99	14.21
1. Agriculture, Sericulture & Veterinary	16.64	8.80
2. Forests	12.35	5.41
II. Cottage Industries	4.05	3.32
III. Social Services	29.77	21.17
1. Education	12.36	3.05
2. Medical	17.41	18.12
IV. Roads	36.22	35.03
Total	99.03	73.73

A budget provision of Rs. 148.54 lakhs has been made for the current year, i.e., 1955-56 and the same has been distributed

on the various items in the following manner :—

Head	Budget Provision for 1955-56
Agriculture	17.65
Veterinary	1.35
Sericulture	1.02
Medical	29.05
Education	9.32
Forests	8.11
Cottage Industries	8.68
Roads and Buildings	73.36
Total	148.54

During the year under review, schemes for opening up of cottage industries, agriculture and rural development programmes received emphasis in the building up of their economic institutions, as is evidenced by the fact that Rs. 17.53 lakhs were spent on them during 1954-55 as against the total expenditure of Rs. 33.04 lakhs in the first 3 years of the Plan. High priority has been given to the construction of a network of roads on which a sum of Rs. 35.03 lakhs was spent in 1954-55, which is equal to the amount spent during the first three years of the Plan. The emphasis placed on the construction of roads can be well appreciated since roads function as arteries supporting the main economic structure of the place by bringing the inaccessible areas of the agency within easy reach of each other. During 1954-55 in addition to the completion of 20 miles of forest roads, 615 miles of roads were constructed or improved upon and 317 buildings were built under engineering department.

While stipends for training in the following field were given to suitable candidates, research activities were also undertaken in Lac, natural regeneration, survey of pine zones and in the growing of wattle, pyrethrum, camphor, Agor, Epicac, Digitalis which have yielded favourable results and experiments at project level are being conducted in regard to some of them viz. opening up of 3 acres nursery for Lac cultivation, reservation of Zamin area for intensive pine survey.

	<u>Stipends given</u>
1. Veterinary	15
2. Medical	30
3. Education	22
4. Forest	6

In addition 3 sericulture demonstration farms and 2 cottage industry training centres have been established.

In order to provide them with medical facilities and advise 8 anti-malaria units and 6 mobile health units were started, 13 new hospital buildings constructed and 161 persons employed, 106 quarters were built for the use of the Medical Staff.

In the field of Education 9 New Schools including one High School and 2 Hindi Training Centres have been started and the following staff provided :—

1. Teachers appointed	34
2. Teachers trained	26
3. Officers appointed	6
TOTAL	<u>66</u>

The performance of the Community Development and National Extension Services blocks at Pasighat and Namsang and Ziro Diborijo respectively has shown good progress, and a sum of Rs. 5.22 lakhs have been spent during 1954-55. A budget provision of Rs. 13.46 lakhs has been made for the year 1955-56. A brief review of the work done during 1954-55 is given below:—

I. Agriculture.

(i) Distribution of

(a) improved seeds	775 mds. 16 sers.
(b) improved seedlings	1300
(c) Vegetable seeds	117 lbs.
(d) Manure	91 mds.
(e) Sugarcane sets	13,900
(f) Implements	4,210
(ii) Fruit cultivation	25 acres covered.
(iii) Compost pits dug	3351 which include 3126 demonstration pits.
(iv) Reclamation and land devevelopment	3790 acres.

II. Animal Husbandary and Veterinary

(i) Cattle treated	6173
(ii) Cattle castrated	610
(iii) Cattle sheds constructed	196

III. Health and Sanitation

(i) Minor drains constructed	1829
(ii) New latrines	63
(iii) Persons treated	18591
(iv) New Hospitals constructed	1 (at M rem)

IV. Education

Literacy-cum-recreation centres opened	7
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REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

After partition about 81 lakhs displaced persons migrated to India. Roughly speaking about 47 lakhs came from West Pakistan and 34 lakhs from East Pakistan. Upto the end of 1954-55, the total expenditure incurred on evacuation, relief and rehabilitation of these persons amounted to Rs. 223.68 crores as under :—

D. Ps from West Pakistan.	D. Ps from East Pakistan	Loans by R. F. A.	Total Expenditure. (Rs. crores)
145.97	68.22	9.49	223.68

The programme for the rehabilitation of displaced persons as distinct from relief under the First Five Year Plan, contemplated an expenditure of Rs. 135.70 crores. Statement I attached shows the progress of expenditure both for West Pakistan and East Pakistan displaced persons, on various items included in the Plan.

Displaced Persons from West Pakistan

About 24 lakhs displaced persons from West Pakistan were settled on evacuee land in the Western States.

Upto the end of 1954-55, Rs. 30.68 crores were advanced to the States for disbursement as rural loans (Rs. 16.90 crores) and grant of small urban loans (Rs. 13.78 crores) to displaced persons. In addition, the Rehabilitation Finance Administration, had paid to displaced persons from West Pakistan, Rs. 6.76 crores in the form of loans exceeding Rs. 5,000 in any one case.

Of about 23 lakhs displaced persons settled in urban areas, 13 lakhs were accommodated in evacuee houses. For the rest, the programme for the construction of 2 lakhs residentia unit

is nearing completion and greater attention is now being paid to the development of newly set up colonies and townships. A new scheme for advancing house building loans to displaced persons having verified claims and their cooperative Societies registered before 31-12-1953 was started in 1954-55 and Rs. 65 lakhs were sanctioned to about 2500 applicants in Punjab and Delhi.

5. Financial assistance in the form of Scholarships, tuition fees etc., and other educational facilities provided to displaced students in the earlier years continued to be given in 1954-55. Educational grants were also given to various disrupted and non-disrupted institutions imparting education to displaced students.

6. As against the target fixed in 1950 for providing technical and vocational training to 80,000 displaced persons, 70,000 had been trained by 31st December, 1954 and 9,000 were under training. In view of the acute unemployment still prevalent amongst displaced persons, it has now been decided to continue the training programme.

7. Upto the end of 1954-55, 1.82 lakh displaced persons had obtained employment through Employment Exchanges. Under the programme for providing loans and other facilities to industrialists for the establishment of Small and Medium Scale Industries in the newly set-up colonies, 14 schemes (11 for Faridabad, 2 for Rajpura and 1 for Hastinapur) estimated to cost Rs. 63 lakhs and provide direct employment to about 2000 displaced persons were approved during 1954-55. Actual expenditure till that date, was, however, only Rs. 32 lakhs and the number of persons employed was about 525.

8. The Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act was passed in October, 1954 and evacuee properties in the various States are being acquired under this Act for utilisation for payment of compensation. Under the Interim Compensation Scheme, upto the end of June, 1955, Rs. 16.79 crores had been paid to 57847 claimants of certain priority categories of displaced persons. In addition 10250 land claimants have been given 2.04 lakh acres of land and groves worth Rs. 34 lakhs.

East Pakistan Displaced Persons

The influx of displaced persons from East Pakistan. was fluctuating, spasmodic and spread over a number of years. Of about 34 lakhs displaced persons who migrated from East Pakistan, 27 lakhs i.e. over 80% have resettled in West Bengal. Of late the condition has worsened because of the increased rate of exodus since August 1954 and the large scale desertions from the rehabilitation colonies in Bihar and Orissa. The whole problem was reviewed in January 1955 and planned measures are now being taken to deal with it.

Upto the end of 1954-55 about 3.54 lakhs families had been settled in rural areas on land and other ancillary occupations and loans amounting to Rs. 13.92 crores had been advanced to them. In view of the acute paucity of land available in West Bengal and very limited scope for further resettlement in that State, efforts are now being made to locate sufficiently big blocks of land in other States like Andhra, Hyderabad, Vindhya Pradesh etc.

Under the 'Small Urban Loans' programmes upto the end of 1954-55, Rs. 9.83 crores had been advanced to 68650 displaced families for settling in small scale business and Industry. Till the end of that period Rehabilitation Finance Administration had also advanced to displaced persons from East Pakistan, Rs. 2.67 crores in the form of relatively bigger loans. The list for the grant of loans by the administration was closed after 30-9-1951. It has, however, been reopened since August 1954, in respect of East Pakistan displaced persons who migrated on or after 31-12-1950.

In regard to housing in the Eastern States the general practice was to provide loans and homestead plots and leave the actual construction to displaced persons themselves. Upto the end of 1954-55, Rs. 18.43 crores had been advanced as loans. About 13450 houses had been built by the Government and 2.89 lakh by displaced persons direct. In a number of cases the loans advanced have not been properly utilised and it is now proposed to lay greater emphasis on direct construction by Government in future. Attention is also now being paid to the development and provision of essential amenities like Water Supply, Drainage, Street lighting etc. in colonies and townships which have already been set up. Financial assistance to displaced students in the form of stipends etc. is being continued.

1208 Primary schools have been opened where 1.55 lakh displaced students are receiving education. A schemes for the construction of 500 Primary and 10 Secondary School buildings has recently been sanctioned.

By the end of 1954-55, 19533 displaced persons had been given vocational training in various trades and 4357 more were still under training. The question of reorganisation of training centres and formulation of new schemes for providing gainful employment to displaced persons, was examined by a Technical Training Committee set up by the Government. The Committee's report has been received and is under examination.

Under the "Industrial Loans" programme for providing employment opportunities to displaced persons, 8 schemes estimated to cost Rs. 1.66 crores and provide direct employment to about 6000 displaced persons had been approved upto the end of 1954-55. Rs. 15 lakhs had been advanced to the West Bengal Government for the purchase of buses which would employ about 400 displaced persons. Further 9 new work centres—6 in West Bengal and 3 in Assam—which will provide employment to 1700 displaced persons, have already been sanctioned.

Progress of Expenditure on

Heads/ Schemes	1951-52 (A)		Total	1952-53 (A)		Total
	West Pakistan	East Pakistan		West Pakistan	East Pakistan	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban Loans	0.77	2.52	3.29	0.81	1.63	2.44
Rural Loans	0.90	2.12	3.02	0.47	3.09	3.56
R. F. A. Loans	1.31	0.57	1.88	0.98	0.46	1.44
Industrial Loans	—	—	—	—	—	—
Housing	11.77	4.38	16.15	8.30	2.80	11.10
Vocational Training Education	} 1.26	0.95		0.75	0.70	1.45
		0.26	2.47	0.45	0.21	0.66
Total	16.01	10.90	26.81	11.76	8.89	20.65

Rehabilitation under the Plan

Rs. crores

1953—54 (A)		Total	1954—55 (R)		Total	1955—56 (B)		Total
West Pakistan	East Pakistan		West Pakistan	East Pakistan		West Pakistan	East Pakistan	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0·59	0·97	1·56	0·77	1·98	2·75	0·62	2·84	3·46
0·10	1·49	1·59	0·01	2·61	2·62	0·32	3·65	3·97
1·71	0·63	2·34	1·55	—	1·55	2·45	—	2·45
—	—	—	0·42	—	0·42	1·00	—	1·00
4·49	1·43	5·95	5·01	2·43	7·44	7·31	6·29	13·60
0·57	0·71	1·28	0·94	0·92	1·86	0·77	0·95	1·72
0·37	0·30	0·67	0·43	0·23	0·66	0·51	0·50	1·01
7·83	5·53	13·36	9·13	8·17	17·30	12·98	11·23	27·21

Chapter XIV

PUBLIC CO-OPERATION

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS PROGRAMME

As this programme was launched only late in the year 1953-54 and as there were several preliminaries to be settled before the scheme could be implemented in practice, there was not considerable progress during that year.

2. During the year under report (1954-55) the programme gained further momentum and caught the imagination of the people. The success of the National Extension Service Scheme was due not a little to the enthusiastic participation of the people particularly in the country side in the local development works programme which served as a pilot scheme in the pre-extension stage.

3. The entire budget provision of Rs. 6 crores for the local works programme was allocated to the States on the basis of population without retaining any Central reserve as was done in 1953-54. The programme was to be implemented broadly on the same lines as in the previous year. In view, however, of the widely felt needs of the people for adequate water supply in villages, the State Governments were asked to set apart 50% of their allotments for rural water supply schemes. Subsequently, certain States asked for relaxation or complete removal of this condition. Their requests were individually agreed to on the condition that no reasonable demand for provision of facilities for rural water supply which could be covered under this programme was left un-satisfied.

4. In view of certain difficulties experienced in the previous year, advance payment of the grant was discontinued and it was decided to pay the grant in arrears by way of quarterly reimbursement on the basis of expenditure statements to be forwarded by the States. For this purpose a simplified pro-forma of quarterly expenditure return was circulated to the

State Governments inviting them to furnish the minimum data necessary for determining the amount of Central grant reimbursable to them. No State Government, however, forwarded their expenditure statement in time. To avoid inconvenience and lapse of funds, nearly Rs. 46 crores were released to State Governments late in March 1955, on the basis of the reports received from the State Governments of estimated expenditure for that year.

5. The reports so far received from State Governments indicate that during the two years ending 31st March, 1955, nearly thirtynine thousand local works estimated to cost Rs. 19.45 crores were approved. Of these, approximately fourteen thousand works at an estimated cost of Rs. 3 crores were completed. The total Central grant utilised amounts to Rs. 3.68 crores. This does not, however, include the progress reported by the Government of Uttar Pradesh as the figures furnished by that Government covered the State's schemes for Shramdan Drive with which the local works programme had been combined. Relevant data relating only to local works programme are being obtained from the State Government.

A statement showing the schemes completed and in progress and the Central grant allocated and utilised during the year is appended.

6. Although there was no Central Reserve as such for local development works for 1954-55, it was decided to continue considering proposals sponsored by voluntary all India Organisations like the Bharat Sevak Samaj. Direct Central grants to the extent of Rs. 4.34 lakhs for 106 local works estimated to cost Rs. 10.02 lakhs were approved during the year. The bulk of these schemes were from Bombay, Rajasthan, and Andhra.

7. The State programmes comprise mainly works for construction of school buildings, dispensaries, maternity houses, community centres, godowns, panchayat ghars, libraries, small market places, small village roads, foot bridges, culverts, wells, tanks, small water courses etc.

Certain State Governments recommended that local works in some areas covered by C.P.A. and N.E.S. should also be eligible for grants where funds for such works could not be found under the C.P. and N.E.S. budgets. Where the areas were backward and the cases recommended were special, such

proposals were accepted. In pursuance of the recommendations of the National Development Council and in view of the further progressive expansion in C.P. and N.E.S. programmes, the State Governments have since been advised that they may, in special cases, consider additional suitable local works according to the urgency of the felt needs of the people in the C.P. and N.E.S. areas provided such works cannot be covered from the provisions made in the budgets for those programmes.

8. Steps were taken to ensure that State Governments were not in any way handicapped for lack of funds as a result of lapse of grants at the end of the financial year by the operation of normal rules. For example it was agreed that in 1954-55 the State Governments could complete works sanctioned in 1953-54 and that, if as a result, the total reimbursable grant exceeded the year's allocation the unspent balance from State's allocation of 1953-54 would duly be taken into account in meeting the excess expenditure. In other words, it was open to the States to continue the works in progress at the end of a particular year during the succeeding year without any interruption.

9. The procedure relating to the selection, scrutiny and approval of the local works schemes was simplified at the State level. Some of the State Governments authorised their District Collectors to approve eligible local works without reference to the State Governments. Many issued instructions on the need for closer association at all levels of non-official voluntary organisations like the Bharat Sevak Samaj in the implementation of the schemes.

In one State works costing Rs. 3'000 or less were approved without prior estimates, payments of final grant being made on the basis of assessment by a Technical Officer subject to reasonable safeguards. This simplified procedure was recommended to other States.

Many State Governments authorised sanction of advances for their approved local works programme generally on the basis of progress of work already completed. A few had even authorised payment of initial advance for Centrally approved works.

10. The tempo of expenditure and performance had, as a result, shown a marked increase during the period under review. In Bihar, for example, in order to sustain the enthusiasm of the

people, the State Government had to approve a programme involving a Central grant which was far in excess of their allocation for the year. The Government of Madras were allowed to sanction a programme up to 15% of their 1954-55 allocation. In U.P. the local development works programme is claimed to have been a great success as it has been intergated with their Shram-dan Drive. The Government of Bombay have reported that the people in the State voluntraily contributed more than 50% of the cost of works except in the case of certain backward areas where a lower percentage of people's direct contribution had to be considered.

*Abstract showing the number of local development
end of 1954-55 and the expenditure*

Sl. No.	State	Allocation	Amount released	Works approved	
				No. of works approved	Estimated cost of approved works
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra	34'000	5'340	—	—
2	Assam	15'000	17'650	713	Not given
3	Bihar	66'850	74'430	—	—
4	Bombay	59'700	33'880	2950	121'708
5	Madhya Pradesh	35'250	4'000	—	—
6	Madras	59'400	64'390	7263	421'977
7	Orissa	24'300	10'850	2729	45'920
8	Punjab	21'000	16'550	—	—
9	Uttar Pradesh	105'000	105'000	1804,929 plus odd miles of road work & acres etc,	836'465
10	West Bengal	41'250	42'000	3632	71'715
11	Hyderabad	31'000	15'450	715	42'473
12	Madhya Bharat	13'200	10'400	857	26'387
13	Mysore	16'400	14'760	2784	70'452
14	Pepsu	5'800	5'245	556	14'986
15	Rajasthan	25'400	19'000	—	—
16	Saurashtra	6'900	6'530	1273	N.A.
17	Travancore-Cochin	15'400	—	993	6'887
18	Ajmer	1'200	0'850	—	—
19	Bhopal	1'400	0'340	94	1'420
20	Coorg	0'500	0'220	20	1'914
21	Delni	2'850	3'200	133	6'902
22	Himachal Pradesh	1'600	0'350	—	—
23	Kutch	*0'900	*	—	—
24	Manipur	*0'900	0'250	45	2'256
25	Tripuraa	*1'100	—	—	—
26	Vindhy Pradesh	5'9 00	5'060	1015 plus 940 miles of road work	12'750
27	Jammu & Kashmir	7'300	8'380	—	—
Total		600'000	458'880	1831,445 plus 940 miles plus odd miles & acres	1699'064

*Since provided for in the respective

works approved, completed and in progress at the reported by the State Governments

Works completed			Works in progress			Total Central grant utilised (Total of colms. 9 & 12)
No. of works completed	Total cost	Central grant utilised	No. of works in progress	Expenditure incurred	Central grant utilised	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
—	—	—	—	—	—	15·727
670	26·151	10,298	15	0,208	Not furnished	10·298
—	—	—	—	—	—	69·370
1503	26·159	12·667	1118	16,199	7·601	20·260
—	—	—	—	—	—	14·096
864	39·386	19·170	3,888	75·557	44·002	63·172
231	3·984	1·991	2,498	9·293	3·518	5·509
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
308,147 plus odd miles & acres etc. N.A.	362·915	31·576	153·226 plus odd miles & acres etc.	123·512	Not furnished	31·575
—	—	—	—	—	—	21·458
8	0·362	0·181	707	9·141	4·685	4·866
21	0·426	0·212	836	Not indicated	12·980	13·192
390	7·366	3·633	1372	10·102	5·889	9·522
351	6·485	2·716	205	3·459	1·729	5·245
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
420	7·840	2·549	801	10·410	3·896	6·445
65	0·894	0·447	153	0·687	0·343	0·790
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	0·234	0·115	41	0·726	0·454	0·569
6	0·730	0·088	9	0·493	0·260	0·348
127	6·364	2·911	6	0·300	0·150	3·061
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nil	Nil	Nil	45	Not furnished	Not furnished	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1015 plus 940 miles of and work	12·750	5·900	—	—	—	5·900
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
318,847 plus 940 miles	544,573	114·759	166,315 plus miles & acres etc.	286·556	98·083	314·200

STATEMENT I—Progress of Development Expenditure under the Plan—Centre and States

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT									STATES								
	Progress of Expenditure							Five Years' Total		Progress of Expenditure							Five Years' Total	
	1951-52 Actuals	1952-53 Actuals	1953-54 Actuals	1954-55 Revised	1951-55	1955-56 Budget	1951-56	1952 Plan	Plan in- cluding Adjust- ments	1951-52 Actuals	1952-53 Actuals	1953-54 Actuals	1954-55 Revised	1951-55	1955-56 Budget	1951-56	1952 Plan	Plan 1951-56*
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
I. AGRICULTURE & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.																		
Agriculture.	187.5	380.6	1142.3	2528.5	4238.9	307.7	7546.6	5922.2	7824.3	2167.2	1851.6	1865.7	2174.6	8059.1	2911.1	10970.2	12490.0	11906.6
Animal Husbandry including Dairying & Milk Supply.	—	10.4	12.1	135.4	157.9	254.3	412.2	412.0	312.0	246.2	258.0	240.0	333.6	1077.8	414.8	1492.6	1816.5	1881.5
Forests.	—	—	2.2	37.2	39.4	240.0	279.4	200.0	100.0	93.6	111.4	139.8	232.3	577.1	285.1	862.2	969.4	937.8
Cooperation.	—	—	0.5	8.5	9.0	20.0	29.0	50.0	50.0	76.9	70.4	92.0	106.3	345.6	141.3	486.9	661.2	628.8
Fisheries.	—	0.8	4.0	33.3	38.1	64.1	102.2	50.5	100.0	43.6	34.9	34.9	55.7	169.1	83.3	252.4	414.1	301.3
Rural Development.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127.1	148.5	174.1	238.4	688.1	326.0	1014.1	1046.6	1136.9
Community Projects.	—	137.8	592.3	910.1	1640.2	2358.7	3998.9	9000.0	9000.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local Works.	—	—	200.0	600.0	800.0	600.0	1400.0	1500.0	1500.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	187.5	529.6	1953.4	4253.0	6923.5	6844.8	13768.3	18634.7**	18886.3	2754.6	2474.8	2546.5	3140.9	10916.8	4161.6	15078.4	17397.8	16793.0
II. IRRIGATION AND POWER.																		
Multipurpose Projects†	3399.0	4255.0	5433.0	6757.0	19844.0	8519.0	28363.0	26590.0	25590.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irrigation Projects.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2554.6	3129.7	3172.1	4451.9	13308.3	5998.6	19306.9	16769.7	20864.9
Power Projects.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2233.2	2495.3	2850.1	3636.9	11216.1	6380.8	17596.9	12754.0	17975.9
TOTAL	3399.0	4255.0	5433.0	6757.0	19844.0	8519.0	28363.0	26590.0	25590.0	4787.8	5625.0	6022.8	8088.8	24524.4	12379.4	36903.8	29523.7	38840.8
III. TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS.																		
Railways.	4086.0	3018.0	3421.0	6560.0	17085.0	9668.0	26753.0	25000.0	26753.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roads.	382.1	414.8	579.1	910.5	2286.5	1349.9	3636.4	3124.0	4124.0	1147.8	1573.3	1962.4	2563.3	7246.8	2943.7	10190.5	7763.6	9129.8
Road Transport.	20.0	35.0	45.0	40.0	140.0	53.0	193.0	†	†	75.9	245.5	212.2	298.8	832.4	198.6	1031.0	896.9	890.3
Shipping.	160.9	80.9	377.2	657.8	1276.8	849.8	2126.6	1805.8	2112.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civil Aviation.	147.4	149.6	411.2	884.9	1593.1	1085.2	2678.1	2287.0	2660.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ports & Harbours.	81.0	55.2	649.8	1289.5	2075.5	1351.2	3426.7	3206.4	4004.3	17.4	13.1	21.2	53.4	105.1	92.7	197.8	102.4	185.6
Inland water Transport.	2.0	—	4.0	6.0	12.0	28.0	40.0	10.0	16.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Posts & Telegraphs.	553.0	617.0	821.0	970.0	2961.0	1200.0	4161.0	5000.0	5000.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broadcasting.	23.3	11.3	61.2	132.3	228.1	307.9	536.0	352.0	631.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meteorological Deptt.	2.8	11.1	9.1	13.9	36.9	18.2	55.1	62.0	62.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overseas Communication.	4.8	3.4	13.6	21.7	43.5	40.0	83.5	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	5463.3	4396.3	6392.2	11486.6	27738.4	15951.0	43689.4	40947.2	45464.0	1241.0	1831.9	2195.8	2915.5	8184.3	3235.0	11419.3	8762.9	10205.7

IV. INDUSTRY.																			
Large Scale Industries.	683.6	586.8	523.1	949.1	2742.6	1195.7	3938.3	12657.3	12490.7	254.1	210.5	369.7	279.4	1113.7	233.0	1346.7	1422.1	1731.8	
Small Scale and Cottage Industries.	14.3	29.3	73.9	321.5	439.0	404.0	843.0	1500.0	1750.0	130.2	144.7	165.7	257.1	697.7	402.5	1100.2	1194.0	1234.4	
Scientific and Industrial Research.	84.7	97.2	74.6	168.9	425.4	241.7	667.1	461.0	619.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mineral Development.	1.4	5.9	8.7	24.8	40.8	62.3	103.1	106.1	106.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	784.0	719.2	680.3	1464.3	3647.8	1903.7	5551.5	14724.4	14966.1	384.3	355.2	535.4	536.5	1811.4	635.5	2446.9	2616.1	2966.2	
V. SOCIAL SERVICES.																			
Education.	201.5	290.3	388.1	1140.0	2019.9	2001.9	4021.8	3901.6	4550.8	1741.2	1938.7	2335.2	2739.4	8754.5	3372.0	12126.5	11637.7	12367.1	
Health.	16.4	26.1	232.8	458.9	734.2	915.4	1649.6	1787.4	2030.2	1157.6	1303.3	1399.0	2293.0	6152.9	4118.0	10270.9	8233.1	11975.1	
Housing.	83.0	133.4	316.2	570.9	1103.5	1709.0	2812.5	3850.0	3850.0	116.1	203.4	163.4	247.3	735.2	288.2	1023.4	1017.3	1090.0	
Labour & Labour Welfare.	46.2	48.1	41.7	53.3	189.3	76.7	266.0	397.3	410.0	28.0	28.7	28.7	34.3	119.7	47.6	167.3	299.8	298.0	
Welfare of Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Tribes.	—	2.4	161.8	323.3	487.5	259.2	746.7	700.0	700.0	325.0	366.7	466.4	666.4	1844.5	860.6	2705.1	2186.5	2483.7	
TOTAL	347.1	500.3	1140.6	2546.4	4534.4	4962.2	9496.6	10636.3	11541.0	3367.9	3860.8	4397.7	5980.4	17606.8	8686.4	26293.2	23374.4	28213.9	
VI. REHABILITATION.	2681.0	2065.0	1336.0	1730.0	7812.0	2721.0	10533.0	8500.0	13570.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
VII. WORKS & BUILDINGS.	23.3	144.6	107.4	419.0	694.3	603.3	1297.6	1102.3	1352.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
VIII. DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES UNDER FINANCE MINISTRY.	78.8	75.1	123.2	177.8	454.9	281.0	735.9	489.6	918.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
IX. NORTH-EAST FRONTIER AGENCY.	22.2	27.6	48.1	80.4	173.3	116.2	294.5	300.0	420.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
X. PROGRAMME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ANDAMAN ISLANDS.	—	—	24.3	22.0	46.3	29.0	75.3	382.8	382.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
XI. LOANS TO CORPORATIONS.	—	—	200.0	200.0	400.0	200.0	600.0	1200.0	1200.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
XII. FLOOD CONTROL.	—	—	—	284.0	284.0	1000.0	1284.0	—	1650.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
XIII. LOANS FOR NATURAL CALAMITIES.	—	—	450.0	900.0	1350.0	600.0	1950.0	1500.0	1500.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
XIV. MISCELLANEOUS.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	600.0	—	193.5	39.7	396.8	382.5	1012.5	582.4	1594.9	1148.3	1216.2	
GRAND TOTAL	12986.2	12712.7	17888.5	30320.5	73907.9	43731.2	117639.1	125607.3	137442.0	12729.2	14187.4	16095.0	21044.6	64056.2	29680.3	93736.5	82823.2	98235.8	

* Including 'Adjustments,' 'Scarcity Area Programmes,' 'Power expansion facilities for increasing employment opportunities' and 'National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme.'

** Includes an additional Rs. 1500.0 lakhs for Scarcity Affected Areas Programme which is now shown in the State Plans.

† Includes interest charges.

‡ The five-year provision is shown under Delhi State and the progress of expenditure under the Centre.

STATEMENT II—Progress of Development Expenditure in States

(a) By Heads of Development

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure							Five Years' Total	
	1951-52 Actuals	1952-53 Actuals	1953-54 Actuals	1954-55 Revised	1951-55	1955-56 Budget	1951-56	1952 Plan	Plan including 'Adjust- ments', 'Scarcity Area Programme,' 'Power expansion facilities for increasing employment opportunities' and 'National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme'
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agriculture	2167.2	1851.6	1865.7	2174.6	8059.1	2911.1	10970.2	12490.0	11506.6
2. Animal Husbandry	120.6	114.2	147.8	233.6	616.2	306.1	922.3	1035.5	1104.3
3. Dairying & Milk Supply	125.6	143.8	92.2	100.0	461.6	108.7	570.3	781.0	777.2
4. Forests	93.6	11.4	139.8	232.3	577.1	285.1	862.2	969.4	937.8
5. Co-operation	76.9	70.4	92.0	106.3	345.6	141.3	486.9	661.2	628.8
6. Fisheries	43.6	34.9	34.9	55.7	169.1	83.3	252.4	414.1	301.3
7. Rural Development	127.1	148.5	174.1	238.4	688.1	326.0	1014.1	1046.6	1136.9
I. AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOP- MENT	2754.6	2474.8	2546.4	3140.9	10916.8	4161.6	15078.4	17397.8	16793.0
1. Irrigation Projects	2554.6	3129.7	3172.1	4451.9	13308.3	5998.6	19306.9	16769.7	20864.0

2. Power Projects	2233'2	2495'3	2350'7	3636'9	11216'1	6380'8	17596'9	12754'0	17975'9
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION & POWER PROJECTS	4787'8	5625'0	6022'8	8088'8	24524'4	12379'4	36903'8	29523'7	38840'8
1. Cottage Industries	130'2	144'7	165'7	257'1	697'7	402'5	1100'2	1194'0	1234'4
2. Other Industries	254.1	210'5	369'7	279'4	1113'7	233'0	1346'7	1422'1	1731'8
III. INDUSTRY	384'3	355'2	535'4	536'5	1811'4	635'5	2446'9	2616'1	2966'2
1. Roads	1147'8	1573'3	1962'4	2563'3	7246'8	2943'7	10190'5	7763'6	9129'8
2. Road Transport	75'9	245'5	212'2	258'8	832'4	198'6	1031'0	896'9	890'3
3. Ports & Harbours	17'4	13'1	21'2	53'4	105'1	92'7	197'8	102'4	185'6
IV. TRANSPORT	1241'1	1831'9	2195'8	2915'5	8184'3	3235'0	11419'3	8762'9	10205'7
1. Medical	686'6	698'2	791'8	964'1	3140'7	1443'8	4584'5	4274'7	4815'7
2. Education	1741'2	1938'7	2335'2	2739'4	8754'5	3372'0	12126'5	11637'7	12367'1
3. Public Health	471'0	605'1	607'2	1328'9	3012'2	2674'2	5686'4	3958'4	7159'4
4. Housing	116'1	203'4	168'4	247'3	735'2	288'2	1023'4	1017'3	1090'0
5. Labour & Labour Welfare	28'0	28'7	28'7	34'3	119'7	47'6	167'3	299'8	298'0
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	325'0	386'7	466'4	666'4	1844'5	860'6	2705'1	2186'5	2483'7
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	3367'9	3860'8	4397'7	5930'4	17606'8	8686'4	26293'3	23374'4	28213'9
VI. MISCELLANEOUS	193'5	39'7	336'8	382'5	1012'5	582'4	1594'9	1148'3	1216'2
GRAND TOTAL	12729'2	14187'4	16095'0	21044'6	64056'2	29680'3	93736'5	82823'2	98235'8

STATEMENT II—Progress of Development Expenditure in States

(b) By States

(Rs. Lakhs)

State	Progress of Expenditure							Five Years' Total.	
	1951-52 Actuals	1952-53 Actuals	1953-54 Actuals	1954-55 Revised	1951-55	1955-56 Budget	1951-56	1952 Plan	Plan including 'Adjustments', 'Scarcity Area Programme', 'Power expansion facili- ties for increasing emp- loyment opportunities' and 'National Water Supply & Sanitation Programme'
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra	1057.8	1001.7	1090.8	1393.1	4543.4	1435.8	5979.2	*	7061.8
Assam	133.6	201.4	310.6	621.8	1267.4	930.0	2197.4	1749.2	2127.4
Bihar	1341.8	978.4	910.9	1236.5	4467.6	1990.5	6458.1	5729.1	6606.5
Bombay	2250.8	2844.2	3228.8	3394.5	11718.3	4432.0	16150.3	14643.3	15985.7
Madhya Pradesh	649.6	493.2	738.5	1133.4	3014.7	1422.4	4437.1	4308.2	4817.9
Madras	1457.5	1527.6	1342.1	1880.2	6207.4	2945.9	9153.3	**14084.0	9279.2
Orissa	243.2	272.0	299.5	435.2	1249.9	678.5	1928.4	1784.2	2123.3
Punjab	268.0	321.7	728.1	917.0	2234.8	1214.6	3449.4	2020.7	3443.9
Uttar Pradesh	1539.2	1938.9	2175.6	2810.3	8464.0	3314.4	11776.4	9782.3	12983.6
West Bengal	1015.8	1210.4	1592.3	1733.4	5556.9	2230.5	7787.4	6909.7	7645.5
TOTAL 'A' STATES	9957.3	10789.5	12417.2	15560.4	48724.4	20594.6	69319.0	61010.8	72074.8
Hyderabad	646.0	648.7	650.8	705.8	2651.3	1199.1	3850.4	4155.0	4700.5

Madhya Bharat	190.6	275.9	270.9	562.2	1299.6	885.4	2185.0	2242.0	2262.2
Mysore	717.6	826.2	782.7	919.9	3246.4	1484.1	4730.5	3660.2	4936.7
PEPSU	58.5	94.0	172.5	232.1	557.1	436.8	993.	814.6	1002.4
Rajasthan	201.3	223.7	336.7	667.5	1429.2	1091.2	2521.0	1681.4	2546.6
Saurashtra	294.4	403.4	309.4	626.7	1633.9	973.2	2607.1	2040.9	2684.1
Travancore-Cochin	398.9	471.2	500.2	582.7	1953.0	1035.1	2988.1	2731.	3128.4
TOTAL 'B' STATES	2507.3	2943.1	3023.2	496.9	12770.5	7105.5	19876.0	17326.0	21260.9
JAMMU & KASHMIR	91.2	118.4	157.2	353.3	720.1	549.0	1269.1	1300.0	1274.2
Ajmer	10.0	11.6	16.5	34.1	72.2	90.1	162.3	157.2	182.2
Bhopal	34.7	52.4	100.3	136.9	324.3	214.1	538.	389.9	552.6
Coorg	12.3	11.5	17.9	29.3	71.0	31.4	102.4	73.0	124.3
Delhi	56.4	78.6	89.8	135.1	359.9	271.7	631.6	748.0	678.8
Himachal Pradesh	12.1	49.0	114.2	107.3	282.6	267.8	550.4	511.7	569.9
Kutch	16.5	57.9	39.7	91.5	205.6	103.5	309.1	305.3	325.3
Manipur	—	14.2	22.6	29.4	66.2	38.3	104.5	154.8	154.8
Tripura	4.2	15.6	25.7	59.9	105.4	96.6	202.0	207.3	226.8
Vindhya Pradesh	27.2	45.6	70.7	201.5	345.0	250.7	557.7	39.2	735.0
Pondicherry	—	—	—	9.0	9.0	67.0	76.0	—	76.2
TOTAL 'C' STATES	173.4	336.4	497.4	834.0	1841.2	1431.2	3272.4	3186.4	3625.9
GRAND TOTAL	12729.2	14187.4	16095.0	21044.6	64056.2	29580.3	93736.5	82823.2	99235.8

*Shown under the Plan of composite Madras.

**Plan of composite Madras.

STATEMENT III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States
1. ANDHRA

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure							Five Years' Total'	
	1951-52 Actuals	1952-53 Actuals	1953-54 Actuals	1954-55 Revised	1951-55	1955-56 Budget	1951-56	1952 Plan	Plan including 'Adjustments', 'Scarcity Area Programme', 'Power expansion facilities for increasing employment opportunities' and 'National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme'
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agriculture	135.2	116.4	138.4	67.6	457.6	54.4	512.0	—	661.4
2. Animal Husbandry	8.9	7.0	6.8	7.2	29.9	7.2	37.1	—	49.2
3. Dairying & Milk Supply	3.4	3.3	2.4	3.2	12.3	2.8	15.1	—	14.2
4. Forests	4.4	1.4	1.1	3.8	10.7	3.8	14.5	—	16.2
5. Cooperation	3.5	3.3	1.5	2.3	10.6	4.5	15.1	—	47.7
6. Fisheries	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.7	4.5	1.4	5.9	—	21.0
7. Rural Development	16.9	11.0	16.3	0.7	44.9	1.1	46.0	—	95.3
I. AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT	173.7	143.8	167.5	85.5	570.5	75.2	645.7	—	905.0
1. Irrigation Projects	211.2	243.0	197.4	280.3	931.9	342.4	1274.3	—	1709.0
2. Power Projects	365.0	332.0	478.0	735.0	1910.0	647.6	2557.6	—	2552.8
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION & POWER PROJECTS	576.2	575.0	675.4	1015.3	2841.9	990.0	3831.9	—	4261.8

(iii)

1. Cottage Industries	4.0	6.1	3.7	6.6	20.4	1.1	21.5	—	46.3
2. Other Industries	8.6	8.3	8.2	4.3	29.4	7.8	37.2	—	50.8
III. INDUSTRY	12.6	14.4	11.9	10.9	49.8	8.9	58.7	—	97.1
1. Roads	88.1	53.2	35.0	24.6	200.9	17.7	218.6	—	248.4
2. Road Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Ports & Harbours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. TRANSPORT	88.1	53.2	35.0	24.6	200.9	17.7	218.6	—	248.4
1. Education	36.9	41.8	41.2	48.8	168.7	74.8	243.5	—	302.8
2. Medical	16.5	14.8	21.9	26.9	80.1	46.5	126.6	—	115.6
3. Public Health	85.9	96.0	65.7	102.2	349.8	133.4	483.2	—	753.1
4. Housing	24.1	18.8	19.7	24.2	86.8	32.1	118.9	—	148.0
5. Labour & Labour Welfare	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	43.8	43.9	52.5	54.7	194.9	57.2	252.1	—	230.0
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	207.2	215.3	201.0	256.8	880.3	344.0	1224.3	—	1549.5
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	1057.8	1001.7	1090.8	1393.1	4543.4	1435.8	5779.2	**	7061.8

* In the Provision and progress of expenditure the amounts included for 'power expansion facilities' and 'urban' and 'rural' water supply are those allotted for 1954-55 and 1955-56; 'rural water supply' includes the total allotted for Centre's and States' expenditure.

* Shown under the Plan of composite Madras.

STATEMENT III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

2. ASSAM

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure						Five Years' Total		
	1951-52 Actuals	1952-53 Actuals	1953-54 Actuals	1954-55 Revised	1951-55	1955-56 Budget	1951-56	1952 Plan	Plan including 'Adjustments', 'Scarcity Area Programmes', 'Power expansion facilities for increasing employment opportunities' and 'National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme.'*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agriculture	42.1	63.7	60.2	69.2	235.2	68.5	303.7	276.1	323.5
2. Animal Husbandry	1.5	1.2	1.9	9.4	14.0	8.3	22.3	12.5	14.8
3. Dairying & Milk Supply	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Forests	6.5	7.0	7.1	14.2	34.8	20.7	55.5	36.3	47.4
5. Co-operation	—	—	0.2	4.3	4.5	6.4	11.9	29.3	15.3
6. Fisheries	0.8	1.0	1.9	4.4	8.1	4.0	12.1	6.0	10.5
7. Rural Development	14.9	20.7	21.0	18.2	74.8	13.0	87.8	39.3	98.0
I. AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT	65.8	93.6	92.3	119.7	371.4	120.9	492.3	399.5	509.5
1. Irrigation Projects	3.9	7.7	24.2	131.2	164.0	167.2	331.2	200.0	337.2
2. Power Projects	—	0.3	8.4	37.3	46.0	16.02	20.62	83.0	199.4
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION & POWER PROJECTS	0.9	8.0	32.6	168.5	210.0	327.4	537.4	283.0	536.8

1. Cottage Industries	—	—	0.4	5.3	5.7	5.4	11.1	25.0	11.1
2. Other Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. INDUSTRY	—	—	0.4	5.3	5.7	5.4	11.1	25.0	11.1
1. Roads	2.4	15.9	55.7	110.0	184.0	75.2	259.2	213.0	265.0
2. Road Transport	8.9	9.4	16.1	11.3	45.7	24.1	69.8	51.9	62.1
3. Ports & Harbours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. TRANSPORT	11.3	25.3	71.8	121.3	229.7	99.3	329.0	244.9	327.1
1. Education	7.0	6.4	21.3	34.1	68.8	37.1	105.9	89.9	101.1
2. Medical	29.6	31.0	30.1	29.4	120.1	60.5	180.6	173.5	176.6
3. Public Health	0.7	0.7	1.0	4.0	6.4	3.6	10.0	17.8	10.6
4. Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Labour & Labour Welfare	—	—	—	—	—	2.6	2.6	6.0	2.6
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	18.3	36.4	61.1	139.5	255.3	273.2	528.5	509.6	451.8
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	55.6	74.5	113.5	207.0	450.6	377.0	827.6	796.8	742.7
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	133.6	201.4	310.6	621.8	1267.4	930.0	2197.4	1749.2	2127.4

*In the Provision and progress of expenditure the amounts included for 'power expansion facilities' and 'urban' and 'rural' water supply are those allotted for 1954-55 and 1955-56; 'rural water supply' includes the total allotted for Centre's and States' expenditure.

STATEMENT III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

3. BIHAR

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure							Five Years' Total	
	1951-52 Actuals	1952-53 Actuals	1953-54 Actuals	1954-55 Revised	1951-55	1955-56 Budget	1951-56	1952 Plan	Plan including 'Adjustments', 'Scarcity Area programme' & 'Power expansion facilities for increasing employment opportunities' and 'National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme.'*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agriculture	324.1	143.6	126.9	213.0	807.6	364.8	1172.4	1284.3	1175.3
2. Animal Husbandry	12.8	11.6	12.8	17.8	55.0	26.3	81.3	92.5	126.8
3. Dairying and Milk Supply	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.8	3.3	1.5	5.5
4. Forests	22.3	15.0	19.8	28.9	86.0	30.7	116.7	125.0	125.0
5. Cooperation	5.4	6.7	7.0	5.6	24.7	7.8	32.5	39.0	39.0
6. Fisheries	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	5.7	2.8	8.5	10.6	8.6
7. Rural Development	12.6	17.3	21.7	27.4	79.0	43.0	122.0	124.7	124.7
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	375.2	195.8	189.9	294.6	1059.5	477.2	1536.7	1677.6	1604.9
1. Irrigation Projects	173.4	153.9	77.0	118.3	592.6	245.6	838.2	973.3	940.9
2. Power Projects	80.0	150.5	142.9	179.0	552.4	321.9	874.3	708.7	979.6
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS	253.4	304.4	219.9	367.3	1145.0	567.5	1712.5	1682.0	1920.5

1. Cottage Industries	4.9	5.6	8.6	7.3	26.4	16.6	43.0	59.2	60.6
2. Other Industries	2.0	8.1	5.6	19.8	35.5	27.4	62.9	60.0	78.8
III. INDUSTRY	6.9	13.7	14.2	27.1	61.9	44.0	105.9	119.2	139.4
1. Roads	202.1	202.4	115.4	186.7	706.6	325.6	1032.2	800.0	1075.0
2. Road Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ports and Harbours	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. TRANSPORT	202.1	202.4	115.4	186.7	706.6	325.6	1032.2	800.0	1075.0
1. Education	130.4	100.6	125.9	126.5	483.4	88.6	572.0	570.4	592.8
2. Medical	110.1	53.5	53.6	62.0	279.2	127.2	406.4	403.9	524.9
3. Public Health	40.0	45.9	55.7	63.6	205.2	193.7	398.9	196.0	469.0
4. Housing	5.0	20.0	28.0	20.1	73.1	12.2	85.3	100.0	110.0
5. Labour and Labour Welfare	0.7	1.0	2.8	2.7	7.2	8.8	16.0	20.0	20.0
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	32.0	27.0	30.3	39.3	128.6	25.1	153.7	160.0	160.0
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	318.2	248.0	296.3	314.2	1176.7	455.6	1632.3	1450.3	1866.7
Miscellaneous (Civil works)	182.0	14.1	75.2	46.6	318.6	120.6	438.6	**	..
GRAND TOTAL	1341.8	978.4	910.9	1236.5	4467.6	1990.5	6458.1	5729.1	6606.5

* In the Provision and progress of expenditure the amounts included for 'power expansion facilities' and 'urban' and 'rural' water supply are those allotted for 1954-55 and 1955-56; 'rural water supply' includes the total allotted for Centre's and States' expenditure.

** Five-year provision for civil works is included under various heads of development.

STATEMENT III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

4. BOMBAY

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure						Five Years' Total		
	1951-52 Actuals	1952-53 Actuals	1953-54 Actuals	1954-55 Revised	1951-55	1955-56 Budget	1951-56	1952 Plan	Plan including 'Adjustments', 'Scarcity Area Programme', 'Power expansion facilities for increasing employment opportunities' and 'National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme'.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agriculture	258.6	297.0	455.9	331.8	1323.3	473.2	1796.5	1748.4	1748.4
2. Animal Husbandry	25.1	15.8	20.0	29.6	90.5	22.4	112.9	166.9	166.9
3. Dairying & Milk Supply	107.2	122.5	62.2	61.6	353.5	63.1	416.6	602.1	602.1
4. Forests	8.3	12.2	14.4	21.3	56.2	27.5	83.7	83.8	83.8
5. Co-operation	20.2	20.2	22.4	11.7	74.5	16.8	91.3	123.2	123.2
6. Fisheries	2.1	2.0	2.8	2.5	9.4	4.4	13.8	16.0	16.0
7. Rural Development	15.8	14.3	13.4	15.6	59.2	22.9	82.1	131.5	131.5
I. AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT	437.3	484.0	571.1	474.2	1966.6	630.3	2596.9	2871.9	2371.9
1. Irrigation Projects	268.6	255.6	522.3	558.4	1604.9	967.1	2572.0	2269.0	2856.3
2. Power Projects	253.0	288.9	223.0	164.8	929.7	467.6	1397.1	1043.0	1348.1
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION & POWER PROJECTS	521.6	544.5	745.3	723.2	2534.6	1434.7	3969.3	3312.0	4204.4

Cottage Industries	10.5	10.7	10.6	16.1	47.9	15.1	63.0	103.0	103.0
2. Other Industries	2.7	3.1	33.2	2.9	41.9	15.9	57.8	250.6	250.6
III. INDUSTRY	13.2	13.8	43.8	19.0	89.8	31.0	120.8	353.6	353.6
1. Roads	173.2	398.5	534.2	610.9	1716.8	607.9	2324.7	1163.6	1163.6
2. Road Transport	—	166.3	112.6	160.0	438.9	100.0	538.9	200.0	400.0
3. Ports & Harbours	0.2	0.4	6.7	14.1	21.4	34.4	55.8	25.0	25.0
IV. TRANSPORT	173.4	565.2	653.5	785.0	2177.1	742.3	2919.4	1388.6	1588.6
1. Education	816.6	897.5	930.2	956.7	3631.0	1092.3	4723.3	4632.0	4632.0
2. Medical	114.4	86.4	81.8	105.2	387.8	132.5	520.3	536.4	536.4
3. Public Health	127.3	156.4	130.1	220.9	634.7	283.6	918.3	1116.7	1366.7
4. Housing	1.4	32.6	14.8	23.0	71.8	11.7	83.5	77.2	77.2
5. Labour & Labour Welfare	8.8	9.2	5.3	3.2	26.5	3.4	29.9	141.3	141.3
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	36.8	54.6	52.9	54.1	198.4	70.2	268.6	213.6	213.6
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	1105.3	1236.7	1215.1	1393.1	4950.2	1593.7	6543.9	6717.2	6967.2
GRAND TOTAL	2250.8	2844.2	3228.8	3394.5	11718.3	4432.0	16150.3	14643.3	15985.7

*In the Provision and progress of expenditure the amounts included for 'power expansion facilities' and 'urban' and 'rural' water supply are those allotted for 1954-55 and 1955-56; 'rural water supply' includes the total allotted for Centre's and States' expenditure.

STATEMENT III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

5. MADHYA PRADESH

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure							Five Years' Total	
	1951-52 Actuals	1952-53 Actuals	1953-54 Actuals	1954-55 Revised	1951-55	1955-56 Budget	1951-56	1952 Plan	Plan including 'Adjustments', 'Scarcity Area Programme', 'Power expansion facilities for increasing employment opportunities and 'National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme'*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agriculture	142·6	111·6	89·3	209·3	553·3	252·9	806·2	1005·5	995·9
2. Animal Husbandry	14·8	13·3	15·5	20·1	63·7	30·3	94·0	98·8	91·5
3. Dairying & Milk Supply	5·8	5·7	9·2	8·7	29·4	9·1	38·5	36·9	43·3
4. Forests	7·9	7·2	7·1	8·0	30·2	9·5	39·7	40·8	39·7
5. Cooperation	2·4	1·9	3·1	5·1	12·5	8·9	21·4	28·8	28·8
6. Fisheries	0·8	0·9	1·0	1·1	3·8	2·5	6·3	5·8	6·2
7. Rural Development	7·4	8·2	6·8	23·0	45·4	64·1	109·5	165·9	124·3
I. AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT	181·7	148·9	132·0	275·8	738·3	377·3	1115·6	1382·5	1329·7
1. Irrigation Projects	10·2	2·5	42·7	103·1	158·5	103·3	261·8	308·0	334·5
2. Power Projects	148·3	82·4	126·2	211·3	563·2	264·1	832·3	600·0	854·7
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION & POWER PROJECTS	158·5	84·9	163·9	314·4	726·7	367·4	1094·1	908·0	1189·2

(14)

1. Cottage Industries	1.5	1.8	3.3	2.5	9.1	1.6	10.7	9.2	7.1
2. Other Industries	65.4	25.0	98.8	85.2	274.4	24.5	298.9	226.2	237.3
III. INDUSTRY	66.9	26.8	102.1	87.7	283.5	26.1	309.6	235.4	294.4
1. Roads	45.2	44.6	41.0	40.8	171.6	40.8	212.4	200.0	217.8
2. Road Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Ports & Harbours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. TRANSPORT	45.2	44.6	41.0	40.8	171.6	40.8	212.4	200.0	217.8
1. Education	108.1	115.2	184.6	251.8	659.7	384.6	1044.3	1079.3	1062.1
2. Medical	64.6	45.4	44.3	43.2	197.5	63.0	260.5	267.9	280.7
3. Public Health	9.1	11.8	31.2	58.0	110.1	89.9	200.0	78.2	262.6
4. Housing	—	—	—	4.0	4.0	4.0	8.0	20.0	8.0
5. Labour & Labour Welfare	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	15.5	15.7	34.3	57.5	123.0	69.1	192.1	136.4	172.8
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	197.3	188.1	294.5	414.7	1094.6	610.8	1705.3	1532.3	1786.6
GRAND TOTAL	693.6	493.2	738.5	1133.4	3014.7	1422.4	4437.1	4303.2	4817.9

*In the Provision and progress of expenditure the amounts included for 'power expansion facilities' and 'urban' and 'rural' water supply are those allotted for 1954-55 and 1955-56; 'rural water supply' includes the total allotted for Centre's and States' expenditure.

STATEMENT III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

6. MADRAS

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure							Five Years' Total	
	1951-52 Actuals	1952-53 Actuals	1953-54 Actuals	1954-55 Revised	1951-55	1955-56 Budget	1951-56	1952 Plan	Plan including Adjust- ments, 'Scarcity Area Programme' 'Power expansion facilities for increasing emp- loyment opportunities' and 'National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme'*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agriculture	191.7	156.7	219.6	222.8	790.8	127.4	918.2	1593.7	902.2
2. Animal Husbandry	6.3	7.0	8.4	10.4	32.1	15.2	47.3	100.9	56.2
3. Dairying & Milk Supply	2.7	5.5	0.4	1.2	9.8	3.1	12.9	50.0	12.9
4. Forests	3.4	4.3	3.7	5.8	17.2	7.6	24.8	38.8	74.3
5. Co-operation	2.5	2.7	1.3	3.9	10.4	2.7	13.1	100.0	17.1
6. Fisheries	13.2	6.3	6.2	6.2	31.9	5.1	37.0	100.0	49.0
7. Rural Development	11.5	13.6	6.5	6.7	38.3	6.4	44.7	200.0	30.0
I. AGRICULTURE & RU- RAL DEVELOPMENT	231.3	196.1	246.1	257.0	930.5	167.5	1098.0	2182.5	1141.7
1. Irrigation Projects	411.0	416.0	290.0	417.5	1534.5	618.6	2153.1	3408.0	2043.5
2. Power Projects	432.0	453.0	452.0	777.2	2114.2	1473.6	3587.8	5024.0	3478.5
I. MAJOR IRRIGATION & POWER PROJECTS	843.0	869.0	742.0	1194.7	3648.7	2092.2	5740.9	8432.0	5522.0

1. Cottage Industries	13.1	14.4	8.6	7.3	43.4	8.7	52.1	116.9	44.4
2. Other Industries	31.3	24.2	22.8	19.5	96.8	21.0	117.8	85.1	128.1
III. INDUSTRY	44.4	38.6	31.4	25.8	140.2	29.7	169.9	202.0	172.5
1. Roads	92.7	72.9	48.8	42.4	256.8	55.8	312.6	500.0	357.6
2. Road Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Ports & Harbours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. TRANSPORT	92.7	72.9	48.8	42.4	256.8	55.8	312.6	500.0	357.6
1. Education	43.3	56.5	54.6	99.1	253.5	142.5	396.0	800.0	493.8
2. Medical	29.9	110.6	31.9	34.0	205.4	34.9	241.3	300.0	247.8
3. Public Health	59.5	76.8	64.0	95.5	293.8	298.0	583.8	900.0	738.5
4. Housing	35.7	35.5	33.6	28.3	134.1	26.9	161.0	300.0	189.6
5. Labour & Labour Welfare	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	76.7	71.6	89.7	103.4	341.4	108.4	449.8	467.6	415.7
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	246.1	351.0	273.8	360.3	1231.2	600.7	1831.9	2767.6	2095.4
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	1457.5	1527.6	1342.1	1880.2	6207.4	2945.9	9153.3	14034.0**	9279.2

* In the Provision and progress of expenditure the amounts included for 'power expansion facilities' and 'urban' and 'rural' water supply are those allotted for 1954-55 and 1955-56; 'rural water supply' includes the total allotted for Centre's and States' expenditure.

** Plan of composite Madras.

STATEMENT III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

7. ORISSA

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure							Five Years' Total	
	1951-52 Actuals	1952-53 Actuals	1953-54 Actuals	1954-55 Revised	1951-55	1955-56 Budget	1951-56	1952 Plan	Plan including 'Adjustments 'Scarcity Area programme', 'Power Expansion facilities for increasing employment opportunities' and 'Na- tional Water Supply' and 'Sanitation Programme'.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agriculture	27.8	26.3	19.8	23.4	97.3	53.7	151.0	205.5	203.0
2. Animal Husbandry	4.3	5.1	6.7	5.7	21.8	10.9	31.7	52.8	36.9
3. Dairying and Milk Supply	1.5	2.1	1.6	1.5	6.7	1.8	8.5	9.2	9.2
4. Forests	1.1	1.4	1.8	4.5	8.3	8.2	17.0	13.1	17.2
5. Cooperation	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	2.8	1.9	4.7	28.9	5.1
6. Fisheries	7.4	4.7	4.4	4.7	21.2	5.7	26.9	33.4	30.2
7. Rural Development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.0	—
I. AGRICULTURE & RU- RAL DEVELOPMENT	42.9	40.2	34.9	40.6	158.6	82.2	240.8	352.9	301.6
1. Irrigation Projects	69.5	52.0	33.6	45.9	201.0	77.4	278.4	300.0	300.0
2. Power Projects	58.6	58.6	70.9	134.0	322.1	203.3	525.4	391.0	614.6
II MAJOR IRRIGATION POWER PROJECTS	128.1	110.6	104.5	179.9	523.1	280.7	803.8	691.0	914.6

(xx)

1. Cottage Industries	4.7	5.9	5.0	5.8	21.4	6.8	28.2	27.6	32.4
2. Other Industries	6.2	13.0	13.6	11.5	44.3	28.4**	72.7	65.3	93.9
III. INDUSTRY	10.9	18.9	19.6	17.3	65.7	35.2	100.9	92.9	126.3
1. Roads	17.7	24.4	40.7	63.1	145.9	89.4	235.3	201.0	228.9
2. Road Transport	2.2	12.6	10.0	13.3	38.1	6.9	45.0	20.0	48.1
3. Ports and Harbours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0	1.0
IV. TRANSPORT	19.9	37.0	50.7	76.4	184.0	96.3	280.3	221.0	278.0
1. Education	13.1	25.9	36.4	33.3	109.7	43.6	157.3	179.5	172.3
2. Medical	7.6	7.6	10.5	11.5	37.2	21.4	58.6	78.7	58.1
3. Public Health	5.5	11.0	20.0	41.8	78.3	73.1	151.4	46.4	154.0
4. Housing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5. Labour and Labour Welfare	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.6	0.7	2.3	1.9	3.6
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	14.3	19.9	22.7	33.5	90.4	39.9	130.3	116.4	111.3
V SOCIAL SERVICES	40.7	64.7	90.1	120.7	316.2	183.7	499.9	422.9	499.3
Miscellaneous	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.3	2.3	0.4	2.7	3.5	3.5
GRAND TOTAL	243.2	272.0	299.5	435.2	1249.9	678.5	1928.4	1784.2	2123.5

*In the Provision and progress of expenditure the amounts included for 'power expansion facilities' and 'urban' and 'rural' water supply are those allotted for 1954-55 and 1955-56; 'rural water supply' includes the total allotted for Centre's and States' expenditure.

**Excludes Provision for Industrial Finance Corporation not included in the State Plan.

STATEMENT III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

8. PUNJAB

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure							Five Years' Total	
	1951-52 Actuals	1952-53 Actuals	1953-54 Actuals	1954-55 Revised	1951-55	1955-56 Budget	1951-56	1952 Plan	Plan including 'Adjustments', 'Scarcity Area Programme', 'Power expansion facilities for increasing employment opportunities' and 'National Water Supply and Sanitation programmes'*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agriculture	64.0	65.5	44.2	46.3	220.0	67.4	287.4	210.7	292.7
2. Animal Husbandry	3.4	3.5	3.9	4.4	15.2	5.3	20.5	22.0	20.7
3. Dairying & Milk Supply	—	—	1.7	2.8	4.5	—	4.5	—	9.4
4. Forests	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.1	45.2	12.4	57.6	18.0	60.4
5. Cooperation	3.2	3.4	13.8	6.7	27.1	1.8	28.9	11.8	33.8
6. Fisheries	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	—	0.4
7. Rural Development	—	8.0	22.8	24.3	55.1	16.7	71.8	—	71.4
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	82.0	91.3	97.7	95.8	367.3	103.8	471.1	262.5	498.8
1. Irrigation Projects	77.0	84.8	51.8	117.5	331.1	99.5	430.6	326.2	438.0
2. Power Projects	43.3	51.8	139.0	191.6	425.7	254.1	679.8	38.2	561.9
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION & POWER PROJECTS	120.3	136.6	190.8	309.1	756.8	353.6	1110.4	364.4	999.9

1. Cottage Industries	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.4	26.9	13.3	40.2	48.1	46.6
2. Other Industries	2.2	2.0	1.5	2.6	8.3	2.7	11.0	15.5	10.1
III. INDUSTRY	8.9	8.9	8.4	9.0	35.2	16.0	51.2	63.6	56.7
1. Roads	21.3	22.8	54.7	116.6	215.4	157.1	372.5	75.1	383.7
2. Road Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Ports and Harbours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. TRANSPORT	21.3	22.8	54.7	116.6	215.4	157.1	372.5	75.1	383.7
1. Education	18.6	28.4	45.9	35.5	128.4	27.5	155.9	118.0	167.6
2. Medical	8.4	13.0	18.8	26.7	66.9	41.6	108.5	73.9	121.4
3. Public Health	8.5	6.4	3.9	35.3	54.1	101.4	155.5	50.1	157.8
4. Housing	—	—	—	—	—	44.0	44.0	11.3	44.0
5. Labour & Labour welfare	—	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.8	1.3
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	—	—	0.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	2.7	—	2.7
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	35.5	47.9	68.9	99.0	251.3	216.2	467.5	255.1	494.8
Miscellaneous	—	13.7	307.6	297.5	608.8	367.9	976.7	1000.0	1020.0
GRAND TOTAL	268.0	321.7	728.1	917.0	2234.8	1214.6	3449.4	2020.7	3443.9

* In the Provision and progress of expenditure the amounts included for 'Power expansion facilities' and 'urban' and 'rural' water supply are those *allotted* for 1954-55 and 1955-56; 'rural water supply' includes the total *allotted* for Centre's and States' expenditure.

STATEMENT III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

9. UTTAR PRADESH

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure							Five Years' Total	
	1951-52 Actuals	1952-53 Actuals	1953-54 Actuals	1954-55 Revised	1951-55	1955-56 Budget	1951-56	1952 Plan	Plan including 'Adjustments' 'Scarcity Area Programme' 'Power Expansion facilities for increasing employment opportunities' & 'National Water Supply and Sanita- tion programme'*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agriculture	347.1	270.7	212.9	255.7	1086.4	302.0	1388.4	2095.9	1652.5
2. Animal Husbandry	12.0	15.3	24.5	28.8	80.6	33.9	114.5	134.1	137.5
3. Dairying & Milk Supply	4.1	4.3	2.4	3.8	14.6	5.1	19.7	20.6	24.1
4. Forests	12.6	22.2	29.8	36.6	101.2	35.1	136.3	165.2	141.8
5. Cooperation	25.5	25.7	24.6	25.2	101.0	29.3	130.3	130.7	130.7
6. Fisheries	0.1	0.7	1.1		2.6	1.1	3.7	6.2	6.2
7. Rural Development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
I. AGRICULTURE & RU- RAL DEVELOPMENT	401.4	339.0	295.3	350.9	1386.6	406.5	1793.1	2552.7	2092.8
1. Irrigation Projects	246.5	525.1	602.6	916.8	2291.0	848.2	3139.2	1912.0	3402.4
2. Power Projects ¹	225.5	325.8	458.6	404.3	1414.2	539.8	1954.0	1411.0	2341.8
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION & POWER PROJECTS	472.0	850.9	1061.2	1321.1	3705.2	1388.0	5093.2	3323.0	5744.2

1. Cottage Industries	53.4	52.5	54.5	59.1	219.5	74.1	293.6	301.5	309.0
2. Other Industries	52.6	60.4	93.1	70.0	276.1	51.6	327.7	280.7	325.0
III. INDUSTRY	106.0	112.9	147.6	129.1	495.6	125.7	621.3	582.2	634.0
1. Roads	101.3	106.2	106.4	169.2	483.1	119.3	602.4	522.2	602.4
2. Road Transport	25.6	30.9	16.8	41.9	115.2	14.8	130.0	120.0	130.0
3. Ports and Harbours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. TRANSPORT	126.9	137.1	123.2	211.1	598.3	134.1	732.4	642.2	732.4
1. Education	302.3	323.3	366.1	385.8	1377.5	408.5	1786.0	1603.9	1783.3
2. Medical	50.5	61.6	61.5	65.9	239.5	123.1	362.6	350.0	363.4
3. Public Health	19.4	33.7	36.6	236.0	325.7	587.6	913.3	246.1	1152.0
4. Housing	0.1	6.7	5.7	7.9	20.4	21.5	41.9	145.2	45.6
5. Labour and Labour Welfare	18.1	17.9	19.2	23.0	78.2	24.8	103.0	101.5	105.9
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	42.5	55.9	59.2	69.6	227.2	74.3	301.5	235.5	300.0
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	432.9	499.1	548.3	788.2	2268.5	1239.8	3508.3	2682.2	3750.2
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	10.0	10.0	20.0	30.0	—	30.0
GRAND TOTAL	1535.2	1939.0	2175.6	2810.4	8464.2	3314.1	11778.3	9782.3	12983.6

*In the Provision and progress of expenditure the amounts included for 'power expansion facilities' and 'urban' and 'rural water supply are those allotted for 1954-55 and 1955-56; 'rural water supply' includes the total allotted for centre's and States' expenditure.

STATEMENT III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

10. WEST BENGAL

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure							Five Years' Total	
	1951-52 Actuals	1952-53 Actuals	1953-54 Actuals	1954-55 Revised	1951-55	1955-56 Budget	1951-56	1952 Plan	Plan including 'Adjustments, 'Scarcity Area Programme', 'Power expansion facilities for increasing employment opportunities' and 'National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme'*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agriculture	134.5	131.1	104.6	142.8	513.0	162.6	675.6	688.1	583.9
2. Animal Husbandry	15.5	13.8	22.0	23.2	74.5	23.9	98.4	74.7	95.9
3. Dairying & Milk Supply	—	—	11.9	16.8	28.7	16.3	45.0	50.0	45.0
4. Forests	7.6	8.9	6.8	18.7	42.0	21.7	63.7	78.8	63.7
5. Cooperation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Fisheries	13.3	13.2	9.6	13.4	49.5	22.3	71.8	154.5	72.9
7. Rural Development	—	0.2	1.9	6.8	8.9	0.3	9.2	3.0	9.1
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	170.9	167.2	156.8	221.7	716.6	247.1	963.7	1049.1	870.5
1. Irrigation Projects	190.1	302.4	321.6	311.9	1126.0	365.9	1491.9	1537.8	1499.5
2. Power Projects	25.0	27.7	24.0	43.3	120.0	139.4	259.4	75.8	259.3
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION & POWER PROJECTS	215.1	330.1	345.6	355.2	1246.0	505.3	1751.3	1613.6	1748.8

1. Cottage Industries	5.8	4.8	5.0	7.7	23.3	24.9	48.2	74.3	33.1
2. Other Industries	6.8	7.7	38.1	27.9	80.5	13.9	94.4	42.4	81.8
III INDUSTRY	12.6	12.5	43.1	35.6	103.8	38.8	142.6	116.7	114.9
1. Roads	212.6	251.4	347.5	258.0	1069.5	331.2	1400.7	1385.1	1400.6
2. Road Transport	34.0	16.8	35.9	47.9	130.6	35.8	170.4	190.5	170.4
3. Ports & Harbours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. TRANSPORT	246.6	268.2	383.4	305.9	1204.1	367.0	1571.1	1575.6	1571.0
1. Education	112.1	127.9	249.5	253.5	743.0	389.6	1132.6	808.1	1132.7
2. Medical	173.9	168.8	280.4	299.7	922.8	336.3	1259.1	1210.2	1259.1
3. Public Health	42.9	49.7	79.0	130.9	302.5	234.7	537.2	304.7	518.6
4. Housing	41.7	82.2	54.3	123.4	301.6	96.5	398.1	223.4	398.1
5. Labour & Labour Welfare	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	—	3.8	0.2	12.5	16.5	15.2	31.6	8.3	31.7
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	370.6	432.4	663.4	820.0	2236.4	1072.3	3358.6	2554.7	3340.3
GRAND TOTAL	1015.8	1210.4	1592.3	1738.4	5556.9	2230.5	7787.4	6909.7	7645.5

* In the Provision and progress of expenditure the amounts included for 'power expansion facilities' and 'urban' and 'rural' water supply are those *allotted* for 1954-55 and 1955-56; 'rural water supply' includes the total *allotted* for Centre's and States' expenditure.

STATEMENT III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

II. HYDERABAD

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure							Five Years' Total	
	1951-52 Actuals	1952-53 Actuals	1953-54 Actuals	1954-55 Revised	1951-55	1955-56 Budget	1951-56	1952 Plan	Plan including 'Adjustments', 'Scarcity Area Programme', 'Power Expansion facilities for increasing Employment opportunities' and 'National Water Supply and Sanitation programme'.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agriculture	56.4	29.5	24.5	35.0	145.4	57.8	203.2	346.4	346.4
2. Animal Husbandry	0.3	0.9	1.4	3.0	5.6	3.3	8.9	49.6	49.6
3. Dairying & Milk Supply	0.3	—	—	—	0.3	—	0.3	1.7	1.7
4. Forests	2.8	0.1	2.4	4.4	9.7	5.0	14.7	21.4	21.4
5. Cooperation	0.9	1.2	4.4	4.6	11.1	8.1	19.2	35.3	35.3
6. Fisheries	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	3.3	1.9	5.2	8.6	8.6
7. Rural Development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
I. AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT	61.5	32.4	33.6	47.9	175.4	76.1	251.5	463.0	463.0
1. Irrigation Projects	393.9	453.7	419.9	427.8	1695.3	638.5	2333.8	2479.0	2779.0
2. Power Projects	55.6	57.6	59.0	65.4	237.6	230.4	468.0	320.6	368.1
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION & POWER PROJECTS	449.5	511.3	478.9	493.2	1932.9	868.9	2801.8	2799.6	3147.1

1. Cottage Industries	3.0	—	—	—	3.0	—	3.0	25.7	25.7
2. Other Industries	70.7	47.4	44.1	22.7	184.9	20.0	204.9	268.7	268.7
III. INDUSTRY	73.7	47.4	44.1	22.7	187.9	20.0	207.9	294.4	294.4
1. Roads	28.7	17.4	26.9	37.6	110.6	56.3	166.9	128.6	247.6
2. Road Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Ports & Harbours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. TRANSPORT	28.7	17.4	26.9	37.6	110.6	56.3	166.9	128.6	247.6
1. Education	17.2	25.5	47.0	61.3	151.0	103.7	254.7	263.5	263.5
2. Medical	12.3	12.3	15.9	18.8	59.3	31.1	90.4	117.7	117.7
3. Public Health	3.1	2.4	4.4	24.3	34.2	43.0	77.2	83.2	167.2
4. Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Labour & Labour Welfare	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	32.6	40.2	67.3	104.4	244.5	177.8	422.3	469.4	548.4
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	646.0	648.7	650.8	705.3	2551.3	1199.1	3850.4	4155.0	4700.5

*In the Provision and progress of expenditure the amounts included for 'power expansion facilities' and 'urban' and 'rural' water supply are those allotted for 1954-55 and 1955-56; 'rural water supply' includes the total allotted for Centre's and States' expenditure.

STATEMENT III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

12. MADHYA BHARAT

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure							Five Years' Total	
	1951-52 Actuals	1952-53 Actuals	1953-54 Actuals	1954-55 Revised	1951-55	1955-56 Budget	1951-56	1952 Plan	Plan including 'Adjustments', 'Scarcity Area Programme', 'Power Expansion facilities for increasing Employment opportunities' and 'National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme'*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agriculture	46.2	75.5	46.2	96.3	264.2	205.0	469.2	750.0	474.5
2. Animal Husbandry	1.4	2.8	3.2	14.0	21.4	33.8	55.2	50.0	55.9
3. Dairying and Milk Supply	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Forests	0.4	4.5	4.4	19.2	28.5	23.1	51.6	50.0	48.0
5. Cooperation	—	0.5	3.8	8.5	12.8	12.2	25.0	25.0	25.0
6. Fisheries	0.4	0.7	1.1	2.8	5.0	2.5	7.5	10.0	7.5
7. Rural Development	5.4	13.9	27.8	57.4	104.5	72.5	177.0	60.0	141.3
I. AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT	53.8	97.9	86.5	198.2	436.4	349.1	785.5	945.0	752.2

1. Irrigation Projects	32.1	23.6	32.8	70.8	159.3	101.9	261.2	328.0	289.5
2. Power Projects	45.7	57.5	39.8	62.8	205.8	63.1	268.9	228.0	287.7
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION & POWER PROJECTS	77.8	81.1	72.6	133.6	365.1	165.0	530.1	556.0	577.2
1. Cottage Industries	0.4	3.2	3.8	13.3	20.7	34.0 }	58.4 }	50.0	65.6
2. Other Industries	—	0.2	0.5	3.0	3.7			5.0	4.0
III. INDUSTRY	0.4	3.4	4.3	16.3	24.4	34.0	58.4	55.0	69.0
1. Roads	15.2	31.2	32.8	50.2	129.4	83.5	212.9	189.0	286.3
2. Road Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Ports and Harbours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. TRANSPORT	15.2	31.2	32.8	50.2	129.4	83.5	212.9	189.0	286.3
1. Education	2.8	12.9	17.0	57.1	89.8	79.8	169.6	200.0	161.0
2. Medical	13.1	13.1	21.9	34.4	82.4	67.2	149.6	77.0	141.1
3. Public Health	21.7	24.3	19.3	38.9	104.2	61.6	165.8	130.0	148.5
4. Housing	0.3	1.3	0.4	5.1	7.1	9.3	16.4	—	30.5
5. Labour and Labour Welfare	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.6	3.3	2.6	5.9	10.0	7.2
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	5.4	10.5	15.8	25.8	57.5	33.3	90.8	80.0	83.6
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	43.4	62.3	74.7	163.9	344.3	253.8	548.1	497.0	576.9
GRAND TOTAL	190.6	275.9	270.9	562.2	1299.6	835.4	2185.0	2242.0	2262.2

*In the Provision and progress of expenditure the amounts included for 'power expansion facilities' and 'urban' and 'rural' water supply are those allotted for 1954-55 and 1955-56; 'rural water supply' includes the total allotted for Centre's and States' expenditure.

STATEMENT III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

13. MYSORE

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure							Five Years' Total	
	1951-52 Actuals	1952-53 Actuals	1953-54 Actuals	1954-55 Revised	1951-55	1955-56 Budget	1951-56	1952 Plan	Plan including 'Adjust- ments', 'Scarcity Area Pro- gramme', 'Power expansion facilities for increasing employment opportunities' and 'National Water Supply and Sanitation Pro- gramme.'*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agriculture	119·4	85·6	80·8	56·0	341·8	67·3	409·1	443·0	461·1
2. Animal Husbandry	11·4	11·2	11·1	11·7	45·4	13·7	59·1	53·8	63·4
3. Dairying & Milk Supply	—	0·1	—	—	0·1	—	0·1	—	0·2
4. Forests	1·4	1·5	1·1	1·7	5·7	2·3	8·0	8·3	8·4
5. Cooperation	2·0	1·6	0·4	2·1	6·1	2·1	8·2	7·1	8·3
6. Fisheries	0·4	0·5	0·6	0·7	2·2	2·4	4·6	2·2	2·6
7. Rural Development	16·6	9·6	8·4	2·9	37·5	3·7	41·2	81·1	81·1
I. AGRICULTURE & RU- RAL DEVELOPMENT	151·2	110·1	102·4	75·1	438·8	91·5	530·3	595·5	625·1
1. Irrigation Projects	248·4	292·5	233·9	321·3	1086·1	470·5	1556·6	716·0	1486·0
2. Power Projects	198·7	283·9	250·2	224·1	956·9	521·6	1478·5	1268·0	1571·7
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION & POWER PROJECTS	447·1	566·4	484·1	545·4	2043·0	992·1	3035·1	1934·0	3057·7

1. Cottage Industries	14.1	14.1	13.6	63.0	104.8	81.4	186.2	135.3	157.4
2. Other Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34.8	97.8
III. INDUSTRY	14.1	14.1	13.6	63.0	104.8	81.4	186.2	170.1	255.2
1. Roads	37.5	60.8	102.9	132.0	333.2	137.7	470.9	320.1	334.1
2. Road Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Ports & Harbours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. TRANSPORT	37.5	60.8	102.9	132.0	333.2	137.7	470.9	320.1	334.1
1. Education	35.4	27.5	30.5	36.3	119.7	56.9	176.6	225.7	251.5
2. Medical	7.2	6.6	7.6	7.6	29.0	12.1	41.1	56.5	57.3
3. Public Health	13.4	18.6	21.6	32.8	86.4	77.6	164.0	158.3	242.3
4. Housing	1.7	2.3	0.3	—	4.3	—	4.3	50.0	7.2
5. Labour & Labour Welfare	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	20.0	19.8	19.7	27.7	87.2	34.8	122.0	100.0	106.3
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	67.7	74.8	79.7	104.4	326.6	181.4	508.0	590.5	664.6
GRAND TOTAL	717.6	826.2	782.7	919.9	3246.4	1484.1	4730.5	3660.7	4936.7

*In the Provision and progress of expenditure the amounts included for 'Power expansion facilities' and 'urban' and 'rural' water supply are those allotted for 1954-55 and 1955-56; 'rural water supply' includes the total allotted for Centre's and States' expenditure.

STATEMENT III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

14. PEPSU

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure							Five Years' Total	
	1951-52 Actuals	1952-53 Actual	1953-54 Actuals	1954-55 Revised	1951-55	1955-56 Budget	1951-56	1952 Plan	Plan including 'Adjustments', 'Scarcity Area Programme', 'Power Expansion facilities or increasing Employment opportunities' and 'National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme'
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agriculture	36.0	35.2	66.1	46.3	183.6	106.1	289.7	335.2	294.8
2. Animal Husbandry	—	0.2	1.3	3.9	5.4	6.0	11.4	10.0	11.3
3. Dairying & Milk Supply	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Forests	0.5	3.9	7.8	12.4	24.6	18.7	43.3	43.6	43.4
5. Co-operation	—	0.7	1.8	4.7	7.2	3.8	11.0	15.0	9.9
6. Fisheries	—	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.1	2.0	2.4	2.0
7. Rural Development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
I. AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT	36.5	40.2	77.2	67.8	221.7	135.7	357.4	406.2	361.4
1. Irrigation Projects	3.8	4.8	6.4	7.0	23.0	44.5	66.5	34.0	72.6
2. Power Projects	4.5	—	—	—	4.5	25.8	30.3	30.6	30.6
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION & POWER PROJECTS	8.3	4.8	6.4	7.0	26.5	70.3	96.8	64.6	103.2

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1. Cottage Industries	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.7	2.6	2.9	5.5	4.4	3.0
2. Other Industries	2.0	1.8	4.0	8.0	15.8	8.8	24.6	27.3	27.2
III. INDUSTRY	2.2	2.1	4.4	9.7	18.4	11.7	30.1	31.7	30.2
1. Roads	6.6	23.7	32.4	49.3	112.0	87.9	199.9	95.1	195.2
2. Road Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Ports and Harbours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. TRANSPORT	6.6	23.7	32.4	49.3	112.0	87.9	199.9	95.1	195.2
1. Education	—	1.8	7.0	23.6	32.4	19.2	51.6	63.0	63.0
2. Medical	—	11.5	36.5	55.3	103.3	66.0	169.3	87.0	159.5
3. Public Health	—	1.3	3.0	12.6	16.9	35.4	52.3	55.0	52.4
4. Housing	—	0.6	0.1	—	0.7	0.7	1.4	2.0	1.4
5. Labour & Labour Welfare	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	4.9	8.0	5.5	7.8	26.2	9.9	36.1	10.0	36.1
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	4.9	23.2	52.1	99.3	179.5	131.2	310.7	217.0	312.4
GRAND TOTAL	59.5	94.0	172.5	232.1	557.1	436.8	993.9	814.6	1002.4

* In the Provision and progress of expenditure the amounts included for 'power expansion facilities' and 'urban' and 'rural' water supply are those allotted for 1954-55 and 1955-56. 'rural water supply' includes the total allotted for Centre's and States' expenditure.

STATEMENT III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

15. RAJASTHAN

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure						Five Years' Total		
	1951-52 Actuals	1952-53 Actuals	1953-54 Actuals	1954-55 Revised	1951-55	1955-56 Budget	1951-56	1952 Plan	Plan including 'Adjustments', 'Scarcity area programme', 'Power Expansion facilities for increasing Employment opportunities' and 'National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme'.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agriculture	9.5	26.0	36.2	62.5	134.2	64.2	198.4	109.2	215.0
2. Animal Husbandry	—	—	—	11.2	11.2	16.4	27.6	18.3	28.3
3. Dairying & Milk Supply	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Forests	—	—	2.2	9.0	11.2	9.8	21.0	21.8	21.0
5. Cooperation	0.1	0.6	0.4	1.1	2.2	2.8	5.0	3.0	10.0
6. Fisheries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Rural Development	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.8	7.9	1.5	9.4	15.0	10.0
I. AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT	11.8	28.4	40.9	85.6	167.7	94.7	261.4	167.3	284.3

1. Irrigation Projects	56.1	51.3	74.7	159.6	341.7	344.9	686.6	503.6	693.3
2. Power Projects	39.6	18.5	30.7	65.7	154.5	273.5	428.0	40.8	367.1
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION									
& POWER PROJECTS									
	95.7	69.8	105.4	225.3	496.2	618.4	1114.6	544.4	1060.4
1. Cottage Industries	4.0	5.0	6.9	7.8	23.7	10.4	34.1	38.5	39.5
2. Other Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. INDUSTRY									
	4.0	5.0	6.9	7.8	23.7	10.4	34.1	38.5	38.5
1. Roads	15.5	38.4	105.3	211.4	370.6	147.1	517.7	400.0	550.0
2. Road Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	1.0
3. Ports & Harbours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. TRANSPORT									
	15.5	38.4	105.3	211.4	370.6	147.1	517.7	401.0	551.0
1. Education	40.6	54.7	49.6	62.0	207.1	64.9	272.0	263.5	273.5
2. Medical	13.3	8.7	13.3	20.2	55.5	43.9	99.4	82.0	97.7
3. Public Health	12.1	12.7	9.0	37.5	71.3	94.0	165.3	135.5	193.2
4. Housing	3.0	—	—	—	3.0	—	3.0	2.0	2.0
5. Labour & Labour Welfare	—	—	0.1	0.9	1.0	1.5	2.5	5.0	3.8
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	5.1	6.0	6.2	16.8	34.1	16.9	51.0	42.2	42.2
V. SOCIAL SERVICES									
	74.3	82.1	78.2	137.4	372.0	221.2	593.2	530.2	612.4
GRAND TOTAL									
	201.3	223.7	336.7	667.5	1729.2	1091.8	2521.0	1681.4	2546.6

*In the Provision and progress of expenditure the amounts included for 'power expansion facilities' and 'urban' and 'rural' water supply are those allotted for 1954-55 and 1955-56; 'rural water supply' includes the total allotted for Centre's and States' expenditure.

STATEMENT III—Progress of Development Expenditure—contd.

16. SAURASHTRA

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure							Five Years' Total		
	1951-52 Actuals	1952-53 Actuals	1953-54 Actuals	1954-55 Revised	1951-55	1955-56 Budget	1951-56	1952 Plan	Plan including 'Adjustments', 'Scarcity Area Programme', 'Power expansion facilities for increasing employment opportunities' and 'National Water Supply and Sanitation programme.'*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1. Agriculture	104·3	79·4	40·7	41·8	266·2	73·7	339·9	212·4	212·4	
2. Animal Husbandry	0·5	1·1	1·7	2·8	6·1	4·6	10·7	10·4	10·4	
3. Dairying & Milk Supply	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·6	1·6	
4. Forests	0·8	2·7	3·1	5·3	11·9	7·7	19·6	19·5	19·5	
5. Cooperation	10·2	0·3	1·1	2·0	13·6	2·9	16·5	31·8	31·8	
6. Fisheries	0·8	0·5	1·3	10·7	13·3	15·5	28·8	34·7	34·7	
7. Rural Development	23·9	29·8	25·4	53·5	132·6	76·6	209·2	216·1	216·1	
I. AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT	140·5	113·8	73·3	116·1	443·7	181·0	624·7	526·5	526·5	
1. Irrigation Projects	70·2	141·7	108·8	194·1	514·8	222·6	737·4	474·7	779·6	
2. Power Projects	14·2	27·0	29·3	43·5	114·0	215·7	329·7	212·5	363·2	

II. MAJOR IRRIGATION & POWER PROJECTS	81.4	168.7	138.1	237.6	628.8	438.3	1067.1	687.1	1142.8
1. Cottage Industries	1.9	0.8	2.2	5.7	10.6	7.2	17.8	13.9	13.9
2. Other Industries	0.4	0.1	—	—	0.5	—	0.5	0.9	0.9
III. INDUSTRY	2.3	0.9	2.2	5.7	11.1	7.2	18.3	14.8	14.8
1. Roads	24.5	69.0	43.3	116.9	253.7	124.8	378.5	300.0	400.0
2. Road Transport	0.3	0.9	—	3.2	4.4	—	4.4	5.0	7.1
Ports & Harbours	15.3	11.4	9.8	30.1	66.6	49.6	116.2	33.0	116.2
IV. TRANSPORT	40.1	81.3	53.1	150.2	324.7	174.4	499.1	386.0	523.3
1. Education	12.8	16.1	25.0	33.2	87.1	53.3	140.4	164.9	164.9
2. Medical	3.3	3.8	3.8	16.4	27.3	23.5	50.8	71.4	71.4
3. Public Health	3.7	11.6	5.4	38.6	59.3	56.1	115.4	73.8	123.8
4. Housing	0.5	—	2.0	3.0	5.5	2.6	8.1	9.1	9.1
5. Labour & Labour Welfare	—	—	0.2	0.7	0.9	2.3	3.2	10.9	10.9
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	1.6	1.6	1.3	4.1	8.6	5.0	13.6	24.4	24.4
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	21.9	33.1	37.7	96.0	188.7	142.8	331.5	354.5	404.5
Miscellaneous	5.2	5.6	5.0	21.1	36.9	29.5	66.4	72.0	72.2
GRAND TOTAL	294.4	403.4	309.4	626.7	1633.9	973.2	2607.1	2040.9	2684.1

*In the Provision and progress of expenditure the amounts included for 'power expansion facilities' and 'urban' and 'rural' water supply are those *allotted* for 1954-55 and 1955-56: 'rural water supply' includes the total *allotted* for Centre's and States' expenditure.

STATEMENT III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

17. TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure						Five Years' Total		
	1951-52 Actuals	1952-53 Actuals	1953-54 Actuals	1954-55 Revised	1951-55	1955-56 Budget	1951-56	1952 Plan	Plan including 'Adjustments', 'Scarcity Area Programme', 'Power Expansion facilities for increasing Employment opportunities' and 'National Water Supply and Sanitation programme'.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agriculture	39·0	38·6	15·0	52·9	145·5	127·6	273·1	545·1	545·1
2. Animal Husbandry	—	—	—	0·9	0·9	3·2	4·1	2·5	2·5
3. Diarving & Milk Supply	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Forests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60·0	—
5. Cooperation	—	0·2	0·4	1·3	1·9	2·3	4·1	8·0	8·0
6. Fisheries	—	—	—	2·0	2·0	4·4	6·4	15·0	15·0
7. Rural Development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
I. AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT	39·0	38·8	15·4	57·1	150·3	137·5	287·7	640·6	570·6
1. Irrigation Projects	81·3	91·7	89·0	129·7	390·7	180·7	571·4	478·0	578·0
2. Power Projects	206·2	217·2	262·2	178·4	864·0	286·7	1160·7	1035·0	1185·0
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION & POWER PROJECTS	287·5	308·9	350·2	308·1	1254·7	477·4	1932·1	1513·0	1763·0

1. Cottage Industries	0.2	0.3	7.8	7.5	15.8	24.9	40.7	89.0	8.90
2. Other Industries	3.2	9.2	6.2	3.0	21.6	7.0	28.6	15.9	22.0
III. INDUSTRY	3.4	9.5	14.0	10.5	37.4	31.9	68.3	104.8	111.8
1. Roads	17.7	43.1	51.9	82.5	195.2	147.9	343.1	150.0	175.0
2. Road Transport	4.9	8.0	14.0	16.0	42.9	2.9	45.8	42.0	42.0
3. Ports and Harbours	1.9	1.3	3.5	3.0	9.7	6.1	15.8	30.0	30.0
IV. TRANSPORT	24.5	52.4	69.4	101.5	247.8	156.9	404.7	222.0	247.0
1. Education	0.8	5.9	4.3	4.1	15.1	5.9	21.0	20.0	24.0
2. Medical	25.2	23.5	20.3	23.8	92.8	52.2	145.1	120.0	133.0
3. Public Health	8.7	18.0	9.7	60.4	96.8	128.5	225.3	51.5	184.0
4. Housing	1.6	3.4	4.3	5.8	15.1	15.1	30.2	10.0	10.0
5. Labour & Labour Welfare	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	8.2	10.8	12.6	11.4	43.0	20.7	63.7	60.0	74.0
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	44.5	61.6	51.2	105.5	262.8	222.4	485.3	261.5	425.0
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	9.0	9.0	—	11.0
GRAND TOTAL	398.9	471.2	500.2	532.7	1953.0	1035.1	2988.1	2731.9	3123.4

*In the Provision and progress of expenditure the amounts included for 'power expansion facilities' and 'urban' and 'rural' water supply are those allotted for 1954-55 and 1955-56; 'rural water supply' includes the total allotted for Centres' and States' expenditure.

STATEMENT III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

18. JAMMU & KASHMIR*

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure							Five Years' Total	
	1951-52 Actuals	1952-53 Actuals	1953-54 Actuals	1954-55 Revised	1951-55	1955-56 Budget	1951-56	1952 Plan	Plan including 'Adjustments', 'Scarcity Area programme', 'Power expansion facilities for increasing employment opportunities' and 'National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme.'
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agriculture	14.6	15.9	11.9	57.0	99.5	83.4	187.9	41.8	188.0
2. Animal Husbandry	—	—	0.3	13.6	13.9	10.5	24.4	15.0	24.3
3. Dairying and Milk Supply	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Forests	0.5	0.5	0.9	7.2	9.1	7.7	16.8	10.0	16.8
5. Cooperation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Fisheries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Rural Development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	15.1	16.4	13.1	77.8	122.5	106.6	229.1	66.8	229.1
1. Irrigation Projects	7.7	8.0	7.8	28.8	52.3	48.7	101.0	339.9	101.0
2. Power Projects	36.1	48.0	45.8	61.0	190.9	104.1	295.0	74.9	295.1
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS	43.8	56.0	53.6	89.8	243.2	152.8	396.0	414.8	396.1

(xiii)

1. Cottage Industries	1·8	9·3	14·3	21·3	46·6	46·9	93·5	21·3	91·6
2. Other Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43·8	—
III. INDUSTRY	1·8	9·3	14·3	21·3	46·6	46·9	93·5	65·1	91·6
1. Roads	9·0	14·2	45·8	80·9	149·9	105·1	255·0	494·4	255·0
2. Road Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Ports & Harbours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. TRANSPORT	9·0	14·2	45·8	80·9	149·9	105·1	255·0	494·4	255·0
1. Education	7·1	2·5	1·1	19·3	29·9	36·1	66·0	46·0	66·1
2. Medical	3·6	2·6	3·4	18·4	28·0	16·9	44·9	46·0	44·8
3. Public Health	5·1	11·7	12·6	26·2	55·6	44·1	99·7	82·1	99·8
4. Housing	—	—	5·3	2·4	7·7	5·6	13·3	12·0	13·3
5. Labour & Labour Welfare	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	15·8	16·8	22·4	66·3	121·2	102·7	223·9	186·1	224·0
Miscellaneous	5·7	5·7	8·0	17·2	36·6	34·9	71·4	72·8	78·4
GRAND TOTAL	91·2	118·4	157·2	353·3	720·1	549·0	1269·1	1300·0	1274·2

*The Plan has been revised.

STATEMENT III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

19. AJMER

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure							Five Years' Total	
	1951-52 Actuals	1952-53 Actuals	1953-54 Actuals	1954-55 Revised	1951-55	1955-56 Budget	1951-56	1952 Plan	Plan including 'Adjust- ments', 'Scarcity Area Programme', 'Power expansion facilities for increasing employment opportunities and 'National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme'
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agriculture	5.2	4.5	3.7	14.2	27.6	19.6	47.2	48.4	48.4
2. Animal Husbandry	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.2	1.7	5.5	7.2	9.6	9.6
3. Dairying & Milk Supply	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Forests	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.9	5.4	1.7	7.1	10.6	10.6
5. Cooperation	—	—	0.1	0.6	0.7	2.9	3.6	8.4	8.4
6. Fisheries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Rural Development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
I. AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOP- MENT	6.2	5.9	5.4	17.9	35.4	29.7	65.1	77.0	77.0

1. Irrigation Projects	—	—	1.4	0.4	1.8	14.3	16.1	11.3	36.3
2. Power Projects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION & POWER PROJECTS	—	—	1.4	0.4	1.8	14.3	16.1	11.3	36.3
1. Cottage Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Other Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. INDUSTRY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1. Roads	0.6	1.2	3.2	5.9	10.9	14.0	24.9	15.9	15.9
2. Road Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Ports & Harbours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. TRANSPORT	0.6	1.2	3.2	5.9	10.9	14.0	24.9	15.9	15.9
1. Education	—	—	—	2.5	2.5	12.0	14.5	15.0	15.0
2. Medical	2.4	3.7	5.3	7.4	21.6	20.1	41.8	31.9	31.9
3. Public Health	0.8	0.8	1.2						
4. Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Labour & Labour Welfare	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	3.2	4.5	6.5	9.9	24.1	32.1	56.3	53.0	53.0
GRAND TOTAL	10.0	11.6	16.5	34.1	72.2	90.1	162.3	157.2	182.2

STATEMENT III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

20. BHOPAL

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure							Five Years' Total	
	1951-52 Actuals	1952-53 Actuals	1953-54 Actuals	1954-55 Revised	1951-55	1955-56 Budget	1951-56	1952 Plan	Plan including 'Adjustments', 'Scarcity Area Programme', 'Power expansion facilities for increasing employment opportunities' and 'National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme'
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agriculture	28·8	27·4	35·5	35·7	127·4	37·7	165·1	173·3	173·0
2. Animal Husbandry	0·3	0·6	0·4	1·7	3·0	3·4	6·4	7·0	7·0
3. Dairying & Milk Supply	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Forests	—	1·2	5·3	5·1	11·6	7·2	18·8	20·0	20·0
5. Cooperation	—	0·1	0·4	2·1	2·6	2·5	5·1	5·0	5·0
6. Fisheries	0·2	0·3	0·4	0·3	1·2	0·8	2·0	2·0	2·0
7. Rural Development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT	29·3	29·6	42·0	44·9	145·8	51·6	197·4	207·0	207·0
1. Irrigation Projects	—	—	—	4·0	4·0	3·2	7·2	—	9·7
2. Power Projects	1·9	4·8	3·0	6·3	16·0	61·3	77·3	27·9	73·9
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION & POWER PROJECTS	1·9	4·8	3·0	10·3	20·0	64·5	84·5	27·9	83·6

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1. Cottage Industries	—	1·6	4·4	5·6	11·6	10·4	22·0	5·0	20·2
2. Other Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. INDUSTRY	—	1·6	4·4	5·6	11·6	10·4	22·0	5·0	20·2
1. Roads	2·8	5·1	10·6	19·7	38·2	10·8	49·0	40·0	50·5
2. Road Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Ports & Harbours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. TRANSPORT	2·8	5·1	10·6	19·7	38·2	10·8	49·0	40·0	50·5
1. Education	0·7	1·8	18·0	26·7	47·2	37·0	84·2	30·0	85·4
2. Medical	—	2·0	10·1	16·6	28·7	19·0	47·7	25·0	45·9
3. Public Health	—	6·2	11·3	11·0	28·5	20·3	48·8	50·0	55·0
4. Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Labour & Labour Welfare	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	—	1·3	0·9	2·1	4·3	0·5	4·8	5·0	5·0
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	0·7	11·3	40·3	56·4	108·7	76·8	185·5	110·0	191·3
GRAND TOTAL	34·7	52·4	100·3	136·9	324·3	214·1	538·4	389·9	552·6

* In the Provision and progress of expenditure the amounts included for 'power expansion facilities' and 'urban' and 'rural' water supply are those allotted for 1954-55 and 1955-56; 'rural water supply' includes the total allotted for Centre's and States' expenditure.

STATEMENT III—*Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.*

21. COORG

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure							Five Years' Total	
	1951-52 Actuals	1952-53 Actuals	1953-54 Actuals	1954-55 Revised	1951-55	1955-56 Budget	1951-56	1952 Plan	Plan including 'Adjustments', 'Scarcity Area Programme', 'Power expansion facilities for increasing employment opportunities' and 'National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme'*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agriculture	6.4	7.0	7.3	5.9	26.6	6.7	33.3	—	26.0
2. Animal Husbandry	—	0.2	—	0.4	0.8	1.4	2.2	—	1.4
3. Dairying & Milk Supply	—	—	40.2	—	—	—	—	1.0	1.0
4. Forests	—	—	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.6	2.0	—	1.0
5. Cooperation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	2.0
6. Fisheries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Rural Development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
I. AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT	6.4	7.2	8.3	6.9	28.8	8.7	37.5	3.0	31.4
1. Irrigation Projects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Power Projects	—	—	—	—	—	7.4	7.4	35.0	42.4
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION & POWER PROJECTS	—	—	—	—	—	7.4	7.4	35.0	42.4

			0.6	0.6	1.2	0.6	1.8	—	2.0
1. Cottage Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Other Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. INDUSTRY	—	—	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.6	1.8	—	2.0
1. Roads	2.3	0.9	5.4	13.0	21.6	6.8	28.4	20.0	25.0
2. Road Transport	—	—	0.5	1.2	1.7	1.0	2.7	—	2.0
3. Ports and Harbours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. TRANSPORT	2.3	0.9	5.9	14.2	23.3	7.8	31.1	20.0	27.0
1. Education	3.6	3.4	2.3	1.6	10.9	1.1	12.0	10.0	10.0
2. Medical	—	—	—	2.0	2.0	2.8	4.8	5.0	6.5
3. Public Health	—	—	0.8	4.0	4.8	3.0	7.8	—	5.0
4. Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Labour and Labour Welfare	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	3.6	3.4	3.1	7.6	17.7	6.9	24.6	15.0	21.5
GRAND TOTAL	12.3	11.5	17.9	29.3	71.0	31.4	102.4	73.0	124.3

* In the Provision and progress of expenditure the amounts included for 'power expansion facilities' and 'urban' and 'rural' water supply are those allotted for 1954-55 and 1955-56; 'rural water supply' includes the total allotted for Centre's and States' expenditure.

STATEMENT III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

22. DELHI

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure						Five Years' Total		
	1951-52 Actuals	1952-53 Actuals	1953-54 Actuals	1954-55 Revised	1951-55	1955-56 Budget	1951-56	1952 Plan	Plan including 'Adjustments', 'Scarcity Area Programme', 'Power expansion facilities for increasing employment opportunities' and 'National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme.'*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agriculture	13·6	15·2	12·5	17·8	59·1	27·4	86·5	63·6	86·5
2. Animal Husbandry	1·0	1·1	1·6	2·5	6·2	3·0	9·2	9·4	9·5
3. Dairying & Milk Supply	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4·9	4·9
4. Forests	0·1	0·1	0·3	0·2	0·7	2·0	2·7	2·2	2·7
5. Co-operation	0·2	0·8	0·5	1·5	3·0	1·7	4·7	6·3	4·7
6. Fisheries	0·4	0·3	0·4	0·5	1·6	0·8	2·4	2·6	2·4
7. Rural Development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
I. AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT	15·3	17·5	15·4	22·6	70·8	39·9	110·7	89·0	110·7
1. Irrigation Projects	—	—	—	—	—	16·5	16·5	—	17·0
2. Power Projects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION & POWER PROJECTS	—	—	—	—	—	16·5	16·5	—	17·0

1. Cottage Industries	—	1.1	3.7	—	4.8	—	4.8	7.3	4.8
2. Other Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. INDUSTRY	—	1.1	3.7	—	4.8	—	4.8	7.3	4.8
1. Roads	0.5	2.0	6.7	7.9	17.1	7.9	25.0	25.0	25.0
2. Road Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Ports & Harbours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. TRANSPORT	0.5	2.0	6.7	7.9	17.1	7.9	25.0	25.0	25.0
1. Education	36.3	45.6	50.8	82.5	215.7	122.8	338.5	259.8	338.4
2. Medical	0.6	11.1	7.1	16.3	35.1	47.8	82.9	58.9	89.4
3. Public Health	3.2	1.3	6.1	5.6	16.2	36.4	52.6	36.0	92.5
4. Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55.0	—
5. Labour & Labour Welfare	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.0
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	40.6	50.8	64.0	104.6	267.2	207.4	474.6	410.7	521.3
GRAND TOTAL	56.4	78.6	89.8	135.1	359.9	271.7	631.6	748.0	678.8

*In the Provision and progress of expenditure the amounts included for 'power expansion facilities' and 'urban' and 'rural' water supply are those *allotted* for 1954-55 and 1955-56; 'rural water supply' includes the total *allotted* for Centre's and States' expenditure.

STATEMENT III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

23. HIMACHAL PRADESH

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure								Five Years' Total
	1951-52 Actuals	1952-53 Actuals	1953-54 Actuals	1954-55 Revised	1951-55	1955-56 Budget	1951-56	1952 Plan	Plan including 'Adjustments', 'Scarcity Area programme', 'Power Expansion facilities for increasing employment opportunities' and 'National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme'.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agriculture	0.8	2.3	2.4	6.7	12.2	22.2	34.4	28.0	34.5
2. Animal Husbandry	0.1	0.7	1.2	0.9	2.9	6.5	9.4	22.4	9.4
3. Dairying and Milk Supply	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Forests	0.6	0.3	1.0	4.5	6.4	11.4	17.8	59.0	17.8
5. Cooperation	—	—	3.0	8.7	11.7	15.0	26.7	15.0	26.8
6. Fisheries	0.2	—	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.5
7. Rural Development	—	—	—	—	—	4.2	4.2	—	4.2
I. AGRICULTURE & RU- RAL DEVELOPMENT	1.7	3.3	7.7	20.9	33.6	60.4	94.0	125.4	94.2
1. Irrigation Projects	—	4.0	11.2	10.6	25.8	48.4	74.2	80.0	80.0
2. Power Projects	—	1.5	2.9	2.1	6.5	15.5	22.0	13.5	35.4
II MAJOR IRRIGATION & POWER PROJECTS	—	5.5	14.1	12.7	32.3	63.9	96.2	93.5	115.4

1. Heavy Industries	—	0·1	0·5	2·6	3·2	8·0	11·2	23·0	11·2
2. Other Industries	—	—	—	—	—	1·5	1·5	—	1·5
III. INDUSTRY	—	0·1	0·5	2·6	3·2	9·5	12·7	23·0	12·7
1. Roads	9·6	26·4	67·5	36·0	139·5	72·5	212·0	110·0	212·0
2. Road Transport	—	0·6	2·2	2·8	5·6	11·5	17·1	10·0	17·1
3. Ports and Harbours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. TRANSPORT	9·6	27·0	69·7	38·8	145·1	84·0	229·1	120·0	229·1
1. Education	0·4	5·4	6·5	14·1	26·4	23·5	49·9	36·7	50·0
2. Medical	0·3	3·9	5·2	4·4	13·8	10·4	24·2	18·1	24·2
3. Public Health	0·1	3·8	10·5	13·8	28·2	16·1	44·3	37·9	44·3
4. Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Labour and Labour Welfare	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	0·8	13·1	22·2	32·3	68·4	50·0	118·4	92·7	118·5
GRAND TOTAL	12·1	49·0	114·2	107·3	282·6	267·8	550·4	454·6	569·9

*In the Provision and progress of expenditure the amounts included for 'power expansion facilities' and 'urban' and 'rural' water supply are those *allotted* for 1954-55 and 1955-56; 'rural water supply' includes the total *allotted* for Centre's and States' expenditure.

STATEMENT III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

24. KUTCH

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure						Five Years' Total			
	1951-52 Actuals	1952-53 Actuals	1953-54 Actuals	1954-55 Revised	1951-55	1955-56 Budget	1951-56	1952 Plan	Plan including 'Adjustments', 'Scarcity Area Programme', 'Power expansion facilities for increasing employment opportunities' and 'National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme'.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1. Agriculture	8.5	7.7	3.9	8.8	28.9	9.0	37.9	60.6	45.7	
2. Animal Husbandry	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.1	2.8	1.7	4.5	3.9	4.3	
3. Dairying & Milk Supply	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4. Forests	—	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.9	1.4	1.4	
5. Cooperation	—	—	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.7	3.5	3.5	
6. Fisheries	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.9	2.3	1.4	1.4	
7. Rural Development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
I. AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT	9.0	8.4	5.1	11.1	33.6	13.7	47.3	70.8	56.3	
1. Irrigation Projects	2.6	25.5	24.1	27.0	79.2	28.1	107.3	91.0	91.0	
2. Power Projects	—	7.1	0.7	24.5	32.3	28.5	60.8	23.0	60.5	
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION & POWER PROJECTS	2.6	32.6	24.8	51.5	111.5	56.6	168.1	114.0	151.5	

(A1)

1. Cottage Industries	—	—	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.5	3.5	3.5
2. Other Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. INDUSTRY	—	—	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.5	3.5	3.5
1. Roads	4.8	15.7	5.9	14.2	40.6	16.8	57.4	58.3	58.3
2. Road Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Ports & Harbours	—	—	1.3	6.2	7.5	2.6	10.1	13.4	13.4
IV. TRANSPORT	4.8	15.7	7.2	20.4	48.1	19.4	67.5	71.7	71.7
1. Education	—	0.1	1.1	1.5	2.7	4.0	6.7	6.8	6.2
2. Medical	—	0.5	0.8	2.4	3.7	5.8	9.5	26.0	33.6
3. Public Health	0.1	0.5	0.5	3.2	4.3	2.7	7.0	10.0	
4. Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Labour & Labour Welfare	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	—	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.5	2.5	2.5
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	0.1	1.2	2.5	7.8	11.6	13.1	24.7	45.3	42.3
GRAND TOTAL	16.5	57.9	39.7	91.5	205.6	103.5	309.1	305.3	325.3

STATEMENT III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

25. MANIPUR

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure							Five Years' Total		
	1951-52 Actuals	1952-53 Actuals	1953-54 Actuals	1954-55 Revised	1951-55	1955-56 Budget	1951-56	1952 Plan	Plan including 'Adjustments, 'Scarcity Area Programme', 'Power expansion facilities for increasing employment opportunities' and 'National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme'	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1. Agriculture	—	—	—	0·3	0·3	0·9	1·2	0·8	0·8	
2. Animal Husbandry	—	0·1	0·2	0·5	0·8	1·0	1·8	2·5	2·5	
3. Dairying & Milk Supply	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4. Forests	—	0·2	0·6	1·1	1·9	1·2	3·1	3·0	3·0	
5. Cooperation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·4	
6. Fisheries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7. Rural Development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	—	0·3	0·8	1·9	3·0	3·1	6·1	6·3	6·7	
1. Irrigation Projects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2. Power Projects	—	0·6	0·1	5·0	5·7	3·5	9·2	12·0	12·0	
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION & POWER PROJECTS	—	0·6	0·1	5·0	5·7	3·5	9·2	12·0	12·0	

1. Cottage Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6
2. Other Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. INDUSTRY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6
1. Roads	—	11.6	13.7	13.9	39.2	17.9	57.1	81.3	81.3
2. Road Transport	—	—	4.0	1.2	5.2	1.7	6.9	10.5	10.5
3. Ports & Harbours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. TRANSPORT	—	11.6	17.7	15.1	44.4	19.6	64.0	91.8	91.8
1. Education	—	1.4	3.1	4.9	9.4	6.6	16.0	17.7	17.7
2. Medical	—	0.3	0.4	2.0	2.7	3.0	5.7	6.0	6.0
3. Public Health	—	—	0.5	0.5	1.0	2.4	3.4	21.0	20.0
4. Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Labour & Labour Welfare	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	—	1.7	4.0	7.4	13.1	12.0	25.1	44.7	43.7
GRAND TOTAL	—	14.2	22.6	29.4	66.2	38.3	104.5	154.8	154.8

STATEMENT III—*Progress of Development Expenditure in States*—contd.

26. TRIPURA

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure							Five Years' Total	
	1951-52 Actuals	1952-53 Actuals	1953-54 Actuals	1954-55 Revised	1951-55	1955-56 Budget	1951-56	1952 Plan	Plan including 'Adjustments', 'Scarcity Area Programme', 'Power Expansion facilities for increasing employment opportunities' & 'National Water Supply and Sanita- tion programme'
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agriculture	—	—	0.3	2.4	2.7	5.2	7.9	12.6	8.6
2. Animal Husbandry	—	0.1	0.3	2.3	2.7	1.8	4.5	2.8	3.9
3. Dairying & Milk Supply	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Forests	0.2	0.8	1.3	1.8	4.1	3.9	8.0	11.3	10.8
5. Cooperation	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.9
6. Fisheries	—	—	—	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.4	—	1.4
7. Rural Development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
I. AGRICULTURE & RU- RAL DEVELOPMENT	0.2	0.9	1.9	7.5	10.5	12.1	22.6	27.8	26.6
1. Irrigation Projects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Power Projects	—	0.3	3.7	0.7	4.7	6.1	10.8	7.0	7.0
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION & POWER PROJECTS	—	0.3	3.7	0.7	4.7	6.1	10.8	7.0	7.0

I. Cottage Industries	—	0·2	0·7	2·4	3·3	4·3	7·8	3·3	7·8
2. Other Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. INDUSTRY	—	0·2	0·7	2·4	3·3	4·5	7·8	5·3	7·8
1. Roads	3·7	9·9	15·0	35·2	63·8	50·0	113·8	128·0	128·0
2. Road Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Ports and Harbours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. TRANSPORT	3·7	9·9	15·0	35·2	63·8	50·0	113·8	128·0	128·0
1. Education	0·3	3·7	2·0	8·3	14·3	12·6	26·9	24·0	30·5
2. Medical	—	0·4	2·1	4·1	6·6	9·5	16·1	11·7	20·1
3. Public Health	—	0·2	0·3	1·7	2·2	1·8	4·0	3·0	6·8
4. Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Labour and Labour Welfare	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	0·3	4·3	4·4	14·1	23·1	23·9	47·0	38·7	57·4
GRAND TOTAL	4·2	15·6	25·7	59·9	105·4	96·6	202·0	207·3	226·8

STATEMENT III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

27. VINDHYA PRADESH

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure							Five Years' Total	
	1951-52 Actuals	1952-53 Actuals	1953-54 Actuals	1954-55 Revised	1951-55	1955-56 Budget	1951-56	1952 Plan	Plan including 'Adjustments', 'Scarcity Area Programme', 'Power Expansion Facilities for increasing Employment opportunities' and 'Natio- nal Water Supply and Sanitation programme'*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10
1. Agriculture	10.5	19.2	26.9	51.7	108.3	63.9	172.2	204.7	204.7
2. Animal Husbandry	0.4	0.1	1.4	5.3	8.1	4.9	13.0	12.9	12.9
3. Dairying & Milk Supply	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	1.5
4. Forests	—	3.1	4.2	4.8	12.1	5.3	17.4	22.5	22.5
5. Cooperatation	—	—	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
6. Fisheries	—	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.8	1.2	1.2
7. Rural Development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	10.9	23.4	33.7	63.5	131.5	75.9	207.4	245.8	245.8
1. Irrigation Projects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Power Projects	—	0.2	0.3	17.9	18.4	45.0	63.4	50.5	72.5
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION & POWER PROJECTS	—	0.2	0.3	17.9	18.4	45.0	63.4	50.5	72.5

1. Cottage Industries	—	—	0.3	0.9	1.2	3.0	4.2	6.0	6.0
2. Other Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. INDUSTRY	—	—	0.3	0.9	1.2	3.0	4.2	6.0	6.0
1. Roads	12.2	10.2	13.8	30.5	66.7	19.1	85.8	125.9	125.9
2. Road Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Ports and Harbours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. TRANSPORT	12.2	10.2	13.8	30.5	66.7	19.1	85.8	125.9	125.9
1. Education	4.1	6.8	14.3	45.3	70.5	32.5	103.0	100.0	100.0
2. Medical	—	1.5	3.4	9.1	14.0	14.0	28.0	36.0	40.0
3. Public Health	—	3.5	3.8	29.8	37.1	56.2	93.3	60.0	129.8
4. Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Labour & Labour welfare	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	—	—	1.1	4.5	5.6	5.0	10.6	15.0	15.0
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	4.1	11.8	22.6	88.7	127.2	107.7	234.9	211.0	284.8
GRAND TOTAL	27.2	45.6	70.7	201.5	345.0	250.7	595.7	639.2	735.0

* In the Provision and progress of expenditure the amounts included for 'Power expansion facilities' and 'urban' and 'rural' water supply are those *allotted* for 1954-55 and 1955-56; 'rural water supply' includes the total *allotted* for Centre's and States' expenditure.

STATEMENT III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—concl'd.

28. PONDICHERRY

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure							Five Years' Total	
	1951-52 Actuals	1952-53 Actuals	1953-54 Actuals	1954-55 Revised	1951-55	1955-56 Budget	1951-56	1952 Plan	Plan including 'Adjustments', 'Scarcity Area Programme', 'Power Expansion' facilities for increasing Employment opportunities' and 'National Water Supply and Sanitation programme'.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agriculture	—	—	—	1·0	1·0	1·3	2·3	—	2·3
2. Animal Husbandry	—	—	—	—	—	1·7	1·7	—	1·7
3. Dairying & Milk Supply	—	—	—	—	—	0·6	0·6	—	0·6
4. Forests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Cooperation	—	—	—	1·7	1·7	2·4	4·1	—	4·1
6. Fisheries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Rural Development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
I. AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT	—	—	—	2·7	2·7	6·0	8·7	—	8·7
1. Irrigation Projects	—	—	—	—	—	0·5	0·5	—	0·5
2. Power Projects	—	—	—	1·7	1·7	11·1	12·8	—	12·8
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION & POWER PROJECTS	—	—	—	1·7	1·7	11·6	13·3	—	13·3

1. Cottage Industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Other Industries	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	2.5	-	2.5
III. INDUSTRY	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	2.5	-	2.5
1. Roads	-	-	-	4.1	4.1	17.6	21.7	-	21.7
2. Road Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Ports & Harbours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV. TRANSPORT	-	-	-	4.1	4.1	17.6	21.7	-	21.7
1. Education	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	5.8	5.9	-	5.9
2. Medical	-	-	-	0.4	0.4	11.2	11.6	-	11.6
3. Public Health	-	-	-	-	-	5.8	5.8	-	5.8
4. Housing	-	-	-	-	-	6.0	6.0	-	6.0
5. Labour & Labour Welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	28.3	29.3	-	29.3
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	0.7
GRAND TOTAL	-	-	-	9.0	9.0	67.0	76.0	-	76.2



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