

BRIEF REPORT OF THE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES
OF
SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT
1959-60

PREFACE

THIS compilation gives a brief report of the Development activities of each department of Government during the Plan period.

This report is compiled by the Finance Department of Government on the basis of the material and data made available by the departments.

BANGALORE,
Dated 8th March 1960.

G. MATHIAS,
*Secretary to Government,
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CONTENTS

	PAGES
1. Community Development Scheme ...	1— 5
2. Social Welfare Department ...	5— 9
3. Statistics Department ...	9—11
4. Public Works Department ...	12—21
5. Land Records and Settlement Departments ...	21—23
6. Food Department ...	23—25
7. Agricultural Department ...	25—36
8. Animal Husbandry Department ...	36—37
9. The Department of Fisheries ...	38—40
10. Forest Department ...	41—42
11. Horticulture Department ...	42—44
12. Department of Co-operation and Marketing ...	44—48
13. Education Department (General) ...	49—50
14. Technical Education ...	50—51
15. Medical Department ...	51—54
16. Public Health Department ...	54—57
17. Labour Department ...	58—59
18. Government Road Transport Department ...	60—61
19. Motor Vehicles Department ...	61—62
20. Prisons Department ...	62
21. Kolar Gold Mining undertakings ...	62—67
22. Department of Industries and Commerce ...	67—72
23. Department of Mines and Geology ...	72—73
24. Sericulture Department ...	74—76
25. Insurance Department ...	77
26. Stores Purchase Committee ...	77—78
27. Police Department ...	78
28. State Financial Corporation ...	78—79

BRIEF REPORT OF THE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES OF THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

THERE are at present 163 Community Development Blocks including Pre-extension blocks in operation in 120 taluks of the State. The Community Development Scheme now covers an area of 50,136 square miles, *i.e.*, 60 per cent of the area of the State and a population of 113.5 lakhs, *i.e.*, 76 per cent of the population of the State. In the whole State, 19,260 villages or 74 per cent of the total number of villages, are now covered under the C.D. Programme.

An index of the success of the Community Development Programme is the amount of contribution which has been forthcoming from the people by way of cash, materials, labour, etc. Since the inception of the scheme, the total amount of popular contribution received comes to Rs. 148 lakhs which shows that the rural people have accepted the scheme and are co-operating readily with the officials and others in successfully implementing the scheme. It might be mentioned here that this popular contribution does not include the value of the land which has been voluntarily surrendered by the people for the kacha roads constructed under the C. D. Programme. Nearly 9,400 miles of roads have been formed under this programme since the inception of the scheme. It is clear that if the value of large extent of land is also considered, the total popular contribution will exceed Rs. 220 lakhs.

The achievements under several heads under the C.D. Programme since the inception of the scheme in Mysore State are briefly explained below:—

(a) *Agriculture*.—The main programme under Agriculture includes intensive propaganda for the use of chemical fertilizers, distribution of improved seeds and implements, propaganda for increasing local manurial resources by compost pits and by growing

manurial plants, propagating the Japanese method of paddy cultivation, demonstration in seed selection, popularising plant protection measures, etc. Since the inception of the scheme, nearly 55 lakh maunds of chemical fertilizers, 8 lakh maunds of improved seeds, 9 thousand improved implements of all kinds were distributed. Under the programme for increasing local manurial resources, nearly 2 lakhs compost pits have been dug and are being used.

The programme for starting Seed Multiplication Farms in every taluk has already been started and is making good progress.

(b) *Animal Husbandry*.—With a view to upgrade the quality of cattle, Artificial Insemination Centres have been started under the C.D. Programme in almost all Stage-1 blocks. In addition, nearly 2,500 breeding bulls have been supplied to rural areas. Under the Poultry development programme over 9,000 improved birds have been supplied since the inception of the scheme. At the same time, encouragement has been given in the shape of financial aid to private poulterers to start small poultry farms in the rural areas so as to improve the quality of birds quickly within a short time.

Minor Irrigation:

The main items of work undertaken under this programme are:—

- (i) sanction of loans and subsidies for irrigation wells and pump sets,
- (ii) construction of small pick-ups and anicuts, and
- (iii) restoration and minor repairs of tanks which do not involve masonry work.

Since the inception of the scheme, over 5,350 irrigation wells have been dug all over the State and additional areas of nearly 17,000 acres have been brought under irrigation. Nearly 1,360 pump sets have also been purchased by ryots out of loans given under the C.D. Programme. An amount of Rs. 8 lakhs has been spent on pick-ups and anicuts and additional areas of 2,500 acres have been brought under irrigation. Further an amount of nearly Rs. 15 lakhs has been

spent on the restoration of tanks and minor repairs such as desilting, tunnel clearing, improving waste weir, etc. As a result of this work, the total area benefited including additional area brought under irrigation comes to 19,000 acres.

Health and Sanitation :

The main items of work under this programme include :—

- (1) Digging of drinking water wells,
- (2) Repairs to drinking water wells,
- (3) Drainage works, propagating hand-flush latrines in rural areas, and
- (4) Establishment of Health Units.

Since the inception of the Community Development Scheme, 6,500 drinking water wells have been dug and over 10,000 drinking water wells have been repaired or renovated. Drainages to the extent of over 12 lakh yards and 23,000 hand-flush latrines have been constructed in the rural areas. Under the programme of establishing Health Units in all taluks in the State, 112 Health Units have been sanctioned to-date and 76 are functioning. In each Stage-I block budget, an amount of Rs. 40,000 has been earmarked for the construction of Health Unit, dispensary, purchase of drugs, equipment and for the payment of salaries of the Health Unit staff.

Education :

Under the Education Programme, about 1,100 primary school buildings have already been constructed out of block funds and about one thousand more are under various stages of completion and will be completed before the blocks enter Stage II.

Over 6,300 Adult Literacy classes have been started in the C.D. Block areas and about 1½ lakhs adults have been made literates.

Social Education :

Under the programme of Social Education, 3,200 rural libraries and reading rooms have been started in Development Blocks.

A comprehensive programme for the development of youth in rural parts has been initiated in the State. There are 4,500 Youth Clubs in the C.D. areas of the State. Another programme which has gained momentum is that of training Gram Sahayaks in block areas to help the Gram Sevaks and the block staff in development work. Till now nearly 2,200 Gram Sahayaks Training Camps have been held and it is now proposed to select the more progressive Gram Sahayaks and to send them for higher training in Government institutions.

In order to educate the progressive farmers of our State in modern methods and techniques of agriculture, over 1,000 progressive farmers and 76 Extension Officials from the State were deputed to the World Agricultural Fair during the first week of February 1960. The farmers stayed in Delhi for four days and apart from seeing the World Agricultural Fair, they were also taken to the All India Cattle Show, Delhi Dairy, etc. The approximate expenditure for this deputation will come to Rs. 2 lakhs.

Communications :

Since the inception of the Community Development Scheme, 9,350 miles of new kacha roads have been formed ; over 6,500 miles of existing roads have been improved ; 3,500 culverts and bridges were constructed.

Training of Non-Officials :

Training of non-officials in the principles and technique of Community Development has become very important, now that the responsibility of development work has been handed over to the Taluk Boards and Village Panchayats. Therefore, a comprehensive scheme for the training of non-officials of the Block Development Committees and the Taluk Boards has been started in the State with the financial assistance from the Government of India. Four Training Centres in Bangalore, Mysore, Gulberga and Dharwar Districts have been selected and the training arranged to be conducted with the assistance of non-official agencies like the Bharath Sevak Samaj, the Hyderabad Karnatak Education Society, Gulberga, the Gandhi Smarak Trust, the Mysore Adult Education Council

and Bharath Seva Dal. About 50 trainees will be trained in each centre for 10 days during each course and it is expected that all the Members of the Taluk Board will be trained in the course of a year or two.

Another important training course which will be started next year is the training of about 8,000 Panchayat Secretaries-cum-Village Accountants. It is proposed to start this training in 8 Training Centres including Gram Sevaks' Training Centres.

Refresher course for Gram Sevaks :

In order to bring the Gram Sevaks up-to-date with regard to the results of research and development in various fields, Government have started a programme for refresher course for Gram Sevaks to be implemented at the Gram Sevaks Training Centre, Mandya and subsequently at other Gram Sevaks Training Centres. Five courses covering a period of two months for each course will be conducted every year and 30 Gram Sevaks trained in each course.

Rural Housing Scheme :

Under the Rural Housing Scheme, 192 villages all over the State have been selected for implementation of this programme. Out of this, the scheme has been actually in operation in 49 villages. Since the inception of the scheme in 1957-58, a total loan of Rs. 1,53,500 has been distributed to ryots to help them to construct houses on modern lines. Ninety houses have already been completed and 860 houses are under various stages of completion. The Government of India have allotted 9.3 lakhs as loan for the current year.

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

I. Amelioration of Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

Education :

For the advancement of Education among Scheduled Castes, construction of six hostel buildings has been completed during the year 1958-59. Similarly, sanctions for completion of three hostel buildings and for the construction of 18 hostels afresh

have been accorded. In addition, 46 hostels, *i.e.*, 30 for boys and 16 for girls have been started and 13 private hostels have been given Grant-in-aid. So far, 1,442 scholarships and stipends have been awarded and 32,353 children have been given equipment grants. Mid-day meals have also been supplied to 3,000 children. This is in addition to what is being done by the Education Department.

Community Centre Buildings :

As against the target of 215 buildings for the plan period, 203 buildings have been completed so far.

Economic uplift :

With a view to encourage Scheduled Caste persons to pursue their industries, subsidies have been given to 4,730 persons so far and 666 persons are proposed to be given subsidies during 1960-61 at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs. Free supply of bullocks, milch cows, *etc.*, have been given to 8,758 persons so far. Agricultural implements, seeds, manure, *etc.*, have been supplied to 9,503 persons so far.

Housing :

Subsidies for construction of houses have been given to 27,474 persons.

Sinking of Drinking Water Wells :

Five hundred and ninety-six wells have been sunk.

II. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

Education :

During 1959-60, five school buildings and four hostel buildings have been constructed, eight Residential schools have been started and 14 schools and seven hostels are being maintained. 5,508 children have been supplied with slates, books, dresses, *etc.* Scholarships have been awarded to 2,019 students and 2,417 students were supplied with mid-day meals so far.

Economic uplift :

Eight hundred and thirty-seven persons have been given subsidies for purchase of implements, raw materials, *etc.*, for improving their cottage industries.

Bullocks, milch cows, *etc.*, were supplied free of cost to 1,124 Agriculturists and agricultural implements, seeds, manure, *etc.*, to 905 persons.

Housing :

Scheduled Tribe persons have been given subsidies for construction of 1,168 houses so far.

Sinking of Wells :

Twent-three wells have been sunk so far in colonies inhabited by Scheduled Tribes.

*III. Welfare of Denotified Tribes.**Education :*

Scholarships have been awarded to 147 students during 1959-60 and 3,066 school-going children have been given equipment grants. Grants-in-aid have been given to six hostels of Ex-Criminal Tribes and two of them were maintained direct by Government.

Economic up-lift :

For development of Cottage Industries, subsidies have been granted to 45 persons. Bullocks, milch cows, *etc.*, have been supplied to 1,492 persons and Agricultural implements, seeds, manure, *etc.*, have been supplied to 487 persons.

Housing :

Subsidies for construction of houses have been given to 1,052 persons.

Drinking water wells :

With a view to provide adequate drinking water facilities for these tribes, 311 wells have been sunk.

IV. *Welfare of other Backward Classes.*

Education :

During 1959-60, stipends have been awarded to 160 students, Scholarships to 3,908 students and equipment grants to 3,600 students. 37 hostels have been given Grants-in-aid and 4,988 children have been supplied with mid-day meals.

V. *Welfare of Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes.*

During 1959-60, boarding grants have been given to 100 students residing in private hostels and equipment grants to 525 students. Similarly, 120 scholarships have been awarded and 3 Ashram Schools have been started so far.

Economic Up-Lift :

Subsidies have been given to 814 persons for development of Craft and 852 persons have been supplied with bullocks, milch cows, etc.

Subsidies have been given to 500 persons for construction of houses during 1959-60.

Women Welfare Scheme :

Seventy-four Nurseries-cum-Women Welfare Centres have been started so far and these Centres are to be continued during 1960-61 also.

CARE AND AFTER-CARE OF PROBATIONARY OFFENDERS.

(1) *Children Act.*—In 1959-60, 5 Remand Homes at Arasikere, Shimoga, Raichur, Gulbarga and Bagalkot have been started.

(2) *Probation of Offenders Act.*—The Central Probation of Offenders Act, 1956, has recently been passed and has to be brought into force in the entire State of Mysore by replacing the Bombay Probation of Offenders Act and the Madras Probation of Offenders Act, which are now in operation. Rules under the Central Act are under consideration and as soon as

they are passed, the Act will be brought into force in the State.

(3) *Social and Moral Hygiene and After-care Programme.*—Under this programme, institutions for giving protection and shelter for the discharged inmates of correctional and non-correctional institutions with a view to enabling them to rehabilitate properly in life, have been established. One State Home for women at Gulbarga and two reception Centres at Kumta and Shimoga have been opened. One State Home for men at Hubli and two District Shelters at Mysore and Raichur are being started.

Production units such as Handloom Weaving, Canvasbag-making and holdal-making and manufacture of soap and agarbathies are intended to be started at the State Home for the training and employment of the inmates.

(4) *Welfare Services in Prisons.*—The Welfare Services in Prisons involve the work of helping discharged prisoners. Two Liaison Officers (Probation Officers) are appointed for implementing this scheme at Bangalore and Bellary.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS.

During 1959-60, the function of the Department of Statistics expanded considerably. In the context of planned all-round development of the social and economic life, the role played by Statistics is important.

During 1959-60, in sixteen out of nineteen districts, the District Statistical Offices started functioning. This expansion is expected to contribute effectively to the growth and availability of Statistical information as also to the improvement of its quality.

In order to be able to tabulate and analyse the large mass of data that are being collected in various spheres, in quickest possible time, a *mechanical sorting and tabulating unit* was installed in the Department during 1959-60.

Agricultural Statistics :

As part of its normal and regular activity, the Department of Statistics collected statistics on such

items as land-utilisation, area under sources of irrigation and irrigated crops, area and production of various crops, daily, monthly and annual rainfall, and undertook crop-estimation surveys.

The statistics of births and deaths were also collected and compiled regularly.

A *Sample Survey* to estimate the area and yield and cultivation practices of two most important plantation crops in Mysore State, namely *Coconut and Arecanut*, was under progress during 1959-60. Four hundred villages spread over 9 districts containing these two crops have been selected for estimation of area and 100 villages out of the above 400, have been selected for estimation of yield.

The Department undertook a *Pilot Survey* to study the cost of cultivation of Arecanut in Mysore State and the work of the Survey was under progress.

The Department of Statistics also initiated a *Pilot Survey* to diagnose the reasons for the existing culturable waste lands and this *Pilot study* was confined to South Kanara District.

A *Pilot study* was also taken up for estimating the area and yield of Cashewnut.

An assessment of the results of "Rabi Campaign" in increasing food production was made and a report was submitted to Government.

Various Agricultural Research Stations in the State carry out field experiments on various crops relating to plant-breeding and agronomy. In order to facilitate the conducting of these experiments, the design is prepared by the Department of Statistics. The analysis and interpretation of data is also done by this Department and during 1959-60, 340 such experiments were analysed and interpreted. An index of all these experiments was also prepared so as to give a precise idea of the number and nature of the experiments analysed.

Administrative Intelligence :

Much progress was achieved in ensuring accuracy, timeliness and completeness in the Statistics that are being collected in 163 Community Development and

National Extension Service Blocks. At the instance of Government, special items of work like assessment of progress achieved under Minor Irrigation Works were taken up in the Block areas.

The Department of Statistics also has been training the Statistical Personnel of the Department. The staff trained during 1959-60 was:—

1. Block Level Progress Assistants	...	34
2. District Statistical Officers	...	12

Socio-Economic Surveys :

In order to study the economic prosperity or otherwise of Farmers in Mysore State, a "Sample Survey to construct the Parity Indices of Prices paid and received by Farmers" which was initiated during 1958-59 was in progress. For the purpose of this survey, 80 villages spread all over the State have been selected and detailed information is being collected in 480 households.

The Census of Government Employees, as on 31st March 1959, intended to collect the data on the number of Government employees in Mysore State according to basic pay-ranges and by sex with some other details was taken up by this Department. The data that was collected is being tabulated and compiled.

The Department also conducted a Sample Survey to study the Socio-Economic conditions of slum-dwellers in Bangalore City, and a report of the findings of the survey was prepared and submitted to Government.

In order to assess the availability and improved utilisation of Engineering Personnel in Mysore State for National Development work, a Survey has been taken up by the Statistics Department. The Survey is under progress.

A sample survey to study the social and economic conditions of Devadasis has been undertaken, and preliminary information is being collected.

The Department also published "The statistical outline of Mysore, 1959" and "Mysore State in Maps" (Kannada).

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Irrigation Works :

The Major Irrigation Projects which were taken up in the I Plan period were continued in the II Plan and they stand very nearly completed now. They are, (i) Tungabhadra Project, (ii) Bhadra Reservoir, (iii) Tunga Anicut, (iv) Nugu Reservoir, (v) Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme and (vi) Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal. In addition, thirteen medium sized projects taken up in the several parts of the State also are almost completed. Four new schemes *viz.*, Kabini Reservoir Hebbahalla Project, Chickhole Project and Dharma Project have been taken up for execution during the period and are well on their way of speedy progress.

The First Stage of the Tungabhadra High Level Canal Scheme on the Right Bank which is a joint venture of Mysore and Andhra Pradesh Governments has recently been sanctioned for Rs. 1,300.00 lakhs, Mysore share being Rs. 224 lakhs and the work is being executed by the Tungabhadra Board. The benefits of irrigation for Mysore from the I Stage scheme would be for an area of 69,000 acres in Mysore State.

In view of the fact that the major and medium sized projects take considerable time for execution and thereafter for development of irrigation, the State Government have also been concentrating attention on Minor Irrigation Schemes in order to see that the benefits of Irrigation accrue quickly and over as large an area as possible. According to a programme drawn up, a provision of Rs. 580.50 lakhs has been made in the II Plan towards Minor Irrigation works coming under the following categories:—

- (1) Restoration of Tanks.
- (2) Construction of Tanks, Anicuts, Pickups and improvements to Tanks, Pickups, Anicuts etc.
- (3) Flood Control and Drainage.

In addition to the above, with a view to speeding up works falling under this category, a programme called 'Special Minor Irrigation Programme' was launched in the latter part of 1957 and a large number

of works was taken up for execution under this programme in 3 stages at a total cost of Rs. 200 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 330 lakhs has been set apart for this in the II Plan out of Rs. 580.50 lakhs. Special powers of sanction were delegated to the Public Works Department Officers in order to speed up works in this regard.

The following power schemes have been under progress and are provided for in the II Plan :—

(1) I Stage of Sharavathy Valley Project.	178200 K. Watts installed capacity.
(2) Bhadra Reservoir Hydro-Electric Project.	33200 K. Watts installed capacity.
(3) Thungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project.	27,000 K. Watts installed capacity.

The works on all the above projects are in full swing and are programmed to be completed according to schedule.

Major and Medium Projects :

The progress on the several major schemes and medium sized projects, has been satisfactory. Against the plan provision of Rs. 3,299.70 lakhs, the outlay incurred to end of December 1959 is Rs. 1,942.72 lakhs. The irrigation potential created is about 4,60,760 acres against which the area actually developed is nearly 2 lakh acres. The several bottle-necks that were in the way of speedy development of irrigation under these projects, particularly the major schemes like the Tungabhadra Project have since been removed and, it is anticipated that the progress henceforward will be quite satisfactory and as per the programme. Large sums of money have been allotted for opening Ayacut roads. A broad based policy in respect of rehabilitating the affected people has been formulated by Government and the rules in regard to payment of compensation have been liberalised. Field channels up to one cusec discharge are now being excavated and maintained by Government instead of 3 cusecs limit which was hitherto prevalent and this has to a very great extent, lessened the burden on the ryot and also has helped him to take to irrigation with confidence.

The II Stage of the Ghataprabha Project comprising the construction of Storage Reservoir at Hidkal and the extension of the Left Bank Canal from miles 45 to 73 has been taken up and with its completion, it would bring under irrigation a total area to the extent of 3 lakh acres under the Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal.

The Tungabhadra Workshop which is one of the leading workshops in India with well trained personnel, has been made into a corporation, registered under the Companies Act, 1956, and has become a joint concern of the States of Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. The authorised capital is Rupees two crores and the issued capital is Rupees fifty lakhs plus a subscribed capital which will cover roughly the existing assets. The two States concerned will subscribe in equal proportion and the concern will be managed by a Board of Directors consisting of members in equal numbers from the two participating States. The Chairman will be from among the Directors from Andhra Pradesh while the Managing Director will be from amongst the Directors from Mysore.

The workshop on its conversion is designated as Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd., and is designed to manufacture steel shutters, penstock pipes, etc., required for River Valley Projects in India.

Under Minor Irrigation, the total outlay incurred to end of March 1959 is Rs. 163.58 lakhs as against the Plan Provision of Rs. 580.00 lakhs. In the first three years of the Second Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 219.34 lakhs was incurred on Minor Irrigation Works undertaken by the State outside the Plan. During 1959-60 an allotment of Rs. 137 lakhs for Minor Irrigation Works has been made against which the expenditure incurred to end of December 1959 is Rs. 86.76 lakhs.

In this connection, it has to be stated that in addition to the taking up of new constructions under Minor Irrigation, the problem of renovating the innumerable existing tanks, anicuts and channels which have got into a State of disrepair due to neglect towards maintenance over long periods of time, is very huge and attempts are being made year after year to restore these works to a working condition in the best

manner possible. About 14,000 tanks both big and small are requiring such attention and it would be a stupendous task to bring all these to a working order. It is expected that in a period of about 10 years more, it would be possible for the State to attend to this work effectively.

A new aspect of the question in regard to the restoration of these silted up tanks has been brought to bear, by the Committee on Plan Projects constituted by the Government of India *viz.*, adoption of the method of 'Desilting-cum-Reclamation'. This method, while avoiding submersion of valuable lands which would otherwise happen if the tank is to be restored to its original capacity by raising the waste weir, would enable increase in capacity by desilting and utilise the desilted earth for reclaiming a portion of the Tank bed. This new method is being tried as an experimental measure in respect of two tanks in Bangalore District, *viz.*, Hebbal and Sulebele Chikkere and if the experiment proves successful, it will be extended to other tanks in the State which lend themselves to such treatment.

Communications—Roads and Bridges :

The provision for roads and communications under the II Five-Year Plan is Rs. 738.24 lakhs. The outlay during the year up to December 1959 is Rs. 70.63 lakhs, bringing the progressive total outlay up to December 1959 to Rs. 558.63 lakhs.

The programme under this head envisages the development of new communication facilities such as formation of new roads and improvements to the existing roads, asphaltting of roads, construction of new bridges and improving the existing ones. The target for the current year is about 140 miles for roads under formation and improvement and 120 miles to be asphalted or black topped.

New Mysore has a coast line of about 200 miles long from Sadasivagad on the north to Talapadi in the south. The Government of India have sanctioned a road along the coast with a 12' black-topped surface and fully bridged, the entire expenditure being borne by the Centre. The State Government have formed a

special circle called the Special West Coast Circle with 3 Divisions to attend exclusively to the execution of this work and substantial progress is expected on this work during the year under review and in the following years.

Mineral Ore carrying Roads :

The Districts of Bellary, Chitradurga, Shimoga, Chikmagalur and North Kanara are rich in minerals. There are no good roads to enable quick haulage of these large quantities of ore from the interior to the sea-ports at Mangalore, Bellikere, Tadari and Karwar. In order to facilitate quick export of these minerals, Government of India have sanctioned 5 works consisting of improvements of the existing roads and construction of a new road at a total cost of Rs. 185.99 lakhs. The State Government have created 2 Special Road Divisions to attend exclusively to this work. It is expected that work on these roads will be completed during the next two or three years. The question of adopting higher specifications for the road surface in view of the very heavy volume of traffic movement on these roads is also under consideration.

Buildings :

The Department has under execution a large programme of building works throughout the State. Some of the more important are (1) Medical College at Hubli, (2) General Hospital at Davangere, (3) Legislators' Home at Bangalore, and (4) Veterinary College at Hebbal. There has been good progress on the building works, but it is felt that better results could have been achieved if the required steel was made available. It may be mentioned in this connection that against a total requisition of 28,273 tons of steel for the years 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60, the allotment has been only 4,883 tons.

National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme :

One hundred and seventy-two works have been sanctioned under this Scheme which is Centrally sponsored, for providing protected water supply to villages. The number of schemes completed, serviced

and handed over to the Panchayats so far is 27. The remaining works are in various stages of progress.

State Rural Water Supply Programme :

A sum of Rs. 21.00 lakhs was made available during the current year under the State's Rural Water Supply Programme.

In addition to the above two Schemes for providing water supply, special schemes for four large Panchayats in the Bombay-Karnatak area were sanctioned by Government during the year for providing water supply at Sankeswar, Talikot, Karikatti and Annigeri at a total cost of Rs. 11,90,752. These works are under execution.

Rural Communications :

A total sum of Rs. 10,50,000 was provided during this year for taking up new road works in rural areas and improving the existing rural communications.

Rural Health and Sanitation :

A sum of Rs. 9.44 lakhs has been distributed among the districts for granting assistance to Panchayats taking up drainage and other sanitary works.

State Urban Water Supply and Drainage Schemes :

There are 76 Urban Water Supply and 16 Drainage Schemes which have since been included in the State Plan programme for 1959-60. The estimated cost of the 76 Water Supply Schemes and 16 Drainage Schemes comes to Rs. 949.24 lakhs and Rs. 30.89 lakhs, respectively, making a total of Rs. 980.13 lakhs for the 92 Schemes. All these schemes are under various stages of progress. The total expenditure incurred on these 92 schemes up to the end of December 1959 is Rs. 520.47 lakhs.

National (Urban) Water Supply and Drainage Schemes :

In addition to the above schemes, 18 water supply schemes and 6 drainage schemes which have been included in the National (Urban) Water Supply and Sanitation programme under the Plan are sponsored by the Government of India. The cost of the 18 water supply and 6 drainage schemes is estimated at

Rs. 365·24 lakhs and Rs. 62·33 lakhs, respectively making a total of Rs. 427·57 lakhs. The expenditure incurred on these 24 schemes up to the end of December 1959 is Rs. 252·61 lakhs.

Besides the above schemes, which are under progress, it is proposed to include new water supply and new drainage schemes in the State Plan for 1960-61. The more important schemes are (1) Mangalore underground drainage scheme costing Rs. 139·50 lakhs which awaits the sanction of the Government of India and (2) Hospet water supply scheme costing Rs. 26·92 lakhs which also awaits the concurrence of the Government of India for inclusion in the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme.

Corporation of the City of Bangalore—National Water Supply Programme :—

The Government of India have allotted a loan of Rs. 60·00 lakhs for the improvement of water supply distribution in the Corporation area during the Second Five-Year Plan Period. The loan of Rs. 60·00 lakhs is proposed to be spent as follows :—

- | | | |
|--|-----|------------------|
| (1) For construction of overhead tanks, reservoirs and laying mains and sub-mains in City Area | ... | Rs. 15·00 lakhs. |
| (2) For laying mains and sub-mains in Civil Area | ... | Rs. 30·00 lakhs. |
| (3) For purchase of water meters | ... | Rs. 15·00 lakhs. |

Rs. 13·46 lakhs has been spent up to the end of December 1959. Out of Rs. 60·00 lakhs, 70% will be spent towards the cost of materials and 30% for labour.

The following loan amounts have so far been sanctioned by the State Government :—

During the year 1957-58	...	Rs. 50,000.
Do 1958-59	...	Rs. 7,00,000.
Do 1959-60	...	Rs. 23,00,000.

Sanitation scheme under the National Programme :—

A loan of Rs. 40·00 lakhs is allotted by the Government of India for the Underground Drainage Works in the Bangalore Corporation area in the Second Five-Year Plan Period. During the years 1957-58 and 1958-59, the Corporation has drawn loan

amounts of Rs. 1,50,000 and Rs. 3.00 lakhs, respectively. Works to the extent of Rs. 1,02,265 have been executed under the Scheme up to the end of December 1959.

Slum clearance scheme :—

There are 93 slums in the Corporation area. During the Second Five-Year Plan, the Corporation proposes to clear and improve seven slums. Out of the seven slum areas, four slum areas are on private properties which involves acquisition proceedings.

The Government of India have allotted Rs. 40.00 lakhs towards the Scheme, out of which, 50% will be given as loan by Government of India and 25% each as subsidy both by the State and Central Governments.

The following loans and grants have so far been drawn by the Bangalore Corporation :—

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|--|
| (1) During the year 1957-58 | ... | Rs. 25,000. |
| (2) During the year 1958-59 | ... | Rs. 4,00,000 (Rs. 2.00 lakhs loan and Rs. 2.00 lakhs grant). |
| (3) During the year 1959-60 | ... | Rs. 2,00,000 Grant. |

(Loan of Rs. 2.00 lakhs sanctioned by Government is not drawn as yet for the year 1959-60).

The Corporation will have to acquire private properties before the slum areas in four of the private properties could be improved. The Mysore Slum (Clearance and Improvement) Act, 1958 could not be made applicable so far by the Corporation as certain legal impediments have come in the way. Out of the amounts so far received under the Scheme, the Corporation have utilised Rs. 45,964 for construction of 62 plinths in the Goripalya North and for formation of roads and side drains in Kalasipalyam Slum Area.

Housing Schemes :—

The question of housing is assuming more and more importance. There are the following Schemes :—

- I Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.
- II Low Income Group Housing Scheme.
- III Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.
- IV Plantation labour Housing Scheme.

The progress under the first two Schemes is noted below.—

<i>Plan provision.</i>	<i>Expenditure till the end of 1958-59</i>	<i>Number of tenements constructed.</i>
I Ra. 85.92 lakhs ...	Rs. 29.37	956
II Ra. 244.85 lakhs ...	Rs. 118.81	1959
III Under this scheme, applications for loans are awaited.		

The last Scheme is being implemented during the current year.

In addition, the following progress has been achieved in the integrated areas:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>No. of houses constructed.</i>
1956-57	... 7.36 lakhs	149
1957-58	... 2.19 ,,	114
1958-59	... 1.53 ,,	22

Ports :—

The Mysore State has got a coast line of nearly 200 miles as its western boundary with two intermediate Ports of Karwar and Mangalore on the Northern and Southern extremities and 19 minor ports lying in between North and South Kanara Districts.

During the First Five-Year Plan, except for construction of a transit shed at Honavar Port and Passenger sheds at Karwar and Bhatkal and Workshop building at Mangalore at a cost of about Rs. 26,000, no improvements to the ports in this State were undertaken.

A provision of Rs. 18.00 lakhs has been made in the Second Five-Year Plan on an *ad hoc* basis taking into account certain essential requirements, and a sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been provided for the current year. The expenditure up to the end of December 1959 is Rs. 1.95 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 6 lakhs has been included in the State's annual Plan for 1960-61.

In order to ensure proper development and effective administration, a new ports department was created in May 1957, under a State Port Officer, and

the administration of these Ports except Mangalore Port which is being administered by the Mangalore Port Trust, vests in that Department.

Reorganisation of Public Works Department:

The Public Works Department has been reorganised based on the recommendations of the Re-organisation Committee and the powers of Officers considerably enhanced to avoid delays in the execution of works. Investigation Units for assessing Valley-Wise potential and for the preparation of irrigation projects have also been constituted. A designs section headed by a Superintending Engineer has been set up for the investigation and designs in Public Health Engineering. A Technical Cell with a Superintending Engineer and staff has been constituted under the control of the Director of Efficiency Audit to attend to quality control work. The Hydraulic Research Station, K. R. S. has been expanded to cope with the increased volume of work.

LAND RECORDS DEPARTMENT.

The Reorganisation of States called for an investigation of the system of Survey, Classification and Assessment in the several regions in order to secure a uniform policy of Settling Land Revenue. Though the Classification of soils is done broadly on the same lines in all the constituent units of the new State, the methods of survey are not the same and the rates of assessment as well as the mode of their determination vary from unit to unit. The unification of the several systems for purposes of future Revision Settlement is one engaging the attention of Government.

The Mysore Land Record of Rights Act of 1958 has been enacted and extended to the entire State. Draft rules under this Act are under consideration of Government. The levy of Record of Rights fees for making entry in the record of rights and for measurement of Hissas will become common to the entire State with the approval of these rules.

The following are the major schemes, undertaken by the Department :—

(a) *Inam Survey Work.*—Government have sanctioned a scheme of expeditious introduction of

Survey and Settlement into Inams Villages. Up to the end of January 1960, 993 villages were surveyed and settled. Survey is in progress in 400 of the unsurveyed villages in the several taluks of the State.

(b) *Reclassification and Revision Settlement.*—In the Majority of the taluks in the State, Revision Settlement has become overdue. The question of Reclassification was taken up in the year 1953, and the work was first started in Chitradurga District, in the three taluks of Hiriyyur, Hosadurga and Holalkere, in the year 1955.

The Resettlement work in all the overdue taluks of the State has now been sanctioned and so far field work has been completed in 25 taluks. The work is in progress in 15 taluks.

The starting of six more Reclassification parties in Mysore District has been sanctioned by Government in December 1959.

(c) *Disposal of Mutation Phodi Cases.*—Original Hissa Survey is being conducted in the three districts of Gulbarga Division by three special survey parties.

(d) *Recruitment of Personnel.*—At the time of Reorganisation of States, 541 surveyors and 38 supervisors were working in the Department. Consequent on the increasing demand for the services of surveyors, as a result of Reclassification of taluks and requests by other Departments for their services, the Department found it absolutely necessary to augment the strength of staff.

Government have sanctioned the recruitment of batches of surveyors as follows :—

1956-57	...	75	surveyors
1957-58	...	75	„
1958-59	...	320	„
1959-60	...	400	„

Another batch of about 300 surveyors is proposed to be recruited during 1960-61.

(e) *City Survey.*—In Belgaum Division, City Survey has been introduced into all the important Towns and Cities, 22 towns and seven big villages have been surveyed and are under maintenance. Original

city survey work is now in progress in two towns--Saundatti and Bailhongal in Belgaum District.

In Madras area, the two important Towns *viz.*, Mangalore and Bellary have been surveyed.

In the other areas no town or city has been surveyed. With a view to introduce City Survey into all the Municipal Towns and Cities in the New State, a draft bill has been prepared and is before Government.

The uniform Bill for consolidation of Holdings for the entire State is under the consideration of Government.

FOOD DEPARTMENT

With a view to build up stocks of rice for release through Fair Price Depots during the lean months of the year, so as to stabilise prices, the procurement of paddy on a voluntry basis in the surplus Districts of Shimoga, Coorg, Dharwar and Belgaum was continued till about the middle of June 1958, and a total quantity of 2,42,600 pallas of paddy was procured under this Scheme. At the beginning of the year 1959, Government decided to procure paddy on the basis of 'Levy' and promulgated the Mysore Rice Procurement (Levy) Order, 1959 in January, 1959. About 4,35,000 pallas of paddy and 11,800 pallas of rice were procured under the provisions of this Order.

The stocks of paddy are being hulled and the resultant rice is being released since 15th August, 1958, for issue in the needy areas, through Fair Price Depots at rates fixed by Government. A total quantity of about 1,44,400 pallas of rice has been issued so far, leaving a balance of about 1,44,000 pallas of paddy and 12,900 pallas of rice. The release of the existing stocks is proposed to be regulated so as to conserve the major portion for issue during the ensuing lean months of the year 1960.

In consonance with the general Food Policy enunciated by the Government of India, the State Government have decided not to procure paddy/rice during the ensuing harvest.

The restriction on the movement of paddy outside the Southern Zone comprising the Andhra Pradesh,

Madras, Kerala and Mysore States continues to be in force.

About the month of April 1959, an upward trend was noticed in the prices of sugar in the open market. With a view to stabilise the prices, a scheme of regulated distribution through Fair Price Shops at rates fixed by the Sugar Companies was introduced in the first instance. Further, with a view to enable Government to keep track of stocks, the Mysore Sugar Dealers Licensing Order, 1959 was promulgated in May 1959, and the movement of sugar into and outside the Southern Region comprising the Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Kerala and Mysore States was banned.

In order to ensure adequate supplies of sugar to all areas of the State, Government took over the entire arrangements regarding the distribution of sugar from September 1959. The quota fixed for the State by the Central Government is allotted to the several districts of the State on the estimated population and average per capita consumption basis, and made available for issue through authorised dealers (including Co-operative Societies).

The unauthorised movement of sugar allotted to the State, has been checked by the promulgation of the Sugar (Movement and Control) Order, 1959.

With a view to ensure the proper distribution of wheat in all parts of the State, arrangements regarding the distribution of Overseas wheat have been taken over by Government since December 1959. The quota of wheat allotted to the State by the Central Government is allotted suitably to the Districts for issue through Fair Price Depots at rates fixed by Government. The quota which was fixed at 2,000 tons in the first instance was enhanced provisionally to 4,000 tons during the months of December, 1959 and January, 1960. A quota of 2,000 tons has been given for February 1960 in the first instance and the question of allotting enhanced quota of 4,000 tons for this and subsequent months is under correspondence with the Government of India. The total quantity allotted to the State under this arrangement since December, 1959 is 10,000 tons, the major portion of which has been lifted.

A quantity of 378 tons of Skimmed Milk powder was allotted to the State by the State Trading Corporation of India in July 1959. This was suitably allotted to the several districts and made available for sale through recognised dealers at the rate of Rs. 32.50 per bag of 50 lbs. or 65 nP. per lb. Issues were made on a regulated scale also to bulk consumers like Hoteliers, Canteens, Pharmaceuticals, etc. The stocks have since been almost exhausted.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Food Production :

The New Mysore State is required to achieve an additional production of 5.1 lakh tons of foodgrains during the Second Five Year plan period as per target fixed by the Planning Commission, Government of India. Several Grow More Food Schemes have been put into operation to achieve this target. Exclusive of Major and Minor irrigation programmes operated by Public Works Department an outlay of Rs 56.75 lakhs during 1956-57, Rs. 63.585 lakhs during 1957-58 and Rs. 82.996 lakhs during 1958-59 has been incurred for the implementation of Grow More Food Schemes. During the current year an outlay of Rs. 48.986 lakhs has been incurred up to the end of December 1959 against the provision of Rs. 104.608 lakhs. The additional production of foodgrains achieved during the first three years of the plan period and the target contemplated for the current year are indicated below :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Estimated additional production of foodgrains (in lakh tons)</i>
1956-57	... 0.542 (final)
1957-58	... 1.020 (final)
1958-59	... 0.870 (exclusive of Major and Minor irrigation programmes of Public Works Department.)
1959-60	... 1.760 (Programme).

1. *Tractor and Bulldozer Service :*

There are at present 84 machines (Tractors 44 + Bulldozers 40) working in the several districts of the State. An area of 3,651 acres has been ploughed

by Tractors while an area of 683 acres has been reclaimed by Bulldozers for the period ending November 1959. There is a programme to plough further 10,000 acres by tractors and reclaim 1,000 acres by Bulldozers during 1960-61.

2. *Land Reclamation by Manual Labour :*

Financial assistance by way of subsidy will be given to the deserving cultivators for land reclamation by manual labour in Coorg and other Malnad Districts of the State where reclamation of land by Bulldozers is not practicable. An area of 884 acres has been reclaimed, up to the end of November 1959. It is programmed to reclaim 2,000 acres during 1960-61.

3. *Development of local manurial resources -larger and better utilisation of local Resources for production of manure in villages.*

Under this scheme training will be given to village level workers and village leaders for starting preparation of compost on scientific and systematic methods in N.E.S. and C. D. Blocks. Loans also will be extended to selected Village Panchayats to facilitate preparation of compost from night soil. During the current year 4,45,000 tons of compost has been manufactured upto the end of November 1959. The programme for 1960-61 is 25 lakh tons.

4. *Manufacture and distribution of urban compost :*

Loans are being extended to deserving municipalities for the intensification of compost production as well as transport subsidy to cultivators up to Rs. 2 per ton. About 1,10,914 tons of urban compost has been manufactured during the current year up to the end of November 1959. It is programmed to manufacture 3 lakh tons of urban compost during 1960-61.

5. *Distribution of fertilisers :*

Nitrogenous and other fertilisers procured from the Government of India pool and other sources are distributed through the co-operative societies in the State. Thirty-thousand six hundred and fifty-two tons of fertilisers have been distributed up to the end of

November 1959. It is programmed to distribute 1,02,400 tons of fertilisers during 1960-61.

6. (a) *Multiplication and distribution of Improved varieties of seeds—setting up of seed farms :*

Against the plan target of 56 seed farms to be started during the Second Plan Period, 51 seed farms have been started for the period ending November 1959 inclusive of 5 farms started during the current year. Action is being taken to start the remaining 5 farms before the close of the current year.

(b) *Multiplication and distribution of Improved varieties of seeds—distribution of seeds :*

The nucleus seeds multiplied on Government Seed farms will be further multiplied by the Registered Seed Growers (who will be given subsidy for this purpose) and distributed to cultivators. A quantity of 1,211 tons of improved varieties have been distributed for the period ending November 1959 during the current year.

7. *Plant protection :*

This scheme is meant for protecting food crops from the attack of pests and diseases by supplying chemicals and necessary equipment like hand sprayers and dusters at subsidised rates to cultivators. Twenty-nine thousand two hundred and three acres were treated up to the end of November 1959. It is programmed to treat 1,75,000 acres during 1960-61.

8. *Japanese method of paddy cultivation :*

Japanese method of paddy cultivation is taken up on a campaign basis. An area of 4,15,216 acres has been brought under Japanese method of paddy cultivation up to the end of November 1959 during the current year. There is a programme to bring 4,50,000 acres during 1960-61.

9. *Distribution of green manure seeds :*

A quantity of 310 tons of Sunhemp and other green manure seeds has been procured and distributed for the period ending November 1959 apart from 14,64,932. Glyricidia seedlings and cuttings. There

is a programme to distribute 1,500 tons of green manure seeds apart from 25 lakhs (each) of glyricidia cuttings and seedlings.

10. *Construction of Irrigation wells :*

Under this scheme, financial assistance at Rs. 250 as subsidy and loan not exceeding Rs. 750 is being extended to the cultivators (through Revenue Department) 596 wells are constructed for the period ending November 1959. One thousand wells is the target for 1960-61.

11. *Supply of Electrical and Diesel Oil pumpsets and Persian wheels on hire purchase system :*

Electrical and diesel oil pumpsets and Persian wheels are being distributed to cultivators on hire purchase system. One hundred and twenty-five sets have been distributed for the period ending November 1959. Three hundred and thirty-four sets is the target for 1960-61.

12. *Extension of power lines for Lift Irrigation :*

This scheme is meant for extending power lines for providing electricity to irrigation pumpsets. One thousand and seventy-one pumpsets have been serviced up to the end of November 1959. It is programmed to extend service to 400 Electrical pumpsets during 1960-61.

Food Production Campaign :

During 1958-59, as an adjunct to the Grow More Food Schemes, an intensive production campaign was undertaken in the State to increase production. One-fourth of the total area under cultivation (13.51 lakhs acres) was taken up for this purpose. The material resources available at that time were concentrated in the area concerned.

As a result of these measures, there was increased production to the tune of 1,60,000 tons during 1958-59, over the total average yield for the previous three years. The State has been awarded the following prizes :—

(1) One Community award of Rs. 50,000 for the State and eight district (Community) award of

Rs. 10,000 each. The winners of the Community awards are the following Districts :—

- (a) *Dharwar*—Producing 29.0 per cent increased yield over the average of the last three years production.
- (b) *Gulbarga*—Producing 101.9 per cent increase.
- (c) *Raichur*—Producing 19.6 per cent increase.
- (d) *North Kanara*—Producing 27.1 per cent increase.
- (e) *Bellary*—Producing 113.2 per cent increase.
- (f) *Chitradurga*—Producing 67.2 per cent increase.
- (g) *Hassan*—Producing 50.2 per cent increase.
- (h) *Mysore*—Producing 21.5 per cent increase.

Bellary District, which has produced the highest average yield in the State has also been awarded the "Rajya Kalasha". Thus the State of Mysore has a total cash award of Rs. 1,30,000 apart from the Rajya Kalasha.

As a result of the success achieved in the rabi season of 1958-59, a kharif campaign has been successfully launched during 1959-60 season, the results of which have yet to be known. Similarly, the campaign is continued during the current rabi season also.

Development of other Crops :

In addition to the schemes that are in operation for increasing food production, a number of other schemes have been continued during the year for increasing the production of other crops. More important of them are the schemes for the development of cotton, cashewnut, pepper, cardamom, sugarcane, oil-seeds, coconut, arecanut and fruits (Oranges).

Cotton.—The new State of Mysore has 28 lakh acres under cotton forming 14 per cent of the total area in the Indian Union. A number of development schemes have been taken up in various parts of the State. The Cotton extension scheme launched in the Raichur and Mysore Divisions has been progressing well. Thirteen schemes with a financial provision of

Rs. 35.49 lakhs have been implemented during the second plan period. By the end of the final year of the plan period it is expected to increase the yield to 6,70,000 bales per year. Special efforts are being made to bring more acreage under irrigated cotton in the Tungabhadra area. Due to adverse conditions of weather, the average yield has lessened during the year 1959-60.

Exploratory trials conducted on superfine Sea Island Cotton cultivation for the last three years have revealed that there is a great possibility of extending the area under this cotton in Mysore State. Special staff has been employed to mark out the different zones suited for the cultivation of this type of cotton. During the year 1959-60 about 900 acres were sown. It has been programmed to bring nearly 15,000 acres under this crop during the year 1960-61.

(2) *Oilseeds*.—An area of 24,00,000 acres comes under different oilseeds crops, the major amongst which are groundnut, castor, and seasamum. In order to increase the production by another 62,105 tons during the second plan period on Oilseed Extension Scheme with a total outlay of Rs. 2.623 lakhs is being implemented. Major emphasis is being laid on the scheme for the development of groundnut and castor which are dollar earning crops. The scheme was started during 1958. An additional production of 13,890 tons and 20,270 tons during 1958-59 and 1959-60 respectively, have been achieved. A sum of Rs. 30,675 has been spent till now on the scheme.

(3) *Coconut*.—The crop occupies an area of 2,15,640 acres in the State with a production of 2,000 nuts per acre. With a view to increase the area under this crop, nurseries have been established where quality seedlings are raised for general distribution to ryots. 2,70,000 seedlings covering an area of 6,750 acres are proposed to be distributed by the end of the II Plan period. The Department has already distributed 1.75 lakhs seedlings from 1956-57 to 1959-60.

Arecanut.—An area of 71,379 acres was under this crop during the year 1956-57. Since this is an important money crop in many parts of Malnad and

Maidan areas, special emphasis is placed on the research and development activities regarding this. A Regional Area Research Station has been working at Thirthahalli in Shimoga district, with a view to tackle the special problems affecting the crop. The progress achieved in this line of work is appreciable. An additional area of 15,000 acres has been planned to be brought under this crop. With this end in view, four nurseries have been started in order to distribute 6,00,000 quality seedlings during the II Plan period.

During the year 1958-59, an area of 219 acres was brought under this plantation by the distribution of 2,38,000 quality seedlings whereas during 1959-60, an area of 600 acres has been planted with the distribution of 5,50,000 seedlings. Thus the target set for this has been already achieved. An area of 681 acres is proposed to be covered by distribution of 5,50,000 seedlings during the final year of the II plan.

Sugarcane.—This is an important crop in the State, which covers an area of 1.25 lakh acres.

The object of implementing the Development Scheme was to increase the yield per acre from 25 tons during 1957-58 to 28 tons by the end of 1960-61. The result of Demonstrations conducted on cultivators fields show the yields as varying from 21 to 52 tons per acre in check plots and from 28 to 62 tons in Demonstration plots. It is expected that the yield will raise to 27 tons per acre by the end of 1959-60 and the target of 28 tons per acre for 1960-61, can be easily achieved. A comprehensive scheme for development of the crop has been brought into operation. It is aimed to bring in 38,000 acres of additional area under the crop by the end of the Plan period.

Fruits.—Mysore State has an area of 1,42,576 acres under Fruit Cultivation, mainly of Orange crop. With a view to increase production it was proposed to bring in an additional area of 5,000 acres under Fruit Crops and rejuvenate 14,000 acres of existing orchards in the Coorg District. The total outlay for this purpose during the II Plan period is Rs. 19.98 lakhs. Loans in both cash and kind are given to ryots to plant new areas and to rejuvenate old orchards.

Following table gives the achievements during the II Plan period till now:--

Year	Area newly planted (acres).	Area rejuvenated (acres).
1957-58	... 800	3,500
1958-59	... 1,000	3,500
1959-60	... 1,600	3,500

Besides this, 40 acres and 56 acres have respectively been brought under grapes and Basarai Banana in the Dharwar district.

Cashewnut.—This is one of the important dollar earning crops of the State with an area of 11,332 acres. The production from this area was insufficient to meet the requirements of the existing factories and there is some import of raw nuts from outside the country. With the object of becoming self sufficient in this regard, it was planned to bring in an additional area of 42,400 acres under the crop. During 1958-59, 3,682 acres have been planted newly and it is expected to bring in 20,000 acres by the end of 1959-60.

Pepper.—This is also one of the important dollar earning crops of the State. The area under this crop was 5,503 acres at the beginning of the plan period. The development scheme was started in 1958 with an outlay of Rs. 7.06 lakhs. It is proposed to bring another 2,400 acres under this crop. A loan of Rs. 150 per acre is also proposed to be issued to interested cultivators. Four Nurseries have been started for the purpose of producing rooted cuttings to be distributed to farmers. 325 acres have been brought under pepper during 1958-59, and 1,099 acres during 1959-60 till the end of December. 1,80,000 rooted cuttings have been made available to the farmers.

Cardamom. - The area under this crop in the State is 49,288 acres and its cultivation is confined to the Malnad areas. The development scheme was started during 1958 with a plan outlay of Rs. 6.64 lakhs.

Five nurseries have been started in the important areas for production and distribution of quality seedlings. During the year 1959-60, an area of 500 acres have been brought under new plantings. A research

station to work out many of the problems facing the successful farming of the crop, has been started at Mudigere during the current plan period.

Agricultural Research :

Unless there is a well planned and intensive programme of research, the development of agriculture cannot progress beyond a certain limit. With this in view, the research programmes of all the farms have been reoriented, so as to solve the problems facing the ryots. The major items of achievements during the year are the evolving of high yielding and new strains of Ragi and Paddy. During the II Plan period, new research stations, on coconut, cardamom and sugarcane have been started in the State as they were the felt needs of the areas. 76 schemes with an outlay of Rs. 35 lakhs have been continued during the year 1960-61. The State research council has been re-constituted wherein all research schemes and programmes are discussed and finalised. Various Sub-committees like the plant breeding sub-committee, Plant Protection Sub-committee and Agricultural Engineering Sub-committee, etc., have been constituted. Regional committees which have been established have non-official representatives who will help in bringing the problems of farmers to the notice of the research workers of the department.

Agricultural Education :

This has been one of the very important items of work being attended to by the department. There are two colleges, one at Dharwar and another at Hebbal. At Hebbal, construction of the college building at a cost of Rs. 12 lakhs is almost complete. The college is at present housed in it. Construction of a hostel at a cost of Rs. two lakhs at Hebbal and another one at Dharwar Agricultural College are in progress.

Following table gives the number of students trained each year in the two colleges during the II Plan Period.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Hebbal</i>	<i>Dharwar.</i>
1956-57	56	35
1957-58	93	37
1958-59	80	58

Admissions during year 1959-60 for the colleges at Hebbal and Dharwar are 100 each.

Provision was made to depute the officers of this department for specialised training in India and abroad to enable them to handle the various research and development schemes after their return. 13 Officers of the Department were deputed to foreign countries during the year 1959-60. Besides this, the work of training farmers in improved methods of cultivation, bee-keeping, etc., will be continued during 1960-61.

Soil Conservation :

Adopting soil conservation measures is an important item of development, since it results in improvement of general soil conditions thereby increasing crop yields. Contour bunding work has been in progress in the scarcity districts of Northern Mysore. The Bombay Land Improvement Act has helped us in bringing an area of 1,03,572 acres under contour bunding during the II Plan period. During the year 1959-60, an area of 32,000 acres will be bunded newly and in another 32,000 acres, the incomplete work will be completed. It is proposed to bund newly an area of 40,000 acres and complete the old works in another 40,000 acres.

Contour bunding work is in progress in the districts of Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar. A target of 34,000 acres had been fixed for the II Plan period for these districts. Not much of head-way has been made because of lack of a comprehensive Land Improvement Act. It is proposed to bring in an uniform and comprehensive Land Improvement Act throughout the State so that soil conservation works can be taken up on an extensive scale uniformly throughout the State.

With a view to popularise bunding measures in the Southern districts of the State, demonstration centres have been opened in the districts of Hassan, Tumkur and Chitradurga. Introduction of dry farming methods in the bunded areas has been done by opening 40 demonstration centres of 10 acres each during 1958-59. It is estimated that 360 cultivators would be trained and 10,000 acres would be brought under dry farming practices during 1959-60,

The work of land utilization survey of Government waste lands is progressing well. The target fixed for the II Plan period is 1,00,000 acres to be surveyed. It is anticipated that 27,801 acres would be surveyed this year. The target fixed for the year 1960-61 is 21,000 acres which would mean that the total target for the Plan period fixed is completely achieved. With the object of enabling the officers to handle the various research and development schemes under soil conservation, departmental officers are deputed for training to the centres opened by the Government of India. Up to the end of 1959-60, 57 officers have been trained.

Soil conservation training centre was established with a view to train 300 Sub-Assistants in the improved method and techniques during the II Plan period. 41 men have been trained.

Fertiliser Demonstrations :

Under a scheme sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, fertiliser demonstrations have been organised on the fields of cultivators throughout the State to convince farmers of the advantages of using fertilisers for higher and more profitable yields and to make them familiar with new types of fertilisers that will be manufactured in India in the immediate future. The fertiliser required for the purpose is supplied free of cost by the Central Government and the demonstrations are organised by the extension staff of the Department.

The programme was started in 1955 and is being continued from year to year. Over 26,000 demonstrations have so far been completed and yield data from about 6,000 demonstrations have been recorded and analysed. The crops studied include Paddy, Ragi, Jowar, Wheat, Cotton, Groundnut, Potato and other grain crops. The results show that practically everywhere crops respond readily to application of Nitrogen and Phosphatic fertilisers and in a few localities Potash also appears to be beneficial. The increase in yield varies from 20 to 30 per cent depending upon the locality. A study of costs of returns has shown that fertiliser-application is distinctly profitable.

The benefit of the scheme is reflected in a wider use of fertilisers on crops and the increased

consumption of Superphosphate and new Nitrogenous fertilisers like Urea.

Agricultural Information Unit :

An information section was organized in the year 1958 in order to give fillip to the dissemination of the advanced technical knowledge forthcoming from the various research and developmental activities of the department. A Plan provision of Rs. 1,20,000 was made for the purpose. In addition to publishing books, periodicals, folders, pamphlets and other research bulletins, useful in widely distributing useful information amongst the farmers were also published. The division has participated in a number of major exhibitions every year, notable amongst them being the World Agricultural Fair organised at New Delhi. A provision of Rs. 4 lakhs has been made by the Government for organising this and all the development departments of the State have participated. A sum of Rs. 70,000 was allotted to the Agricultural Department for the purpose. The up-to-date advances made in both Agricultural research and development have been ably illustrated through charts, maps, etc., so that a comprehensive idea of the progress made in Mysore can easily be formed by any visitor to the Mysore State. The exhibition has been praised by many distinguished visitors.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Veterinary College :

The number of students on the roll in the New Veterinary College, Bangalore is 212.

Veterinary Aid:

Thirty-three Rural Veterinary Institutions were sanctioned during the year to bring the total number to 467. Twelve Rural Veterinary Dispensaries were upgraded to Taluk Type.

Livestock Improvement :

Three Key Village Blocks at Ponnampet, Somvarpet and Devihosur were upgraded. Four new Key Village Blocks are sanctioned to bring the total to 18.

One hundred breeding bulls have been distributed in all the 19 Districts during the year under review and 3,69,637 scrub bulls were castrated.

Poultry :

Eight Poultry Extension Centres have been sanctioned bringing the total number of such centres to 16.

Sheep Development :

At present 40 Extension Centres under Supervisory Units are working throughout the State. Wool Analysis Laboratory and Wool Utilisation Centre have been sanctioned.

Education and Training :

Two hundred and twelve candidates are under training at various places in India.

Piggery Development :

Two Piggery Development Blocks, one at South Kanara and the other at Bangalore have been sanctioned in addition to the existing two blocks at Kolar and Coorg Districts. 50 Boars were procured from Aligarh for distribution in the new blocks.

Dairying and Milk Supply :

The quantities of Milk handled at the various Milk Supply Schemes are as follows :—

1. Bangalore Milk Supply Scheme	...	12,000 lbs. daily
2. Buffalo Dairy Farm, Kurikuppi, Bellary District.		250 ,, ,,
3. Kudige Milk Supply Scheme	...	3,500 ,, ,,
4. Hubli Dharwar Milk Supply Scheme...		3,500 ,, ,,

Preliminary Survey work of Bhadravathi Milk Supply Scheme has been taken on hand.

Preparation of plans and estimates for the Dairy building to be constructed in accordance with the requirements of UNICEF Experts has been taken up.

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.

The New State of Mysore has a coast line of nearly 200 miles and large inland fishery resources. Several Development Schemes are in progress both for stepping up production and preservation.

The Marine Fisheries Development Programme consists of schemes directed mainly towards increase in the catch from the sea by introducing mechanised fishing. Boat building yards are established for construction and distribution of mechanised boats to fishermen. Fishery requisites are given to fishermen at subsidised rates. Increase in the utilisation of fish is planned by providing improved preservation facilities such as ice plants and cold storages, processing facilities, supply of salt at subsidised rates for fish curing, providing improved transport for marketing the fish by trucks, etc. On the inland side, the programme provides for the survey of the vast inland resources and progressively increasing fish production in suitable inland waters by stocking with fish fry and rearing and exploitation. Apart from this, there are schemes relating to collection of much needed statistical information and improvement in socio-economic condition of fishermen by the promotion of Co-operatives and special types of schools and grant of financial assistance to them.

To help to increase the catch from the sea, mechanised fishing has been introduced in the State. The programme consists of construction and supply of improved types of motor fishing boats to fishermen on loan-cum-subsidy terms. Two Boat Building Yards have been set up, one at Mangalore and the other at Karwar where these boats are being constructed under the supervision of specially trained technicians. The strength of the mechanised fishing fleet in the State by the end of 1959-60 is expected to be 23. Larger boats with bigger engines are now being built at these yards. Fishing requisites worth Rs. 72,000 have been supplied to fishermen during the year. A centre for training fishermen in mechanised fishing set up in Mangalore in 1958-59 has been continued and so far 57 fishermen have been trained and another 20 are undergoing training. Five fishermen and four officials were

deputed to Cochin for training this year. One official was deputed for training in Japan.

Salt suitable for fish curing is supplied at subsidised rates at the 30 Government Fish Curing Yards on the coast. Ice Plants and cold storages are in the course of installation at Karwar, Bhatkal, Coondapoor and Hassan. A deep-freeze cabinet has been installed at Hubli and handed over to a Co-operative Society for working. Arrangements are being made for setting up an ice plant at Moolky and Government have also sanctioned the taking over of a private ice plant at Kumta. The Government Ice-cum-Deep Freezing Plant at Mangalore has provided facilities for freezing prawns for export to the U.S.A. This earns dollars worth Rs. 10 to 20 lakhs annually.

Diesel trucks are being provided for quick distribution of fish from the coastal areas to the markets in the interior parts, and three trucks have been made available to Fishermen's Co-operative Societies for transporting fish from Mangalore, Malpe and Karwar. The services of these trucks have been greatly appreciated both by producers and consumers. Two more trucks are being provided this year, and for short distance transport and retail trade in fresh fish, small, three-wheel carrier vehicles are also being provided.

The construction of a wooden jetty at Mangalore for providing landing facilities for the mechanised fishing boats has been sanctioned and the work entrusted to the Public Works Department. Five approach roads to fishing villages costing about Rs. 76,000 are under construction. Government have provided a further sum of Rs. 2.26 lakhs for construction of more approach roads. Two of these roads have already been taken up and plans and estimates for the others are under preparation.

A large part of our State is far from the sea and in spite of all the marine fisheries development, large areas of the State would still have to depend upon fresh water resources for their supply of fish. These resources are by no means insignificant. The systematic survey and selection of suitable waters for stocking and exploitation is included in the programme for inland fishery development. The State is proposed

to be progressively covered by opening 20 development divisions during the Second Plan period. Fourteen divisions have already been opened and six more are expected to be opened this year. Fish fry of quick growing varieties are being imported in considerable quantities from Bengal and stocked in suitable waters, in addition to the collection and stocking of locally available good species of fish. Mirror carp which is an excellent fish for culture in village ponds and irrigation wells in this State is being bred in large numbers and distributed to suitable waters. To facilitate the rearing and distribution of seed fish in increasing numbers, fish farms have been constructed at Ramnathpur (Hassan District), and Neerasagar (Dharwar District) and more are being constructed at Vani Vilas Sagar Chitradurga District) Shivasamudram, Bijapur, Hessarghatta, etc., to supplement the existing farms at Bethamangala (Kolar District), Krishnaraja Sagar, Shantisagar (Shimoga District) and other places. Measures are being taken up to induce fish, specially, Gangetic carps, to breed artificially.

There are at present fifty-five Fishermen's Co-operative Societies in this State, with a paid up share capital of 2½ lakhs of rupees. Assistance in the form of long term loans, recoverable in ten years, contribution towards share capital and grants towards managerial or secretarial expenses are being given to these societies under the plan. So far, loans to the tune of Rs. 2.15 lakhs, share capital contribution of Rs. 15,500 and grant of Rs. 5,800 have been given to the Fishermen Co-operative Societies.

The raising of the educational and social standards of fishermen is as much an aim of the fisheries Department as raising of their economic standard. With a view to achieve this objective, Government are running twenty-seven schools for fishermen's children on the coast, where, in addition to general education, special instruction in fisheries Science and Fish Technology is being given to the pupils. Opening of more schools is under consideration.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

During the Second Plan period Rs. 158.49 lakhs have been allotted for implementing twenty-three schemes.

The details of the achievements under the above schemes are furnished below.

From 1956-57 to 1958-59, 5,095 acres have been planted with Fuel Species involving an expenditure of Rs. 5,41,223. During 1959-60, 4,630 acres have been planted till the end of December 1959 with an expenditure of Rs. 2,86,297.

Under the Forest Rehabilitation Scheme, 272 square miles of the unorganised forests of North Kanara District have been enumerated and surveyed till the end of March 1959. The amount spent was Rs. 2,70,443. From April 1959 to December 1959, 46 square miles have been enumerated at a cost of Rs. 58,691.

One thousand four hundred and ten (1410) acres have been planted with teak and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 84,643 during the first three years of the Second Plan Period. During 1959-60 till the end of December 1959 Rs. 43,612 was spent for planting 1,560 acres.

Up to end of March 1959, 770 acres of plantations (Cashewnut) were raised at a cost of Rs. 58,656. An area of 2,100 acres have been covered till end of December 1959 during the year and the amount spent was Rs. 72,750.

Matchwood plantations to the extent of 3,104 acres have been raised from the years 1956-57 to 1958-59 involving an expenditure of Rs. 1,83,981.

During 1959-60, Rs. 83,790 was spent, for planting 1,564 acres till the end of December 1959.

In order to increase the durability of perishable woods by treatment, it has been proposed to establish a creosoting plant at Hunsur in Coorg Circle.

The seasoning kiln at Murkal has been installed and is functioning since May 1959.

The three Game sanctuaries at Bandipur, Dandeli and Nagarhole have been developed, by the construction of Forest lodges, new roads track metalling the roads, etc.

Forty-two miles of roads, 63 staff quarters and 4 wells have been constructed during the first three years of the Plan period at a cost of Rs. 8,28,859 besides carrying out special repairs to 51 miles of roads.

A quantity of 254 mds. of crude lac was produced and Rs. 21,902 was spent up to end of March 1959.

Soil Conservation Schemes :

Soil Conservation and Afforestation works have been carried out, in an area of 21,016 acres, during the first three years of the plan period at a cost of Rs. 15,79,940. From 1st April 1959 to 31st December 1959, 10,030 acres have been afforested and Rs. 4,90,264 was spent.

HORTICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

As a result of the intensive activities of the Department there is alround progress of horticulture in the State. More and more people are taking to the cultivation of fruits and vegetables.

Grape Cultivation :

Recently the Bangalore Grape Growers Marketing and Processing Society was started in Lalbagh with 126 members on the roll. This society is working to promote and safeguard the interest and solve the problems facing the grape growers.

Vegetable Breeding Station :

The Vegetable Breeding Station was started in Lalbagh last year to evolve and produce seeds of tried, disease resistant and pure strains of different kinds of vegetable seeds for supply to the growers.

Gardeners Training Scheme :

The Gardeners Training Scheme was started during 1958-59 to train people in horticulture. Ever since its

inception, 240 candidates drawn from rural areas of the State have received training. The Sunday Horticultural Training Course was also continued in Lalbagh.

Horticultural Development at Tungabhadra Project Area, Munirabad :

The horticultural development work in the Tungabhadra Project area, Munirabad, is progressing satisfactorily.

The nursery at Munirabad is maintained well and many fruit plants have been planted for propagation work. An area of 20 acres is now under intensive cultivation and a cocoanut nursery has also been started which is capable of supplying about 10,000 seedlings every year.

Maintenance of Parks and Gardens :

All the Government Parks and Gardens were maintained well and many improvements were made in Lalbagh Bangalore, and Curzon Park, and Lalithamahal Garden, Mysore.

Further improvements are being effected to the Lalbagh by opening a new Road with semi-circle towards the eastern end. Also a layout is under progress for opening a children's puddle as Basavan-gudi Gate, Lalbagh.

Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore :

The Zoological Garden at Mysore continued to be popular and the following animals were added during 1958-59—2 Tapirs, 3 Kangaroos, 3 Crown Cranes, 2 Rheas, 2 Barberry Sheep, 3 Wolves and 2 Secretary Birds.

The Mysore Horticultural Society :

Branches of the Mysore Horticultural Society, Lalbagh are now functioning in the following districts :—

Mysore, Mandya, Tumkur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Shimoga and Kolar. Horticultural Shows are held annually at these places to encourage and develop horticulture in the respective districts.

Nandi Hill Station :

Nandi Hill Station continued to be maintained well and continued to attract a large number of visitors. Many improvements have been made recently by addition of more rooms and increasing facilities to the visitors.

CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT.

There were on 30th June 1958, 12,960 Co-operative Societies of different types in the State, having a total working capital amounting to Rs. 59,27,93,000. By the end of June 1959, the total number of Co-operatives has increased to 13,040 and their working capital has shot up to Rs. 73,46,99,000. Among these Co-operatives 7,440 are agricultural primaries including agricultural credit, large-sized and multipurpose Co-operative Societies. These societies have covered 78 per cent of the total number of villages in the State and 35 per cent of the rural population as against 78 per cent and 31 per cent, respectively, as on 30th June 1958. In the field of increasing agricultural production these societies have played an appreciable role by providing short-term and medium-term loans to the extent of Rs. 9,56,29,000 as against Rs. 6,96,74,000 of the previous year. In order to encourage Co-operative activities in assisting agricultural development, the State Government have also exempted the operation of these Societies from the registration fees and stamp duty to a considerable extent.

These primary credit Co-operatives are federated into District Co-operative Central Banks which in turn have been federated into the Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank. The Apex Bank acts as a Chief Agent for raising requisite loans both for short-term and medium-term purposes from the Reserve Bank on the strength of the guarantee of the State Government. During the year 1958-59, this Bank raised 6.86 crores of loans for short-term and medium-term purposes. The Reserve Bank made available during the year funds at concessional rate of interest of 2 per cent less than the bank rate. With a view to enable the Apex Bank to raise adequate funds required to finance the primaries for short-term and medium-term purposes,

the State Government have been liberally contributing towards the share capital of these institutions. So far, a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs has been contributed towards the share capital of the Apex Bank and Rs. 16.5 lakhs have been contributed towards the share capital of the District Central Co-operative Banks.

Long term Finance :

In respect of long-term finance in the Co-operative Movement, this State may be considered as one of the leading States in the country. We have a Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank and Primary Land Mortgage Societies in many taluks. Since the year 1958-59 six more Primary land mortgage societies have been organised in new areas. During this year, the Mysore Central Land Mortgage Bank has advanced Rs. 70.38 lakhs by way of long-term finance through the primaries. The Central Land Mortgage Bank floated its XVI series of debentures for raising Rs. 50.00 lakhs, and these debentures were over subscribed within a very short-time after their announcement for public subscription. Government have guaranteed payment of principal as well as interest on these debentures.

The collections of the loans issued by the Co-operative Land Mortgage Agencies have been very satisfactory, being about 97.3 per cent.

Co-operative Marketing :

There are 166 primary Co-operative Marketing Societies now having a membership of 92,311. Many of these Societies have been framed by the reorganisation of the Taluka Multipurpose Co-operative Societies which had been started since 1949 in the State. These Societies have share capital to the tune of Rs. 48.51 lakhs whereas the Reserve and Other Funds amount to Rs. 50.97 lakhs. They have, during the year 1958-59, handled the sale of agricultural produce worth Rs. 8 crores. With a view to encourage Co-operative Marketing, the State Government, with the assistance of the Centre, have been providing loans and subsidies towards construction of godowns. During the year 1958-59 Rs. 16.70 lakhs have been provided. Besides, Government have contributed 14.46 lakhs

towards the share capital of these institutions and have assisted to the tune of Rs. 242 lakhs by way of managerial subsidy. 45 godowns are already under construction. At the State level there is an Apex Marketing Society which has been reconstituted as a Federal Body of these primaries. Government have also contributed Rs. 143 lakhs towards share capital.

Supply of fertilisers and agricultural implements :

In accordance with the policy of the Government, almost the entire quantity of chemical fertilisers allotted to the State by the Central Pool is being distributed through Co-operative Marketing Societies and the primary societies. During 1958-59, these societies handled the distribution of chemical fertilisers worth Rs. 171 crores. A major portion of iron and steel allotted to this State for agricultural purposes is also being distributed by the marketing and other societies.

Processing Societies :

Besides agricultural produce marketing through Co-operative institutions, the State has also recorded a considerable progress in respect of processing societies in accordance with the generally accepted policy of securing the benefits of selling the processed goods to the agriculturists. We have, in the State, 18 such processing units of which three are co-operative sugar factories, 6 cotton ginns, 1 oil mill, 7 paddy husking mills and 1 coffee curing institution. Two out of three co-operative sugar factories have already gone into production and the third will start production soon. Three Cotton Ginning establishments have also started functioning and the coffee curing society has placed orders for machinery. Another small but significant venture on co-operative lines needs to be mentioned in this connection. Three co-operative processing societies for manufacture of Khandasari Sugar have been registered recently one of which has already been inaugurated.

Housing :

In the field of co-operative housing, our State has been one of the leading ones. With its 304 primary

house building societies having a membership of 28,206 and share capital of Rs. 20·24 lakhs, loans for house building to the tune of 38·65 lakhs have been advanced. Three hundred and thirty-one houses and 240 tenements have also been-constructed. At the State level the Apex House Building Corporation is a general agency for raising loans required for the primaries and also for advancing direct loans in some cases. This Corporation has, besides, assisted the construction of 716 houses. The Corporation and the primary co-operatives are now anxious to extend their house building activities to the rural areas.

Other types of co-operatives :

Even in respect of other types of co-operatives like the Lift Irrigation Societies, the Co operative Dairies and the Co-operative Fisheries, the movement has recorded a steady progress in the State. As regards co-operative farming, steps are already afoot in the State to reorganise and strengthen 135 co-operative farming societies of different types which are already in existence. These societies, have in their possession 32,700 acres of land of which 18,088 acres have been brought under cultivation. Government have liberally assisted these institutions by providing loans to the extent of 6·80 lakhs of rupees and subsidies to the tune of Rs. 3·14 lakhs.

MARKETING DEPARTMENT.

Regulated Markets :

There are at present 150 major and minor markets in the State. Of these, 64 major markets and 59 minor markets have been brought under the purview of the Markets Act as against 48 major markets and 45 sub-markets at the time of re-organisation of the States.

It is proposed to organise 6 more markets during 1960-61 under the Second Five Year Plan which will be not only for agricultural produce but also for cattle, fruits and vegetables.

Agricultural produce worth about Rs. 86 crores were sold during 1958-59 as against 65 crores during 1957-58 through the Regulated Markets in Mysore

State. Before the advent of regulation of markets hardly 10 per cent of the producers brought the produce to the wholesale markets for sale. Now the number in some of the markets has gone above 60 per cent or more.

So far Government have given loans to the extent of Rs. 20,89,000 for providing necessary amenities like water troughs, cattle sheds, etc., in the Regulated Markets.

There are 4 different Agricultural Produce Markets Acts in the State at present. The Draft uniform bill for regulation of Markets in the New State of Mysore is under examination and would be enacted shortly.

Warehousing :

A State Warehousing Corporation was constituted with effect from 25th November 1957. Uptil now, the corporation has set up Warehouses at 9 places *viz.*, Mysore, Hubli, Raichur, Chintamani, Bellary, Jamkhandi, Arsikere, Bidar and Bijapur, in addition to the Warehouses set up by the Central Warehousing Corporation at Gadag, Davangere and Mangalore. It is proposed to set up 6 more Warehouses by the State Warehousing Corporation during 1960-61.

The establishment of Warehouses in important centres will help the producers to get not only temporary storage facilities but also financial assistance until such time they find better price for their produce.

Weights and Measures :

There are 5 different Weights and Measures Acts in force in Mysore State. The Mysore Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act 1958 for the enforcement of the Metric System of Weights and Measures has received the assent of the President on 14th January 1959. The Act has been introduced in the three districts of Bangalore, Dharwar and Raichur and also in Regulated Markets, and Government Departments to commence with.

The Metric Enforcement Act will be introduced in the remaining Districts of the State from 1st April 1960.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Primary Education .

During 1959-60, 400 existing Primary Schools were converted into Basic Schools. Under the Scheme to relieve Educated Unemployed, sponsored by the Government of India, 880 Single Teacher Primary Schools of Basic pattern were opened. Besides, 500 additional teachers were sanctioned either for strengthening the existing Primary Schools or for upgrading them. Taking into account the Schools already started, there is still need to open 1342 schools to complete the needs according to the findings of Educational Survey.

Basic Education :

There are 3,071 Primary Schools of Basic type. Out of 58 Training Institutions, 29 are of Basic type. A Basic Training Institution has been sanctioned to Bellary at a cost of Rs. 97,000. Further, availing ourselves of the Government of India allotment, two institutions were started under Private Management with an in-take capacity of 100 trainees in each institution. A new Urdu Training Institution was started at Dharwar merging the Urdu Section of Kumta Training Institute at a cost of Rs. 1,08,000.

In order to induce the parents of poor pupils to send their children to schools in increasing numbers, the scheme of Mid-Day Meals was continued at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs. Further the scheme of Attendance Scholarships for Girl pupils in Primary Schools was continued at a cost of Rs. 5.17 lakhs. To provide accommodation to needy Primary Schools construction of 200 class rooms under the Type-Design Scheme has been sanctioned.

Secondary Education :

During 1959-60, five Government High Schools were opened. Additional equipment to the schools converted into Multi-Purpose High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools in the previous year was supplied. Sanction of additional equipment to High Schools towards Laboratory, Building, Library and Crafts as preparatory to the introduction of new Higher Secondary Curricula during 1960-61 has been conveyed.

In order to promote Physical Education in selected Secondary Schools 20 Graduate Physical Instructors have been sanctioned. Government have decided to make Secondary Education free from next academic year to the children of those whose annual income is below Rs. 1,200.

The Educational Research Bureau sanctioned in the previous year was continued and Vocational Guidance Bureau was sanctioned with a view to give guidance to pupils of Secondary Schools for the selection of a right type of course in Multi-purpose High Schools and also for training of counsellors to be attached to High Schools.

A College of Physical Education has been started under the control of the Department. Under the Scheme for development of Hindi Education, 150 full-time and 30 part-time teachers have been appointed, 160 free Hindi Classes were started by voluntary Hindi Organisations and 228 Hindi Classes for Government Officials were continued and 40 new classes started besides the appointment of a Special Officer for Hindi. A Special Officer has been appointed for the preparation of schemes for the Physically Handicapped.

Technical Education :

Sanction has been accorded for the starting of 4 new Polytechnics at (i) Raichur, (ii) Bidar, (iii) Krishnarajapet (Mandya District) and (iv) Somvarpet (Coorg District) and one Regional Engineering College at Suratkal. The admission potential at the end of Second Five Year Plan will be (i) 1,180 at Degree level and (ii) 3,280 at Diploma level as against the admission potential of (i) 410 at Degree level (ii) 1,370 at Diploma level at the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan. To attract best talent to the tutorial staff of the Technical Institutions, a higher starting pay has been sanctioned temporarily to Engineering Graduates and Diploma Holders on a par with the scales of pay obtaining in the P.W. Department.

A provision of Rs. 20.75 lakhs (Rs. 0.95 lakh for Recurring, Rs. 10.70 lakhs for equipment and Rs. 9.10 lakhs for Buildings) is included in the budget estimates for initiating the new schemes in respect of two Engineering Colleges and two Polytechnics (by the

State Government) and one Regional Engineering College and two Polytechnics (by the Government of India). Preliminary arrangements for initiating the schemes are being made during the current year.

Government Presses :

In order to devote special attention to some of the urgent problems, such as standardisation of forms, entrusting the printing of text books to Private Presses, attending to the work of expansion of Government Presses, to find out ways and means of effecting economy in the use of stationery, forms, registers, revision of Press and Allied Offices Manuals, etc., a post of Senior Deputy Director has been created.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

It has been the constant endeavour of this Government to carry medical relief to the villages so far unserved. There were 885 Medical Institutions functioning in enlarged State of Mysore up to the end of December, 1959. The following tables indicate the number of medical institutions in different categories :—

I.	(a) Hospitals	...	...	178	
	(b) Dispensaries	...	...	707	
			Total	885	
<hr/>					
			<i>Hospitals</i>	<i>Dispensaries</i>	<i>Total</i>
II.	(a) Urban	...	84	73	157
	(b) Rural	...	94	634	728
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Total	...	178	707	885
<hr/>					
III.	(a) Government	...	...	281	
	(b) Government aided	...	...	17	
	(c) Local Bodies	...	...	563	
	(d) Others	...	...	24	
			Total	885	
<hr/>					

The average population served by each medical institution was 2 1922·6 and the average area served by each medical institution was 83·9 sq. miles at the end

of the year 1959. Venereal diseases clinics have been opened at Ankola and Gulbarga. Two more have been sanctioned at Bijapur and Kolar. In addition to the above, 3 Dental Clinics have been sanctioned at Virajpet, Somwarpet in Coorg District and one at Mangalore.

Trachoma Survey has been started in this State from March 1959 under the auspices of World Health Organisation.

During the period of 3 years ending 31st December, 1959, the following new Hospitals, Dispensaries and Clinics have been opened :—

(1) Dispensaries	...	...	43
(2) Cottage Hospitals	...	...	4
(3) V. D. Clinics	...	...	4
(4) Dental Clinics	...	...	3

A new hospital with 150 beds to begin with, attached to the Karnatak Medical College, Hubli has been opened on 1st January 1960. It is proposed to open five Cottage Hospitals under Second Five Year Plan Period. Cottage Hospitals at Bhatkal and Saundatti are already functioning and two more at Bagalkot and Haveri will start shortly.

Tuberculosis :

So far under the Second Five Year Plan Period 100 beds have been increased in S.D.S. Sanatorium, Bangalore. Two T.B. Clinics (one at Mangalore and one at Chitradurga) have been newly opened. T.B. Clinic is proposed to be opened at Hubli. A 160 bedded T.B. Sanatorium at Kolar has been opened. Twenty beds at Somwarpet, 20 beds at Virajpet, 50 beds at Government T.B. Sanatorium, Bangalore and 10 beds at Gulbarga are being established for Isolation of Tuberculosis cases. A proposal to establish an after-care and rehabilitation centre for the benefit of Ex. T.B. cases has been approved by Government. T.B. Clinic at Gulbarga, Lady Willingdon T.B. Clinic, Bangalore and P.C.T. Dispensary, Mysore have been upgraded with the assistance of Government of India and Domiciliary T.B. cases services have been started in Lady Willingdon T.B. Clinic, Bangalore and P.C.T. Dispensary, Mysore.

Medical Education :

The Karnatak Medical College and Hospital at Hubli was started in 1957 with the assistance from the Government of India. Government took over the control of Bangalore Medical College and Mysore Medical College during 1957-58. Government are providing hospital facilities to the Kasturbai Medical College, Manipal, which is a private institution.

Dental College :

Government have sanctioned a Dental College in Bangalore and 10 candidates have been admitted for the pre-professional course in Dentistry during 1959-60.

In order to make available better trained and specialists personnel to man the various specialists branches in the teaching Hospitals and District Headquarters Hospitals, a scheme to depute 12 Medical Graduates abroad, by granting them study leave has also been sanctioned by Government. Government have also deputed medical officers for short term training courses in various branches of medical science in Bombay and Madras. Short term courses in Ophthalmology and Radiology have been started in the State.

Besides training the Medical Officers, Government are also running schools for training in Sick Nursing, and Midwifery courses at important centres in the State. Training courses have been started for compounders, Laboratory and X-Ray technicians.

System of Honorary Medical Officers :

With a view to meet the shortage of specialists, Government have extended the system of appointment of Honorary Medical Officers, to start with in the City Hospitals at Bangalore. So far 8 Honorary Medical Officers have been appointed.

Equipments :

Equipments worth Rs. 11 lakhs have been purchased and supplied to the various hospitals in the State up to the end of December, 1959.

Indian Medicine :

There are 511 Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries under the control of Government. For manufacturing standard Ayurvedic and Unani Medicine, Government have started a Central Pharmacy from April 1958. There is a proposal to establish a Board of Research in Ayurveda.

The Government College of Indian Medicine, Mysore, has been upgraded to a degree course during 1957. In addition to this College, there are eight other Ayurvedic Colleges at Mysore, Bangalore, Udipi, Kustagi, Bellary, Hubli, Bijapur and Belgaum run by private bodies and Government grants are given to them each year.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Health Units :

In pursuance of the policy of Government to provide combined curative and preventive services in rural areas, as Health Units of Government of India pattern are being sanctioned with the assistance of the Central Government. Forty Health Units were sanctioned during the year 1959-60 in addition to 70 Health Units already sanctioned during the previous years. It is also proposed to start more Health Units during 1960-61.

Combined Rural Health and Nursing Project (Subsidiary Plan of Operations) :

For purposes of improving health conditions in the Development Blocks, the World Health Organization/UNICEF in collaboration with the Government of India drew up a master plan of operations. Under this subsidiary plan of operations No. 7 relates to the new Mysore State.

Under the above plan of operations WHO lends the services of two experts. The UNICEF assistance (equipments) is available for 42 Health Units in Development Blocks, two District Laboratories, 5 Rural Hospitals, 12 vehicles for strengthening the district health organization, etc.

District Laboratories :

To afford facilities for chemical and other bacteriological examinations, Government have sanctioned with the central assistance available, the District Laboratories for Mysore, Chikkamagalur, Mercara, Raichur, Kolar and two more District Laboratories for Chitradurga and Belgaum have been sanctioned during the year 1959-60. Another District Laboratory at Dharwar will be started during 1960-61.

National Malaria Eradication Programme :

The National Malaria Eradication Programme is in operation throughout the State under which 19 Units are working. During 1959-60 Government have sanctioned the post of a Deputy Director of Public Health under the above programme. Intensive malaria surveillance programme will be taken up during 1960-61.

School Health Services :

To assess the various defects among the school going children between the ages of 15-17, 4 Survey teams have been sanctioned during the year 1959-60 and they will be continued during 1960-61.

Family Planning :

In order to encourage Family Planning, 14 Rural Family Planning Centres have been sanctioned during the year 1959-60 in addition to the 16 Rural Centres and 10 Urban Centres sanctioned during previous years. Three more Urban Centres sanctioned during 1957-58 for serving the medical students as a training centre are also continued. Government have also sanctioned a scheme for payment of grant-in-aid of Rs. 15 to men and Rs. 25 to women public employees in Bangalore and Mysore Cities during 1959-60. The scheme for payment of subsidy to private medical practitioners sanctioned during previous year is also continued. It is proposed to start seven additional Urban Centres and twenty-eight Rural Centres during 1960-61.

Leprosy Control Centres :

Under the National Leprosy Scheme 7 Leprosy Control Centres have so far been sanctioned for

Gajendragadh (Dharwar District), Iikal (Bijapur District), Kundapur (South Kanara District), Bidar (Bidar District), Gulbarga (Gulbarga District), Kollegal (Mysore District) and Goribidnur (Kolar District). Besides continuing the above Centres, two more Leprosy Control Centres are proposed to be started during 1960-61 for Raichur District and Harapanahalli in Bellary District.

Expansion of facilities for Health Education :

The Bureau of Health Education at the Directorate has been recently expanded as per the pattern suggested by the Government of India.

Mobile Units and Environmental Hygiene :

As per the suggestion of the Malnad Development Board, a Mobile Dispensary Unit for Dharwar District (Kalghatgi), a Hookworm Unit at Shimoga to serve the malnad areas and Guineaworm Unit at Dharwar to serve the integrated areas have been sanctioned during the year 1959-60, and they will be continued during 1960-61.

National Filaria Control Programme :

The existing two-fifths N.F.C. Unit in Mangalore was upgraded into a full Unit during 1959-60 so as to cover a population of 3 lakhs and it will be continued during 1960-61 also.

Training Programmes :

In order to meet the shortage of technical personnel required for the various health schemes, the training programmes have been started.

Training Schools for Auxiliary Nurse Midwives course for 30 candidates at the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, 20 candidates at Mysore and 20 candidates at Mangalore have been started.

Training Schools for Health Visitors Course for 30 candidates in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and 12 candidates for Public Health Nurses Course at the Bowring Hospital, Bangalore and 12 candidates for Laboratory Technicians Course at the Public Health Institute, Bangalore have also been started.

A scheme for training 75 candidates for Health Inspectors' Course in Bangalore and 50 candidates at Belgaum has also been sanctioned during 1959-60. All the above training programmes will be continued during 1960-61.

B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme :

The B.C.G. Scheme was re-organized during 1959-60 with the sanction of 3 additional teams in addition to the 7 existing teams and the post of an Assistant Director of Public Health who is in over all charge of the B.C.G. vaccination campaign. The scheme will be continued during 1960-61.

Epidemic Diseases :

When compared to the year 1958, there was a notable decline in the incidence of cholera and small-pox during the year 1959.

Plague :

Except for a few sporadic cases of plague reported from Mysore and Kolar Districts, the entire State was free from plague infection.

Expert Committee for the control of Small-pox and Cholera:

As directed by the Central Government an Expert Committee at the state level was established to suggest ways and means for the eradication of small-pox and cholera in the State. Recommendations made by the State Expert Committee are under examination.

An Epidemiological unit has been sanctioned to the Department to undertake investigation of a communicable diseases and to formulate control measures.

Eye Camps :

During the year 1959, 3 Eye camps were held one at Hunsur and 2 at Hassan with the co-operation of the State Ophthalmological Society. A total of 2,898 patients were examined and 349 operations conducted in 2 Eye Camps and a report from 3rd Eye Camp is awaited.

Random Leprosy Survey was undertaken in Raichur, Belgaum and South Kanara Districts.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

(A) Resettlement and Employment :

At present 11 Exchanges—7 regular Exchanges at Bangalore, Hubli, Mysore, Bellary, Coorg, Mangalore and Belgaum and 4 Exchanges under the Second Five Year Plan at Bhadravati, Kolar Gold Fields, Gulbarga and Davangere and one Employment Bureau at Raichur are functioning. In addition the following other units under the National Employment Services are also functioning :—

1. Semi Unit of the Employment Market Information Unit at Bangalore.
2. Employment Market Information Unit, Bangalore.
3. Vocational Guidance Unit (Youth Employment Service and Employment Counselling), Bangalore.
4. Vocational Guidance Unit (Youth Employment Service and Employment Counselling) at Mysore.
5. Occupational Research Unit, Bangalore.

Sanction of Government for starting Employment Exchanges at Mandya, Karwar, Raichur and Bijapur under the Second Five Year Plan has been accorded.

The main activities of these Exchanges are to help employment seekers in registering their names in the particular trade industry or otherwise, and to see to their placements. The total number of registrations and placements during the year 1959 at the several Exchanges amounted to 90,772 persons and 9,981 persons, respectively.

The Government of India have since promulgated the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 (31 of 1959) and the enforcement of the provisions of the Act is now under consideration of the Government of India.

Craftsmen Training Scheme :

Training is imparted in Eleven Institutes in various parts of the State. The total number of the roll under both regular and expansion schemes in the several Institutes is 1,472.

The different kinds of trades for which training is given are as under:—

1 Draughtsman Mechanical,	9 Draughtsman Civil,
2 Electricians,	10 Welders,
3 Sheet Metal Workers,	11 Turners,
4 Machinists,	12 Motor Mechanic,
5 Fitters,	13 Carpenters,
6 Surveyors,	14 Linemen and Wiremen,
7 Blacksmiths,	15 Electro-platers.
8 Cutting and Tailoring (Vocational),	

Trade tests are also given to the Trainees in the various Institutes. In addition, the Inplant Training has been made compulsory for the trainees by undergoing training for six months in a recognised Industrial concern. Besides these, Apprenticeship Training Scheme as also Evening Class Scheme have been started for which 100 seats under each Scheme have been sanctioned.

Employees State Insurance Scheme :

This scheme envisages the grant of 5 benefits which are to be given to the insured persons as per the obligations of the Employees State Insurance Act; 4 of them, *viz.*, Sickness Benefit, Maternity Benefit, Dependents Benefits and Disability Benefit, being in cash, met by the Corporation through their Directorates and the other benefit *viz* Medical Benefit, vests in the State Government.

This Scheme is already implemented in Greater Bangalore since 27th July 1958 under the charge of a whole time Administrative Medical Officer lent from the Medical Department.

Government have also decided to extend the scheme to Bhadravati and Hubli shortly and to Mangalore, Dandeli and some other places in 1960-61. A hundred bedded Hospital will be built in 1960-61 in Rajajinagar, Bangalore exclusively for the insured employees.

ROAD TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

The activities of the Road Transport Department during the year 1959-60 were marked more by consolidation of operations rather than by large scale expansion.

The Department has under it 2 Regional workshops, 6 Divisions and 37 Operating Depots. It owns a fleet of 1,485 vehicles of which 1,352 are passenger vehicles, 52 Goods trucks and 81 Departmental vehicles. The buses of this Department ply on 882 routes covering a route mileage of 29,048 miles and operating a daily service mileage of 1.17 lakhs miles. The total number of schedules operated are 914 with an average of 973 vehicles on road per day.

The Department has prepared a programme for progressively nationalising the services in old Mysore area, pocket-by-pocket, so that the entire State is covered by a net work of co-ordinated transport services in the years to come. In pursuance of the accepted policy of Nationalisation, routes in Kolar District were taken over for operation by the Department on 1st April 1959 and with a view to ensure efficient control of operations, 2 Depots were established—one at Kolar and other at Chintamani.

The City Services in Bangalore were re-organised introducing the Double-Deckers in the City for the first time on 3rd December 1959, to cater to the peak-hour traffic more effectively. Inter-State Services between Bangalore and Madras and Mysore and Cannanore were introduced with effect from 1st August 1959 and 1st September 1959 respectively, for the convenience of the long-distance travellers of the two States. Direct bus service from Bangalore to Belgaum and back has just been introduced. During the year 1959-60 (till end of December 1959) 146 chassis were purchased both for expansion and replacement and the work of body building was completed on 112 chassis.

The construction of Regional Workshops at Hubli has made much progress and the building is expected to be completed within the next few months. Among the major works completed and declared open during the year, are the bus stations at Haveri and Yeragatti, permanent Depots at Chitradrug and Athni

and a Labour-Welfare Centre at Bijapur. Other works under progress are Depots at Mysore, Belgaum and Kolar; bus stations at Dharwar, Bagalkot, Ramdurg, Siggaon and Siddapur.

The expenditure on the schemes of Developmental nature taken up under the Second Five-Year Plan during the year 1958-59 was Rs. 102·51 lakhs (Rs. 11·85 lakhs on Land and Buildings, Rs. 87·18 lakhs on vehicles and Rs. 3·48 lakhs on machinery and equipment).

The expansion programme envisages taking over of routes in Hassan, Mysore and Mangalore pockets with 187 vehicles. The scheme of nationalisation of Passenger Transport in Hassan has been approved by Government.

During the current year, up to 31st December 1959, an expenditure of Rs. 63·35 lakhs has been incurred on Plan schemes, Rs. 13·62 lakhs on constructional works, Rs. 48·29 lakhs on vehicles and Rs. 1·44 lakhs on purchase of machinery and equipment for workshops and office.

MOTOR VEHICLES DEPARTMENT.

In order to facilitate the issue of Inter-State permits, agreements have been concluded with the Governments of the four neighbouring States of Madras, Bombay, Kerala and Andhra.

Hitherto, the Divisional Commissioner, Bangalore Division was also the Chairman, State Transport Authority. Government have appointed, since September 1959, a wholetime Chairman of the State Transport Authority, with a view to expedite the disposal of the Appeal and Revision Petitions.

With a view to further expedite the disposal of appeals and revisions, Government have amended the rules enabling the State Transport Authority to delegate wide powers to its Chairman and Secretary. The State Transport Authority have in their turn delegated these powers recently to the Chairman and Secretary and it is expected that the work of the State Transport Authority in respect of disposal of

appeals and revisions and the grant of countersignature and concurrence for Inter-State permits would be expedited.

Tourism :

Special Tourist permits are being issued for buses freely by all the Regional Transport Officers with a view to encourage tourism.

PRISONS DEPARTMENT.

The Jail Industries have been expanded in order to train more prisoners. The Wage Earning Scheme in the Prison Industries is getting ready so that the prisoner is given an additional incentive as a wage-earner.

The canteen system in the Prisons is also functioning just as an incentive to increase production under the Prison Wage Earning Scheme.

Government have started an Agricultural Farm at Shimoga attached to the Jail to provide plenty of scope to the prisoners to work in the open. Similarly, Government have undertaken to rehabilitate prisoners on lands on their release, to reform them into useful citizens.

THE KOLAR GOLD MINING UNDERTAKINGS.

Production :

After the Government took over the Mines on 29th November 1956, urgent attention was paid to ways and means of maintaining the production at the previous years' levels, and also where possible, in improving upon the same. The figures for the years 1955-56 to 1958-59 and for the ten months of 1959-60 are self-explanatory as to the results obtained.

		<i>Ore milled Tons</i>	<i>Grade of ore Dwt/Tons</i>	<i>Gold pro- duced Ounces</i>
1955-56	...	5,98,451	6.42	1,93,443
1956-57	...	6,49,520	5.75	1,87,001
1957-58	...	6,75,868	4.83	1,63,123
1958-59	...	6,36,181	4.74	1,50,781
April 1959—January 1960 (Ten months).		5,36,292	4.76	1,27,614

It will be seen from the above figures, that while the tonnage of ore has not only been maintained at the previous levels, but also improved upon considerably. The gold obtained was however less because of the fall in the average gold content of the ore which is otherwise termed 'grade of ore'. The grade of ore met with, upon actual development is more or less fortuitous and is beyond human control. Thus, while every effort can be made to increase the production of ore, it is not possible to obtain consistently ore of high grade. The possibility of working the low grade ore to the extent possible, keeping in view the longevity of the Mines has also been kept in view. The ore reserves have been augmented from year to year and during 1958-59 the payable ore reserves had registered an increase of 36,539 tons.

Financial Results :

	1957-58	1958-59
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
Receipts for sale of gold and silver and sundry receipts.	480 10	465.66
Working Expenses ...	417.68	417.56
Royalty paid ...	23.61	22.49
Depreciation provided for ...	15.13	13.22
Interest on capital paid ...	5.44	9.78
Net surplus ...	18.24	2.61

Note :—The surplus for the year 1958-59 would have been more by at least Rs. 10 lakhs had it not been for the fact that the Undertakings were obliged to give effect to the Industrial Tribunal's Award regarding wage rates with retrospective effect from 1st April 1958.

Economy Measures Effected :

Since the Government took over the Mines, immediate attention was bestowed to the question of effecting economies with a view to reduce the working costs. On the one hand, labour costs were rising due to the increase in wages as a result of the Tribunal Award and dearness allowance due to upward movement of the Cost of Living Index, payment of bonus and other statutory payments to labour, and on the other hand the cost of materials such as explosives, iron and steel, coal and coke, had increased considerably, not to speak of the general increase in the price level of other stores and materials.

In the above circumstances, the only alternative was to take all possible measures of economy to prune the costs wherever possible. Several measures were adopted by the Management and the combined effects of these economy measures contributed to a substantial reduction in the cost per ton of ore treated, as may be seen from the following figures. This has been achieved in spite of the increase in the cost of labour and materials.

Year		Cost per ton
		Rs.
1954	...	68.23
1955	...	72.40
1956 (11 months)	...	67.84
29-11-1956	to 31-3-1958	63.64
	(16 months).	
1958-59 (estimated)	...	65.63

From the above, it will be seen that a reduction in the cost of production by Rs. 2.21 per ton has been effected, compared with the pre-nationalisation period. This works out to a sum of Rs. 14.06 lakhs for the year 1958-59.

Development Schemes :

Under the Second Five Year Plan, six schemes have been sanctioned for the Undertakings involving a total outlay of Rs. 94.50 lakhs. These schemes are expected to help to maintain the present level of production by opening up new areas of the reefs and by exploring areas not previously worked. They are also aimed at expanding the scale of production where this is possible.

Of the development schemes taken up under II Plan, the Biddick Shaft Relining Scheme and the Nundydroog Mill Expansion Scheme are the most important. The Biddick Shaft Relining Scheme will help reclaim some 2,77,845 tons of ore or 1,43,955 ounces of gold. This substantial ore deposit had been made inaccessible as a result of the severe damage which this shaft suffered due to a rockburst in 1956. The Nundydroog Mill Expansion Scheme is very important, as the crushing capacity must be increased to cope with the increased production from the Mine,

plans for which are well under way. The scheme is designed to increase the production from 21,000 tons to 28,000 tons per month.

Exploration :

In view of the dwindling ore reserves of the Mysore Mine and the need to discover new ore-shoots in that Mine and the other Mines on the Kolar Gold Fields in order to ensure the longevity of the Mines, the exploration of Western Reefs and other Lodes has received special emphasis since nationalisation in the context of the Second Five Year Plan. With a view to co-ordinate the exploratory work to be done from surface, to prepare and maintain geological maps of the Kolar Gold Field, to prospect selected areas, to prepare programmes for the investigation and development in depth of any surface discoveries where results justify further expenditure and to maintain records of work undertaken in this respect, a central Exploration Department was created in May 1959.

Labour Relations :

At the time when the Mines were nationalised, two important disputes regarding the payment of bonus to the workmen from the years 1953 onwards and also the revision of the wages of the workmen, were pending before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal. As a result of a series of negotiations held with the Labour Associations, it was possible to arrive at what may be called an "Industrial Truce" for the duration of the Second Five Year Plan as regards the payment of bonus. For the years 1953 to 1956, *i.e.*, up to the date of nationalisation, bonus involving a total of Rs. 41.31 lakhs was paid to the workmen in November 1958.

The dispute relating to the payment of bonus to the workmen for the period 29th November 1956 to 31st March 1959 was also settled amicably as a result of negotiations with the Trade Unions, and bonus amounting to 42 days basic wages or salary as the case may be has been disbursed in the second week of February 1960. The total amount disbursed amounts to over Rs. 16 lakhs.

The second important labour dispute related to the revision of wages of workmen both monthly and daily rated. On the basis of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal's Award, discussions were initiated with the labour leaders and an amicable settlement was arrived at with them with regard to the regrouping of the several grades, fitting in of the existing workmen into the new grades and scales and award of weightage increments for service in the particular grades. The revision was given retrospective effect from 1st April 1958.

The above wage revision will cost the Undertakings Rs. 8 to 9 lakhs per annum and no doubt the increased labour costs will in due course reflect in increased working costs.

Special Welfare Measures :

The welfare of workmen is a matter which has been given the greatest possible attention by the Management. It is well known that the standard of the welfare amenities provided to workmen on the Kolar Gold Field is very high. Since nationalisation, Government have not only maintained the same high standard of amenities but have also endeavoured to improve the same in certain important respects.

Three new Co-operative Societies were started and they now cater to almost all the daily necessities of the workmen in the matter of provisions and stores including foodgrains, which are supplied at moderate rates. The Societies are financially assisted by the Undertakings by meeting the costs of staff and by providing rent-free accommodation, etc. The annual outlay on the three Societies was Rs. 86,000 during 1958-59 and will be Rs. 65,000 during 1959-60. The Societies were also granted interest free loan to enable them to enlarge their stores section.

The families of the workmen in the lower categories were not previously eligible for free medical treatment in the Mine's Central Hospital. The Management considered that free medical treatment should be extended to this needy section of the community and for this purpose two new dispensaries were started in June 1958 where medical treatment is

provided free to the families of workmen. The expenditure on account of the two dispensaries is nearly Rs. 1,60,000 per annum.

The improvement of housing facilities is also another matter which has received the active attention of the Management. There are large numbers of workmen's dwellings on the Kolar Gold Fields which are made of 'Tatti' and are far below the present-day standards of housing for workmen. A phased scheme of replacement of all tatti houses and also for provision of additional housing accommodation was therefore drawn up and is now under implementation. For the year 1958-59, 456 concrete houses were put up at a total cost of Rs. 4 lakhs. Since nationalisation nearly 700 concrete houses have been erected on the Field at an economical cost of about Rs. 1,000 per unit.

The Department of Industries and Commerce :

The Industrial production was stepped up to a noticeable degree in all the Government and Government aided Industrial Concerns. Profit levels have been generally maintained and in some cases have exceeded previous records.

The State Industries Development Council with its various functional sub-committees has contributed by way of its advice and guidance to a considerable extent to the formulation of industrial plans for the Third Five-Year Plan period. In particular it considered at great length schemes pertaining to the establishment of sugar factories and fertiliser factory.

The Co-operative Sugar Factory at Pandavapura went into production during the year.

The following important projects which have been licensed by the Government of India are taking effective steps for the implementation of the scheme :

- (i) A Paper Mill utilising bagasse at Belagola in Mandya District sponsored by Messrs. The Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd.
- (ii) A Cement Factory at Ammasandra in Tumkur District sponsored by Messrs. The Mysore Cements Ltd.

- (iii) Another Co-operative Sugar Factory at Sankeshwar in Belgaum District sponsored by Messrs. Hiranyakeshi Sahakari Sakkare Kharkane, Niyamit.

Government Electric Factory :

The long pending negotiations between A.E.G. of Germany and the Government Electric Factory for setting up the production of transformers, motors and switch-gear were concluded and the agreement was signed. Land acquisition proceedings have been nearly completed and action has been taken to push through this expansion scheme. The estimated cost of expansion scheme is Rs. 118.00 lakhs approximately for producing High Tension Transformers of 200,000 KVA and Electric Motors of 60,000 HP. The Government of India have issued the necessary industrial licence and have also sanctioned foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 47.00 lakhs for the import of plant and machinery.

Government Porcelain Factory :

The output of the Government Porcelain Factory was increased by strenuous efforts and the target of production of 210 tons per month as envisaged in the technical collaboration agreement with N.G.K. of Japan has been reached and the factory has been enabled to play a vital role in meeting the requirements of the country of high tension insulators.

Government Soap Factory :

The expansion of the Government Soap Factory for doubling its production was completed. The setting up of the Glycerine plant is nearing completion.

Central Industrial Workshop :

The expansion of the Central Industrial Workshop was completed and it has been shifted to its new location in the Mysore Road.

Mysore Implements Factory :

The expansion scheme of the Mysore Implements Factory at Hassan has been completed and the factory has gone into enhanced production of various products

required mostly by the agricultural community thus playing a useful role in the food production programme of the country.

Government Sandal Wood Oil Factory :

The expansion of the Sandalwood Oil Factory at Shimoga is nearing completion and the out-put of sandalwood oil has been considerably increased. It has now been possible to cater to wider markets in the world including Russia, Japan, China and Hong-Kong in addition to the established markets in United States and the United Kingdom and Europe.

Rural Industrialisation :

There were about 114 Institutions of different categories affording training in different crafts at the beginning of the year. With a view to effect uniformity and efficiency in the working of these Institutions, Government constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to Government and in accordance with the Committee's recommendation Government have accorded sanction to the reorganisation of the Training Institutes in three phases. According to the new set up, the Rural Artisans Training Institutes will have at least five crafts out of the following (1) Smithy, (2) Carpentry, (3) Wool Weaving, (4) Building Construction, (5) Leather Stitching, (6) Tailoring, (7) Lacquerware, (8) Pottery, Ceramic and Glass Beads, (9) Metal Work, (10) Bidri. 25 trainees will be trained in each craft and they will be paid a stipend of Rs. 20 per month. In-service training will be provided for a period of six months after the completion of the course. A sum of Rs. 250 will be given as interest-free loan payable in 10 equal instalments, to each trainee after the completion of the training. Since the scheme of training is of a development nature, a provision of Rs. 20,63,200 has been made in the State Budget for 1960-61.

Handloom :

The Handloom Industry occupies a prominent place among the Rural and Cottage Industries. With the liberal assistance made available by Government of India, Government have been providing various facilities for the development of the Industry.

During the year 1959-60 sanction has been accorded for the establishment of four new housing colonies for Weavers.

One hundred and fifty-six sales depots, 61 dye houses, 4 Central Depots, 2 Inter-State Sales Depots and four Pattern making factories, two calendering plants for cotton handloom industry and 1 Finishing Plant for Woollen Industry were continued.

The production of Handloom cloth in Co-operative Sector during 1958-59 is about Rs. 220.00 lakhs. The sales during the period amounted to about Rs. 200.00 lakhs.

Handicrafts :

Ten Handicrafts Co-operative Societies are being assisted to carry on production and marketing activities. In addition, two Handicrafts Emporia, one at Hubli and another at Gulbarga have been set up to solve the marketing problem of the artisans. Refresher Course programme has been arranged for 21 artisans to acquaint them with the modern technique and method of production at the centres inside and outside the State. It is expected that these trainees after the completion of the training will be able to produce modern designs for which there is demand.

Concession for purchase of sandalwood by the artisans at 50 per cent of the cost has been extended throughout the State. An advisory Board to advise Government for development of handicrafts co-operatives have been formed by the State Government.

The Rural Industrial Financing Bank has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5.66 lakhs as loan during the year 1959-60 to end of December 1959 as detailed below :—

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Secured loan 6½ per cent interest ...	128	1,91,295
Small Scale Industries Loan ...	204	3,41,795
Secured Loan ...	111	32,900
Total ...	443	5,65,990

With the above financial assistance, 443 industrialists have been able to set up new industries and expand the existing units in the rural parts of the old Mysore

areas. This has resulted in providing additional employment to 1,200 persons.

The jurisdiction of the Rural Industrial Financing Bank has been extended to the integrated areas and Taluka Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies have also been organised where there are no Industrial Co-operative Banks to channelise the industrial loans.

Small Scale Industries.

The eight Industrial Estates at Mysore, Bangalore, Ramanagaram, Harihar, Mangalore, Gulbarga, Belgaum and Hubli will be working during 1960-61.

The centre for production of porcelain ware on Cottage Industry basis is extended to reach its full stature and decorated porcelain plates of which the country is in short supply today, will be supplied to a large extent.

The Central Assembly Shop for bicycles will be sending out 500 bicycles per month into the market.

It is proposed to establish a Small Industries Corporation for the State for undertaking development of Industrial Estates and for marketing the products of small scale Industries.

It is also proposed to start a Training Centre for cobblers in the four Divisions of the State to assist cobblers who are producing footwear without using machinery to produce more with the use of modern machinery.

On an *ad hoc* survey of employment potential of small scale industries, it is found that the investment from the Private Sector is Rs. 1.3 crores giving employment to about 7,500 persons in 252 Industries surveyed in Bangalore. More than 5,500 artisans in Small Scale Industries have been assisted by loans so far. Investment by Government lending to Small Scale Industries up to date is in the order of Rs. 45 lakhs.

Fourteen Craft Co-operative Societies are at present operating and giving employment to rural artisans who have been brought to co-operative fold. Articles manufactured are brassware, wire nails, leather goods, building materials.

Industrial Loans.

Government Loans amounting to Rs. 6,81,000. were sanctioned under the Mysore State Aid to Industries Acts as detailed below :—

<i>Area</i>	<i>Nature of Industry</i>		<i>Amount sanctioned.</i>
Mysore ...	Tile Factory	...	3 1,55,000
	Metal Industry	...	1 20,000
	Cotton Ginning	...	2 2,80,000
	Iron Foundry	...	2 70,000
	Ivory and Sandalwood Carvings	...	1 10,000
	Total	...	9 5,35,000
Bombay ...	Textile	...	4 38,000
	Leather Industry	...	1 60,000
	Cotton Ginning	...	1 25,000
	Total	...	6 1,23,000
Madras ...	Paper Board, Mangalore (S.K. District)	...	1 23,000
	GRAND TOTAL	...	16 6,81,000

In addition, Government have also sanctioned a loan of Rs. 4,20,000 to the Mysore Chrome Tanning Co., Ltd., Bangalore.

Action has already been taken by Government for framing a uniform law applicable to the entire new Mysore State and The Mysore State Aid to Industries Act, 1959, is expected to be promulgated shortly.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND GEOLOGY.

The one scheme under the Second Five-Year Plan taken up by the department relates to the exploration of Sulphide ore deposits near Ingaldhal, Chitradurga District. The prospecting operations were confined to Kurubaramaradikere and Kallehadlu areas in the neighbourhood of Ingaldhal, to verify the result obtained by Geophysical Survey.

Another special item of work taken up for investigation during this year, under the scheme of the

Second Five-Year Plan is Survey and Exploration of Iron ore deposits in the Western Ghats and West Coast regions of the State. The scheme has been taken up for implementation in the month of October 1959 and the work has already been started in two places viz, Apsarakonda, Honnavar Taluk and near Mattimane, Hosanagar Taluk. The result of this investigation has a bearing on the export trade of iron ore through the ports of West Coast and incidentally in the development of roads in the undeveloped parts of malnad.

Besides the above schemes, the Department was incharge of the administration of Mines and Minerals in the State. Mineral Survey and Prospecting for some of the important economic Minerals has been taken up under the regular programme of work of the Department. The main items of such investigations taken up during the year are: (1) Mineral Survey in Koppal area, Raichur District, Yadgir and Chincholi Taluk in Gulbarga District (2) Prospecting for Bauxite deposits in Belgaum District, (3) Investigations of Limestone deposits at Yan and Chunchukli in the North Kanara District, (4) Examination of gold bearing areas in Gadag Taluk, (5) Prospecting for Galena near Metri and (6) Mineral Survey in Gouribidanur, Bagepalli and Gudibanda Taluks of Kolar District, These works are in progress.

Intensive prospecting has been taken up for Bauxite deposit in Belgaum District with a view to assess the reserves of ore with the object of establishing an Aluminium Industry in the State, utilising the Bauxite ore. A Committee had been set up to examine the possibilities of establishing the aluminium industry in the State and to select suitable sites for establishing the Industry. The report of the Committee is under consideration of Government.

The Prospecting operations by Diamond Drilling for iron ore deposits near Taranagar, Bellary District, has been taken up to prove the iron ore reserves in the area and the work is in progress.

DEPARTMENT OF SERICULTURE

The Silk Industry continued to be a major Cottage Industry in the Mysore State during the year under review. Nearly 75,000 agricultural families are engaged in Silk Worm Rearing and more than a million people were indirectly employed in the different fields of the industry, which is practised as a subsidiary occupation. The area under Mulberry during the year has increased by about 10,000 acres and was about 1.70 lakhs of acres at the beginning of the year 1959-60. The annual production of silk is near about 19 lakhs of pounds accounting for about 80 per cent of the total production of Silk in India.

During the year 1959-60 there were 34 Government Grainages and Demonstration Farms, engaged in Silk Worm Rearing, production of basic seed and maintenance of Mulberry farms to demonstrate improved methods in the different branches of the industry. 232 Aided Grainages have functioned along with nearly 400 Private Grainages for producing Cross Breed Industrial Seed. The Government and Aided Grainages have produced 287.0 lakhs of Disease Free Layings up to end of November 1959. During the remaining period they are expected to produce 138 lakhs of Disease Free Layings. Private Grainages too have produced nearly 200 lakhs of layings and may still produce 175 lakhs during the remaining period. The State's annual requirements of Silk Worm Seed are thus, met by the Government, Aided and Private Grainages.

There are three Silk Filatures, managed by Government, one of which has five branches. The Government Silk Filatures have produced Filature Raw silk to an extent of 1.09 lakhs of lbs. up to end of December 1959 and they are expected to produce 0.41 lakhs of lbs. during the remaining part of the year 1959-60. Among the few Private Filatures, the one owned by the Mysore Spun Silk Mills Ltd., Channapatna, has not been functioning as the Mysore Spun Silk Mills is now under liquidation. There are about 4,000 Charkas which are producing nearly 15.00 lakhs of pounds of Raw Silk in a year. These Country

Charkas are being replaced by Cottage Basins and the number of Cottage Basins has been steadily increasing and the present number is 1,944. These produce about 4.5 lakhs of lbs. of raw silk of good quality in a year.

Under the II Five-Year Plan Development Schemes at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 20 lakhs were undertaken during the year of which, a sum of Rs. 4,00,214 has been spent already up to end of November 1959 and Rs. 8 lakhs expected to be spent during the remaining part of the year 1959-60. A short review of the several Schemes taken up is given below—

(1) The three Multivoltine Basic seed Cocoon Farms started at Kunigal, Bidadi and Dodballapur, have started functioning. Silk Worm Rearing was taken up in these farms and they have produced 2,61,540 Basic Seed Cocoons of Mysore Race.

(2) Work on the Hill Stations was continued and the production of Hill-reared Basic Seed has been increased. Production of Seed on the Hill Stations was 1.62 lakhs upto end of November 1959 and the stations are expected to produce 40,000 Layings more.

(3) Graft Nurseries at Kanva and Kollegal continued to work. They prepared and supplied 2.25 lakhs of Mulberry Grafts to the Sericulturists. Besides, one more Mulberry Graft Nursery is expected to start work, immediately, at Maddur. The Nursery at Lalgondanahalli, Devanahalli Taluk, has been started and preliminary work—raising of seedlings and raising of foreign varieties of mulberry for scions, has been taken up.

(4) Financial assistance to the sericulturists for sinking of irrigation wells was continued. During the year, assistance to sink 48 wells was sanctioned in the Mysore Seed Cocoon Producing areas of Kunigal, Bidadi and Dodballapur. In case of other sericultural areas about 20 wells are proposed to be sanctioned during the remaining part.

(5) Replacement of Country Charkas by Cottage Basins was continued and up to end of December 1959,

375 basins have been supplied replacing about 1,700 charkas and during the remaining part, *i.e.*, January to March 1960 about 30 units of basins are proposed to be supplied replacing about 300 charkas at an estimated cost of Rs. 1 lakh.

(6) The Sericultural Training School at Channapatna, started in the previous year, imparted training to a batch of 20 Graduates and 25 Matriculates who were selected by the Mysore Public Service Commission and these trained candidates are being absorbed in the department.

(7) The scheme of Modernisation of Government Silk Filatures was continued and 96 Modernised Basins were installed at the Government Silk Filature, Kanakapura.

(8) The Silkworm Seed Act continued to be in force in the Mysore Seed Cocoon Producing areas of Kunigal, Bidadi and Dodballapur. The Act has once been modified and the Seed Legislation Bill, 1959 has been adopted recently by the Legislature and it is proposed to extend the Act to the remaining sericultural areas of the State by the end of this year or in the beginning of 1960-61.

(9) Buildings of the Central Sericultural Research Institute are nearing completion. A separate Director for the Research Institute has been recently appointed to push through the Research work more vigorously.

(10) The Silk Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd., Bangalore, has continued to work during the year and the work has been expanded. The Market has transacted from 1st July 1958 to 30th June 1959, 1,30,870 lbs. of Silk valued at Rs. 44,88,957 and 20,026 lbs. of Silk Waste valued at Rs. 1,00,130, and for the half-year ending from 1st July 1959 to end of December 1959, 1,01,863 lbs. of Silk valued at Rs. 38,56,210 and 1,06,000 lbs. of Silk Waste valued at Rs. 5,14,199.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The progress of business in the Official Branch during the year 1958-59 has been a record business in the history of this Department. The number of policies issued during the year 1958-59 was 18,453 for a sum of Rs. 2,56,03,515 yielding an annual premium of Rs. 11,91,426 as against 9,119 policies for an assurance of Rs. 1,19,32,772 yielding an annual premium of Rs. 5,56,596 during 1957-58. During the current year *viz.*, 1959-60 however, there has been a fall in business.

A comprehensive set of new rules extending the schemes of Official and Motor Branches to the new integrated areas have been framed and promulgated. The compulsory Life Insurance Scheme is extended and became operative from 1st April 1959 in the integrated areas.

The business of the Motor Branch continues to show progress in an increasing degree. During the year 1958-59, 3,837 vehicles yielding a premium income of Rs. 4,16,231 were insured as against 3,129 vehicles for a premium income of Rs. 325,958 in the previous year. During the current year, *i.e.*, 1959-60, for a period of nine months, *viz.*, from 1st April 1959 to end of December 1959, 3,260 vehicles yielding a premium income of Rs. 3,04,741 have been insured.

STORES PURCHASE COMMITTEE

With the reorganisation of the States and the advancement of the various plans mooted by Government the work of purchase of different materials required for the different departments is considerably increased. With a view to obtain the best material at the cheapest rate, indents of different departments are being pooled together as much as possible. While the financial implications are being closely examined by the Executive Committee, the Technical aspects have necessarily to be considered by the indenting departments. To ensure that this is done with utmost care and efficiency Government has been considering the

formation of technical committees for the different departments wherever necessary. With personnel competent to handle the matter and to give pronounced views on the quality of the machinery of instruments, Government has recently constituted technical committees for the Medical department. The question of forming similar committees for other departments is taken up.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Police :

The Reorganisation of Police Force in most of the Districts has been completed. The auxiliary units like the Police Radio Grid, Training Institution have also to be reorganised. With this the Department has been placed on a set pattern. The problem of police housing is engaging earnest attention. The construction of quarters for 718 personnel at a total cost of about Rs. 33 lakhs is in various stages of execution. With further increased assistance from the Centre, it is proposed to take up 49 more works at a cost of Rs. 62·50 lakhs which will provide accommodation for 1,111 men and it is hoped that with this concerted effort, substantial number of police men will have been provided with accommodation.

STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATION

The State Government established the Mysore State Financial Corporation under the provisions of the State Financial Act, 1951, in the month of March 1959 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 2 crores and issued capital of Rs. 1 crore to provide credit facilities to the medium and small scale industries in the State of Mysore. The Government of Mysore, the Reserve Bank of India and the Life Insurance Corporation have between themselves taken up about 70 per cent of the share capital now issued. The State Government has guaranteed repayment of the capital and payment of minimum dividend of 4 per cent per annum. During the first year of its working, the Corporation had to

attend to the preliminary work of framing Rules and Regulations. The Corporation began its work of calling for applications only in the month of July 1959 and within a short period of five months, they have been able to sanction a loan of Rs. 16.47 lakhs. Applications for loans for about Rs. 25 lakhs have been processed and are under finalisation. The Corporation is expected to sanction a further sum of about Rs. 24 lakhs before the close of the year. Thus a total business of Rs. 40 lakhs in the very first year of its formation is a gratifying achievement and the Corporation will not only be able to give larger credit facilities in future years, but will also pay constant attention to the working of the industries they have financed.