

A PLAN FOR THE
ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT
OF MYSORE

(DRAFT)

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INTRODUCTION

The authors of *A Plan of Economic Development for India* state that the ultimate objective of any planning should be to increase the volume of India's economic production to the fullest extent which its natural resources would allow. The Plan they propose, however, is limited to a period of 15 years and has the modest aim of securing a general standard of living which would leave a reasonable margin over the minimum requirements of human life, namely adequate food, clothing, shelter, medical relief and education. They go on to consider what these minimum requirements are and come to the conclusion that a well balanced nutritive diet for an adult in India will cost at pre-war prices Rs. 65 per annum, that the minimum requirements of clothing *per capita* are 32 yards (which would cost Rs. 8 per annum even at 4 yards per rupee); that every person should have 100 sq. ft. of house room or an average house should have an area of at least 500 sq. ft. to accommodate five persons (which means an income of at least Rs. 6 *per capita* per annum in rural areas); that every person above the age of ten should be able to read and write and to take an intelligent interest in private and social life; and that measures for public health should include the minimum *preventive* measures like sanitation, water supply, vaccination, anti-epidemic precautions and maternity and child welfare and *curative* measures, namely, medical facilities. (The *per capita* expenditure on education and medical relief would then come to Rs. 5.) The *per capita* income to satisfy these minimum requirements should be Rs. 84 whereas the average income now is only Rs. 65. To provide for other amenities as well, they estimate that the *per capita* income has at least to be doubled during the next 15 years.

2. This Plan for the Economic Development of Mysore has been prepared not only with reference to the above Plan but to the People's Plan, and the plans prepared by the Government of India and other Provinces and States. The object in publishing this Plan is the same as that of the Government of

India, namely, to give information and to evoke public interest in the problems of development. It should not be regarded as an expression of the considered policy of the Government or of any of its departments.

3. The problems of reconstruction have been considered in India under the following main heads :—

1. Re-settlement and Re-employment ;
2. Disposals, Contracts and Government Purchases ;
3. Public Works and Communications ;
4. Trade and Industry ;
5. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries ; and
6. Social service including education, public health, labour welfare, etc.

In Mysore it is not likely that the problems (1) Re-settlement and Re-employment and (2) Disposals, Contracts and Government purchases, will present difficulties. It is intended to maintain both the military and police forces at their present war-time level. Demobilization will not, therefore, affect the State forces. The Labour Corps under contemplation will absorb both the technical and the non-technical personnel and some of the demobilized combatant forces as well. The other problems are considered under the following heads and sub-heads :—

- I. Agriculture and Sericulture ;
- II. Trade and Industry ;
- III. Transport and Communications ;
- IV. Electric Power ;
- V. Social services including :
 - (a) Education,
 - (b) Medical Relief and Public Health,
 - (c) Housing,
 - (d) Social security ;
- VI. Malnad Improvement ;
- VII. Personnel ;
- VIII. Finance.

4. The general scheme of presentation of each subject is (1) to consider conditions in Mysore against the background of conditions in India, (2) to set out the target to be achieved, and (3) to plan for the future in the light of what has been done in the past and what is possible to do under present conditions with the resources that are or that may become available.

While on the one hand it is recognised that we cannot be content with the progress achieved in the past and that we should increase the tempo of progress, it is also realised that we cannot plan without reference to our ability. The amounts that will be needed on account of capital expenditure can be found from depreciation, special and other reserve funds, borrowings and private sources; but the amount on account of recurring expenditure has to be found only from revenue (*vide* page 75). The programme for recurring expenditure has, therefore, to depend on our revenue resources. The method adopted for ascertaining this is to study the expenditure on development schemes during the last 20 years in periods of the first decennium, the second quinquennium, the third triennium and the years 1943-44 and 1944-45. The future programme for expansion is related to this expenditure in the past and the steadily increasing resources of the State during the last 20 years (*vide* page 76). Assuming that this progress will be maintained and even improved upon as the result of our plans of development, provision is made in the Plan for a steadily increasing expenditure, year after year, during the next five years so that the total expenditure during the five-year period will be even more than in the past 16 years. This may have to be increased in geometrical progression in the two subsequent quinquennial periods. This is in fact what the Bombay Plan has in view. The capital expenditure involved on the several schemes is given in the form of a statement at the end of each section to help recapitulation.

5. The area of Mysore State is 29,458 sq. miles with a population of 7,329,140 yielding a mean density of 249 to the sq. mile. For convenience of arithmetical calculations in this Plan, the area is taken as 30,000 sq. miles, the population as 75 lakhs, and the density as 250. The area of India including Indian States in round figures is 15 lakhs of sq. miles and its population 39 crores. Mysore is, therefore, one-fiftieth of India in area and one-fifty-second in population. The area of Mysore is nearly equal to that of Scotland (30,413 sq. miles) and is two-and-a-half times the area of Belgium (11,750 sq. miles). In population it is about equal to Australia and three-quarters of Canada. It is nearly one-fourth the area of Bombay Province and more

than one-fifth the area of Madras Province. It contains nearly one-seventh the population of Madras and more than a third of the population of Bombay. The Bombay Plan provides for spending 10,000 crores of rupees in a period of 15 years for the development of India, and the People's Plan contemplates an expenditure of 15,000 crores of rupees in a period of ten years. The plans for Mysore may involve an expenditure of 200 crores in a period of 15 years or just one-fiftieth of the expenditure for all India contemplated by the Bombay Plan.

6. In selecting areas for development, it is well to remember certain cardinal facts. Out of a total population of about 75 lakhs in Mysore, about 25 lakhs live in about 13,090 villages, with a population of less than 500 in each. The rest of the population of about 50 lakhs lives in big villages with a population of above 500 or in urban areas which together number about 3,700. We shall, therefore, be catering for two-thirds of the entire population of the State if we create educational, medical and other amenities in about 3,700 places including towns.

7. In Mysore owing to the fact that a number of schemes of economic development have been considered or undertaken in the past, our Post-War Reconstruction Planning represents in many cases a continuation or re-orientation of past effort. The Mysore Economic Conference was inaugurated in 1911 by His late Highness the Maharaja. Under the guidance of Sir M. Visvesvaraya, it played a part comparable in importance with that of our legislative bodies in developing public life in the State, in shaping its economic policies and in stimulating economic thought in the State. This organization which was ordered to be kept in abeyance for some time as a measure of retrenchment, was revived recently with a view to provide a regular organization for consulting informally non-official public opinion on matters of economic importance and for the preparation of Post-War Reconstruction Plans suited to the needs of the State. It now consists of four Boards :—(1) Agriculture, (2) Education, (3) Industries and Commerce and (4) Sericulture, each Board being presided over by the Minister in charge of the Department. The Boards generally consist of Heads of the Departments dealing with the subjects and such other members as

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may be selected by the President. The Central or Standing Committee consists of the Dewan as President and the Ministers as Vice-Presidents and of other members including Heads of Departments and non-official gentlemen nominated by Government as representing particular interests such as science, trade and transport, industries, banking, sericulture, labour and the like. This machinery of the Economic Conference is being used for the preparation or examination of specific schemes of development. A Commissioner for Economic Development and Planning has been appointed to deal with the work connected with Post-War Reconstruction. Action is also being taken to appoint a Financial Expert to review in detail our financial position, programmes and methods.

8. As the Dewan observed in his Address to the Representative Assembly (Dasara Session, 1944), "the outlines of this general plan and important schemes of specific development will be considered by the Economic Conference and its constituent Boards and will be published for general information and suggestions from the public before the Houses of Legislature are approached, where necessary, for requisite authority and funds. It is, however, obvious that in some cases practical action cannot and need not await the completion of the picture."

9. He also uttered a word of warning, "We have come to expect that better standards of living and other 'freedoms' will be vouchsafed to us and the rest of the world with the return of peace. In this matter, however, our optimism should be guarded. If we are really to improve our economic and social conditions we must rise above stereotyped politics and mobilize genuine effort not only from the seats of authority but on all sectors of the civic front. It would be a mistake to suppose that prosperity was just round the corner for any plucky Government to capture. The brave new world of our wishful thoughts and ambitious planning can be ours only if we strive for and deserve it."

SECTION I

Agriculture

1. The problems of Indian agriculture were comprehensively reviewed in 1928-29 by the Royal Commission on Agriculture. The Director of Agriculture in Mysore prepared a note indicating how far the recommendations had already been carried into effect and what changes in the organisation or policy of the agricultural and allied departments were required. This note has been considered by the Board of Agriculture and checked up to see on what recommendations action had been taken already and on what points action suited to the conditions in Mysore has yet to be taken.

2. To quote from the First Report on the Progress of Reconstruction Planning in India on agricultural production, policy, aims and targets, —

“(1) The need of long-term planning on a large scale and the necessity of the State taking a hand in the conservation of all possible resources for employing them in securing greater efficiency of *production* has been recognised. The total production of the country depends not only on the total amount of the land available but also on the yields per unit of land. These compare most unfavourably with those in other important countries, the maximum yield of rice per acre in India being only 829 lbs. against 3,709 in Egypt, 2,963 in Italy and 2,053 in Japan; the yield of wheat in India being 636 lbs. against 1,146 in Europe, 972 in Canada and 846 in U. S. A. and the yield of cotton in India being only 89 lbs. per acre against 531 in Egypt and 264 in U. S. A.

(2) Agricultural *policy* must be concerned with economic questions of far-reaching importance such as, the stabilisation of the prices of agricultural commodities at economic levels, crop planning and the various controls necessary to render it effective; financial policy on matters such as the development of the means of irrigation rural communications and high-ways, large scale afforestation, control of erosion, the more general utilisation of seeds of improved varieties, facilities for rural finance, crop advisory and protective surveys, development of manurial resources, reforms of tenancy laws, organisation of village agencies such as ‘Panchayets,’ Co-operative Societies, etc., and problems of man-power in relation to the needs of general and technical administration of the plan ;

(3) The first and the foremost *aim* of India's agriculture must be to provide adequate nutrition for India's growing population. The Indian delegation to the Hot Springs Conference stated,

'India is self-sufficient as regards her food supply in the sense that both imports and exports of food in normal times are small in relation to total indigenous food production. But she is not self-sufficient in the sense that the population is abundantly or satisfactorily fed. In order to make the national diet more satisfactory from the standpoint of nutrition, far-reaching changes in production and consumption are necessary.'

Another *aim* must be the production of raw material required by the industries of the country. The third *aim* must be to produce commodities for which there is an effective demand in foreign markets, as their export is necessary in order to import capital and consumption goods ;

(4) In respect of these three aims, it will be necessary to proceed with planning on the basis of definite *targets* and these must be capable of actual attainment. In the course of a review specially compiled to serve as the basis for reconstruction planning in this respect, Dr. William Burns, late Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India, has taken each of the principal crops in turn and has tried to assess the technological possibilities of these crops in the light of the yields per acre which research so far has shown to be possible through such means as using improved varieties of seed, the application of manure and protection from pests and diseases. He concludes that the average yield of rice which is now 738 lbs. per acre can be raised to 1,000 lbs. ; wheat from 700 lbs. to 1,200 lbs. on irrigated land ; and that the out-turn of Jawar can be increased by 20 per cent, Bajra by 25 per cent, Maize by 25 per cent, Gram by 20 per cent, Oil-seeds by 25 per cent, Ground-nut by 10 per cent, Castor by 10 per cent, Sugarcane by 100 per cent, and Jute by 25 per cent. The report of Dr. Burns also surveys the live-stock resources of India and suggests improvements under feeding, breeding, management and disease control. It is estimated that by paying attention to feeding, the increase in milk out-put would be 30 per cent, breeding 15 per cent, management 15 per cent and disease control 15 per cent or a total of 75 per cent."

POSITION IN MYSORE

3. Out of an area of 189 lakhs acres comprising the State, statistics are not available for 14 lakhs acres of alienated land. Of the remaining 175 lakhs acres, 19 lakhs are forest and

55 lakhs are otherwise not available for cultivation. Twenty lakhs are not cultivated though apparently available for cultivation and 15 lakhs are lying fallow though occupied. Out of the total sown area of 66 lakhs, 54 lakhs are under food crops, of which Ragi, Jawar and Paddy are the most important. Ragi now occupies 22 lakhs and Jawar and Paddy about 7 lakhs acres each. The total irrigated area is a little over 11 lakhs acres of which 2'32 lakh are irrigated by channels, nearly 6 lakhs by tanks, 0'77 lakh by wells and 2 lakh from other sources. The irrigated area thus forms about a seventh of the total occupied area. The area sown more than once is only 3 lakhs acres.

4. Though the population of the State increased by more than 75 per cent since 1881, the total area under food crops increased by only 37 per cent in the same period. As compared to 1931 the area sown is more or less stationary. From the viewpoint of self-sufficiency, there is a deficit to the value of more than a crore of rupees under food crops—50 lakhs of rupees under paddy, 40 lakhs under grams and pulses, and 15 lakhs under wheat. The State has to depend in an ever increasing measure on outside supplies of food, as the production of food crops has not kept pace with the growth of population. The export of ragi has dwindled considerably during the last ten years as the result of increased local consumption. The decrease in the area under food crops is made up to a certain extent by an increase in the area under some commercial crops like groundnut, cotton, cocoanut, sugarcane, til and tobacco. But the total area cropped, taking food crops and commercial crops together, has gone down.

PLANNING

5. In Mysore, agricultural planning for the future should, therefore, provide not only for the quantity of food that the country should necessarily produce to adequately feed its population with the right kind of food, but should determine the proportion of areas under cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, etc., to meet the requirements of a nutritive diet. While Mysore may choose to import even in future its supplies of wheat and pulses from regions where better qualities are more abundantly grown, their cultivation should be encouraged in areas within the State where the soil and water supply are favourable, and where they were grown not so long ago, so that we may not suffer as we are doing now, when transport facilities are inadequate.

6. This planning should also take into consideration the relative importance of non-food crops. For Mysore is still largely an agricultural country and it should pay for its imports of manufactured

goods from the surplus of its agricultural products. The cultivation of commercial crops cannot therefore be neglected. The increase of commercial crops like sugarcane under the Irwin Canal and other large works of irrigation from this point of view is noteworthy. The prospects of growing long staple cotton in the irrigated tracts are very promising and the Agricultural Department has been popularising its cultivation by giving facilities for ginning in addition to field demonstration. The cultivation of better varieties of cotton and in regions and on soils where it has not been cultivated hitherto has also to be taken up. Tobacco is another commercial crop which has made considerable progress in recent years.

DEVELOPMENT

7. Many suggestions have been made for improving agricultural production. The Industrialists of Bombay suggest (1) improvement in the size of agricultural holdings by co-operative farming even if it involves some measure of compulsion; (2) liquidating agricultural indebtedness; (3) prevention of soil erosion; (4) extending the area under cultivation; and (5) improving the yield per acre. The People's Plan adds to this: (6) reform in land tenure.

8. Out of the total area of British India of about 575 million acres, about 188 million acres are said to be under permanently settled Zamindari tenure, while another 197 million acres are under temporarily settled Zamindari tenure, the total under Zamindari tenure working out to 385 million acres or nearly 70 per cent of the area. The People's Plan advocates the abolition of all Zamindari tenure as a first step towards ameliorating the condition of the peasant. Most of the land in Mysore is held under 'Raiyatwari' tenure and the peasant deals directly with the State. The Zamindari area or Inam forms only 7 per cent of the entire area of the State and the condition of the Zamindar here evokes more pity than envy.

9. After consideration of the report of a Committee specially appointed for the purpose, our Government have come to the conclusion that the problem of the smallness of the holdings is not so acute here as elsewhere; but even in Mysore, on the assumption that it is only holdings exceeding 5 acres in extent that are economical, only one-third of the total number of holdings can be called economical. Some method has to be devised to consolidate other holdings into economic units. Transforming agriculture into an industry and running it on business lines as a Joint Stock enterprise with a share for every agriculturist in the Company or running it on co-operative lines, are methods worth considering.

10. The problem of soil erosion is also not so acute in Mysore as elsewhere, but where it exists it has to be met by an extensive programme of planting, terracing and bunding.

11. The income of the Mysore peasant is, however, no better than that of the average Indian, being about Rs. 65 *per capita* per annum according to the Rural Economic Survey. A large number of families have, therefore, to borrow money even for their subsistence. (Lands are passing from the hands of the actual cultivators into those of money-lenders, and the cultivators are gradually ceasing to have interest either in cultivating the lands or improving them.) The most pressing problem in Mysore to-day is, therefore, the relief of indebtedness, though the recent rise in prices of agricultural produce has enabled some to liquidate their debts. The Economic Survey of some 258 selected villages has revealed certain interesting facts. Of the total number of families in a village about 80 per cent are indebted. Of this 80 per cent, the debts of 60 per cent are below 300 rupees each, and the total amount of debt due from these families is only 30 per cent of the total debt of the village. The existing Land Mortgage Banks do not reach these indebted persons as the minimum sum advanced by such Banks is Rs. 300. If some system is devised for reaching the small debtors, a sum equal to 30 per cent of the total debt of the State will relieve 80 per cent of the total indebted families, resulting in an immediate gain in their economic position and much better hope for the future. The debts may be scaled down by Debt Conciliation Boards and paid immediately by the issue of self-liquidating bonds carrying interest of not more than 3 per cent. This would be a satisfactory solution all round, as (1) the peasant is immediately assured of an addition to his income from which he pays a small fraction to the State over a long term of years; (2) the money-lender is sure of getting his principal back with a reasonable rate of interest; and (3) the State need not have to pay the entire debt immediately, but pays both principal and interest in half-yearly instalments over a period of 20 years and is at the same time recouping itself from the increased productivity of the agriculturist. The organization of agricultural finance and marketing will have to go hand-in-hand with the scheme. A survey of rural indebtedness may also be kept in view.

12. There does not appear to be much scope for increasing the area under cultivation in Mysore with the present force of agricultural labour, if it continues to pursue present methods, employing primitive implements. The total cultivable area is 101 lakhs acres for a population of 66½ lakhs, outside the cities, working out to 1½ acres *per capita*. The area already occupied is 81 lakhs acres leaving only

20 lakhs acres for the future growth of population. The actual area cultivated is 66 lakhs acres or a little less than one acre *per capita*; and that seems to be the maximum capacity under present conditions. (A five-acre plot for an agricultural family of 4 or 5, therefore, is not only an economic holding, but is as much as can be managed with a pair of bullocks and primitive implements.) The total cultivable area is already less than one acre *per capita* in Bangalore District and is just about one acre in Kolar, Mandya and Mysore Districts. Three lakhs acres are still unoccupied in Tumkur, 1 lakh each in Hassan and Mysore, 1.25 lakhs in Kadur and nearly 11 lakhs in Shimoga. The largest scope for expansion is thus in the Shimoga District; but special measures have to be taken to improve the health and living conditions before labour can be attracted there. (There is also a certain degree of maldistribution even of occupied land, resulting in a needlessly large extent lying fallow due to absentee landlordism, litigation, transfer of land to money-lenders, banks and co-operative societies in satisfaction of debts, and land hunger by capitalists and non-cultivating owners.) More land than necessary is thus lying fallow in all districts except Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore and Mandya, the proportion of fallow to cultivated in Shimoga District being 2 to 5. The remedy seems to be to revert to the old system of making the village community responsible to get every cultivable acre of village land cultivated. Where, on the other hand, land is lying fallow for want of labour due to health conditions, either more labour must be attracted by improving living conditions, or the productivity of existing labour must be improved, wherever possible, by the use of machinery. There are only half a dozen tractors in use in the whole State. There is obviously need for more. At the rate of one tractor per taluk to begin with and at an average price of Rs. 10,000 per tractor with all accessories, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs per year has been provided in the plan for the purchase of tractors in the first five-year period.

13. Improving the yield per acre is a different matter. This requires irrigation, manure, finance, better implements and better methods based on scientific research.

14. *Irrigation.*—The irrigated area reached 11 lakhs of acres in 1941, constituting more than one-sixth of the area cultivated, as compared to 9½ lakhs in 1911. The largest areas irrigated from rain water are in the Shimoga and Kadur Districts. There were 2,567 major tanks and 20,857 minor tanks in 1941, irrigating 5.99 lakhs acres.

15. There are more than 40,000 wells, irrigating more than 77,000 acres. The irrigation from this source is prevalent mostly in

the Kolar, Tumkur, Bangalore and Chitaldrug Districts. The irrigation from 'Talapariges' or springs, in the area to the east of a line drawn from Koratagere to Hiriyur and on to Molakalmuru, is still awaiting development on modern lines. In addition to the grant of loans on a liberal scale for sinking wells, capable of irrigating 4 to 5 acres each, Government may consider the desirability of following the example of the United Provinces, where such water is raised at Government cost and sold to the agriculturists at a fixed rate per 1,000 gallons, as the resources of many agriculturists do not permit of their sinking large bore-wells or installing electric pumps with their own money or borrowed capital.

16. Irrigation under channels is now nearly double of what it was in 1911, having increased from 118,000 acres to 232,000 acres. There are about 50 river-fed channels in the State, 1,605 miles in length, irrigating an area of more than two lakhs of acres. Most of these are in the south of the State and are connected with the Cauvery and its tributaries. The most outstanding work is the Krishnarajasagara Dam across the Cauvery costing 4'5 crores including channels, with a storage capacity of 44,000 million cubic feet and designed to irrigate 125,000 acres. The waters of the Tungabhadra have not so far been utilised on account of certain physical and financial difficulties. The sharing of the waters of this river among the Mysore, Madras and Hyderabad Governments is now likely to be settled. It has been estimated that it will require another 10 crores of rupees for fully developing the permissible irrigation from rivers including the Kabbini, the Tunga anecut and the Lakkavalli, Projects.

17. (In Mysore we have never made a fetish of the principle that every irrigation work (unless it is protective in character and financed from annual budgets) must pay a stipulated return. There is every justification now-a-days for further liberalising this policy. In the light of these considerations the projects investigated in the past have been reviewed and a five-year programme comprising 28 works of irrigation and benefiting 66,000 acres has been drawn up. The cost of carrying out this programme is estimated to amount to about Rs. 2 crores. Not all these works are remunerative in the accepted sense of the term but if, on detailed scrutiny, they were found worth while on wider considerations of public benefit, they could be financed from the Irrigation Development Fund. The programme includes the following works :—

(1) The Tunga anecut at a cost of Rs. 57 lakhs to irrigate 27,000 acres.

(2) The Bhadra Left Bank Channel at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs to irrigate 10,000 acres.

(3) A tank near Devarabilikere at a cost of Rs. 17½ lakhs to irrigate 5,750 acres.

(4) A reservoir near Ambligola at a cost of Rs. 9½ lakhs to irrigate 7,000 acres.

(5) A tank across the Suvarnavati at a cost of Rs. 9 lakhs to irrigate 3,000 acres.

(6) An anicut across the Vedavati near Narayanapur at a cost of Rs. 4.85 lakhs to irrigate 2,200 acres.

(7) Extension of the Sri Ramadevaru North Channel at a cost of Rs. 4.7 lakhs to irrigate 2,158 acres.

(8) A tank near Sangenahally at a cost of Rs. 8 lakhs to irrigate 1,600 acres.

The others are relatively small projects, each of them likely to irrigate from 500 to 1,000 acres.

The extension of the Turuganur Branch has already been sanctioned. The construction of tanks at Thuppadahalli, Gadimakunte and Irksandra, estimated to cost about Rs. 11½ lakhs in the aggregate, has been sanctioned.

18. (The largest scope in the State now is for the improvement of irrigation under tanks and for lift irrigation. The maintenance of tanks which is the responsibility of the raiyat, as distinct from that of Government, has been much neglected and the rules are not systematically enforced.) This has resulted in a great waste of national wealth and it is in the interests of the Government and the people alike that the people should realise and carry out their responsibility or should be made to do so. An element of compulsion is necessary, so long as there is no enlightened self-interest. (If only the existing tanks are restored and improved by greater attention being paid to feeder channels, waste-weirs, bunds and sluices and cultivation under the tank is better planned, there is no reason why the yield per acre under tanks should not be as good as under channels.) Sums spent on restoration and maintenance of tanks during the last twenty years amounted to Rs. 25,82,212. An equal sum is provided for the purpose during the next five years alone.

19. Mysore is very backward as compared to the rest of India in the point of lift irrigation. Only 77,000 acres are irrigated by wells as against 13 million acres in the whole of India. There is room for at least doubling the area irrigated by wells. Taking the cost of a well to irrigate 5 acres at about 1,000 rupees, the cost of sinking these wells would be 1.6 crores. Spreading the expenditure over a period of 51

years, the annual provision will be about Rs. 10 lakhs. This will be advanced as loans carrying a low rate of interest and will be recoverable in ten annual instalments.

20. *Manure*.—Much the larger portion of the cultivated area of the State will always remain unirrigated. As it is out of the question that any large sum should be spent on manuring lands which depend upon the freaks of the monsoon for their water supply, a larger application of farm-yard manure is the best that can be expected in such cases. The first step to secure this would be a better conservation of cowdung and better methods of preparing manure. Much too large a portion of cowdung is now burnt as fuel. This should be prevented by providing other sources for fuel. Only about 10 per cent of the area of the State is now under forests as against 20 to 25 per cent advocated and much of this is found in the west of the State and the extreme fringes in the south and south-east. There is need for fuel plantations in Mandya, Bangalore, Tumkur, Kolar and Chitaldrug Districts at the rate of about 1,000 acres per taluk during the next five years. We would then be bringing about 40,000 acres more under fuel plantations and this would release a large quantity of cowdung as farm-yard manure. A serious attempt is being made to bring this about. As the cost of planting up an acre of land is estimated at Rs. 30, the total cost of planting up and protecting 40,000 acres would be Rs. 12,00,000.

21. The preparation of compost should also be carried out in every village. The use of green manure for irrigated lands is already prevalent in many areas, but the practice should be greatly extended. The use of chemical manures is now common only on coffee and tea estates and for the growing of sugarcane, the most common chemical manure used being ammonium sulphate. The larger use of chemical fertilizers for the growing of paddy, cotton, tobacco, fruits and vegetables should be encouraged. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs per annum is provided for training people in the preparation of compost, all over the State. Apart from the import of chemical manures, their manufacture within the State has been undertaken already and it is contemplated to increase this production many-fold. Provision has been made for this under "Industries."

22. In Mysore, in spite of the Agricultural Department having demonstrated the advantages of better seeds, better implements, better manures and better methods of cultivation, these have not been applied so intensively by the people as to effectively increase production. The yield of paddy per acre in the Malnad ranges between 560 lbs.* in

* Paddy 160 lbs. = 1 palla. Jawar 232 lbs. = 1 palla. 1 Maund = 26 lbs.
Ragi 220 lbs. = 1 palla. Horsegram 240 lbs. = 1 palla.

Nagar to 1,840 lbs. in Sringeri; the highest yield in the Maidan is 2,440 lbs. The average yield of sugarcane is 25 tons and the maximum 50 tons. The yield of dry ragi varies from '660 to 800 lbs. per acre; 'Sannabatti' (cotton) from 6 to 8 maunds and 'Doddabatti' (cotton) from 15 to 20 maunds. The present standards of yield, much to our regret, are the same as in 1918. (The Agricultural Department estimates the standard yield at 1,280 lbs. per acre of paddy, 880 lbs. of ragi 696 lbs. of jawar and 480 lbs. of horsegram. Our actual yields, are only about 75 per cent of this or less.) Improvement in yield appears to have great possibilities. In order to popularise improved methods of cultivation a large number of model farms would be necessary. These should also provide improved varieties of seed and manure, agricultural implements, etc. There are now five agricultural farms in the State. According to the Bombay Plan, there should be one farm for every 10 villages with a veterinary branch attached. The cost of the farm is estimated at Rs. 50,000—Rs. 30,000 on account of capital and Rs. 20,000 for working expenses. At this rate, there should be 1,600 farms for Mysore. These would cost 48 crores on account of capital alone. Starting 5 farms each year in the first 5-year period would cost 1 lakh per annum initially at the rate of Rs. 20,000 per farm and the recurring cost would go on increasing at Rs. 10,000 per annum. The total cost in the next five years on this account will thus be Rs. 5 lakhs on account of capital and Rs. 1.5 lakhs on account of recurring expenditure in addition to what is being spent. The expenditure on Agricultural Farms in the past 20 years was Rs. 9,78,182.

23. Studies made by nutrition experts suggest that a well balanced nutritive diet for an adult person in India should contain 2,600 calories, and making an allowance for some wastage in the kitchen and at the table, it should be 2,800 calories per day. This would consist of cereals and pulses 19 oz. sugar 2, vegetables 6, fruits 2, fats and oils 1.5, whole-milk 8, or meat, fish and eggs 2.3 ozs. The available supplies of food, even if they are equitably distributed, would, however, contain only 1,800 calories. Cereals form less than 50 per cent of a well balanced diet, but we are apt to over-emphasise the scarcity of cereals in our consideration of the food problem, partly because the other ingredients of the diet, viz., pulses, sugar, vegetables, fruits, fats and oils, milk or meat, fish and eggs are not available. Our energy should therefore be directed towards the improvement in the production of these other food-stuffs, that is to say, growing more vegetables and fruits, dairying, poultry-farming, sheep and goat-breeding and the development of fisheries. There is reason to fear that the cattle wealth

of the State is being depleted. Measures will have to be devised to arrest this and to improve breeds both of milch cattle and working cattle. A scheme of aided cattle breeding stations has been introduced in the State and a dairy scheme is under consideration. A sum of 10 lakhs of rupees per annum has been provided in the Plan for dairies and cattle breeding stations for the next five years. A comprehensive scheme for the exploitation and development of fisheries including the marketing aspect, prepared by the Fisheries Officer, is also under the consideration of Government. A sum of Rs. 50,000 for this purpose is provided in the Budget for 1944-45. The Plan contemplates doubling the amount from the next year onwards.

24. Comparing what the people are actually having with what they require, the supplies even in normal times, cannot be said to be adequate to meet even the low standards of living of our people. We must have definite targets to aim at under each of the items mentioned above and must not rest until we have attained our objective in a definite period. We cannot do better than aim at the targets set by Dr. Burns.

STATEMENT

Capital Expenditure involved in the first five years

<i>Description of works</i>	<i>(In lakhs)</i>
	Rs.
Purchase of agricultural machinery	50
Large irrigation works	1,000
Lift irrigation	50
Plantations	12.5
Manufacture of compost	5
Agricultural farms	5
Dairies and cattle breeding stations	50
Fisheries	5
TOTAL	1,177.5

Sericulture

25. The most important cottage industry in the State is Sericulture or the rearing of silk-worms of the mulberry fed type in parts of Mysore, Kolar, Bangalore, Mandya and Tumkur Districts. It is practised as a cottage industry subsidiary to agriculture. According to the survey made by the Department of Sericulture, there are more than 70,000 acres under shrub mulberry and about 33,000 mulberry trees. The Mysore District contains more than 40,000 acres under mulberry, the other districts in order being Kolar (14,000), Bangalore (12,000), Mandya (4,000), and Tumkur (1,200). The largest number of mulberry trees, however, are in the Bangalore District (17,825)

followed, in order by Mysore (6,592), Kolar (4,634), Tumkur (2,167) and Mandya (1,442). Sixteen Government grainages and 72 aided grainages supply disease-free seed to sericulturists. The industry has been supporting, in its various branches, over 1,50,000 families.

26. The Board of Sericulture has drawn up a programme of development which involves in the aggregate a capital cost of about Rs. 8½ lakhs and a recurring expenditure of about Rs. 2½ lakhs per annum. The programme includes, among other things, the starting of 12 mulberry nurseries and 2 new hill-stations for rearing foreign races, establishment of 4 fully equipped cocoon markets, the starting of a sericultural school, the establishment of a Research Institute at Channapatna, and the development of an efficient sales organization for securing for Mysore silk its due place in the world market.

27. The Board of Sericulture has also recommended the formation of an Association of all filature interests to ensure a common policy of scientific research, purchase and sales in the larger interests of the State's filature industry. The Board considers it very important that influential deputations from the filature interests (with the support not only of our Government but of the Government of India and of His Majesty's Government in Great Britain) be sent out to Great Britain, Canada, Australia, the United States and some of the South American Republics for—

- (a) establishing contacts with the purchasing interests ;
- (b) ascertaining the nature and volume of the demand ; and
- (c) taking steps to adapt our production and methods to their requirements.

The Central Sericultural School is intended to train sericulturists, the subordinate staff of the department and specialists in some branch of advanced sericulture so as to qualify for higher research work. The Board has formed two sub-committees, one for working out details of the Research Institute and another for considering the problems of sericulture which offer a field for co-operative effort.

PROGRAMME OF SERICULTURE

	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Capital Recurring</i>	
		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
I.	<i>Moriculture.—</i>		
1.	Twelve mulberry seedling nurseries	30,000	12,000
2.	Purchase and stocking of manures	20,000	...
II.	<i>Sericulture.—</i>		
(a)	Starting of two New Hill Stations	80,000	20,000
(b)	Farms for raising Mysore Seed Cocoons	1,05,000	33,000
(c)	Starting five farms for multiplication of Foreign Race Seed Cocoons from Hill Seed.	75,000	20,000

	<i>Particulars</i>			<i>Capital Recurring</i>	
				Rs.	Rs.
<i>III. Seed supply.—</i>					
1. Microscopes	20,000	...
2. Power Crushing Sets	6,000	...
3. 36 Aided Grainages	36,000	18,000
4. Purchase of Chemicals	20,000	...
5. Additional Staff for Supervision of Aided Grainages	10,000
6. For equipping four Cocoon Markets for stifling and storage of reeling cocoons.				80,000	...
<i>IV. Starting of a Central Sericultural School</i>	1,70,000	30,000
<i>V. Research Institute</i>	2,00,000	1,00,000
			TOTAL	...	8,42,000
					2,43,000

SECTION II

Trade and Industry

28. The First Report on the Progress of Reconstruction Planning in India states, "India has followed a policy of protection during the last twenty years or so, and although industrially not so developed as the United Kingdom or the United States of America, she is by no means completely backward. It is certain that the tariff question would come to the forefront in the International Trade Conferences and it is essential that India should make up her own mind about the essentials of her tariff policy. Problems of quantitative control of imports and exports are also important and the existing import and export controls would perhaps have to be continued in some form or other during the transitional period from war to peace. The Indian Trade Commissioners abroad have been asked to investigate the prospects of India's post-war trade with foreign countries and to furnish periodical reports on the subject."

29. In the matter of Industrial Planning, a questionnaire has been drawn up by the Industries and Civil Supplies Department. It shows the information which is considered necessary for the purpose of industrial planning and asks for factual information regarding India's post-war requirements of plant and machinery, the possibilities of fabricating it within India itself, the approximate estimates of internal and external demands, dislocations likely to be caused during the transition period from war-time conditions to normal peacetime conditions, etc. Apart from the factual information required, it also seeks the views of industrialists and the commercial community on the various aspects of future development and the lines of policy to be adopted. The information obtained in this manner will be collated by the Industrial Adviser attached to the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies, in a form which would facilitate planning. He will be assisted by an advisory panel of industrialists. Specific points would be referred to committees consisting of two or three members of the panel and the Adviser and on their advice definite proposals would be formulated. The question of constituting an Industrial Commission to survey the field is also under consideration, but this survey would take place alongside the factual work which would be done by the Adviser and the panel. When the work is completed and discussed by

the Policy Committee on Trade and Industry and any other appropriate committees, it would be possible to lay down the final specific policy in regard to industrial development. Such a policy would determine general objectives of economic development, the pace at which industrialisation should proceed, the priorities and State aid, if any, to be given to particular industries, and in particular the location of each project with reference to raw materials, transport and the needs of individual areas.

POSITION IN MYSORE

(a) TRADE

30. The first year after 1901, in which the balance of trade was adverse to the State was in 1918-19. Since 1929-30, it has generally been adverse except in two years; and the balance against the State was more than Rs. 79 lakhs in 1938-39. There is a net export under the heads coffee, fruits and vegetables, hides and skins, leather, liquors, oil-seeds, spices, sugar, manufactured tobacco and treasure; and a net import under all other heads. The export and import of animals is more or less equal. Most of the exports are raw materials, mostly agricultural produce. The main manufactured articles exported are the products of the Iron and Steel Works, the Sugar Factory, the Textile Mills and the Cigarette Factory.

31. Some of the imports are inevitable as they are not available locally, such as coal and coke, brass, copper and tin, and mineral oils and petrol. Machinery and mill spares cannot but be imported in the initial stages by any country that wishes to advance industrially. But there is no reason why agricultural commodities should not be produced in greater quantities or improved, as the local conditions are favourable; as for example, forest produce, agricultural produce like coir, fodder and cattle food, fruits like bananas and oranges which account for an import worth nearly Rs. 10 lakhs, grains and pulses to which reference has already been made in the section on "Agriculture," spices like chillies and coriander, and rubber and wood. It is surprising that with such valuable forests in the State, we are importing Rs. 12 lakhs worth of timber, more than a lakh worth of fuel, Rs. 2½ lakhs worth of furniture and other forest produce worth nearly Rs. 2 lakhs.

32. Mysore is importing large quantities of boots and shoes, gold and silver lace, haberdashery and millinery, cement, lime and tiles, chemicals and manures, drugs and medicines, dyes, motor cars and motor cycles, cycles and their spare parts, glassware and bangles,

matches, paper and stationery, scientific instruments, paints and colours and textiles. The State has tried to minimise these imports by starting local industries like the Iron and Steel Works, the Paper Mills, the Cement Factory, the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilizers, the Industrial and Testing Laboratory for the manufacture of drugs and medicines, Match Factories, the Government Electric Factory and the Lac and Paint Works. The textile factories have made phenomenal progress during the last three decades.

33. The export in horned cattle is mostly by road, the net exports amounting to nearly four lakhs of rupees in 1939 while that by rail was less than half a lakh. More sheep and goats are imported than exported, the net import being valued at Rs. 1½ lakhs. It is necessary to stimulate the breeding of these animals in larger numbers to keep pace with the increased demand. The imports of other animals like horses, ponies and mules account for another three lakhs nearly. The actual number of sheep and goats in the country has gone down as compared with 1915-16.

34. Silk-worm rearing is an important cottage industry which suffered in the past from Chinese and Japanese competition. Owing to the inadequacy of protection against foreign competition afforded to the silk industry even after two exhaustive enquiries by the Indian Tariff Board, the increase in the imports of Japanese and Chinese silks and of artificial silk manufactures is threatening the stability of the Mysore silk industry. Silk piece-goods of the value of Rs. 14,45,000 were exported in 1938-39. On the other hand, the value of silk and silk goods imported was Rs. 28,73,000, and if the value of artificial silk and artificial silk goods imported (Rs. 8,56,000) is added to this, the trade balance, even under this item, is heavily against the State.

35. Bones and oil-cakes are the principal exports for manurial purposes. Bones worth over Rs. 1½ lakhs and oil-cakes to the value of more than Rs. 8 lakhs were exported in 1938-39; but ammonium sulphate and other chemical manures to the value of more than Rs. 15 lakhs are being imported annually for use on the sugarcane fields and coffee estates. Drugs and medicines to the value of nearly Rs. 6 lakhs were exported in 1938-39—mainly the product of the Industrial and Testing Laboratory—but the value of those imported was nearly Rs. 28 lakhs.

36. The export trade in tanning materials has suffered heavily in recent years on account of the competition from wattle bark imported into India from foreign countries; so much so that the value of exports in 1938-39 was only Rs. 3,64,000 against Rs. 15,14,000 in 1918-19. Mysore is still exporting fruits and vegetables worth double of what is

imported (Rs. 22 lakhs against Rs. 11 lakhs). There is, however large scope for improving the production of bananas, as the net import of bananas by road and rail is valued at more than Rs. 4 lakhs. Even the export of apples, for which Bangalore was once famous, has dwindled. Other fruits, fresh and dry, to the value of nearly Rs. 5 lakhs are being imported into the State annually. It is the cocoanuts (Rs. 8 lakhs), potatoes (Rs. 5 lakhs) and onions (Rs. 3 lakhs) which are classed under "Fruits and Vegetables" that are helping to keep the balance in favour of the State, under this head.

(b) INDUSTRY

37. Gold Mining is by far the most important organised industry. The State would be a loser by more than a crore of rupees annually, if the Gold Mining industry were to come to a sudden stop. Cotton, silk and woollen textiles are only next in importance. The textile establishments employ about 20,000 persons against 26,500 persons engaged in Gold Mining. These include more than 6,602 spinners in more than 415 villages and 500 weavers engaged in weaving hand-spun yarn. It has been demonstrated that as compared to organized textile establishments, hand-spinning and hand-weaving require much less capital, but give employment proportionately to a larger number of persons in their own houses, though the out-put may be considerably smaller. The next most important industry is sericulture. There are more than 45,000 acres under shrub mulberry and the industry supports in all its branches over 50,000 families. The bulk of the silk produced is consumed by hand-loom and power-loom within the State. The State is also one of the most important wool producing regions in India and an important centre for the manufacture of woollen articles. It contributes eleven per cent of the total Indian export of the skins of sheep and goats.

38. The advance made by the country in the industrial field is indicated by the fact that almost all the industries mentioned by Sir M. Visvesvaraya—under medium and small—in his book *Planned Economy for India* are now practised in the Mysore State, though not on a sufficiently large scale to meet the country's requirements. Some of the industries are entirely Government-owned; in some, the Government own shares; and to others Government have afforded certain facilities like the grant of land, supply of water and power at cheap rates and the promise to purchase the products. The utility services that are generally run by joint-stock companies in capitalistic countries are owned by the Government in our State. A sum of more than 22 crores of rupees has been invested on the railways, the

hydro-electric works and water supply works; and it yields a net revenue of over one crore of rupees per annum, which accrues to the benefit of the general tax-payer after contributing to the interest and sinking fund. The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, the Aircraft Factory, the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilizers, the Mysore Sugar Co., and the Mysore Paper Mills are the heavy industries which are directly owned or aided by the Government.

39. In the absence of a co-ordinated policy for India as a whole, Mysore has had to evolve an individual policy of her own. This has proceeded in two directions:—(1) encouragement and help to private effort, and (2) direct Government enterprise in fields beyond the capacity of private effort. Government have themselves pioneered an industry whenever they thought that such a course was in the larger interests of the State and private enterprise was not properly equipped to take it up. There are 13 large industrial concerns with a total fixed and working capital of about Rs. 320 lakhs, which are completely owned and managed by Government. Private enterprise has been assisted by technical advice and by the grant of financial accommodation for the purchase and erection of machinery, construction of wells, mills, ware-houses and other structures, for the purchase of raw materials and appliances and for the working capital. As a result of this policy, there are now established as many as 29 major industrial concerns (not including the hydro-electric works, the textile mills and the gold mining companies), with a total capital investment of about Rs. 500 lakhs and employing 16,500 persons. The number of large industrial establishments in the State to-day employing ten or more persons is 605, employing 77,518 persons. Local private enterprise is however still lacking. Private capital flows only after the success of an industry is well established. The concerns in which private capital is readily invested are rice and flour mills, brick and tile factories and the manufacture of beedies. The pioneer work in new fields of industrial enterprise and the risk of undertaking such enterprises are still left to the Government; and this is the most useful service that Government is rendering to industry in Mysore.

40. Our industries are at present mostly localised in the Kolar Gold Fields and in the Cities of Bangalore, Mysore and their neighbourhood. This may be partly due to electric power being made available first only in the Districts of Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar which are now consequently predominantly industrial. Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts are still predominantly agricultural and require industrialisation. The resources of the Malnad are also not fully developed. The generation of electric power at Jog may give an impetus to the

development of industries in the Malnad, especially Forest Industries. Davangere with a keen business population, is also sure to develop fast into an industrial centre. Taking a long range view, we must encourage the dispersal of industries as far as possible. Harihar is admirably situated for engineering and chemical industries and it is our ambition to see that, by the development of communications, a new industrial town is brought into existence not far from Jog. Surveys will shortly be undertaken for siting and planning this development. Meanwhile, it is urgently necessary to ensure that the industrial drift towards Bangalore is regulated and controlled. This City should not be disfigured by the indiscriminate building of factories in unsuitable places and no undue strain should be placed on its inadequate housing accommodation and sources of water supply. These considerations have led Government to plan an industrial suburb where sites could be allotted for factories and workers' dwellings. The chord line from Yeswanthapur to Nayandahalli will serve the area and a new road will shortly be laid out. Jalahalli, which will have a railway connection on the standard gauge, in addition to the existing one on the metre gauge, would be another ideal place for the industrial expansion of greater Bangalore.

41. It is no doubt a matter for satisfaction that our organised industries (meaning establishments that employ 10 or more persons) now provide employment to 77,518 persons, against about two-fifths the number in 1911. But this has been, sometimes, at the expense of cottage industries. The increase in the number employed in the organised industries is disproportionately small as compared with the number displaced in the cottage industries. For purposes of comparison the cottage industries in 1941, were divided into two classes: (1) General—or all those about which statistics are available for 1931, and (2) Special—or the rest. Amongst the cottage industries (general) special mention may be made of weaving, oil-pressing, pottery and tile-making, basket and thatty-making, goldsmithy, blacksmithy, carpentry, mat-making and leather industry. Cottage industries have on the whole, declined. There were 48,000 families in 1931, engaged in such industries and the total population supported was more than 2'68 lakhs, whereas in 1941, the number of families was reduced to 41,487 and the number of persons supported to 2'11 lakhs. This decline has been almost continuous since 1871. The total number of persons engaged in spinning and weaving cotton were 69½ thousand in 1871, and less than 35 thousand in 1931. Those engaged in spinning and weaving wool were 18,555 in 1871 and 13,603 in 1931. The cotton cleaners in 1931 were only a little above 50 per cent of the figure

in 1871. It was found that, on the whole, the important rural industries had declined, the fall being particularly noticeable under cotton spinning and weaving. The figures confirmed the complaint often made that rural industries were dying out in the country and the population was pressing more and more upon land. The only industries that show an increase in the decade are goldsmithy, carpentry, mat-making and leather. The greatest decreases are under weaving and oil-crushing. Taking the total number of families engaged in weaving in general, there has been a decline from 21,964 to 18,590. In oil-pressing, the decline is much more considerable, namely, from 3,343 to 1,222. The decline under pottery and tile-making (2,240 to 1,262) is also considerable, and there are now only 3,031 families practising blacksmithy against 3,787 in 1931.

42. As regards the special cottage industries, beedi manufacture is the most important, engaging as it does, 1,235 families, the next in order being rope-making (459), working in metal (344), nakki-making (170), lacquer-ware works and toys (194), comb-making (160) and rattan work (149). All the other industries namely, agarbathi manufacture, dyeing, sculpture, sandalwood and ivory carving, gunny bag manufacture, bangle-making and slate-pencil making engaged less than 100 families each. The figures for cottage industries will have to be read along with the figures for the corresponding industry under Industrial Establishments to get a true picture of the extent of the industry in the State. When the same industry is practised both in Industrial Establishments and in cottages, the number employed in the latter is several times that of the former.

43. The Mysore Government is unique in regarding the development of the khadi industry as falling within the sphere of the State's activities and in giving it a place among the key industries. Side by side with khadi a number of industries subsidiary to agriculture have been introduced, and attempts are being made to improve other existing cottage industries such as hand-made paper, coir-making, flaying, village tanning and leather stitching, pottery and tile-making, button making, lacquer-ware, smithy, mat-weaving, wool-spinning and weaving, working in brass and bangle-making. Much cannot be said to have been achieved, however, and much more has to be done if the small industries have to produce for their workers a reasonable standard of living.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

44. Cottage industries as such have no chance of success in competition with organised industries of the same type. They have,

therefore, to be either subsidiary to organised industries or should concentrate upon the type of work which is beyond the capacity of organised industry. It is therefore, suggested that special types of cottage industries should be encouraged in particular areas of the State, in line with the organised industries already existing or proposed. The handicaps under which cottage industries suffer are difficulties in the supply of raw materials at reasonable prices, the ready sale of the finished products and want of information about the needs of the market. These can be overcome only by an organisation,—Government, joint-stock or co-operative—run on business lines.

45. The lines on which technical education should be imparted should also be considered with reference to the possibilities of the expansion of cottage industries. Our artisans should be trained to be mechanically minded. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that this is a Machine Age; and the sooner we realise it and the sooner we adapt machinery even for cottage industries, the better for all concerned. One of the objects, therefore, of the Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute recently established, is the designing and manufacture of machinery suited to the needs of rural and cottage industries. There must be mechanical workshops all over the State, in all District headquarters to begin with and ultimately, in every Taluk headquarter and even in every Hobli headquarter. Industrial Schools, too, should be started in these places either independently or as adjuncts to the workshops, and students from other schools should be taken periodically to these workshops and schools to see how the same things can be done better and more rapidly by the use of machinery than by hand. Even grown up men, whether artisans or others, should be taken to these workshops and schools as it will make them also mechanically minded. With the distribution of electricity all over the State and the contemplated popularising of pumps for lift irrigation and the development of mechanical transport, which is sure to follow this War, there will be need for establishing these workshops all over the State and the use of machinery even for cottage industries will become popular.

46. Mechanical toys and models of machinery in wood or in metal should also be made available in all Primary and Middle Schools. Or, if this is not possible immediately, they should be available at least in some centres where children from neighbouring schools might have an opportunity of handling them. The use of lathes, presses, drills, improved forges, blowers, wood working machinery, boot- and shoe-making machinery, must be introduced even in our villages if we want village artisans to compete with organised industry or we

will have to give up the struggle as unequal. We may have small economic units, say of textile machinery, even in District headquarters instead of merely depending upon hand-spinning and hand-weaving.

47. These are the several directions in which cottage industries can be developed if they should continue to exist. Their future lies more in distributing amongst cottages, as far as possible, the processes of an organised industry, rather than leave them to compete with such industry—the only field in which they can successfully compete with organised industry being in artistic and specialised products which are beyond the capacity of organised industry. Our scheme of technical education must take these facts into consideration.

48. As an example of how modern industries can help village industries, mention may be made of the development of pottery in Closepet. Local potters are taught improved methods of modelling and moulding. Improved processes have been adopted by having kilns of improved design and by burning articles at low temperatures. Better raw material is provided in the form of white clay. The Government Porcelain Factory can even supply prepared white clay. Articles like jugs, cups, saucers and jars may be made, instead of producing only the village pots and pans, and thus enable the potter to get a better price. The simple machinery required can be made locally and central kilns may be established for burning the articles produced. To give another example, the textile mills can supply yarn to handloom weavers for weaving ornamental and other special varieties of fabrics which cannot be produced on power-looms. This will promote co-operation between the handloom weavers and the mills and eliminate competition between them. The fabrics produced by such a combination fetch better prices as the economies of machine production go hand in hand with the advantages of a cottage industry.

49. Cottage industries can help to raise the general standard of earning, only if they can be practised by the masses without much technical training or investment of capital. In this view, spinning and weaving, oil-crushing, sericulture and paper-making are the most suitable.

50. On account of the advent of power to all parts of the State, cottage industries will develop into small-scale minor industries. There is no reason why power should not be made use of increasingly in future for this purpose. Mass production, quality of articles produced and standardisation could be easily maintained and the earnings of families engaged in such industries increased. It should be possible (1) to prepare the raw materials, and (2) to finish the

manufactured articles in central stations serving a number of villages. In other words, the development of cottage industries ultimately will take the form of decentralised factories.

51. Mysore, in spite of the imposing list of its industries and its rapid industrialisation, is not producing more than a small fraction of its vital necessities even in the fields that it has entered, and there are still several fresh fields to enter. Statistics about industrial production were not collected at this Census, as under the Census Act, producers could not be compelled to disclose the information. This defect has been remedied by passing the '*Mysore Industrial Statistics Act, 1943*'. But the very fact of the large excess of imports over exports, even of the articles manufactured in the State, shows that we are not producing enough. Most of the exports from the State still consist of raw materials and not manufactured goods. 69.5 per cent of the working population still depends for its livelihood on the exploitation of animals and vegetation. It is only 9.8 per cent of the working population that is engaged in industries, and another 9 per cent in mining. Persons earning their livelihood by industry, trade and transport were fewer in 1941 than in 1931, whereas, the persons dependent on agriculture were more. To quote Sir M. Visvesvaraya again: "Large-scale industries are happily making satisfactory progress, but there is need for the introduction of a sound organisation and business system, such as one sees in Japan or Germany, to spread a knowledge of minor and cottage industries, the use of machinery and machine tools of the modern type, and popularise modern business habits and practices, among our rural and labouring populations."

52. The War has both expanded our existing industries and brought into being new industries. These developments represent, for the most part, an acceleration of pre-war decisions and there is no need to be unduly pessimistic as to their ultimate future. It must still be our endeavour to see that they do not suffer by post-war competition. For, with the cessation of demands for war supplies, we may have to pass through a period of lean years and should be prepared to meet such a contingency. We must therefore plan from now alternative lines of manufacture so that the change-over to peace-time demands may be easy without dislocation or loss of skilled personnel. Unless fresh schemes of development are undertaken, the problem of finding suitable employment for a large number of skilled workers must present some difficulty. The policy which our State-aided and other industries have followed of building up reserves from war-time profits is to be commended. Not only does this operate as a voluntary

anti-inflation measure but it will help the concerns to recondition their machinery which has deteriorated through excessive wear and tear, and indifferent maintenance for want of spare parts.

53. The War has also revealed how dependent we are on foreign manufactures for such simple consumer goods as wires and nails. Our principal industrial undertakings make, for the most part, what may be called semi-products, such as iron and steel and basic chemicals. We should manufacture consumer goods, by establishing in the neighbourhood of Bhadravati or elsewhere numerous subsidiary factories for all manner of iron and steel articles. We may have to import large quantities of capital goods on this account in the shape of machinery, in the best available competitive market and should take necessary steps from now so that we may not find ourselves in difficulties in the scramble for capital goods which is certain to follow the end of the war. The Hindustan Aircraft Factory is an asset whose potential value is as great as its present importance, and it is necessary to see that it is operated to the best advantage of the State when the exigencies of war has ceased. The possibilities of establishing the automobile industry have also to be kept in view.

54. It has been the policy of Government to pioneer industrial undertakings in the hope that these concerns (with the exception of key-industries which must always be under State management), would in time be taken over and developed by private enterprise. But this has not proved to be the case and Government are still doing the work of an *entrepreneur*. Even in State-aided Companies in which Government possess a limited interest, it has been found difficult to secure a sufficient number of experienced and public spirited local capitalists to serve on the Directorates. The opportunities are still there awaiting to be utilised. The Company form of organisation will not fully serve its purpose if it fails to foster industrial leadership in the State. It is gratifying that private enterprise is now gradually coming forward to promote small-scale and medium industries. Persons are also now eager for Government enterprises to be handed over to private management. But private enterprise should be creative and should not be content merely with a share in the management of industries already established under Government auspices.

55. The question of industrial finance has not yet been comprehensively studied. The Government have started many important industries with their own funds and have contributed substantially towards the capital of other industries. They have also aided private efforts by advancing large sums as industrial loans. It may indeed be claimed that though we have not such an enactment as 'Aid to

Industries Act' on our statute book, industrial loans have been given in Mysore on a scale which bears very favourable comparison with any other part of India. But, it is not in the interest of industry itself that it should depend for its finance on the vicissitudes of a State Budget nor is it fair to the tax-payer. Some means should be found to form an industrial development fund to which industries in need of finance can confidently look for aid. Banks are eager to advance money to industries that are well established, but industries in their infancy or which are struggling to survive find it very hard to get accommodation. There are now several important Banks incorporated in British India operating in Mysore, besides several private bankers 'Multanis' and 'Marwaris'. How far these varied resources can be utilised to finance indigenous industrial and commercial enterprises, needs early investigation.

56. Capitalists of the State must be encouraged to travel both inside and outside India and establish contacts with their brethren in similar fields. Young men in business houses or brought up in business traditions, must be sent out to learn new business methods and understand high business. The Faculty of Commerce in the University has been revived. This must be supplemented with courses of commercial education in schools.

57. The new industries that are now engaging the attention of the Board of Industries and Commerce are the manufacture of starch for textile purposes, vegetable dye-stuffs, potash salts from molasses, caustic soda and chlorine, calcium carbide, carborandum and graphite, essential oils, fertilisers and sulphur drugs; the manufacture of radio sets, plastics and plastic products, crockery on a cottage industry basis, sparking plugs, electric motors and electric accessories, glass, tubing, rods, etc., white cement and refractory bricks. Other industries under contemplation are the canning and preservation of fruits, laminated wood industry, soda extraction as a rural industry; manufacture of R. C. C. products like cement asbestos sheets and flooring tiles; the expansion of lac cultivation and the establishment of shellac industries, electro-chemical industries at Jog, the coir industry and the manufacture of photographic materials. The development of cottage industries occupies an important place with special attention to the improvement of the weaving and oil-crushing industries. In the field of mechanical engineering—the establishment of a research workshop of Mechanical Engineering, manufacture of textile machinery and of other kinds of machines and spare parts required by different industries, production of ferro-manganese, ferro-chrome, ferro-vanadium and ferro-tungsten for manufacture of high grade steel, the establishment

of subsidiary industries like jobbing foundries and machine shops, manufacturing workshops for light casting, structural fabrication, wire drawing and wire products, manufacture of bolts and nuts, rivets and dog-spikes, etc., manufacture of plant for making sugar as a cottage industry, the starting of a non-ferrous metal industry in the State, the establishment of a plate mill near Bhadravati—are all on the programme. Other questions under investigation or execution are the formation of industrial suburbs, regionalisation of industries in different parts of the State, establishing a sugar factory in the Malnad, manufacture of jaggery, sugar and alcohol from the juice of the date palm, investigation into the availability of good lime in the State and the utilisation of lime-stone as fertilizer and the opening of a Stock Exchange for Bangalore.

58. Any major move forward at this stage should harmonise with the policy of industrial development which might be adopted for India as a whole. There is no reason, however, why essential developments should be held up owing to uncertainties of the future. In this view Government have decided to proceed with the erection of electric melting furnaces and other long contemplated extensions at Bhadravati. Amongst the schemes of expansion which have been completed, mention may be made of the ferro-alloy furnaces of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, the construction of an additional furnace and the manufacture of steamed bone-meal at the Government Dichromate Factory, the establishment of a Sandal Oil Factory at Shimoga and of a few stills for the distillation of sandal oil at Bhadravati. Considerable progress has also been made at the Mysore Iron and Steel Works in respect of the erection of a rod and strip mill, a new fire-brick plant and a pilot plant for the manufacture of acetic acid. The scheme for the manufacture of air-depolariser cells at the Government Electric Factory has made some headway. Arrangements are being made to get the equipment required for the extension of the ammonia plant at the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilizers.

STATEMENT

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

Capital expenditure involved in the first five years

Description of works	(in lakhs)	
	Rs.	
Renewal and replacement of machinery	100
Expansion of existing industries	200
Establishing new industries	200
Starting industrial workshops and industrial schools	25
TOTAL	525

SECTION III

Transport and Communications

59. India with an area of 1·58 million square miles has about 41,000 miles of railway, while Europe, excepting the U. S. S. R., with an area of 1·66 million square miles has 190,000 miles of railway. Mysore with an area of 29,458 square miles has 815 miles of railway. The railway mileage added during the last decade was 43. The proportion of road mileage to area works out in British India to 35 miles per 100 square miles. The corresponding figures for the U.S.A. are 100 and U. K. 200. It is 22 miles per 100 square miles in Mysore. The Bombay Plan aims at an increase of 50 per cent over the existing railway mileage and an increase of 100 per cent in the mileage of roads in British India alone. Of the 300,000 miles of roads existing in British India, 74,000 are metalled and 226,000 are unmetalled. Out of 6,372 in Mysore, 4,366 are metalled and 2,006 unmetalled. The idea in doubling road mileage in 15 years is to cover mainly village roads and the less important district roads so that all important villages are connected with the main highways of trade, and no village with a population of 1,000 and over is more than a mile from the public road. Mysore, at this rate, should aim at increasing the road mileage by 6,000. Air transport is bound to develop to such a large extent in the future that it may threaten even transport by sea. Bangalore will be not only on the main air lines but also on the intercal lines connecting important cities and harbours in India. We have a number of aerodromes and we should try to retain and improve them so that they may aid commercial air traffic. As Bangalore owes its importance not merely to its being an industrial centre but a distributing centre as well, on account of its central situation, the development of air transport will increase its importance.

60. The First Report on the Progress of Reconstruction Planning states, in the matter of Railways, "The most pressing problem in the post-war period will be the repair or replacement of the rolling stock and other equipment which has suffered excessive wear and tear due to war conditions. Apart from rehabilitation, the establishment of a post-war locomotive industry, electrification of some of the railways, revision of rate schedules, utilisation of surplus army stores and equipment, special facilities for cold storage and absorption

of the demobilised army personnel in railway services, will also have to be specially investigated." The future of road transport and road-rail relations have also been the subjects of special study of an expert committee in British India who have now submitted a report. The report goes on to say, in the matter of Roads, "There has been no system of road planning of any kind in India as a whole and it is necessary to have a comprehensive road plan for the whole country which would receive the highest priority in reconstruction schemes to be undertaken. It has been suggested that roads be divided into four classes: (a) National highways and trails, (b) Provincial highways, (c) District roads, and (d) Village roads. The first class will consist of main highways running through the length and breadth of the country connecting ports, foreign highways, capitals of provinces and larger Indian States and will include strategic roads required for the defence of the country. The second will comprise all other main trunk or arterial roads of a Province or State connecting up with the National highways or highways of adjacent Provinces or States, district headquarters and important cities within the Province or State. The third will include roads traversing each district, serving areas of production and markets and connecting these with each other or with highways and railways. Village roads will connect villages or groups of villages with each other and to the nearest district road, main highway, railway or river ghat. The main object of the plan is to bring every village with a population exceeding 1,000 within half a mile of a public road. The execution of the plan as a whole will require the collection and distribution of all relevant available information and the planning in advance of the plant and machinery required. It will be accompanied at each stage by an approximate estimate of the cost involved, so as to furnish a complete picture of its financial implication."

POSITION IN MYSORE

61. Considerable progress has been made in Mysore during the last 60 years in the construction of railways, roads and bridges. The length of railways in the State is now 815 miles as against 55 in 1881. As compared to 3,795 miles in 1875-76, there are now nearly 6,400 miles of road, excluding village approach roads and other inter-village roads maintained by the villagers. Special mention should be made of the large addition to the mileage by the District Boards of Tumkur and Chitaldrug and by the Irrigation Department in the Irwin Canal Area of the Mandya District. The improvement of village communications forms an integral part of the five-year plan of intensive rural

development. The scheme was started in February 1941 and a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was allotted to the end of the year 1943-44. Out of 577 miles of roads programmed for, 410 miles were formed at an expenditure of 5.25 lakhs. The scheme is now restricted to the formation and maintenance of approach roads and short lengths of interior rural roads connecting one village with another village or with a group of villages. The village panchayets concerned are required to set apart 10 per cent of their annual income for the maintenance of these roads and this will be supplemented by a Government grant not exceeding Rs. 20 per mile. The Deputy Commissioners are empowered to exempt village panchayets from this contribution in deserving cases if an equal contribution by labour is made by them. Important bridges constructed during the last decade alone were 11, costing in all Rs. 25 lakhs.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

62. There is large scope for improvement in our communications. There is not much scope for the extension of railways, in the opinion of some, due to competition by road transport. But shortening the railway road to the south by connecting Chamarajanagar with Satyamangalam is yet unaccomplished and we are still to acquire a harbour at Bhatkal and link it up with our railway system,—to mention only two of the outstanding items on our railway programme. There is at present a network of metre gauge railways in India from Bhatinda in the north to Trivandrum in the south, continuous except for two very small gaps. One of these gaps lies between Khandwa and Hingoli, the other between Chamarajanagar and Mettupalyam. The Chamarajanagar-Satyamangalam railway will fill up one of these gaps. Much the larger part of our railways is of the metre gauge; it is desirable to increase the gauge of some of our tramways, and light railways to the metre gauge, in order to facilitate trade and transport. Bangalore is fast developing into an extensive city with suburbs and the question of having a suburban railway, probably driven by electricity, not only as the cleaner way, but as a means of utilising the large block of power that we are producing, will come up for consideration. Much of the railway rolling-stock has deteriorated due to the strain of war and has to be replaced. What part of our finances can be diverted to the improvement of railways in relation to other claims of an equally, if not more urgent nature, must be determined. The opening of a chord line connecting Yeswantapur and Nayandahalli in the neighbourhood of Bangalore has been sanctioned. The possibility of manufacturing locomotives and rolling-stock is being

examined. Details in regard to the proposal for the introduction of Electric Trolley Buses in Bangalore City are being worked out.

63. Many of the motor vehicles have gone off the road due to abnormal wear and tear and want of spare parts, and many more will go out. These will have to be replaced by imports or by taking over the large number of vehicles now used for military purposes. We have to enter into agreements from now for taking them over on equitable terms.

64. The roads have deteriorated tremendously both on account of the heavy strain of military traffic and the neglect due to want of material. Building them up again up to standard will tax our resources very heavily. The question of converting important trunk roads into cement concrete roads according to a systematic programme is under consideration. A five-year programme of cement concreting a length of 150 miles of important trunk roads has been tentatively approved and a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs has been provided in the current year's Budget for the first year's work. A committee has been constituted in Mysore for drawing up a programme of Road Development. The terms of reference of the committee are—

(1) to determine the classification of roads into (a) national highways, (b) provincial highways, (c) district roads, (d) village roads; (2) to lay down specifications as to widths and surfaces, in order to determine the capital and recurring expenditure in respect of each class of road; (3) to prepare a list of existing roads on which the construction of causeways, culverts and bridges is necessary to make them serviceable throughout the year; and (4) to draw up a list of new roads together with approximate costs.

65. On a rough calculation, the investment on roads during the next ten years will be approximately five crores distributed as below :—

	<i>In lakhs.</i>
	Rs.
1. Cement concreting 600 miles	200
2. Asphalt roads 1,200 miles	100
3. Metalling about 2,000 miles of unmetalled roads and bringing up metalled roads to standard	100
4. Formation of new roads and constructing causeways, culverts and bridges	100
TOTAL	500

In arriving at these figures, the cost of making a gravelled road is taken at Rs. 1,000 a mile, of a metalled road 18 feet wide at

Rs. 10,000 a mile, of metalling an unmetalled road at Rs. 5,000 a mile, asphaltting a road at Rs. 10,000 a mile, and the cost of making a cement concrete road at approximately Rs. 33,000 per mile. The cost of maintenance per year will be Rs. 50 a mile for a gravel road, Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 for a metalled road, Rs. 600 to Rs. 800 for an asphalt road, and Rs. 300 for a cement concrete road.

STATEMENT

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Capital expenditure involved in the first five years

RAILWAYS—	<i>Description of works</i>	(In lakhs)
		Rs.
1	Channarajanagar-Satyamangalam Railway	100
2	Bhatkal Road and Harbour including Electric Railway	100
3	Converting some tramways and light railways to metre gauge	50
4	Electric Suburban Railway for Bangalore	50
5	Electric Trolley Bus for Bangalore	10
6	Replacement and purchase of locomotives, waggons, coaches and railway workshop machinery	50
7	Improvement to permanent way	40
8	Nayandhalli-Yeswantapur loop line and remodelling of Bangalore City Railway Station	10
	TOTAL	410
 ROADS (IN 10 YEARS)—		
1	Concreting of National Highways	200
2	Asphalt roads	100
3	Restoration of all Provincial roads to standard and metalling some unmetalled roads	100
4	New roads, causeways, culverts and bridges	100
 PURCHASE OF ROAD MAKING MACHINERY		
	GRAND TOTAL	920

SECTION IV

Electric Power

66. According to the First Report on the Progress of Reconstruction Planning—"At present, India is very poorly supplied with electric power, the total energy generated being only of the order of one-fiftieth of that generated in the United States and about one-ninth of that of the United Kingdom. On the other hand, the potentialities of development are enormous. Technical investigations show that less than a tenth of the definitely ascertained and practicable sources of electric power have yet been exploited. There is room for the introduction of electric blast furnaces for pig iron production in South India where coal is expensive. There is also good reason to anticipate a considerable expansion of the trades ancillary to basic steel such as tube-making, rolling mills, forging plants, sheet mills, etc. The heavy engineering industries may also be expected to develop considerably in the light of the requirements for locomotive manufacture and the production of machinery generally for factory development. All this would require large loads of electric power. It is considered that a promising field for securing a base load of secondary power in large hydro-electric schemes may be that of large scale electro-chemical ammonia plants situated in proximity to the main power station. The Central Government is investigating the prospects for the establishment of factories for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen required for the production of inorganic fertilizers on a really large scale. The raw materials of such factories are mainly air and water both of which are found at all hydro-electric power station sites. Electro-chemical and electro-metallurgical works are other forms of large loads which can sometimes be located near a proposed generating station to form the base load of the station."

67. A sum of more than 763 lakhs has been expended so far on hydro-electric works in Mysore and it is expected that it will reach the figure of 941 lakhs by 1st July 1945. The Pioneer Cauvery Power Scheme was initiated in 1900. It has been extended no less than eight times to its present capacity of 45,000 K.W. or 60,000 E.H.P. at Sivasamudram. As it was still not capable of meeting the demand for power, Government sanctioned the Shimsha Project in 1937, which now produces an additional 23,000 H.P. The combined

installed capacity of both the projects is thus 83,000 E.H.P. But, as the maximum demand in 1940-41 itself was expected to be up to the full capacity of these two plants, Government sanctioned the Jog Falls Project, the first stage of which is expected to have an installed capacity of 64,000 E.H.P. It is so designed that it can be extended, as and when required, by stages of 64,000 E.H.P. each, to an ultimate production of 128,000 H.P. The rivers of the State are expected, when fully developed, to be capable of producing 400,000 E.H.P. Government have thus made provision for the power requirements of the State for many years to come. Other promising hydro-electric projects have been partly investigated, in addition to what has already been provided for in connection with the Jog Hydro-Electric Scheme. The estimated cost of the Jog and other projects is about Rs. 900 lakhs, of which Rs. 415.82 lakhs is expected to be spent before 30th June 1946. Provision has to be made for the balance during the next ten years. A sum of Rs. 216.65 is provided in the Plan for the next five years.

STATEMENT

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER

<i>Description of works</i>	<i>Cost of project in lakhs</i>
	Rs.
Additional installation at Jog Power Station	180
Additional installation at Bhadravati	208
Miscellaneous Heavy Power equipment	60
Additional equipment at Shimsha	144
Mekedatu Hydro-Electric Scheme	180
Addition at Shimshapura	37½
TOTAL	709½

SECTION V

Social Services

(a) EDUCATION

68. " There is a large measure of agreement among modern nations which are, or aspire to be, civilised democracies as to what the minimum content of an efficient system of public instruction should be. India will not be able to hold her own in the post-war world unless she is able to give to her people, and to the rising generation in particular, a training for life and for livelihood comparable with that which other nations are providing for theirs. The Central Advisory Board of Education has prepared a post-war plan recommending the reforms which are necessary in most of the branches of education to place India on a comparative equality with other civilised countries.

69. " The main branches of a system of public instruction, which is likely to satisfy the needs of post-war India, have been outlined by the Board as follows :—

(1) Universal, compulsory and free education for all boys and girls from the age of 5 or 6 until 14, in order to ensure literacy and the minimum preparation for citizenship.

(2) A reasonable provision of education before the compulsory age, in the form of nursery schools and classes, in the interest of health, particularly in areas where housing conditions are unsatisfactory.

(3) An efficient school medical service, which will see that children are made healthy and kept healthy, including the provision of proper nourishment in necessitous cases, and of hygienic buildings in suitable surroundings, the right kind of furniture and equipment, and ample facilities for physical training and games.

(4) Secondary or high school education for those children who show the capacity for benefiting by it in high schools of various types suited to the varying tastes and aptitudes of the individual pupils on the one hand, and the requirements of their future occupations on the other, with provision for 20 to 25 per cent of the boys and girls in each age group.

(5) Liberal financial assistance in the form of free places, scholarships and stipends, so that no boy or girl of outstanding ability may be debarred by poverty from further education.

(6) University education, including post-graduate and research facilities, for picked students for 10 per cent of the high school population.

(7) Technical, commercial and art education determined by the requirements of industry and commerce.

(8) Adult education; both vocational and non-vocational of all kinds and standards, to meet the needs of those who were denied adequate opportunities in their earlier years or who recognise the importance of supplementing what they then received.

(9) Special schools for children suffering from mental or physical handicaps.

(10) Recreational facilities of all kinds, to satisfy the craving for corporate activity and to counteract the drabness of the conditions in which so large a part of the Indian people otherwise spend their lives.

(11) Employment Bureau to guide those who leave schools and colleges into profitable employment, and so far as possible to adjust the output of the schools to the capacity of the labour market.

(12) Arrangements for training the vast army of teachers which a system of this kind will require.

(13) An administrative system which will place initiative and authority in the hands of those who understand and care about education.

70. "How far the present system of education in India is from complying with these minimum requirements may be seen from a few simple facts. Eighty-five per cent of the present population is illiterate. Of the children who actually enter the doors of a school, less than one in four remain long enough to reach the earliest stage (Class IV) at which permanent literacy is likely to be attained. Since the average pay of a primary teacher in Government schools in India is about Rs. 27 per mensem, and in private schools it is actually much lower (in one of the largest provinces the average is below Rs. 10 per mensem) it can hardly be said that the teaching service in India is likely to attract at the moment the sort of people who ought to be in charge of the nation's most valuable asset, namely, its children, during its most malleable stage. In the higher stages of education there is practically no selection, the main criterion for admission to high schools being ability to pay fees rather than intellectual promise, and apart from the passing of an admittedly easy matriculation, the same largely applies to University education. The provision of technical, commercial and art education is entirely inadequate to meet the anticipated requirements of a more highly industrialised India. In

regard to the other main branches referred to, the present provision is either non-existent or in such an embryonic stage that it can hardly be said to touch the fringe of the problem."

71. The Board have also stressed the importance of accelerating the provision of educational facilities for girls and women in view of the extent to which their claims have been ignored in the past. In fact they have stated their conviction that whatever may be provided for boys and men, not less should be provided for girls and women.

72. They have also given estimates of cost under each head of education. Capital expenditure on school sites and buildings is proposed to be met out of loans, due provision being made for interest and sinking fund charges.

73. The first Report goes on to say "It is little use to provide education for all children unless they are required to remain long enough at school to receive the minimum training which will make them good citizens and good workers. It is not less evident that those with the requisite capacity should be selected for further training in order that they may provide the community with the leaders in all walks of life which it will require. The system must be introduced as a whole in an area large enough to provide an economic unit with sufficient variety in the various types of educational institutions required."

POSITION IN MYSORE

74. Mysore occupies the eleventh place in the matter of literacy as compared with other States and Provinces in India. Travancore has as high a percentage of literacy as 47·7 and Cochin 35·4. Baroda has 23 of its population literate. In Mysore, the percentage increased from 9·1 to 13 in the last decade—male literacy having gone up from 17·4 to 20·4 and female literacy from 3·3 to 5·3. Bombay and Bengal which were more or less on a level with Mysore in 1931 have now increased their literacy much more (from 10 to 19·5 and 9 to 16·1 per cent, respectively)—the increase in male literacy in Bombay being from 17·6 to 29·6 and in Bengal from 18 to 24·7, and in female literacy in Bombay from 3·1 to 8·6 and in Bengal from 3·3 to 6·6.

75. The progress of literacy may be viewed from different angles. The total population has increased from 55·39 lakhs in 1901 to 73·29 lakhs in 1941, or by 32·3 per cent, the male population having increased by 34·5 per cent from 27·97 lakhs to 37·68 lakhs and the female population by 30 per cent from 27·42 lakhs to 35·66 lakhs. But the increase in the percentage of literates is much more, namely, from 2·80 lakhs to 9·55 lakhs or by 253·3 per cent. The male

literate have increased from 2'59 lakhs to 7'67 lakhs or by 196 per cent and the female literates by 785'4 per cent—from 21,269 to 1,88,307. So, whether considered on the basis of absolute figures or percentages, the progress of literacy is striking and the rate of progress of female literacy is particularly so. The progress of English literacy is even more remarkable. There were only 27,439 persons literate in English in 1901; there are now 172,484 showing an increase of 528'6 per cent. Male English literates have increased from 23,156 to 142,843 or by 516'9 per cent and the female English literates from 4,283 to 29,641 or by 592'1 per cent, growth of English literacy among women being again more than among men, though the disparity is not so striking as in the case of general literacy. Viewed from another angle, namely, the ratio of literates to 1,000 of population, it has increased from 51 to 130 for the whole population—93 to 204 for the male, and 8 to 53 for the female. There is still only one female literate, it is true, for four male literates. But female literacy is making very rapid progress. There is therefore reason for satisfaction from both these view points, the percentage of total literacy having also increased from 5'1 to 13 in a period of 40 years that is, from 280,347 in 1901 to 955,074 literates in 1941. But 13 per cent itself is too low in 1941, compared either with other more fortunate States and Provinces in India, or with other parts of the world. Much more rapid progress has been achieved in Travancore, Cochin and Baroda and in Japan and Soviet Russia.

76. It has been said that on an average there is one school for every 3'33 sq. miles and for every 812 persons in Mysore. But there are still many villages in each district which contain no schools within a radius of 5 miles. A useful comparison about population served by each school can only be made in respect of primary schools in urban and rural areas. There is now a school for every 1,086 of the rural population and 2,182 of the urban population. The villages are thus better served than towns by primary schools, if we go by averages and by population. It has been assumed by the Department of Education, as in British India generally, that the school-going population is only 15 per cent of the total population. Taking the school-going population as that between the ages of 5 and 15, it is actually 25 per cent. On this basis, there is only one school for 271 and 545 of rural and urban children, respectively. This shows that more primary schools are needed. As it is impracticable for Government to meet the entire need, private effort should also take up the responsibility.

77. In British India, colleges and schools are ordinarily maintained by private agency or by local bodies, Government being

responsible for only a few colleges and high schools, and scarcely any institution below that status. Christian Missions have also played a valuable part in the maintenance of schools and colleges. Primary schools are ordinarily run by Local Bodies in the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Bombay and Assam; and either by private associations or individuals in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Madras. In Cochin, there are only 186 Government institutions to 505 private institutions. In Mysore on the contrary, the fact that education is entirely free in Government primary and middle schools has discouraged the establishment of private aided or unaided institutions. There is also unfortunately a growing tendency in this State to look to Government for everything instead of relying on self-help. Primary education cannot make satisfactory progress unless self-help is forthcoming. There is also an evergrowing desire for more middle schools and a demand for more and better teachers and for better accommodation and equipment in existing schools. It cannot be met from the present resources of Government. States like Baroda, Cochin and Travancore, where primary education has made such rapid strides, have left not only both primary and middle school education to private effort, but even some high schools and colleges are run on the grant-in-aid basis. The expenditure on education in Baroda and Cochin States is therefore only 14.4 and 16.3 per cent of their revenues, whereas Mysore spends 17.1 per cent but with less success.

PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT

78. The percentage of literacy in Mysore above the age of 5, is 15 against 14.6 for all India. It is 85 in the United States of America and Japan and nearly cent per cent in U. K. and Germany. The Sargeant Scheme plans at attaining these standards for India in the next 40 years. Out of a total population of nearly 75 lakhs in Mysore, 10 lakhs are below the age of 5 years and another 7 lakhs above the age of 50. This leaves 58 lakhs between the ages of 5 and 50. Of this, 10 lakhs are between the ages 5 and 10 and will have to receive instruction in lower primary schools. But the total number of boys and girls attending lower primary schools in 1942-43 was less than 3 lakhs in about 7,000 schools. In order that the entire school-going population between the ages of 5 and 10 may receive instruction, the number of schools has to be trebled even without taking into account the certain increase in population in future years. The increase in the number of schools and of children at school was only 900 and 50,000 respectively in the last five years. The cost on account

of primary education increased in the same period from 23'73 lakhs to 28'10 lakhs. It would not be too ambitious a plan to expect that the number of children attending schools should be doubled during the next five years. This would necessarily involve doubling the expenditure and doubling the number of institutions and the number of teachers. The number of primary school masters exclusive of teachers in aided schools is now 11,000. The number will have to be increased to 22,000, and the cost of primary education itself would gradually go up from 30 lakhs to 60 lakhs per annum.

79. The illiterates in the age-group 10-50 will be instructed in schools for adults. The total population in this age-group is 46½ lakhs, of whom only 7½ lakhs are now literate. Adult education will therefore have to deal with 39 lakhs of persons, of whom about 20 lakhs are males. The cost of making an adult literate in a period of five months is estimated at Rs. 5. The total cost on account of male adults will thus be 100 lakhs. Government have made a provision of 2 lakhs for adult literacy in the Budget for 1944-45. This will enable 40,000 adults to be made literate. The progress at this rate would be too slow. The provision for adult literacy may be increased to five lakhs next year and by one lakh per year for 5 years after that. The percentage of literacy is, however, bound to be low so long as literacy amongst women who form half the population is neglected. As female literacy as compared to male is now in the proportion of 1 : 4, the provision for adult literacy amongst women may also be in the same proportion. This means, a provision of another 25 lakhs for adult literacy amongst women or a total of 1 crore and 25 lakhs for men and women together. It may perhaps be possible to provide 1 lakh next year, 2 lakhs for the next two years and increase it by 1 lakh per year, each year after that, for improving literacy amongst adult women. All school masters may be mobilised for adult education and they may be paid a bonus of 2½ rupees for every adult made literate. As the period taken is generally 5 months, this will mean a bonus of 8 annas per month per student instructed, and if a teacher instructs on an average 20 adults, he will be adding to his income Rs. 10 a month.

80. A number of teachers have to be trained for carrying out our programme. There are now only five training schools for masters and three for mistresses. The number has remained stationary in the case of men during the last five years, and is reduced by one in the case of women teachers. The number of teachers under training has remained more or less stationary. There should be at least two Training Schools in each district headquarters—one for men and one for women—started immediately to cope with the need for training, and there should be

Training Colleges at the rate of one for men and one for women in Mysore, Bangalore and Shimoga, as against only one college for men now in Mysore in which about 75 teachers are trained per annum.

81. The policy of Government now is to convert all Upper Primary Schools into Middle Schools. Taking the number of Middle Schools and Upper Primary Schools together, there are now about 800 schools with a total strength of about a lakh of pupils. The number of schools has increased only by about 50 during the last five years and the number of pupils by about 14,000. Here, again, the number has to be doubled.

82. The number of High Schools has increased from 43 to 60 during the last five years and the pupils from 11,000 to 14,000. According to our plan there should be 120 high schools catering for about 35,000 pupils.

83. There is a great demand both for academic and technical training in Colleges and Technical Institutions, but due to their inadequacy and increasing demand, a large number of pupils are denied admission. The number of Arts Colleges for men and women has increased from 6 to 9 during the last five years, and the number of pupils has increased from 2,750 to nearly 4,000. The Engineering School and the Medical School have, however, remained at one each. The number of students in the Engineering College has increased by 50 per cent. The number of pupils in the Medical College and Engineering School is more or less stationary and the number in the Medical School has actually gone down. To provide for the increasing number of persons seeking admission and also to provide necessary personnel for our development programme in the field of public health and public works, there ought to be an Engineering School and College and a Medical School and College in each of the places—Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga. This would increase the cost on this account three-fold. There should also be an Intermediate College at each District headquarter town and First Grade Arts Colleges for teaching both the Arts and the Sciences in Mysore, Bangalore and Shimoga. This would also increase the present cost three-fold.

84. Industrial Schools will be needed to train skilled workmen required for our industries. There are now only 12 schools with 1,040 pupils and one Occupational Institute in Bangalore. There should be three Occupational Institutes—one each, again in Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga, and one Industrial School at each taluk headquarter town. There are only four Agricultural Schools for the whole State with 121 pupils under instruction. This should be increased 20-fold at the rate of one for each taluk. Ultimately, our object should

be to have at least 20,000 Primary Schools with 10 lakhs of pupils, 2,000 Middle Schools with 4 lakhs of pupils, 200 High Schools with 60,000 pupils and 20 Arts Colleges and 20 Professional and Vocational Schools and Colleges with 12,000 pupils. The Industrial Schools and Agricultural Schools will have to be increased nearly 10-fold and 20-fold respectively, to train technicians for our industries and to train people in improved methods of agriculture. The cost on account of education will have therefore to be doubled during the next 5 years, trebled during the next 10 years and quadrupled during the next 15 years. The average cost of education per head of population is now Rs. 1-2-0 of which Re. 0-13-9 is met from State Funds. This will have to be increased to Rs. 2-4-0 in the next five years. It has been estimated that the cost of education per annum per pupil is (1) Rural-Primary Rs. 15, Middle Rs. 20 ; (2) Urban-Primary Rs. 25, Middle Rs. 30 ; and (3) High School Rs. 60.

85. A programme of development is already in operation. Under the four-year programme of expansion of primary education which was started in 1941 after Government assumed its control, 1,129 new schools (of which 33 are in urban areas and the rest in villages) have been opened, while the programme aimed at 1,000 new schools in four years. Thirty-four new Middle Schools have also been started. The development of High School education has kept pace with the expansion of the lower grades. Sixteen new High Schools were opened during the last four months bringing the total number to 78. This advance represents the largest expansion so far made in any single year and is due mainly to local and private effort. As the result of the drive organised in recent years for spreading adult education, classes were held in 1,227 centres and more than 23,000 persons were enabled to attain a moderate degree of literacy. As the number of students seeking admission to the technical and other colleges is far in excess of the available accommodation and teaching facilities, liberal grants have been made to the University for the construction of new and additional buildings.

STATEMENT

EDUCATION

Sl. No.	Items	Accounts 1942-43	Revised estimate 1943-44	Budget estimates 1944-45	In lakhs of rupees				
					For the next 5 years				
					1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year
1	Pre-primary Educa- tion.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
2	Primary Education	27.08	31.28	36.39	40	45	50	55	60
3	Middle School Edu- cation.	7.97	8.48	9.89	12	15	18	21	25
4	High School Educa- tion	5.67	6.31	6.85	8	10	12	14	16
5	University Education	12.50	10.25	14.96	16	16	17	18	20
6	Training Institutions (2 Training Colleges and Normal Schools).	1.73	2.13	2.27	3	4	5	6	7
7	Adult Education ...	...	1.00	1.95	4+1	5+2	6+2	7+3	8+4
8	Technical Education	2.04	7.90	9.98	10	12	14	16	18
	(i) Technical Schools (includes Voca- tional Institute for women and Deaf and Blind Boys' School, Mysore).	0.22	0.22	0.25	...	...	...	...	...
	(ii) Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute	0.49	0.52	0.55	...	...	...	...	...
	(iii) School of Engi- neering	...	0.43	0.45	...	...	...	...	...
	(iv) Industrial Schools	0.93	1.10	1.33	...	...	...	...	...
	(v) Sri Jayachama- rajendra Occu- pational Insti- tute	0.40	5.63	7.50	...	...	...	...	...
9	Medical Inspection of Schools.	0.20	0.21	0.18	1	2	3	4	5
10	Recreation ...	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
11	Scholarships ...	1.38	1.83	1.95	2	3	4	5	5
12	Canteens ...	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
13	Buildings and repairs	1.84	2.29	4.60	5	10	15	20	25
	(i) Original works ...	1.37	1.98	4.29	...	...	...	...	...
	(ii) Repairs ...	0.47	0.31	0.31	...	...	...	...	...
14	Furniture ...	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
16	Other items (Super- vision, Sanskrit Education, Special Communities, Education, Schools in Military areas, Libraries, etc.).	9.50	10.24	11.55	12	16	18	21	24
	TOTAL ...	69.91	81.92	100.57	117	147	175	206	238

(b) MEDICAL RELIEF AND PUBLIC HEALTH

86. The First Report on the Progress of Reconstruction Planning states, "It would be a truism to any that there is vast scope for the

improvement of public health conditions in India. The Government of India appreciate that a high level of health for the individual and for the community can be attained only through measures designed to cure disease, to prevent sickness and to promote positive health. The Government of India have therefore appointed the Health Survey and Development Committee which has in turn appointed five sub-committees dealing with public health, medical relief, industrial health, medical research and professional education, respectively." Questionnaires issued by the Committee have been answered by this State.

87. In a message sent by His Excellency the Viceroy to the Committee, he said, "In the most highly organised countries of the world a large scale system of social services guards the health of the community. The Maternity and Child-welfare Service, the Social Clinic, and the Sickness Insurance Plan—all backed by well-equipped hospitals and highly qualified medical men—prevent and cure disease in the individual. Through local authorities, and under the various statutes governing the work in factories, provision is made for environmental hygiene. There are schemes of slum clearance and rehousing. The supply of water and food are competently supervised, and control is maintained over domestic and industrial wastes. Behind the Social Services there is, in the advanced countries, a powerful network of research organisations.

"In India, we have traversed only a small part of the road towards National Health. In our cities we have slums which are a disgrace to a civilised country. We have not yet faced the gigantic task of rehousing the slum dwellers in such a way and under such supervision that they will not relapse into their original condition. The financial implications of any rehousing scheme in which the displaced population cannot afford to pay something like an economic rent are very great and I am aware of all the difficulties. But is it not time for us at least to face the problem and to see what can be done about it?

"Again, although in some of our cities we have excellent water supply and sanitary systems, in others little has yet been done to produce hygienic conditions.

"Then, there is malaria, the universal scourge, which probably causes more ill-health and inefficiency than any other single factor in the health field. Have we yet made sufficient use of the admirable work of the Malaria Institute? Could insecticides be made from Indian-grown materials on a scale and at a cost which would render their nation-wide use possible? Could not more be done to provide protective materials—such as mosquito netting and mosquito wire—

and could not these things be made on a large scale in India? The average family may be unable to afford them, but their use could undoubtedly be extended.

"We certainly need more maternity and child welfare centres, more school clinics, and more qualified medical men both for preventive and for curative medicine. What prospects are there of improving the medical and health services in the village? Can medical men be attracted to the villages as private practitioners? Why is there so much difficulty in establishing an adequate nursing service?

"Two other points which occur to me are the possibility of improving the production of home-grown drugs, and the need for the development of research organisations in addition to those we already have."

88. Measures specially directed towards assuring a reasonable standard of health would fall into two categories:—

(1) Preventive measures like sanitation, water supply, vaccination and anti-epidemic precautions, maternity and child-welfare etc.; and

(2) Curative measures like the provision of adequate medical facilities. For a minimum standard of living, the criteria which the Bombay Plan lays down in respect of preventive and curative measures include—

- (a) Proper arrangements in respect of sanitation and water supply in rural and urban areas;
- (b) A dispensary for every village;
- (c) General Hospitals and Maternity Clinics in towns; and
- (d) Institutions for the treatment of T. B., cancer, leprosy, venereal diseases, etc.

Position in Mysore

(i) PUBLIC HEALTH

89. In respect of water supply, out of 1,400 towns in British India, only 253 towns with a population of 13 millions had protected water supply; in Mysore, out of 108 towns with a population of 13½ lakhs, the 4 cities comprise a population of 7 lakhs and all have pipe water. The 104 towns have a population of 6½ lakhs, and 44 of these with a population of more than 2 lakhs, have pipe water supply. The total urban population now served is therefore 9·12 lakhs out of 13½ lakhs. Excluding cities, the initial cost of these works was 29 lakhs. It is very difficult to say what it would cost to provide pipe water to the remaining towns, but it would be safe to assume

that at least an equal sum would be required for the remaining towns. Improvements in water supply at a total cost of 8 lakhs are contemplated for some of the towns and it is proposed to give pipe water to some more towns at a cost of 5 lakhs. The improvements to the water supply system of Bangalore City and C. & M. Station is estimated to cost 100 lakhs. The total expenditure in view is, therefore, nearly 150 lakhs.

90. Nine rural areas have also been supplied with pipe water. Particular mention must be made here of the Rural Water Supply Fund created in 1938 for the purpose of spending 15 lakhs in 5 years on drinking water wells for villages. The contribution to this Fund up-to-date is 16 lakhs and of this Rs. 13 lakhs has been spent leaving a balance of nearly 5 lakhs still in the Fund. Out of 16,349 inhabited villages in the State, 15,188 have protected water supply in the shape of drinking water wells, leaving 1,161 with no wells. It is impossible to provide wells in many of these villages as sub-soil water cannot be tapped at all. The remaining villages will have been provided with wells within the next five years under the present scheme.

91. In the matter of sanitation, underground drainage has been provided in the two Cities of Mysore and Bangalore and is still being developed. The Bangalore City Drainage Scheme which is estimated to cost more than 41 lakhs of rupees is now under execution and the expenditure up-to-date is 17 lakhs. Schemes of underground drainage have been prepared for Davangere and Mandya. There are surface drainage schemes for more than 20 towns costing from 50,000 to about a lakh of rupees each. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs is provided for the purpose in the plan.

92. It has been the policy of the Government to make substantial grants for the improvement of towns. During the last decade nearly 6 lakhs was granted for the improvement of water supply; $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs for the improvement of drainage and 4 lakhs for other improvements working out to a total of $12\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Grants for public improvements which were on an average 7.68 lakhs per annum in the quinquennium 1935-36 to 1939-40, increased to 14.51 lakhs per annum in the triennium 1940-41 to 1942-43; it was increased to 16.55 lakhs in 1943-44 and will be 33.07 lakhs in 1944-45. Of this, Rs. 10 lakhs is meant for assignment to Village Panchayats, Rs. 3 lakhs, for expenditure connected with the Beggar Relief Scheme, Rs. 2 lakhs for improvement in Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board Area and Rs. 5 lakhs for the Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board. Grants for public improvements in urban and rural areas for the next five years may therefore be taken as at least 50 lakhs per annum. Grants have been similarly

made for the improvement of villages also, the total of such grants during the decade from 1928 to 1937 being 4'53 lakhs and 15'89 lakhs during the triennium 1942-43 to 1944-45.

93. In Mysore, simultaneously with the increase in the number of hospitals, Health Units have been established in the most unhealthy places in the State, the most conspicuous feature of which is the combination of the agencies for preventive and curative work. A scheme for establishing ten Health Units round about Bangalore has been sanctioned at a cost of about a lakh and a half rupees per annum. A Sanitary Board has been constituted for improving the state of public health in the neighbourhood of the Hindustan Aircraft. As a result of these measures, practically the whole of the Bangalore Taluk will receive a special degree of attention from the point of view of public health. Two Health Units have been started elsewhere and provision has been made in the Budget for opening five more in the rest of the State.

94. The extension of irrigation has increased the incidence of Malaria. The programme for its control in the State includes:— (1) extension of anti-malarial measures which are now in operation in 16 Centres; (2) carrying out anti-malarial engineering works as integral parts of irrigational works in future; and (3) manufacture of pyrethrum extract. Malaria Control works were continued in several parts of the State. A detailed list of endemic areas for Malaria in Maidan and Malnad parts has been prepared and this will be of great use in undertaking preventive measures. Twenty-six Malaria Control stations have been started at various places. The work in the Irwin Canal area now covers all the 198 villages in the tract. Estimates aggregating 7'73 lakhs of rupees for canalizing 21 valleys and draining 75 tanks were prepared at the instance of the Malaria Committee for the Irwin Canal area and the work has been almost completed.

95. Other health measures include—(1) adequate water supply and drainage to all the urban areas; (2) development of the manufacture of vaccines and serum in the Vaccine Institute and Health Institute; (3) development of the manufacture of drugs and medicines including indigenous drugs; and (4) extension of the system of registration of vital statistics now in operation in two districts to the other districts as well.

96. A Conference of the Directors of Health of Mysore, Madras, Bombay and Coorg was held at Bangalore, at which methods for the control of plague were discussed. Certain regulations were passed, as a result, to control plague and they are being continued from year to year.

97. The Mysore Public Health Act for advancing the Public Health of Mysore was placed on the Statute Book in January 1944. It empowers Government, the Public Health Board and the Director of Public Health, to exercise control over and regulate water supply, drainage and sanitary conveniences. It also confers certain powers for the prevention, notification and treatment of infectious and epidemic diseases, the regulation of fairs and festivals and the abatement of nuisances and overcrowding.

(ii) MEDICAL

98. There were in 1939, 7,000 hospitals and dispensaries in British India with a provision for about 74,000 beds. The average population served by each hospital and dispensary was 41,000 and the proportion of population per bed 4,000. The number of doctors and nurses were 42,000 and 4,500, respectively, which means one doctor per 8,000 persons and one nurse per 86,000 persons. The comparative figures for U. K. are one doctor per 776 persons and one nurse per 435 persons.

99. In Mysore we have 731 Registered Doctors, excluding Unani and Ayurvedic practitioners but including private practitioners and 262 nurses, which means one doctor for 9,822 persons and one nurse for 28,000 persons. There are 396 hospitals and dispensaries in the State excluding 220 Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries which gives an average of one dispensary for every 74.4 square miles of area and 18,107 of population. Excluding 48 special hospitals and dispensaries, there are 28 general hospitals and dispensaries in Bangalore and Mysore cities, working out to one for 793 of a square mile and 17,750 and 10,750 of population, respectively. In the districts the area served by each medical institution ranges from 55 sq. miles in Mandya District to 146 in the Tumkur District. The population served ranges in urban areas from 4,200 in Mandya District to 6,800 in Chitaldrug, and in rural areas from 13,000 in Kadur District to 72,000 in Bangalore District; the average population served is 7,700 in urban and 34,000 in rural areas. The number of beds for in-patients in general hospitals is 1,707, of which 801 are in Bangalore and Mysore cities. The number of in-patients treated is 40,000, nearly half of whom again were treated in Bangalore and Mysore cities. The number of beds in special institutions is 2,038 and of these again 1,488 are in Bangalore and Mysore cities. Of the 262 nurses, 90 are in Bangalore City and 74 in Mysore City; less than a hundred being found in all the districts together. There are 408 midwives, of whom 92 are in the three cities of Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields; 161 in the 104 other urban areas,

and 155 in rural areas. The female population in the reproductive age group 15 to 50 served by each midwife is 908 in Mysore and ranges in the districts from 2,178 in Kadur to 5,908 in Tumkur. The area served is from 55 square miles per midwife in Hassan to 155 per square mile in Chitaldrug. The average area and population per midwife for the whole State is 72 and 3,244, respectively.

100. The Village Dispensary, according to the Bombay Plan, should be in charge of a qualified doctor assisted by two qualified nurses, one of whom at least should be a trained midwife. This staff would be able to carry out most of the preventive and curative services necessary for improving the health of the village. As the average population of a village according to 1941 Census is only 517 (and in Mysore it is only 336), normally they would be able to attend to vaccination against small-pox and inoculation against other infectious diseases. They would render adequate medical aid to the sick and also attend to maternity cases. They might also be entrusted with the medical inspection of school children. The cost of building a dispensary with an area of about 1,200 square feet, they estimate, would be 1,000 rupees and the initial equipment would cost an equal amount. The running expenses for the dispensary which will include the salary of the staff and the cost of medicines are likely to be, in their opinion, in the neighbourhood of 2,000 rupees.

101. In Mysore, there are 5 types of medical institutions (1) Regular Local Fund Dispensary, (2) Local Fund Dispensary on a reduced scale, (3) Women's Dispensary, (4) Combined Women's Dispensary and Maternity Hospital with 4 beds, and (5) Itinerant Dispensary. The staff in (1) consists of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Compounder, Midwife, Dispensary attendant and water-woman; in (2) of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Compounder, Midwife, and a servant; in (3) of a Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon, a female compounder, dispensary attendant and a water-woman, and in (4) of a Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon, female compounder, 2 midwives, a cook, 2 ward attendants scavenger, water-woman and a 'Dhobi'. The cost of these institutions excluding the cost of buildings is in (1) Rs. 1,700 on account of initial expenditure and Rs. 2,736 recurring per annum; in (2) Rs. 1,100 initial, and Rs. 1,380 recurring; in (3) Rs. 1,200 initial and Rs. 2,676 recurring and in (4) Rs. 4,100 initial and 4,032 recurring. Including the allowances given to the staff in the Malnad and Semi-malnad areas and taking them in round figures, the recurring expenses may be taken as 3,000, 1,500, 3,000 and 4,500 respectively. The estimates in the Bombay Plan are thus all too modest.

102. Taking only villages with a population of 500 and above in the Maidan and 300 and above in the Malnad, there are 3,981 such villages in the State. As there are only 189 rural dispensaries now, we will have to provide nearly another 3,800 dispensaries if every such village is to be provided with a dispensary. The cost of constructing a rural dispensary building [measuring 30' x 22' consisting of prescribing room 15' x 7'; ward 15' x 8'; store 8' x 7'; dressing room 8' x 7'; compounding room 8' x 7' and a verandah 22' x 7'] is Rs. 4,500. The cost of buildings alone would thus amount to Rs. 3,800 x 4,500 = 1 crore and 66 lakhs. The recurring expenses would be on an average Rs. 3,000 x 3,800 or 1 crore and 14 lakhs and the maintenance of buildings and equipment (at 7½ per cent) would be Rs. 12,45,000.

103. For urban areas, the Bombay Plan suggests on an average a hospital with 40 beds for every 10,000 persons. The average population of a town in India is 18,365. In Mysore there are 50 towns with a population of 5,000 and above. In addition to meeting the needs of the local population, the general hospitals in towns will serve as centres for expert and specialised treatment to sick persons coming from rural areas. The capital cost of a hospital of this nature with 40 beds, they estimate, would be 40,000 rupees and the running expenses would amount to 28,000 per annum. The experience of Mysore has shown that the cost of constructing a combined dispensary building for men and women with a plinth area of 5,700 square feet and accommodation for 26 beds is 25,000 rupees. All towns with a population of 10,000 and above are now provided with such hospitals. The recurring cost per annum is about 15 lakhs.

104. The Bombay Plan contemplates a maternity hospital with 30 beds for the average population of a town. They estimate the cost of building such a hospital and providing it with initial equipment at 30,000 rupees and the recurring expenses at 24,000 rupees per annum. There are 44 maternity hospitals in Mysore; 30 more have to be provided, even if only places with a population above 5,000 are to be provided with maternity hospitals during the next 5 years and they will cost Rs. 1,20,000 for building and initial equipment and Rs. 1,20,000 on account of recurring expenditure. There are in Mysore 56 Maternity Homes in addition which may be grouped under three main types. The first type consists of the maternity services provided in the Cities of Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields with the object of relieving congestion in the hospitals in these areas. There are 3 Maternity Homes in Bangalore City and 5 in K.G.F. In Mysore City, there are no Maternity Homes, but clinics are conducted at the various Centres of the Gunamba Trust which runs now 9

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. The second type of Maternity Homes are those established in small towns and large villages as adjuncts to existing dispensaries. There are in all 27 Homes of this type. In the third type are included those Maternity Homes where there are no dispensaries, but which have the services of a trained midwife. These Homes are intended only for normal cases, the object being to provide a place in villages where delivery can take place under aseptic conditions. There are 12 Maternity Homes of this type. In addition to the Maternity services there are 43 Child Welfare Centres in the State, 34 of which are in urban areas. In certain areas rural midwives are stationed who attend to pregnant women in their own homes.

105. The number of beds required in special institutions for the treatment of Tuberculosis, Cancer, etc., is put down at 1,50,000 for the whole of India. Proportionately, it would be about 3,000 beds for Mysore and we have already more than 2,000 in such institutions. As the capital cost for India for such institutions is taken as 20 crores and the recurring expenditure as 10 crores, the requirements of Mysore would be about 40 lakhs on account of capital and 20 lakhs on account of recurring expenditure.

106. The report on Maternity and Child Welfare prepared by the Chief Medical Officer, Women's Hospitals in Mysore, is under the consideration of Government.

107. A committee has been appointed to enquire into and report on questions relating to the nursing services in the State.

108. The opening of the Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine and Research, marks the beginning of a serious attempt to develop the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine on modern lines.

109. The total cost of the various health and medical services according to the Bombay Plan for the whole of India would be 281 crores non-recurring and 185 crores recurring in 15 years. Taking 1/50 of this as the requirements of Mysore, the non-recurring cost would be about 5½ crores and the recurring cost about 3½ crores when the plan is finally put into execution.

STATEMENT

PUBLIC HEALTH

Capital expenditure involved in the first five years

Items	In lakhs	
		Rs.
Improvement of water supply to Bangalore City	150
Improvement of under-ground drainage to Bangalore City	50
Public improvements in towns and villages	100
TOTAL ...		300

(c) HOUSING

110. The total number of houses in the State in 1941 was only 5,616 more than in 1931. The increase did not obviously keep pace with the growth of population. Stone-roofed houses and thatched houses show a considerable decrease, while terraced and tiled houses show a considerable increase and the number of mud-roofed houses is more or less stationary. In Bangalore City, there is a large increase in the total number of houses and an addition both under terraced and tiled houses. But, both Kolar Gold Fields and Mysore cities have a lesser number of houses now than in 1931. Among the districts, Mysore (including Mandya), Hassan and Shimoga Districts show a decrease in the number of houses, while the other districts show an increase, the largest increase being in the Bangalore District, followed next by Chitaldrug District. The almost universal increase in the number of terraced and tiled houses and the decrease in the thatched houses is an indication of the growing prosperity of a section of the people; but the slow growth in the total number of houses is perhaps an indication that the prosperity is not evenly distributed.

111. At this Census, a special survey was made of the floor space available for each family in each municipal town. Families were divided into six classes according to the space available—those (A) with less than 100 square feet per family were classed as 'very poor,' (B) between 100 and 300 square feet as 'poor,' (C) between 300 and 500 square feet as 'lower middle class,' (D) between 500 and 1,000 square feet as 'upper middle class,' (E) between 1,000 and 2,000 square feet as 'rich,' and (F) above 2,000 square feet as 'very rich.' For the whole State, the largest number of families are in Class B 'poor' with floor space between 101 and 300 square feet and the smallest number, of course, are in the 'very rich' class (F) with floor space above 2,000 square feet. The 'poor' class families (A and B) and the 'middle' class families (C and D) are in the proportion 4:3

On the whole, except in the Chitaldrug District, the 'middle' class families far outnumber the 'poor class' families.

112. "In cities the classes of people who are in most urgent need of housing are the menials in offices, domestic servants, and the labourers in factories, mills, mandies and markets. To this must be added a very large class of artisans and mechanics and the poor clerks in Government and other offices. It is they that are now living in sheds or huts or as co-tenants under most unhealthy conditions. Some of these can afford to build humble and neat houses for themselves if sites are allotted to them. What is already Government or Municipal land may, therefore, be divided into sites and allotted to such people for upset prices just covering the cost of the layout or leased. Care must, however, be taken to give only as much land as is absolutely necessary for each family, as there is always a tendency to take in another family if there is a room to spare. For the poorer classes, a site measuring 30 feet by 20 feet is all that may be necessary. Wide roads with avenues and grass margin will give them plenty of open space, without private ownership on more than the absolutely minimum area. The next thing is to build houses costing from Rs. 450 to Rs. 1,000 each and giving a return of 6 to 7 per cent on the capital invested, the rents charged ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 7 a month. The first three types, which would be rented out at Rs. 2, 3 and 4, would be suitable to the labourers and the menials; whereas the others on rents of Rs. 5, 6 and 7 would be suitable for foremen, artisans and mechanics and the poorer officials. The third method would be to build houses and sell them on the hire-purchase system. This is particularly suited to poor officials with regular monthly income, as they are neither in a position to buy sites nor build houses out of money saved. Both the Government and Municipality can do much to give relief to their employees in this direction. Finally, there is the time-honoured system of acquiring land, laying them out into sites and selling them by public auction. Even here, the demand is not so much for big bungalow sites as for small sites measuring 60 feet by 40 feet or 100 feet by 60 feet."

113. "The most direct method of helping the poor is to allot sites to them for putting up sheds. There are several important considerations for encouraging the erection of neat huts in sanitary surroundings in preference to building 'Lines.' Huts provide better ventilation, are generally more spacious and give the occupant the pride of ownership. But these sites must be leased and not sold, so that Government or the Municipal Council may continue to have a hold on them, and be able to enforce the conditions under which such

sheds should be put up. Secondly, there is a class of people that is bound to live, for various reasons, in rented houses alone. Here, there are two conflicting factors to be considered—(1) the minimum standard of housing which in turn determines the cost of construction and (ii) the ability of the tenant to pay the rent charged. The minimum area to be provided should be 175 square feet consisting of a room 10 feet by 10 feet, kitchen 5 feet by 10 feet, bath room 5 feet by 5 feet and a pial in front. Thirdly, there is the hire-purchase system. It would apply only to the clerks and other employees in offices or factories who have an assured monthly income. The standard of life of this class is far higher than those of the labour class and it is a misery for them to live in one room tenements. The minimum requirements in their case would be a bed-room, a bigger room or hall, a kitchen, a dining room, a bath room and a latrine, the total working out to a floor area of about 400 sq. feet. The dimensions of these sites would be 40 feet by 30 feet and the layout would be the same as in the case of the poorer class houses, but each house would have an independent latrine and tap. A rent of Rs. 10 per mensem or a hire-purchase instalment of Rs. 15 per mensem would meet their case. There is need for an organisation which will ensure that 20,000 houses come into being at least during the next ten years in Bangalore City. The Municipal Council has to pay serious attention to the problem. Comprehensive schemes involving at least a thousand acres in different parts of the City must be immediately worked out and extensions laid out by the Government, the Municipal Council and employers of labour in localities most suited for each class of people, having regard to their places of work. A small committee has been formed for examining these proposals with particular reference to (i) the selection of lands for acquisition, (ii) the lay-out of sites in different parts of the City, (iii) the method of their disposal, (iv) the size and type of houses for the poor and the middle classes, (v) the cost of construction, (vi) the agency for construction, (vii) method of financing the scheme and (viii) generally to draw up a five-year programme as it was felt that some concerted action should be taken before the problem, which is already serious, becomes unmanageable."

114. "The next question is how the schemes are to be financed. Government may advance money to the Municipality for the formation of extensions and recover it as and when the sites are sold. A City Improvement Trust may be formed with funds consisting of contributions from the Government and the Municipality and the realisations from certain Municipal properties as in Mysore City—a

portion of which would be earmarked for the laying out of more house sites and the building of houses. The large employers of labour may be persuaded to invest part of their reserves in houses for their own labourers. The Management of the Binny Mills and the Maharaja Mills are alive to this problem and have already acquired lands for building labour colonies. They must make up their minds to put up buildings, not as an act of charity but as an investment, as they are certain to get a return of 6 per cent. Fourthly, lands may be leased to private people for the express purpose of building houses for the poor, with the condition that the lands will be resumed if the structures are not in accordance with approved plans and designs, or if they are used for any other purpose. Finally, certain philanthropic gentlemen may be induced to donate sums for being formed into a building fund, out of which houses may be constructed and sold, so that the capital will be constantly turned over as in Mysore."

115. The greatest need is housing for (1) the lower middle class, whose income is between Rs. 30 and Rs. 100 a month, and (2) the upper middle class whose income is between Rs. 100 and Rs. 250 a month. Ten thousand houses would be required to meet the needs of this class alone and even at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,000 per house, the capital required would be a crore of rupees. The Government of Mysore, the Bangalore City Municipal Council, the several insurance companies and other private individuals will have to invest this money. Even at the rate of Rs. 10 per house as monthly rent which is by no means exorbitant, judging by the rents now being paid, an investment of a crore of rupees will give a return of more than a lakh of rupees per annum. The actual construction will, perhaps, have to wait until materials and labour are more easily available. But we may select the land and begin the acquisition now alone and form the sites and roads, the expenditure connected therewith, which is estimated at five lakhs of rupees, being advanced by Government.

116. Even if the construction work is not undertaken now, the necessary funds may be collected and kept by for future use by being formed into a building fund.

117. A beginning may also be made in the mofussil even during the War wherever raw materials and labour are much cheaper than in the cities. A few hundred houses may be constructed in Bhadravati with local cement and iron and gradually extended to Davangere and Arsikere where there is a big demand for houses.

STATEMENT

HOUSING

Expenditure involved in the first five years

Items	Non-recurring in lakhs	
		Rs.
House-building scheme for Bangalore	...	100
Do Mysore and other District	...	100
headquarters	...	50
Quarters for officials in Taluk headquarters	...	50
Offices and other public buildings	...	50
	TOTAL	300

(d) SOCIAL SECURITY

119. The Beveridge Scheme of Social Security is a scheme for guaranteeing an assured minimum income to certain classes of people and seeks to implement one of the freedoms enunciated in the Atlantic Charter, namely, "The Freedom from Want." The classes of people contemplated are :—

(1) Employees ; (2) others gainfully occupied including independent workers ; (3) housewives ; (4) others of working age not gainfully occupied ; (5) those below working age ; and (6) those retired above working age. The benefits to be secured are in cases of unemployment, disease, disability and industrial disability and provide for retirement pension, widowhood pension, maternity benefit, marriage allowances, funeral expenses and children's allowances. The cost of these benefits is to be met partly by compulsory contributions, partly by employers and partly by the State Exchequer. There will be a flat rate of contribution for a flat rate of benefit in return. For those who seek anything above the subsistence level, voluntary insurance will be open. The main object is that the existing social security schemes should be co-ordinated and a certain minimum subsistence allowance guaranteed.

119. Sir William Beveridge himself said in an interview that the U. K. Social Security Plan was not suitable for India and that she should first develop her industries.

"I do not advocate my Social Security Plan for India. The plan is irrelevant to the Indian situation. Your country is agricultural. What you need is development of your industries. My plan can be applied usefully only to countries which are highly industrialised. What is wanted is raising productivity in India. She can and must develop her new industries, avoiding the mistakes that we have committed. Your mass unemployment can be solved by other

methods and your landlords and industrialists can play an important role. I would like to see a virile trade union movement and an equally strong co-operative movement in India. Above all, early introduction of unemployment and health insurance schemes in your country will go a long way in reducing 'unemployment'."

120. The habit of insurance has firmly taken root amongst the British people and it is intended to make it universal. The standard of earning and the standard of life are also very much above those obtaining in India. Before we think of adopting any such scheme, here in Mysore, the saving habit and the insurance habit will have to be made more wide-spread by a certain amount of compulsion if necessary; and as a first step in social service, education and public health should receive greater attention, the necessary funds being found by compulsory insurance assisted by grants from the State.

121. It was recommended by the Labour Conference held in September 1943 "that the Government of India should set up machinery for investigating into various labour questions so that a Planning Committee which may be set up later, can prepare practical schemes for the social security of labour in India. In pursuance of this recommendation, the Government of India have appointed a Committee of Enquiry known as 'the Labour Investigation Committee.' This Committee visited Mysore and collected data.

122. The Government of India have already appointed a special officer to prepare a draft Sickness Insurance Scheme for certain classes of skilled and technical labour which is now being examined by a panel of actuaries and which, it is hoped, will form the basis for future Sickness Insurance Legislation. On other questions, such as old age and unemployment, very little statistical material is at present available and a thorough preliminary investigation is essential before any advance can be made. It is expected that the Labour Investigation Committee will be able to collect more information on these subjects and that the factual survey on which they are at present engaged will furnish the basis of future planning. This investigation will also be useful for considering Minimum Wage legislation.

SECTION VI

Malnad Improvement

123. That portion of the State in the west which receives an annual rainfall of more than 35 inches constitutes the Malnad or the hill-country. It is usual to call the area receiving a rainfall of more than 60 inches and which rests or borders on the Western Ghats as the real Malnad and the intermediate area between this and the Maidan, receiving an annual rainfall between 35 and 60 inches, as Semi-malnad. The Malnad is a region of hill and dale, forests, plantations and rice slopes with a heavy rainfall, scattered homesteads, and sparsely populated villages not easily accessible. It is also extremely malarial.

124. In the Malnad Taluks, namely, Manjarabad, Koppa, Narasimharajapura, Sringeri, Mudigere, Nagar, Sagar and Tirthahalli, the population has declined from 3'04 lakhs in 1881 to 3'02 lakhs in 1911 and is continuing to decline in four out of the eight taluks—Manjarabad, Narasimharajapura, Mudigere and Nagar. In the Semi-malnad Taluks—Belur, Alur, Chikmagalur, Sorab, Shikarpur, Shimoga and Kumsi—the population may be said to be almost stationary, as it has increased from 3'94 lakhs to 4'02 lakhs or by only two per cent in 60 years, whereas the population of the State as a whole, has increased by 75 per cent in the same period. The rural population, especially, both in the Malnad and in the Semi-malnad Taluks, has considerably declined and is continuing to decline.

125. There are great variations in density in different parts of the State ranging from 18,813 to the square mile in Bangalore City and 514 in Channapatna Taluk to 62 in Hosanagar Taluk. The Malnad and Semi-malnad Taluks contain 20 per cent of the area of the State but only 9'6 of its population. In other words, a fifth of the area contains less than a tenth of the population. The density obviously is much less than the average for the State, the rural average in the Malnad being 83 and in the Semi-malnad 119, against 228 in the Maidan. Nearly a fourth of the entire uncultivable extent of the State is in the Malnad. In the purely Malnad Taluks, the cultivable area is only just a little over one-fourth of the entire area. The rest is uncultivable consisting of hills and forests. The position is better in the Semi-malnad but the uncultivable extent is still much more

than the cultivable extent. The districts of Kadur and Shimoga which contain the largest proportion of uncultivable land are naturally the most sparsely populated, the density being 112 and 114, respectively. The cultivated extent is just a little less than 50 per cent of the cultivable in the Malnad; it is 57.8 in the Semi-malnad and 74.5 in the Maidan.

126. Excessive rainfall, the unhealthiness of the climate, the prevalence of Malaria, the inadequacy of communications, the encroachment of the jungle, the severity with which forest and game laws are being administered, the scarcity of labour, the growing indebtedness of the agriculturists and the cupidity of the money-lender—these are some of the important reasons adduced for the decline of the population in the Malnad. The most fundamental cause is this: when the population dwindled as a result of the wars and rebellions in the 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries, it found itself unequal to the task of fighting nature. Nature won, forests encroaching upon villages and towns. Malaria and the wild beasts began to take their toll and the famine of 1877-1878 added to the difficulties.

127. The most important cause of the decline of population now is disease. The incidence of all diseases except small-pox and consumption is higher in the Malnad than in the Maidan. The morbidity rate in the Malnad (1,561) is more than twice as much as in the Maidan (668). The general death rate is nearly double (21 against 11.7). The situation is aggravated by the high percentage not only of infant mortality which is 50 per cent more than in the Maidan (152.5 against 97.8) but by maternal mortality which is nearly three times as much (31.5 against 10.8). The total number of deaths (17,632) in the Malnad in 1940 was much more than the total number of births (16,408). The one disease that is responsible for the largest number of deaths, whether in the Malnad or in the Maidan, is Malaria. It accounted for more than 34,000 deaths out of a total of 96,000 deaths in the year 1940; 9,000 of the deaths from Malaria occurred in the Malnad alone, and more than half the number of deaths in the Malnad were due to Malaria.

128. The main crops of the Malnad are rice and areca. They are, as a matter of fact, the only crops in Tirthahalli and Nagar Taluks which are in the heart of the Malnad and which receive the highest rainfall. Rice is a crop which must be cultivated by the indigenous population and so is areca in a large measure, though it may require seasonal labour from below the Ghats. The decline in the indigenous population would, therefore, seriously affect the agricultural production in these two taluks. The population in the Nagar Taluk which was

44,000 in 1881 is now 33,000 and that of Tirthahalli which was 57,000 is now 55,000. The area under rice, we find, is reduced from 62,000 acres in 1920-21 to 56,000 in 1937-38 and that under areca from 9,400 in 1930-31 to 9,100 in 1937-38. Other crops peculiar to the Malnad are coffee, tea, cardamom and pepper and they are responsible for large immigrant labour. None of these is grown in the Shimoga or Nagar Malnad. They are confined to the Kadur District and Manjarabad and Belur Taluks in the Hassan District. Tea and pepper are grown only in Manjarabad, Mudigere and Koppa; cardamom in these taluks and in Chikmagalur; and coffee in the above four taluks and Tarikere and Belur. The prosperity of these taluks depends, therefore, as much on the state of these commercial crops and their prices, as on the state of the staple crops, rice and areca. There are now less than 400 acres of pepper in the whole region. The planting of tea was taken up in the year 1915 and now covers 4,000 acres. The area under coffee was the highest in the year 1862-83 with 145,000 acres. It is now 1,00,000 acres. Competition from other markets and violent fluctuations in prices have been largely responsible for the vicissitudes of coffee and areca. It has been calculated that coffee and areca do not pay if their price is less than Rs. 10 per maund. But there have been years in which prices were as low as Rs. 6-12-0 per maund of 25 lbs., in the case of areca, and Rs. 7-3-0 per maund of 28 lbs., in the case of coffee. The cost of cultivation of areca has also gone up with the growing dependence of the cultivator on outside labour and to some extent on the prevalence of *Koleroga*, a disease peculiar to areca in the Malnad. Cardamom is the only crop that is sailing on the tide of prosperity. The area has grown from year to year, until it has now reached 22,000 acres.

129. There are no industries and manufactures in any of these Malnad Taluks and the only important trading centres are Tirthahalli, Sagar and Shiralkoppa which form the gateway to the Malnad. The prosperity of the Malnad Taluks, therefore, depends upon the state of agriculture, the prices realised for agricultural produce and the number, education and health of the indigenous population. The contribution of the Malnad to the wealth of the State is not commonly realised. We are led away by the phenomenal development of irrigation under the Cauvery and its tributaries. 46·4 per cent of the area under rice, 59·8 under arecanut and 15·7 under sugarcane, and the entire area under coffee, tea, cardamom and pepper are in the Malnad. It is the forests of the Malnad and the Semi-malnad Taluks that produce the most valuable timber and sandalwood. The area of the Malnad as compared to the Maidan may be small and the population of the Malnad

smaller, but it contributes very largely to the resources of the State and we cannot afford to neglect it or its people. Another mistaken impression is that the Kolar District has the largest area irrigated by tanks and that it is the tanks in this and in the other districts in the Maidan generally that require the greatest attention. As a matter of fact, it is the Shimoga District that has the largest number of tanks and the largest area irrigated by tanks, the Katur District taking the second place. It is unfortunate that the cropped irrigated area in the Malnad Taluks of these two districts has been generally declining from decade to decade.

130. The decrease in the population has resulted in the cropped area in the Malnad diminishing; and as the area under non-food crops has increased, the reduction under food crops is much more than the general decline. The area under rice has fallen from 1'85 lakhs to 1'72 lakhs acres, all the taluks contributing to this decrease—some in a larger degree and some in a lesser. It is only Manjarabad that has increased its non-food crops while retaining the area under food crops. Koppa, Narasimharajapura and Sringeri have suffered a severe set back both under food and non-food crops. All the other taluks are alike in showing an improvement under non-food crops and a worsening under food crops. It is the same story in the case of the Semi-malnad Taluks—a decline in the total cropped area and an improvement in the area under non-food crops, showing that the food crops have had to make way for the non-food crops. The area under rice and ragi have gone down in all the taluks—except rice in Chikmagalur and Shimoga.

131. These facts show how natural conditions like hills and forests, and an excessive rainfall as in the Malnad, can bring about a diminution in population, and how a diminishing population in its turn can affect the prosperity of the country by reducing production, especially in food crops. It must be remembered that only a sixth of the cultivated area in the State is irrigated and of this irrigated area more than two-fifths is in the Malnad. The Shimoga District alone contains 2'47 lakhs acres of irrigated land out of a total of 10'57 lakhs for the State; the Katur District contains another 1'23 lakhs and the major part of this area is under paddy. It would be a calamity of the first magnitude if production of such a large area were reduced, because of a dwindling population. This problem faces us only in the Malnad. This is an instance of a scanty population being itself the cause of making it scantier. A vicious circle is created—Malaria reduces the population and a reduced population makes it more and more difficult to fight Malaria and the

encroachment by the jungle and wild beasts. A dense population on the other hand, can withstand the ravages of Malaria. Bengal is the most malarial as well as one of the most densely populated Provinces. In spite of the large number of deaths from Malaria, the very density of the population not only keeps up the numbers but actually adds to them, the increase in the last decade being more than 20 per cent. That the Malnad also can be conquered has been demonstrated by the rise of the town of Bhadravati—in what was part of the jungle—and in the new colony at Jog that is springing up. But nature will yield only to determined action and not to half-hearted measures.

132. Cultivation in the Malnad requires large capital and labour and has given rise to large landed proprietors on the one hand and a class of agricultural labourers on the other. There is no room there for the small land-holder who owns and cultivates his own land. The labour problem was not so acute formerly as there was a system of serfs attached to the lands, and the landlords looked upon these serfs as more or less members of their families. The famine of 1878 compelled the landlords and the serfs to shift for themselves and this resulted in the migration of the labourers. It was found difficult later on to get them back to the lands they had left. The human tie too, had been severed and could not be restored. The development of the Maidan has also reacted on the Malnad by retaining to itself the labour population, formerly migrating to the Malnad. There is even now a seasonal migration of Maidan labour to the portion of the Malnad bordering on the Maidan. But the Malnad more to the west has to look to South Canara and North Canara for its labour. The improvement of communications, too, has brought problems in its train. It has increased the wants of the people, and helped to drain away money from the Malnad for being spent outside the area. The money economy, which has gradually replaced the barter system, has given rise to the problem of the indebtedness of the Malnad raiyats, which has increased alarmingly since 1911.

133. Apart from certain natural disadvantages—like the encroachment of the jungle and the prevalence of disease,—history has played its part in eclipsing the importance of the Malnad which was once the cradle of Kannada culture. It is rich in natural resources which await development. Electricity and the Railway are only just making their appearance. The Forest Industries and Tile Factories,—to mention only a few examples,—are yet to be started. The depopulation of the Malnad has to be arrested if agriculture is not to suffer further. The indigenous population has to be protected from the ravages of Malaria and other diseases; and their woefully low

standards of life—in food, clothing and shelter—have to be improved. The large landed proprietors have to realise their kinship with the labourers, as their fore-fathers did, and spend much more of their time and money in the Malnad than in the City. Some arrangement should be made to create an agency with adequate powers, whose sole business will be to improve the Malnad. That the measures already undertaken are inadequate is proved by the fact that though the need for improvement was recognised more than three decades ago, the main object, namely, checking the decline of population has not yet been achieved.

134. The most important needs of the Malnad are improvement in health and communications, the development of the forests, the establishment of industries and an organisation to import and settle labour under good living conditions. A sum of Rs. 2 crores has been provided in the Plan for spending on these 15 taluks in the next five years, at the rate of not less than Rs. 2 lakhs per taluk per annum on health, communications and housing, leaving a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs, or 10 lakhs per annum to be spent on forests, industries and labour organisation for the Malnad in general.

SECTION VII

Personnel

135. Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council for Development and Planning, told a Press Conference, "The question of personnel is probably the most serious of the difficulties in the way of planning and is likely to impose well-defined limits to the pace of development. The most essential preliminary step, therefore, is the training of our future scientists, engineers, geologists, doctors, agriculturists, educationists, administrators, etc., in the innumerable different jobs for which they would be required. Our educational institutions would have to be expanded and multiplied, and a generous system of scholarships and research studentships would have to be devised for the training of our men, both in India and abroad. It is intended to send a large number of such men for training in the near future to Britain and the United States. Mr. Sargent, Educational Advisor to Government, has been making investigations in both those countries for that purpose, and a detailed scheme will be worked out after his return."

136. The published plan of the Bombay Government for post-war development also lays stress on the need for training the necessary personnel. The schemes to meet existing and post-war demands for staff are given special priority. "A great number of skilled workers will be required to guide the agriculturists in better farming methods, to supervise the erection of buildings and the construction of roads, to lay out bunds and irrigation channels and to do all the other jobs entailed by nation-building activity of such magnitude. For the Agricultural Department alone, it is estimated, more than 3,000 recruits to the superior staff will be needed. Some of these men will be obtained from the Army, from among soldiers released either before or during general demobilisation. But the Army's contribution of such specialised workers cannot be large. The vast majority of the thousands of men needed will have to be found elsewhere—and they cannot be found unless they have previously been trained. The training of specialised staff takes anything from twelve months to five years and, unless a beginning is made at once to supplement the staff, the out-turn of instructors and superior staff will be hopelessly short of the demand. In the forefront of the fifteen-year plan,

therefore, are eleven special priority schemes, ten of them dealing with the training of staff. The Agricultural College at Poona is to admit 150 students in place of 100 annually. The Manjri Training Centre at Poona is to conduct 12-month diploma courses in agriculture and allied sciences on an essentially practical basis for 75 students, to qualify them for posts as agricultural assistants and will also give training to 75 fieldmen. In the Bijapur District a centre has already been established to train 200 students annually in land development. At Sholapur arrangements are being made to start a course in scientific dry-farming methods, in which 100 students will be trained each year. The Co-operative Department is to have a staff training centre at Poona with, possibly, sub-centres at Dharwar and Surat. The medical authorities are arranging for the training of subsidised practitioners in sanitary and public health work and facilities for teaching health officers and sanitary inspectors are being expanded. To meet the post-war need of many more engineers, the College of Engineering at Poona is to admit 50 more students to each of its degree and diploma courses. At the same time the Government will consider whether expansion of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in Bombay will contribute towards producing other technical personnel so badly needed, especially electricians, for the proposed electrical grid scheme. The number of trained primary teachers has to be increased. This will be done by opening three training colleges, each of which will provide a two-year course to some 150 students. To ensure proper supervision by at least one inspecting officer for each 50 schools, 105 additional posts of assistant deputy educational inspectors are being created—18 men and 3 women each year for five years. The Bombay Veterinary College is to be expanded by the admission of 50 more students every year."

137. The programme in this State for increasing the number of Arts and Intermediate Colleges, the Medical and Engineering College and Schools, Training Colleges and Schools for teachers and Technical Institutes and Industrial Schools and Workshops has been alluded to in the Section on Education. (*Vide* paras 80-84). The need for an immense increase in the health and medical staff needs no reiteration. If the plans for the economic development of the country go through Government jobs will be the least important. Our plans have the main objective of raising the standards of life of the ordinary man by providing him with adequate food of the right type, clothing and shelter and minimum educational and medical facilities. This is expected to be achieved by increasing production—agricultural, industrial and other—providing better service by way of Transport, Banking, etc.,

and better distribution. All these require education and technical and scientific training. People will then have more remunerative employment in industries and trade, in Banking and in Insurance. Even in Government service, if the activities of Government develop as planned for, the demand for qualified personnel will be much more than the supply. Not only will there be no question of unemployment but there will be such a great demand that enough men will not be available to meet the requirements of Government service alone, if we do not from now increase the number of our schools and colleges, both general and technical or professional, and turn out a much larger number of trained teachers, engineers, doctors, technicians and others. All will be welcome, because there will not be a sufficient number of people available to fill all the jobs. One of the most important Post-war Plans for Mysore is, therefore, to increase considerably the existing number of educational institutions of all kinds and to produce the required personnel. We want a large body of workers in every field. In the year 1940-41, less than 800 students passed the Intermediate examination, less than 500 took degrees in Arts, 47 took the degree in Engineering, 21 the degree in Medicine and 38 the degree in Teaching. Less than 300 school masters and less than 100 school mistresses were trained. These numbers are barely adequate for our needs-

138. Some idea of the personnel required for large scale economic planning may be gathered from the following statement relating to Soviet Russia in 1939 extracted from the Bombay Plan :

Managing staff of Soviet economy—			
Heads of administration, etc.	...	...	450,000
Managers of State industry	...	...	350,000
Managers of State and collective farms	...	...	522,000
Others	...	...	369,000
		<i>Total</i>	<i>1,751,000</i>
Engineers, Architects	...	...	330,000
Technicians	...	...	906,000
Teachers, research workers	...	...	1,049,000
Accountants, economists, statisticians	...	...	2,439,000
Others	...	...	3,116,000
		<i>Total Soviet intelligentsia</i>	<i>9,591,000</i>
		<i>Total Soviet population</i>	<i>170,000,000</i>

139. It has been realised for some time now that mining and geological surveys have been neglected in India and consequently we are ignorant of our own heritage. We, in Mysore may be in a better position because we had these surveys made early but it cannot be contended that there is no need for a more detailed survey of all parts

of the State. When this is done, there will be a greater development of mining activity and more engineers will be needed. This is a branch of Engineering which has not attracted many people in the past and we have to depend, whether by choice or by compulsion, on foreign Engineers. More talent should be diverted to this field at least amongst future engineers.

140. Water power has been developed much more in Mysore than in other parts of India. But even including the Jog Scheme, the water resources of Mysore are still capable of developing at least an equal amount of power. We have very capable Engineers who can look after the generation plants and the transmission and distribution systems; but with the future development of hydro-electric power not only in Mysore but in the whole of India, there will be need for large quantities of plant and machinery for the generation of power and for electric materials for transmission and distribution. This will require a large number of Engineers for the design and manufacture of machinery if we do not have to depend upon foreign manufacturers. The unbounded resources of foreign countries, the start they have had in technical experience and in research, the reserves that foreign manufacturers have built up enabling them to successfully compete with new ventures, and the inability of India to manufacture her own requirements under these circumstances, are some of the arguments advanced for India not embarking on manufacturing her own requirements of plant and machinery; but India cannot afford to depend for ever on the goodwill of foreign nations as this War has amply proved. If plans of development should meet with any chance of success, she should learn and plan to be self-reliant.

141. The other respect in which our water resources are made use of is irrigation. We have projects like the Kabbini, the Tunga and the Lakkavalli, costing in all about 10 crores of rupees, to be executed. More and more engineers will be needed. We are not producing enough engineers. There are numerous vacancies in the Engineering Department, because the available men are attracted by better salaries in factories and private engineering firms, and the scales of pay in Government Departments, or allowances for the time being, have not been suitably increased. There may be a lurking hope that this situation is only temporary and it will improve after the War. If plans of development for all India are to be executed even partially, the number of engineers of all classes—Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Mining, Industrial, Chemical and so on—will have to be doubled or quadrupled in the very near future.

142. In the field of industries, there is room for any number of engineers. One result of Mysore being in a way the pioneer in Indian Industries is that it is in a position to supply trained technicians to similar industries now being started elsewhere in India. There is, therefore, such a large demand for them that they are being attracted by much higher salaries and Mysore Industries are being depleted of trained and experienced men. We must not only try to retain them by offering the same inducements here, if our industries are to survive in a competitive world, but we will have to increase their number if we have to develop existing industries and start more. The out-turn of all our industries such as iron and steel, cement, paper, textiles, power-alcohol, chemicals and fertilizers, has at least to be doubled; and there is need for starting new industries like the manufacture of plastics, ply-wood, caustic soda, calcium carbide, soda ash, rayon, etc. With the development of hydro-electric power, there is need for the manufacture of electric motors and other electric accessories and it has been recognised that as far as possible we must manufacture machinery required for replacements and renewals in our existing factories and establish factories for the manufacture of machinery, machine tools, and hand tools. We shall want for this a large number of Mechanical Engineers and Electrical Engineers both for design and manufacture.

143. We have been looking forward to the construction of the railway connecting Chamarajnagar and Satyamangalam and the acquisition of the harbour in Bhatkal and connecting it by rail with Mysore. Even otherwise, there will have to be improvements on the existing railway lines, like improving the permanent way, the construction of the loop-line from Nayandahalli to Yeswantapur, the remodeling of the Bangalore City Railway Station and so on, which require more staff.

144. We will have to be ready with lay-out plans for extensions and with type designs of houses for the lower middle classes and for the poor classes in the Cities and for officials in District and Taluk headquarters and places of commercial and industrial importance. The cheapest method of providing sanitary and convenient houses has to be investigated. Pre-fabricated houses, we are told, are thought of both in England and America, suited to their conditions of life. Some Engineers here will have to study the cheap materials and types suited to conditions in Mysore. There are now certain types of school buildings and hospitals which are rather antiquated and cost more than necessary. It ought to be possible to construct them cheaper with cement and iron rather than with brick, mortar and timber. As a

whole, new designs and methods of construction have to be thought of.

145. There is no better way of keeping up-to-date than by frequent travel to keep in constant touch with development, not only in other parts of India, but in the world. It is desirable to send out some of our Engineers for purposes of study or training to foreign countries.

146. Much of the efficiency of nations like Germany and Russia, is attributed to the compulsory training that is given to their youth between the ages of 17 and 19 in labour camps where everyone is expected to work in a competitive spirit and under trained and disciplined leadership. It is, therefore, advocated in many quarters that such a system should be introduced in our colleges and that it should be made a necessary qualification for employment in certain kinds of occupation. At the same time, such training need not be confined to educated youths alone. The system must be elastic enough to comprise even the illiterate villager and all the young persons between the ages of 17 and 19 should be given training whether on State Farms or on Public Works or in Industries during which they will be given a minimum wage and provided with decent standards of life. Such a movement will itself require a large army of men as instructors. The demobilised men both from the combatant and non-combatant services will provide the nucleus for such an organisation besides schools and colleges.

SECTION VIII

Finance

147. To quote from the statement made by the Honourable the Finance Member of the Government of India in his speech on the Finance of Reconstruction "The first pre-requisite of reconstruction finance is a sound financial position, both at the Centre and in the Provinces, secured by the fullest development of their respective *taxation* resources. Given the will to find money for peace, on the scale on which it has been found for War, there is no reason why these resources should not be forthcoming. Many provinces have already started exploiting their revenue sources and building up reconstruction funds, as a result of which they will embark on the Post-war period with an improved revenue position and a useful cash balance. This is a hopeful start, though there is still considerable scope for extension, but the magnitude of the problem is so great that the Provinces will undoubtedly need all the financial assistance that the Centre may be in a position to give * * * With all-out *borrowing* continued in accordance with the technique developed during the War, it is by no means fantastic to visualise total resources for the purpose of reconstruction during the first effective quinquennium approximating to the Rs. 1,000 crores level, and this excludes any estimate of *direct private investment*. The estimate for the subsequent five-year periods could be related to the actual results of the first quinquennium in a sort of *geometric progression*. A sure foundation of sound finance should be prepared which will be capable of carrying with safety the edifice of the several schemes now being prepared. This edifice can be made both stronger and larger if the individual schemes of which it is composed are so designed as to be in their revenue aspect as remunerative as possible and if high priority is accorded to such of them as can contribute directly to an increase in material wealth and prosperity and thereby reinforce the public revenues." For fortifying permanently the revenue resources of the State he indicated the possibility of an *Estate Duty* on non-agricultural property. He also stated "in spite of War time *taxation* it is indisputable that enormous private fortunes have been made during the War, aggravating the great inequality which already existed. Even on a modest programme vast sums will be needed for the Post-war development of the country, and there is

manifest justification for a system of *Death Duties* whereby these large fortunes will be laid under contribution."

148. The Dewan in his speech to the Representative Assembly in June 1944, said: "The schemes under contemplation involve enormous expenditure. We have to determine the order of their urgency and relate our ambition to our means and resources. These resources have been strengthened by the funding of revenue surpluses in recent years for financing schemes of economic development which involve planning and execution over a period of several years. The Irrigation Development Fund, the Industrial Development Fund, the Inter-village Roads Fund and the Road Fund have received large contributions. Special reserve funds have also been formed for non-recurring expenditure for Post-war Reconstruction and for capitalising gold mining revenue. The bulk of the revenue realised in the past few years, as a result of the prevailing abnormal conditions, is being credited to these funds. To carry out an adequate programme of public works means heavy borrowing; while educational, health and social reforms, on the most modest scale that would be thought worth-while nowadays, must be supported by greatly increased taxation. Action is being taken to secure the services of an expert to review in detail our financial position, programmes and methods."

149. The capital requirements for the next five years of the several schemes amount to Rs. 35 crores as noted below:—

	In lakhs of Rupees
1. AGRICULTURE :	
Large Irrigation works	1,000
Purchase of agricultural machinery	50
Lift Irrigation	50
Plantations	12.5
Manufacture of compost	5
Dairies and cattle breeding stations	50
Fisheries	5
Agricultural Farms	5
2. SERICULTURE	10.85
3. INDUSTRIES	525
4. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	
Railways :	
New Railway construction	300
Replacements, renewals and improvements	110
Roads :	
Roads and Bridges	250
Purchase of Road-making machinery	10
5. HOUSING	300

			In lakhs of Rupees
6. PUBLIC HEALTH :			
Improvement of water supply	...	...	150
Drainage	...	...	50
Public improvements in towns and villages	...	...	100
7. EDUCATION :			
Buildings	...	...	50
8. MEDICAL :			
Buildings	...	...	50
9. HYDRO-ELECTRIC WORKS	...	...	216.65
10. MALNAD IMPROVEMENT	...	...	200
		TOTAL	3,500.00

Part of this must be found from Depreciation and Reserve Funds, the other funds above mentioned and borrowings; part should be treated as only advances and loans from general revenues to be recovered in easy instalments. Private capital should also be attracted and saving encouraged. In progressive countries, these savings range from 5 to 22 per cent of the national income. The Bombay Plan contemplates that about 6 per cent must be saved for being re-invested for the purposes of production.

150. The capital invested by Government in industrial works including Railways, Irrigation and Hydro-Electric works was 12.31 crores in 1927-28; it increased to 22.76 crores in 1943-44 or by 10.46 crores in a period of 16 years. It is expected to be 24.93 crores by the end of 1944-45. Excluding Railways, Irrigation and Hydro-Electric works, the capital invested by Government will be 3.87 crores. Other large private capital investments are 3 crores in Gold-mining, 1 crore in Textiles, 1 crore in Medium Industries like paper, chemicals, sugar and cement and 1 crore in small scale industries. The total investments on industries at the present time outside Railways and Hydro-Electric works is therefore about 10 crores. The provision of about 5 crores for similar investment during the next five years including replacements and renewals, expansion of existing industries and the starting of new industries cannot, therefore, be said to be excessive or too modest.

151. The money required for the renewal and replacement of machinery and rolling-stock is available from the Depreciation Funds which are expected to stand at more than 4 crores in 1945. The capital required for expanding existing industries and the starting of new industries can be found from the Special Reserves which also stand at more than 4 crores, and from the Reserves which have been built up by private industries as well. A proportion of the Funds in the Savings Bank Account, Provident Funds, Life Insurance Funds,

Local and other funds and Deposits will also be available for investments in productive works. The balances at the credit of the Road Fund, Irrigation, Development Fund, Industrial Development Fund, and the Inter-village Road Fund, are expected to be 1'34 crores at the end of 1944-45. We could thus easily mobilise about 10 crores. There is in addition the possibility of borrowing. The credit of the Mysore Government is very high. The liabilities on account of permanent debt are now only a little over 9 crores. The income from interest (32'35 lakhs) and profits from productive works (111'39) are now much more than the payment on account of interest (54'66) and sinking fund charges (23'78). There is, therefore, considerable room for borrowing for development activities.

152. The revenue of the State is steadily expanding. The revenue excluding interest and income from productive works, which on an average was Rs. 291'72 lakhs per annum in the decennium 1927-28 to 1936-37, increased to 306'89 in the quinquennium 1935-36 to 1939-40, and to 423'57 in the triennium 1940-41 to 1942-43. It is 650'79 according to the Revised Budget for 1943-44 and is estimated to be 674'27 in the year 1944-45. If this pace of progress is maintained, there is room for increased expenditure from revenue.

153. The expenditure on Public Works and Moral and Material Development has also gone on increasing in the past with the expansion in revenue. The average annual expenditure on those items which was 115'94 lakhs in the decennium, increased to 122'68 in the quinquennium, and to 172'42 in the triennium. It is 217'44 for the year 1943-44 and will be 295'3 in the year 1944-45. During the next five years, according to the Plan it will gradually increase to 365, 427, 488, 550 and 615 lakhs; so much so, the expenditure at the end of five years is expected to be a little over double the expenditure of this year.

154. This money is to be found by improving our revenues from taxation. The income from land-revenue, forest, excise, stamps, and registration and mining has remained more or less stationary or has shown only a slight increase during the last 16 years. The large increase in the Excise revenue cannot be depended upon. It is the income from Income-tax, and other Miscellaneous taxes, Assigned Tract Revenue, Duty on Gold, Interest and the net income from the productive works, that have enabled Government to provide funds for Moral and Material Development. It is, therefore, to these sources alone that we must look in the future also for the expansion of our revenue. The rates of income-tax in this State are much below the level in British India or even in the Civil and Military Station, and it is also possible that, as in all other

countries there is an evasion of the tax, especially by individuals. We may, therefore, look to a considerable expansion in the revenue from income-tax. The miscellaneous taxes comprise, Excise Duties on matches, sugar, power alcohol, tobacco, vegetable products and betelnuts, coffee and tea and are expected to yield 44.3 lakhs in 1944-45 against 17.73 lakhs in 1942-43. The Assigned Tract Revenue was 15.21 lakhs in 1943-44 and is expected to be 30.67 in 1944-45. but the average in the pre-war years was only about 2 lakhs. We cannot, therefore, depend much on this source. We cannot also depend upon the income from the duty on gold which is more or less adventitious. Our income from interest will also get reduced as we go on transferring our investments from paper to productive works. We must, therefore, resort to additional taxation and this will be rendered possible when the general standard of income increases as the result of development measures undertaken. The larger investments in industrial works will also yield a larger income; but it is difficult to estimate what exactly this will be.

155. No attempt has been made to estimate the actual requirements of capital or recurring expenditure in the 5-year periods succeeding the first five-year period 1945-46 to 1950-51. There are so many uncertain factors even in the first five-year period that it would be hazardous to venture upon anything like even approximate estimates for the succeeding five-year periods. All are agreed that if the pace of progress has to be maintained, the expenditure in each succeeding 5-year period has to increase in geometric progression. If the expenditure in the first five-year period is, therefore, now in the neighbourhood of 40 crores, it may have to be about 80 crores in the next period and at least another 80 crores in the period after that. There will be time enough to frame detailed estimates, after seeing how far we will be able to execute our plans in the first five-year period.

156. Even the producers of the Bombay Plan who are accused of being capitalists state, "Money or finance is not the master of a country's economy but its servant and instrument. The real capital of a country consists of its resources in materials and man-power and money is simply a means of mobilising these resources and canalizing them into specific forms of activity." Our success, therefore, depends on how far we will be able to mobilise our resources in materials and man-power during the first five-year period to increase production and thereby increase the standards of income and standards of living of the common people.

157. Let me conclude with an extract from the Dewan's speech to the Standing Committee of the Economic Conference, "Nowadays

we have no dearth of ideas for economic uplift. The practical task is to sift these ideas and actively pursue such of them as promise beneficial and comparatively quick results without losing sight of long-range objectives. We have to put first things first, but in all we do let us not forget that our work will be useful and lasting only to the extent that it contributes in reality to the welfare and happiness of the people."

Expenditure from Revenue

STATEMENT I

In lakhs of Rupees

Head of account	Total expenditure of 16 years from 1927-28 to 1942-43	Average annual expenditure during 10 years—1927-28 to 1936-37	Average annual expenditure during 5 years—1935-36 to 1939-40	Average annual expenditure during 3 years—1940-41 to 1942-43	Revised Budget for 1943-44	Budget for 1944-45	Proposed under the Plan					
							1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total for 5 years
Medical ...	281.16	12.88	15.16	19.55	25.32	26.29	30	33	36	39	42	180
Public Health ...	83.22	2.08	2.49	3.28	4.37	6.56	8	10	12	14	16	60
Public Works ...	597.56	32.13	31.26	57.34	72.47	101.72	125	145	165	185	205	825
Irrigation Works ...	248.50	12.01	14.42	26.83	29.33	39.48	45	50	55	60	65	275
Civil Works ...	166.64	8.63	12.44	12.05	20.63	25.21	30	35	40	45	50	200
Communications ...	182.42	11.49	4.40	18.50	22.51	37.03	50	60	70	80	90	350
Education ...	840.26	50.01	52.34	60.17	76.26	95.55	117	147	176	206	238	884
Agriculture ...	78.20	4.32	4.17	5.62	6.82	7.15	20	25	30	35	40	160
Veterinary ...	59.40	3.72	3.45	3.78	4.80	8.50						
Horticulture ...	27.10	1.55	1.78	1.92	2.08	2.92	8	9	10	11	12	50
Sericulture ...	22.08	1.24	1.26	1.88	8.11	5.61						
Industries and Commerce ...	30.90	1.74	1.67	2.73	4.05	4.21	5	6	7	8	9	35
Co-operative Societies ...	22.81	1.35	1.40	1.60	1.61	1.82	2	2	2½	2½	3	12
Grants for Public Improvements	124.86	5.37	7.68	14.51	16.55	33.07	50	50	50	50	50	250
TOTAL ...	2,067.50	115.94	122.68	172.42	217.44	293.33	365	427	488½	550½	615	2,446

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STATEMENT 'II.

Revenue

In lakhs of Rupees

Year	Revenue	Interest	Income from Productive works	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure
Actual Revenue for 16 years (1927-28 to 1942-43)...	5,108.56	148.66	1,100.93	6,458.15	6,563.48
Ten years' average 1927-28 to 1936-37 ...	291.72	12.45	57.36	361.54	373.15
Five years' average 1935-36 to 1939-40 ...	306.89	22.63	70.14	399.56	397.72
Three years' average 1940-41 to 1942-43 ...	428.57	21.20	98.87	548.64	541.62
Revised Budget for 1943-44 ...	650.79	26.06	120.57	807.42+58.00	804.97-27.00
Budget Estimates 1944-45 ...	674.27	32.36	111.89	818.01	816.08

STATEMENT III.

The capital outlay in lakhs of rupees in the years 1927-28 and 1944-45.

Head of Account	1927-28	1944-45	Increase
Railways	499.67	669.57	169.90
K. R. S. Irrigation Works	273.74	494.95	221.21
Hydro-Electric Works	231.58	941.89	710.31
Iron and Steel Works and Cement Plant	194.71	213.86	19.15
Industrial and other Works	30.68	172.69	141.81
TOTAL	1,230.58	2,492.96	1,262.38

STATEMENT IV.

Heads	1943	1944	1945 (Estimates)
I PERMANENT DEBT	716.19	815.91	912.30
II UNFUNDED DEBT	853.32	945.92	1,006.82
Insurance Fund	287.75	337.35	360.95
Provident Funds	88.13	94.02	99.63
Savings Bank Current Deposits	209.70	234.70	262.70
Savings Bank Fixed Deposits and Savings Certificates	222.50	226.50	226.50
Endowments and other accounts	45.24	53.34	57.74
III LOCAL AND OTHER FUNDS	171.13	234.45	250.78
IV DEPOSITS	170.95	279.30	287.05
V (a) RESERVE	310.99	503.61	643.36
Sinking Fund for Loans	118.75	147.57	177.03
Famine Insurance Reserve	50.72	52.87	54.96
General Reserve of Industrial Concerns— Soap Factory	1.21	1.21	1.21
General Reserve of Industrial Concerns— Wood Preservation Plant	.83	1.08	1.33
Special Reserve for Non-Recurring expenditure including reserve for Post-war Reconstruction	139.48	375.76	408.86
(b) DEPRECIATION FUNDS	303.74	359.23	409.10
Electrical Works	126.31	136.54	143.69
Sandal Oil Factory	8.21	7.81	7.86
K. G. F. Water Works	10.19	10.46	10.74
Railway	67.55	79.03	109.44
Chamarajgsagar Water Works	10.67	11.57	12.94
Soap Factory	1.80	1.69	1.99
Mysore Iron and Steel Works and Cement Plant	85.41	105.91	124.41
Other Industrial Concerns—Reserve for Post-war Reconstruction	3.60	6.01	6.68

STATEMENT V.

Budget—1944-45.

	Rupees in lakhs.				
	Opening Balance	Receipts	Total	Expenditure	Closing Balance
Road Fund	—08	41.00	40.92	40.67	0.25
Irrigation Development Fund	90.30	30.90	121.20	27.48	93.72
Industrial Development Fund	25.07	3.38	28.45		28.45
Inter-village Road Fund	11.64	3.00	14.64	3.00	11.64

STATEMENT VI.

Statement showing the corresponding figures for the Mysore State against the figures given for British India in the Bombay Plan for Economic Development of India.

	India	Mysore
1. Area	1,590,000 (Sq. Miles)	29,453 (Sq. Miles)
2. Population	388,997,965	7,329,140
3. Number of houses	76 million	1.46 million
In Towns	10 "	0.27 "
In Villages	66 "	1.19 "
4. Number of persons per house	5.1	5.3
5. Birth rate (number of births per 1,000 of population)	33.0	19.6
6. Death rate (number of deaths per 1,000 of population)	21.8	13.9
7. Infant mortality (deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	167.0	125.0
8. Expectation of life (years).—		
Male	26.91	36.3
Female	26.56	37.1
9. Number of Towns	1,471	108
(a) With protected water supply	253	48
10. Hospitals and dispensaries	7,300	396
11. Number of beds	74,000	3,336
12. Average population served by each hospital	41,000	18,107
13. Number of nurses	4,500	262
14. One nurse per	66,000 persons	28,200
15. (a) Educational Institutions :		
(1) Primary Schools (including Upper Primary Schools).	161,122	7,326
(2) Middle Schools	9,593	406
(3) High Schools	3,964	60
(4) Colleges	357	17
(5) Special Schools	10,922	167
(b) Average area served by each school.	...	3.93 Sq. miles
(c) Average population served by each school.	...	812
(d) Percentage of scholars to the population of school-going age.	...	39.23
16. Per capita income	Rs. 65 (1931)	Rs. 68 (1922-23)
17. Average population of village	517	336
18. Percentage of literacy (above the age of 5 years)	14.6	15.0
19. Rate of increase of population (per annum)	5 million	0.77 million

STATEMENT VI—(concl'd.)

		<i>India</i>	<i>Mysore</i>
20. Hydro-electric power—			
Potential Reserves		27 million Kwts.	3 million Kwts.
Developed		500,000 " ...	50,728 at Sivasamudram and Shimsha.
Estimated output of projects under construction		Not known ...	96,000 Kwts. at Jog.
21. Average agricultural holding ...		8 acres ...	6 acres
22. Cultivable waste		94 million acres ...	1.5 million acres
23. Under cultivation		209 " ...	6.6 "
24. Irrigated—		54 " ...	1.1 "
By canals		28 " ...	0.25 "
By tanks		6 " ...	0.59 "
By wells		13 " ...	0.08 "
By other sources		7 " ...	0.18 "
25. Railways		41,000 miles ...	815 miles
26. Proportion of road mileage to area.		35 miles per 100 sq. miles.	22 miles per 100 sq. miles.
27. Length of roads—		800,000 miles ...	6,372
Metalled		74,000 " ...	4,365
Unmetalled		226,000 " ...	2,006

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