

REVIEW OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN



WEST BENGAL



FOREWORD

This book gives a review of the progress made in respect of the different schemes under the Second Five Year Plan of West Bengal.

The review shows that against a total outlay of Rs. 157.67 crore, total expenditure during the period of the Plan was Rs. 148.57 crore. This means that the expenditure amounted to 94.2 per cent of the total outlay.

This is a commendable performance. While this should give us confidence in our capacity we should take all possible precautions against complacency, particularly because the task confronting us during the period of the Third Plan is of a much greater magnitude. Having regard to our achievements in the past I can confidently hope that we shall prove equal to the task.

Calcutta,
15th August, 1962.



Chief Minister.

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CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

Background

Planning for rapid development of an underdeveloped country like ours is a complicated long term process. If we overlook the magnitude of the task it is somewhat comparable to a housing project. In both cases we need a blue print to clearly set out the stages of construction. After that in both cases it involves a long period of construction. The work of construction has to go in stages. In case of the house we build with bricks, in case of the Plan we build with different schemes. In the case of the house we build the foundation first, then the ground floor, then the first floor and so on. The same analogy holds good in respect of planning. Priorities have to be so arranged that what we build first should be able to support what we build afterwards.

The different plans are thus not isolated programmes. They are interlinked and organically integrated so that they influence one another. Each Plan interests itself in a particular phase of development. It may be that an important phase will spread over more than one period. There is moreover an objective which gives these plans direction and unity of purpose.

The main objective as adopted in our plans stems from the Directive Principles of the Constitution. The Constitution has adopted the objectives of securing adequate means of livelihood and the right to work, to education and to assistance in cases of distress brought about by factors like old age, disablement etc. To bring this about an economic policy has been adopted in the Constitution which broadly says that the ownership and control of the material resources of the country should be distributed as to promote the common good of the people and the operation of the economic system should not result in the concentration of wealth and economic power in the hands of the few. This economic policy was reaffirmed in the December, 1954 Declaration of the Parliament which said that the broad objective of the economic policy should be to achieve the "socialist pattern of society".

When the first five year plan was prepared by the Planning Commission it defined the main objective of the Plan to be "to raise the standard of living of the people and to open to them opportunities for a richer and more varied life". Although this

should embrace all aspects of human life including better nutrition, medical relief as well as educational and cultural opportunities, it can only be supported by a material base built by economic prosperity. The basic approach is thus bound to be economic development. This is what can provide the environment for the expression and application of our different faculties and urges.

The First Five Year Plan was intended as a step in that direction. It took up increased food production as its special objective to get rid of the scourge of rationing which it did. Its most noticeable feature is reflected in the multipurpose river valley schemes, which are ultimately linked up with food production. The accent of endeavour was on food production.

The Second Plan was drawn up with care to build up an economy which could bring prosperity within the grasp of our people. For the first time a deliberate policy was adopted for rapid industrialisation with a view to evolving a self-sustaining economy. It launched a programme which would lead to maturity through different phases. The different phases are like the different storeys of a building. Industry is like a building having a foundation supporting different storeys. The foundation is the basic and heavy industries which can produce producer goods like steel, coal, power, etc. They provide the raw material for consumer goods. But to process them into such goods we need machines. The next stage is, therefore, setting up machine producing industries. If basic industries are the foundation, machine producing industries are the ground floor. After that stage is completed a country is poised for large scale production of consumer goods. The Planning Commission took full cognizance of these different phases through which any plan for rapid industrialisation should pass.

This emphasis on basic and heavy industries is reflected in the adoption of its second objective which reads as follows : "rapid industrialisation with particular emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industries". It not only indicates the adoption of a policy of rapid industrialisation as an objective but also indicates the determination to adopt the installation of basic industries as the first phase. This is the most characteristic feature of India's Second Plan. This is shown by the fact that very liberal provisions were made for basic and heavy industries. Thus as many as three steel projects were provided for in the public sector at Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur. In addition to this, provisions were made for the

expansion of the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur and Indian Iron and Steel Company at Burnpur. Similarly provisions were made for generation of power and increased output of coal.

State's approach to the two plans

The main objective of the All-India Plan and the special objectives of each Five Year Plan have been kept in view in drawing up both the First and the Second Plan of the State. Problems peculiar to the State were also taken notice of in drawing up these Plans and this to some extent gave a local touch to the State Plan.

Thus in its First Plan the State gave emphasis on multi-purpose river valley projects. Apart from the Damodar Valley Corporation Project in which it participated it undertook at its own initiative implementation of the Mayurakshi River Valley Project. On the other hand, a new pattern of requirements emerged in the State as a result of the partition of the old Province. The configuration of the new state demanded fresh alignment for roads. Certain areas which were relatively unimportant before sprang into economic and strategic significance and new lines of communication had to be laid down for them. Resuscitation of rivers particularly of the Bhagirathi-Hooghly system became a matter of vital concern. The loss of fresh water fisheries to East Pakistan compelled immediate attention to the possibilities of systematic exploitation of the estuaries and the Bay. These also received their due share of attention in the State First Plan.

In the Second Plan also the State Government unhesitatingly accepted the policy of rapid industrialisation and as a first step introduction of basic industries. In fact a heavy programme for installation of basic industries became the most striking feature of the State Second Plan. Therefore, it became seriously interested both in the exploitation of coal and generation of power. Coal is the only resource in raw material in West Bengal. Any major industrial project of the future has necessarily to be based on coal. The demand for hard coke in the country is considerable. With the expansion programme for heavy industry in the Second Plan, its demand was expected to increase considerably. On these considerations the West Bengal Government made provision in the Second Plan for a group of industries at Durgapur both for processing of coal and generation of power.

State's First Plan

In the State's First Plan the overall outlay remained undecided for a considerable time. In the Draft Plan the State Government provided for an outlay of Rs. 69 crore. The Planning Commission however, reduced it to Rs. 34 crore on ground of absence of adequate resources. Subsequently as a result of further representation by the State Government the Planning Commission raised the ceiling of the outlay to Rs. 47 crore. The State Government, however, continued to press for a bigger outlay and ultimately, was able to get the original outlay of Rs. 69 crore accepted. Subsequently, the Planning Commission agreed to include within the Plan certain schemes originally left outside the Plan which were analogically of similar nature to schemes accommodated within the Plan. On inclusion of these items the total outlay increased to Rs. 72.25 crore.

The allocations under different heads of development of this outlay are shown in the following table :

Heads of Development		(Rupees in lakh)	
		Outlay	Percentage on total
I. Agriculture and Rural Development	.. ..	852.40	11.8
II. Irrigation and Power	.. ..	1580.44	21.9
III. Industry	.. ..	114.95	1.6
IV. Transport and Communications	.. ..	1553.59	21.5
V. Social Services	.. ..	3123.65	43.2
	Total	7225.03	100.00

Against this total outlay of Rs. 72.25 crore the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 67.71 crore. The break up of this expenditure under different heads of development is given in the table below :

Head of Development	(Rupees in lakh)		
	Outlay	Actuals	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. Agriculture and Rural Development	852.40	844.32	99.1
II. Irrigation and Power	1580.44	1354.77	85.7
III. Industry	114.95	115.48	100.5
IV. Transport and Communications	1553.59	1510.26	97.2
V. Social Services	3123.65	2946.10	94.3
Total	7225.03	6770.93	93.7

The head of development called "Social Services" is an omnibus head. It includes important items like Education and Medical and Public Health. The achievements of these two sub-heads deserve specific mention. Total outlay under Education was Rs. 1118.24 lakh, total expenditure Rs. 1178.57, the percentage of achievement being 105.4. Total allocation under Medical and Public Health was Rs. 1575.60 lakh, expenditure Rs. 1450.36 lakh and percentage 92.1.

In their review of the First Five Year Plan the Planning Commission give somewhat different figures.* According to their estimates the total outlay of the Revised Plan for West Bengal was Rs. 76.5 crore and actual expenditure was Rs. 74.55 crore. This will definitely work out a higher percentage of success. The difference in these figures is explained below.

As regards outlay the estimate of the Planning Commission exceeds our estimate by Rs. 4.3 crore. This is due to inclusion of certain schemes of development undertaken by the Government during the period but which had not been included in the approved State Plan. These schemes are as follows :

	Rupees (crore)
Scarcity Area Programme ..	.. 1.0
Power Expansion Programme ..	.. 1.6
Urban water Supply ..	.. 0.9
Rural water Supply ..	.. 0.8
	4.3

As regards actual expenditure the figures of the Planning Commission exceed our figures by Rs. 6.84 crore. This difference is due to a variety of factors. Expenditure included against the following schemes not included in our approved Plan explains this in part :

	Rupees (crore)
Scarcity Area Programme ..	.. 1.00
Power Expansion Programme ..	.. 1.63
National Water Supply and Sanitation ..	.. 0.50
	3.13

The balance of Rs. 3.71 crore is explained by shortfall in actuals against revised estimate of 1955-56 which was the last

* Review of the First Five Year Plan, Government of India, Planning Commission, page 340.

year of the First Plan. The figures of the Planning Commission are based on revised estimates for 1955-56 while those of the State are based on actuals.

REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

Although the schemes for rehabilitation of displaced persons had not been included in the First Five-Year Plan of the State, they nevertheless formed an important item of development work. In fact no report will be complete without a reference to them.

The problem of rehabilitation of displaced persons arose in West Bengal even from before partition. The work of rehabilitation started vigorously from 1949 onwards. In this report, a brief account of the work done during the Plan period will be indicated.

During the entire Plan period the Government succeeded in resettling ten lakh displaced persons by providing them with land, loan or employment. Out of them 44,270 families representing about 220,000 persons were settled on 32,000 acres of land acquired by the Government. Besides this, 945 families were settled in the Andaman Islands.

The Government constructed 1,624 brick houses, 270 aluminium huts and 1,700 C.I. sheet huts and distributed them to displaced families. 1,160 tenements were constructed in the suburbs of Calcutta and were ready for distribution. One market each at Siliguri and Habra were completed.

One hundred and thirty-nine squatters' colonies were programmed for regularisation. Of them, 21 colonies were regularised up to the end of the First Five-Year Plan.

For education of displaced students, 592 Primary Schools and nine Secondary Schools were set up by the Government. Preliminary steps for construction of ten more Secondary Schools and five colleges were taken.

For economic rehabilitation of displaced persons arrangements for training in technical and vocational subjects were made. There were 36 non-residential training centres, eight residential training centres, three training-cum-production centres and eight polytechnics. During the Plan period 18,000 displaced persons received training in these centres. Besides these, six production centres were set up in colonies for providing employment to non-agriculturists.

State Second Plan's Outlay

The State Government submitted a Draft Plan with an outlay of Rs. 319.97 crore to the Planning Commission. Like

the First Plan this did not include the provisions for rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Bengal as this is a part of the Central Government Plan. This outlay included provision for the following special projects :

	(Rs. crore)
Ganga Barrage	30.00
Reclamation of North Salt Lake . .	10.50
Reclamation of Southern Salt Lake	4.36
Disposal of sewage and production of sewage gas.	2.00
Durgapur Coke-oven Plant and Power Plant.	9.86
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>
	56.72

This Draft Plan was discussed with the Planning Commission in September, 1955. The Ganga Barrage Scheme was dropped from the State Plan as it was a central subject. Heavy cuts were imposed on different sectors of the Plan, so that ultimately the outlay was reduced to Rs. 161.5 crore including the provisions for the remaining four special projects.

A second revised Draft Plan was thereafter submitted to the Planning Commission with a total outlay of Rs. 161.52 crore. Out of this Rs. 155.02 crore represented expenditure for the different schemes of the State Plan and Rs. 6.5 crore was allocated to the four special projects referred to above. The Planning Commission however, could not accommodate the whole of this outlay in their total Plan Outlay of Rs. 4,800 crore fixed for the All India Plan including both the Central and the State Plans. They, therefore, imposed a general cut of 5 per cent on all State Plans and consequently, the West Bengal State Plan stood reduced to Rs. 153.67 crore. This included a provision of Rs. 6 crore for the four special projects.

In terms of the Behar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act of 1956 about 3200 square miles of area were transferred from Behar to West Bengal in November, 1956. This consisted of territories forming part of the Kisenganj Subdivision of Purnia district in North Behar and the major part of Purulia Subdivision which alone accounted for 2,408 square miles. The schemes for developing this area had been originally included in the Behar State Plan. The task of developing these additional territories fell however, to West Bengal Government after their transfer. As the Second Plan of Behar Government included

provisions for the development of this area the funds were expected to come from the Behar Plan. The Planning Commission allotted Rs. 4 crore for financing the development programme for these areas to the West Bengal Plan. The total outlay of the West Bengal Second Plan was thus finally raised to Rs. 157.67 crore.

Resources

In the first draft of the Second Five Year Plan, the State Government indicated that the total resources available for the Plan out of the State's own funds would be Rs. 89.16 crore. The break up of this estimate is as follows :

		(Rs. crore)
Balance of revenue account at the current rate of taxation	.. ..	(-) 37.52
Increased revenue from additional taxation		32.00
Loans from the Public	.. ..	33.75
Voluntary contribution from Rural areas		35.93
Recoveries from productive scheme	..	25.00
		<hr/> 89.16

The working group on resources set up by the Planning Commission, however, assessed the State's own resources to be Rs. 64.4 crore. The Working Group consisted of the representatives of the State Government, the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance. The break up of this revised assessment is as follows :

Revenue Account (Rs. crore)

Balance from revenue account at the existing rates of taxation	.. ..	(-) 7.2
Revenue from additional taxation	..	14.0
Share of additional Central taxation	..	5.3
Deduct interest charges of loan from the public	.. ..	(-) 4.0
		<hr/> Total : 8.1

Capital Account

Loans from the public	.. ..	35.0
Share of small savings	.. ..	27.5
Other receipts	.. ..	(-) 6.2
		<hr/> Total : 56.3

Capital Account (Rs. crore)

(This head represents accumulations in provident funds, recoveries of loans and advances, appropriations from current revenues for reduction or avoidance of debt and miscellaneous Capital receipts minus committed disbursements of Capital account including repayment of loans, payment of compensation to Zemindars etc.)

Total Revenue and Capital Account ..	64.4
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The total outlay of the State Plan as originally fixed was Rs. 153.67 crore while the State's resources as assessed by the the Planning Commission amounted to Rs. 64.40 crore. This means a gap of Rs. 89.27 crore. The State Government expected that this would be met by assistance from the Centre. The Planning Commission however, did not make up its mind for a long time as to what should be the exact quantum of Central assistance.

The matter was ultimately settled in a meeting between the State Chief Minister and the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission at Delhi in September, 1958. On the basis of a total outlay of Rs. 157.67 crore including the provisions of Rs. 4 crore for the added territories, the contribution by the Central Government and the State were decided to be as follows :

Centre's Contribution : (Rs. crore)

Contribution already made in the first three years of the Plan (1956-59)	41.8
Further assistance	32.0
Additional assistance for added territories	2.0
Total A :	75.8

State's Contribution :

Contribution already made in the first three years of the Plan (1956-59)	35.0
Balance of anticipated resources (Rs. 64.4 crore—Rs. 35 crore)	29.4
Additional Contribution	17.5
Total B :	81.9

Total (A + B) :	157.7
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Outlay

The total outlay including provisions for the added territories amounted to Rs. 157.67 crore. The break up of this outlay under the different heads of development is as follows :

<i>Head of Development</i>	<i>Allocation (Rupees in crore)</i>
Agriculture and Community Development	34.49
Irrigation and Power	30.74
Industry	14.94
Transport and Communications	19.47
Social Services	55.34
Miscellaneous	2.69
	157.67

As compared to the First Plan there has been a shift of emphasis from one head to another in respect of allocations. The most noticeable shift is in respect of agriculture and industries. This will be borne out by the following comparative table of allocation in the two Plans under different heads of development :

<i>Head of Development</i>	(Rs. crore)			
	<i>First Plan</i>		<i>Second Plan</i>	
	<i>Outlay</i>	<i>Percent- age on total</i>	<i>Outlay</i>	<i>Percent- age on total</i>
Agriculture and Commu- nity Development	8.52	11	34.49	22
Irrigation and Power	15.80	22	30.74	19
Industry	1.15	2	14.94	10
Transport and Com- munications	15.54	22	19.47	12
Social Services	31.24	43	55.34	35
Miscellaneous	—	—	2.69	2
Total :	72.25	100	157.67	100

The above comparative table will show the relative importance attached to different heads of development in the two Plans. The most noticeable shift is in respect of agriculture and industries. The percentage of outlay provided for in the Second Plan for agriculture is double that of the First Plan. Similarly the provision for industries is five times more than what it was in the First Plan. This includes the projects at Durgapur.

This shift in emphasis to industry is in conformity with the objective of the Second Plan that basic and heavy industries should receive prior attention. That is why the State Plan made generous provisions for basic industries. Ordinarily such projects are sponsored by the Central Government as they involve heavy capital expenditure. West Bengal is perhaps one of the few States which undertook development of heavy industries of its own initiative. It made provision for setting up of a coke oven plant at Durgapur primarily for carbonisation of coal. Incidentally it will provide raw material for development of heavy chemical industries. The estimated capital outlay of the Plant is Rs. 7.2 crore. Secondly the Plan made provision for a Thermal Plant at Durgapur with generating capacity of 60 megawatt of power. Its estimated outlay is Rs. 6.61 crore.

Implementation

Out of a total outlay of 157.67 crore the total expenditure up to the end of the fifth year of the Plan amounted to Rs. 148.57 crore. The Central Government contributed Rs. 69.31 crore towards financing this expenditure. The balance of Rs. 79.26 crore was met from the State's own resources. The State was thus able to raise Rs. 15.00 crore more than its anticipated resources. This is not an inconsiderable achievement. The volume of expenditure during the different years of the plan will be indicated by the statement below :

Year	Amount spent (Rupees in crore)
1956-57	22.38
1957-58	25.00
1958-59	28.28
1959-60	32.11
1960-61	40.80
	148.57

Thus against a total outlay of Rs. 157.67 crore the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 148.57 crore. The percentage on total outlay works out a figure of 94.2 per cent. This compares favourably with the performance in the First Plan when the percentage achieved on total outlay was 93.7 per cent.

The expenditure under different Heads of development is indicated in the table below. In this statement some of the main heads have been split up to show expenditure under some important subjects like Education and Health which are included in

the head Social Services in the grouping adopted by the Planning Commission.

Head of Development	Outlay	(Rupees in crore)	
		Total Expenditure 1951-56	Percentage on outlay
Agricultural Programme	17.86	11.40	63.8
Co-operation and Community Development	16.63	9.56	57.5
Irrigation and Power	30.74	31.04	101.0
Industry and Mining	14.94	26.55	177.7
Transport and Communications	19.47	16.95	87.1
Education	22.17	30.54	137.8
Health	20.59	12.65	61.4
Other Social Services	12.58	8.00	63.6
Miscellaneous	2.69	1.88	69.9
Total :	157.67	148.57	94.2

It may be noted that while expenditure has even exceeded the total outlay in respect of some heads, it has been poor in respect of other heads. The expenditure in respect of Co-operation and Community Development only is less than 60 per cent of outlay. This is explained by the following facts. The programme under Community Development was revised during the Plan slowing down the tempo of setting up new Blocks. Additionally new Blocks could not be set up for want of Key personnel even according to the revised programme. This explains for the low figures of expenditure under Co-operation and Community Development. The Slum Clearance Housing Scheme could show little progress for difficulties experienced in acquiring lands for the housing programme. This considerably slowed down expenditure. This mainly explains for the poor performance under Social Services.

On the other hand, there is a noticeable excess of expenditure over allocation in respect of two subjects namely, Education and Industry and Mining. This is explained by the following facts.

The excess in respect of Education is Rs. 8.37 crore. This is covered mainly by two items, namely Primary Education which shows an excess of Rs. 2.31 crore and Secondary Education, which shows an excess of Rs. 4.34 crore. This is due to an expanded programme being taken up during the Plan.

The excess under the head Industry and Mining is as much

as Rs. 11.61 crore. This is mainly due to capital expenditure in projects at Durgapur. In the original Plan there was provision for a coke oven Plant and a Thermal Plant. Subsequently, in course of the Plan it was decided to install a second Thermal Plant at Durgapur to meet increased anticipated demand for power. For the Second Thermal Plant alone Rs. 2.91 crore were spent during the Second Plan. The balance of the excess was mainly spent on the other two projects of Durgapur. This excess expenditure is thus of the nature of capital expenditure for development of basic industries. These items had been originally included under head Miscellaneous.

Detailed information about the extent to which the Plan could be implemented within the period of the Second Plan, have been given in the subsequent chapters. For each main head of development a separate chapter has been devoted. This will not only indicate the extent of success achieved but also give information about specific schemes under each head of development.

It will be useful however, to give in this Chapter an idea of the progress made during the Second Plan in respect of the major schemes undertaken in the State Second Plan.

Major Schemes

These major schemes are the following :

1. The Coke Oven Plant at Durgapur;
2. The Thermal Plant at Durgapur ;
3. The Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme ;
4. The Kangsabati Reservoir Project ;
5. The Jaldhaka Hydro-Electric Scheme ; and
6. The Spinning Mill at Kalyani.

Of them three were taken up towards the end of the First Plan and so could not be completed within it. Such schemes have to be carried forward to the next Plan. They are, therefore, spill over schemes. The three spill over schemes are the Coke oven Plant and the Thermal Plant at Durgapur and the Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme. The other three are altogether new schemes taken up during the Second Plan.

We shall deal with each of these schemes below in the order indicated above.

Durgapur Coke Oven Plant.

Coal is the only resource in raw material available to West Bengal. Any major industrial project of the future has

necessarily to be based on coal. The demand for hard coke in the country is considerable. With the expansion programme for heavy industry in the Second Plan its demand will increase considerably. On these considerations, the West Bengal Government decided to set up a Coke Oven Plant at Durgapur primarily for carbonisation of coal. Incidentally, it will provide raw materials for development of heavy chemical industries. The estimated capital outlay of the Plant is Rs. 7.2 crore. Out of that Rs. 46.17 lakh were spent during First Five Year Plan. The Plant has been completed and has gone under production from March, 1959.

Thermal Plant at Durgapur.

With all round development of the country going apace the demand for power is rapidly on the increase. The West Bengal Government, therefore, decided to set up a Thermal Power Station at Durgapur. The project provides for a plant with a capacity for generation of 60,000 K.W. Work on this project was started at the end of the First Plan as already stated. The estimated outlay was Rs. 6.61 crore. Out of that only Rs. 34.97 lakh was spent in the First Five Year Plan and Rs. 597.33 lakh in the Second Five Year Plan. There will be a small spill over expenditure of Rs. 28.49 lakh in the Third Five Year Plan for payment of outstanding dues. The work has been completed. The plant has been put into commission and is supplying power to commercial undertakings.

As has been mentioned before a Second Thermal Plant was sanctioned at Durgapur towards the end of the Plan period to meet increased demand for power. It will be a bigger project with a generating capacity for 210 M.W. The estimated outlay for the project is Rs. 14.00 crore. Out of that Rs. 2.91 crore have been spent within the period of the Second Plan.

Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme.

The Dairy and Milk Supply Scheme has for its objective the removal of all cattle kept in the different khatala of Calcutta to Haringhata and also ensuring supply of pure milk to the people of Calcutta. The scheme provides for setting up of 22 units of milk colonies at Haringhata. Each such unit can accommodate 1,272 milch cows. The Scheme was started during the period of the First Plan when four such colonies were established. In the Second Plan there was provisions for setting up of 18 more units of such colonies. The estimated outlay of the scheme is Rs. 685 lakh. Out of that Rs. 70.24

lakh was spent during the First Plan. A further sum of Rs. 302.28 lakh was spent during the Second Plan. During this period three additional units have been completed and work has started on another five. With increase in the cattle population in the colony the output of milk has increased to 120,000 lbs. daily at the present. This increase in output necessitated increase in the number of milk distribution centres in the City. From 97 such centres in the First Plan their number has increased to more than 300.

Kangsabati Reservoir Project.

Of the new major schemes that found a place in the Second Plan the Kangsabati Reservoir Project is the biggest with an estimated outlay of Rs. 25.36 crore. It is a multipurpose river valley project, its main objectives being flood control and provision for irrigation of large tracts of land in the Bankura and Midnapur districts. When completed it will irrigate 8,00,000 acres of Khariff crops and 1,50,000 acres of rabi crops. The total allocation in the Second Plan for this scheme was Rs. 475 lakh. Against this Rs. 491 lakh have been spent during the period of the Second Plan. The work of implementation will continue throughout the Third plan and a residuary part will spill over into the next Plan.

The Jaldhaka Hydro-electric Scheme.

The Jaldhaka Scheme is the major hydro-electric project undertaken by the State Government. It envisages harnessing of the Jaldhaka river near Bindukhola on the border between Darjeeling district and Bhutan by building a 230 feet long barrage across the river. From there the water will be carried to a point at Jhalung through a tunnel where the power station will be located for generation of electricity. It will generate 12,000 K.W. during the dry season and 24,000 K.W. during the period of the monsoon. The outlay during the Second Plan for this project was Rs. 1.86 crore. Out of that Rs. 61.68 lakh had been spent during the first three years. Construction of staff quarters has nearly been completed. Detailed investigation for fixing the alignment of the tunnel has also been completed.

Spinning Mill.

The handloom industry is the biggest cottage industry in West Bengal. But this state is not self-sufficient in the matter of yarn supply. For attainment of self sufficiency in yarn, pro-

vision had been made in the Second Plan for setting up three spinning mills with capacity to work 75,000 spindles. Ultimately however, it was decided to set up one single mill at Kalyani which would work 50,000 spindles through Government agency. Total provision in the Second Plan for this scheme was Rs. 140 lakh. Workshop sheds and buildings have been constructed. Plants and machinery were being installed at the end of the Second Plan. It was formally opened on the last day of the Second Plan.

Build Your Own House Scheme.

A new scheme with altogether a new approach was initiated in West Bengal during the Second Plan. Although it has not been given a place in the Plan it is essentially of the nature of a development scheme. On that justification a brief reference may be made to it.

This scheme rightly named as the Build Your Own House Scheme was the direct result of the heavy floods that visited West Bengal in September, 1956. As many as seven districts on both sides of the Bhagirathi in Gangetic West Bengal were devastated by this flood which made history by giving birth to this novel scheme. The huts in these areas were built with mud wall as is the common practice in rural areas. These walls collapsed as soon as they came in contact with flood water. It was estimated that nearly two lakh houses were damaged.

It was thought that the answer to the problem was a radical change in the pattern of housing obtaining in rural areas. It was decided to introduce the practice of brick built houses. But many complicated problems have to be faced to make this feasible. At the first instance, there is the question of supply of building material like bricks and mortar. There is then the need for skilled persons to mould bricks, fire them and then build houses with them. Government, therefore, adopted a modest scheme which provided for a small brick-built structure with a corrugated iron sheet roof. Mud would be used as mortar but there would be cement pointing outside. The total estimated cost for each house would be Rs. 340.

A bold decision was also taken that the villagers themselves should be trained to mould bricks, fire them and also build houses. This bold step fired the imagination of the victims of the flood and they responded wholeheartedly in making a success of it. It was a hundred per cent. Co-operative programme on a Co-operative basis. Representatives of four

families would form a team, work together for manufacturing all the bricks needed for construction of four houses and would jointly build each house for each family. Government was to finance the entire expenditure. About 30,000 families participated in the scheme and 28,000 houses were completed within the period of the Plan.

The floods of 1959 which were also as devastating in character put to severe test these new houses, which they passed. Not even one per cent. of them got damaged by the floods. So the scheme was revived on a larger scale as an answer to the Second Flood.

REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

Although rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan is not a subject included in the State Plan an account of development work undertaken in this State will not be complete without reference to it. Apart from expenditure on relief large scale expenditure was incurred for rehabilitation of such families. Such expenditure is essentially of the nature of development expenditure. A brief account of what was done in this respect is given below :

During the Second Five Year Plan the State Government settled 12.5 lakh displaced persons with assistance like loans, etc. These persons were settled as follows :

	Persons
(i) In colonies set up by Government on acquired lands in West Bengal ..	1,03,000
(ii) Under the Bainanama scheme under which displaced persons bought land themselves with the help of Government loan	2,19,000
(iii) Through employment provided, allotment of built houses, etc. ..	8,58,000

Government built 1376 houses in Habra township to complete the programme of construction of 3,000 houses. Government also built one market at Bongaon.

About 100 new colonies were set up on 31,000 acres of land acquired by Government. About 10,000 families were allotted plots in these new colonies. 79 squatters' colonies were regularised during this period.

Throughout the Second Plan period the development of colonies was taken up as a major programme. Thus develop-

ment of nearly 100 colonies was taken up in hand and the work was in different stages of progress during this period.

The State Government worked out rehabilitation schemes for the settlement of camp agriculturist families in West Bengal. These schemes are—

- (i) Teesta char scheme for the settlement of 250 families.
- (ii) Herobhanga scheme in Sundarbans for the settlement of 700 families.
- (iii) Keleghai scheme in Midnapore for the settlement of 300 families.
- (iv) Garbeta scheme in Midnapore with the original target of settlement of 800 families.

For education of displaced students, 1,380 primary schools were set up by Government upto end of Second Plan period. Construction of buildings of 364 primary schools, 15 secondary schools and 9 colleges were done by Government at a total cost of Rs. 58,43,520. Construction of 3 more colleges are in progress.

For treatment of displaced T.B. patients, 600 beds have been reserved including 208 beds constructed by Government. Unhospitalised T.B. patients and their dependants outside camps were assisted in large number. Many hospitals were assisted for the treatment of non-T.B. displaced persons patient.

For economic rehabilitation of displaced persons arrangements for training in Technical and Vocational subjects were made. About 24,000 displaced persons received training from training Centres and Polytechnics.

The break up of different rehabilitation loan distributed during the period is indicated in the table below :

Category of loan	No. of families	Amount advanced.
1	2	3
1. House Building Loan	Urban—36,660	Rs. 6,06,00,000
	Rural—20,170	Rs. 1,12,52,000
2. Business	Urban—18,390	Rs. 1,67,67,000
	Rural— 3,000	Rs. 14,98,000
3. Agricultural	6,231	Rs. 56,23,000

Loans had been advanced to 16 Industrial concerns for providing employment to displaced persons. Amount of loan advanced was Rs. 1,37,00,000. About 2,418 displaced persons had been provided with employment in these concerns.

Loans had been advanced to Municipalities for development of the areas where refugee concentration is heavy. The amount of loan advanced during the Second Plan period was Rs. 22,21,000.

Loans had also been advanced to the State Transport Corporation for their development programme and for providing employment to displaced persons. The amount advanced during the Second Plan period was Rs. 1,15,00,000.

During the Second Plan period the following additional expenditure had been incurred by Government for rehabilitation of displaced persons :

Rehabilitation grant	..	Rs. 12,39,83,000
Development of Colonies	..	Rs. 2,50,21,000
Compensation for acquisition of land	.. ..	Rs. 2,43,41,000

CHAPTER II.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the bed-rock of any planning in India. This is particularly so in West Bengal where the population density has now reached 1032 per sq. mile. It is moreover a focal point of industrial development and has to meet the fast growing demand for industrial raw materials of agricultural origin, in addition to providing food for its residents. There is however not much scope for extending the area under cultivation. The total area of the State is about 22 million acres, out of which the gross and nett cropped areas are about 15 and 13 million acres, respectively. More than one crop is grown on about 16 per cent. of the nett cultivated area and 22 per cent. of the gross cropped area is under irrigation. The emphasis has therefore been given on bringing more of the cultivable area under irrigation, to make two or three crops grow where one is growing at present and adopting improved cultural practices for effective utilisation of such land as is available.

As the State suffers from a chronic shortage of food the principal aim of the agricultural programme has been to grow as much food as possible within its boundaries. A target of 6.5 lakh tons of additional food production was set for the Second Five-Year Plan. In spite of various adverse factors operating it has been possible to reach this target. A considerable amount of basic work was also done, and this is expected to produce results in course of the Third Five-Year Plan.

For reasons stated above great stress was laid on extending the area under irrigation. Adequate attention was also paid to other measures for increasing production.

In all Rs. 17.86 crore was provided for Agricultural Programmes in the State Second Plan against which an expenditure of Rs. 11.40 crore was incurred during the plan period. The detailed break up is indicated below :

Expenditure under different Sub-heads

	Second Plan		
	Provision (Rs. Lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. Lakh)	Per cent.
Agricultural Production	522.86	372.17	71.2
Minor Irrigation ..	293.50	183.05	62.4
Soil Conservation ..	82.63	45.78	55.4

	Second Plan		Per cent.
	Provision (Rs. Lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. Lakh)	
Animal Husbandry ..	174.10	76.18	43.8
Dairying & Milk Supply	466.45	302.28	64.8
Forests ..	133.06	117.79	88.5
Fisheries ..	75.74	26.79	35.4
Warehousing & Marketing	38.00	16.00	42.1
	1786.34	1140.04	63.8

The present chapter relates to Agriculture which naturally includes Minor Irrigation and Soil Conservation. Thus against a Plan outlay of Rs. 8.99 crore under Agriculture, Rs. 6.01 crore could be spent during the Plan period, the percentage being 66.9.

Under Agricultural Production an expenditure of Rs. 3.72 crore was incurred against the Plan provision of Rs. 5.23 crore. The shortfall in expenditure is mostly due to the fact that not even 50% of the Plan outlay could be spent for the schemes under groups 'Development of Commercial Crops, Horticulture and Fruit Preservation', 'Agricultural Education', 'Agricultural Research Information and Statistics', and administrative schemes under 'Others' on account of various difficulties. Performances under 'Seed Farms', 'Supply Schemes and Plant Protection', 'Agricultural Marketing, and 'Land Development' were remarkable inasmuch as more than 100 per cent. of the Plan provision could be spent in implementing these programmes. Break up of expenditure under different groups of Agricultural Production is shown in the table below :

Expenditure under Agricultural Production.

	Second Plan		
	Provision (Rs. Lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. Lakh)	Per cent.
Seed Farms	82.75	111.07	134.2
Supply Schemes & Plant Protection	91.03	98.66	108.4
Development of Commercial Corps, Horticulture & Fruit Preservation	101.85	50.01	49.1
Agricultural Education ..	53.22	12.98	24.4
Agricultural Research, Infor- mation and Statistics ..	98.18	48.06	49.0

	Second Plan		
	Provision	Expenditure	Per cent.
	(Rs. Lakh)	(Rs. Lakh)	
Agricultural Marketing ..	1.16	2.70	232.8
Land Development ..	34.01	39.32	115.6
Consolidation of Holdings	14.25	—	—
Other Schemes ..	46.41	9.37	20.2
	522.86	372.17	71.2

During the Second Plan period Rs. 1.83 crore was spent against the Plan outlay of 2.94 crore under Minor Irrigation, the percentage being 62.4. The shortfall in expenditure is mainly due to the fact that the deep Tubewell Irrigation Scheme was practically taken up towards the end of the third year of the Second Plan. Only 33.1 per cent. i.e., Rs. 31.42 lakh could be spent against the Plan allocation of Rs. 95 lakh for Deep Tubewell Irrigation.

A total expenditure of Rs. 45.78 lakh was incurred against the Plan allocation of Rs. 82.63 lakh under Soil Conservation during the Second Plan period, the percentage being 55.4 of the Plan provision. The shortfall in expenditure was mainly due to nonavailability of waste lands owing to variety of reasons.

The various steps taken through different programmes under Agriculture are briefly indicated below.

Grow More Food Schemes.

In order to face the challenging problem of population various intensive Grow More Food schemes were launched and are still being continued, some of which are mentioned below:

Distribution of improved seeds:

Improved seed is one of the important single factors which can increase crop production to a great extent and with this end in view State Govt. have taken up recently the Seed Saturation scheme, to saturate the entire paddy area with improved varieties.

Improved seeds are multiplied in Govt. farms for which ten big Seed Multiplication Farms (including two for jute seed multiplication) and 100 thana seed farms have been established so far. At the end of the First Five Year Plan the production of foundation stock of improved seed was nearly 10,000 mds. At the end of the Second Five Year Plan this was increased to nearly 40,000 mds. annually.

Distribution of manures.

The importance of organic manures in gradual building of soil fertility and also stepping up food production is well recognised. With this in view various schemes were drawn up for rapid development of indigenous manurial resources. They are :

(a) Scheme for preparation of compost manure from town refuse and night soil : This scheme was initiated for production of compost manure out of town refuse and night soil through introduction of compost system of refuse disposal. So far, 36 major municipalities including almost all the district and sub-divisional towns have been covered by the scheme and production and consumption have also gone up gradually since inception.

(b) Scheme for distribution of Calcutta sewage Sludge as manure:

The scheme was started in 1947 with a view to conserving the vast amount of manurial resources left behind as waste by daily disposal of 120 million gallons of sewage by the Corporation of Calcutta.

(c) Scheme for Development of Local Manurial resources:

This scheme has been started only two years back for training up the farmers in greater conservation of cattle urine and other manurial resources. Under this scheme the Gram-Sevaks and 50 Farm-Leaders per Block are trained so that they can pass on the knowledge and experience in manure-making to brother farmers of the villages. 70 Blocks have been covered by the scheme so far and 4387 Farm-Leaders and 615 V.L.Ws. have been trained up and the present estimated production of manure is 3 lakh tons per year.

Distribution of fertilisers.

Chemical fertilisers were distributed throughout West Bengal specially in the irrigated and assured rainfall areas to increase the production in conjunction with organic manures. The use of chemical fertiliser was negligible before the Five Year Plan. Due to intensive drive fertilisers have become popular now and nearly 2.36 lakh tons of chemical fertilisers were distributed. This phenomenal rise indicates that the farmers have become manure minded now.

The targets of additional production of foodgrains in the Second Five Year Plan was 6.5 lakh tons. This additional pro-

duction was envisaged to be achieved through the different schemes drawn up by the Directorate of Agriculture as stated below :

(1) Irrigation, (2) Distribution of fertilisers and manures, (3) Distribution of improved seeds, (4) Improvement of cultural practices, (5) Plant Protection, (6) Soil Conservation, (7) Demonstration and farm information, (8) Reclamation of water logged lands, (9) Agricultural Education and training, (10) Agricultural Research, (11) Marketing and Warehousing, (12) Administration and (13) Miscellaneous.

A brief account of some of the important works achieved under the different schemes of the second five year plan is given below :

Paddy, Wheat and Maize :—

In order to improve the cereal crops of this State specially paddy, wheat and maize, intensive research work is being conducted by the Economic Botany Section in nine different Research stations and substations located all over West Bengal.

*Paddy :—*Improved varieties of paddy yielding 10 to 15 per cent more over the local types have been recommended for high medium, low and very low situations of alluvial tracts, of which the important ones are—Dular, Marichbuti, Ashkata for high land, Churnakati and Badkalamkati-65 for medium high 1 and, Bhasamanik, Kalamkati-147, Nagra 41/14, Patnai-23 for medium to medium low lands, and Tilakkachari and Achra 108/1 for low land (upto a depth of 4-5 ft. of water). Besides, Dudsar and Nigersail have been found specially suitable for North Bengal alluvial soils. In the laterite zone, however, Dular and Askata for high 1 and, Badkalamkati-65 for medium high land, Indrasail, Sindurmukh and Nonaramsail for medium to medium low land, and Raghusail for medium low to low land have been found suitable.

At present there are about 20 lakh acres under saline condition and five to six lakh acres under flooded condition. For saline areas Rupsail, Seetasail, Patnai-23, S. R. 26B and Kumragore, and for flooded areas F. R. 13A, F. R. 43B have been recommended. For Boro paddy a special Boro type viz C. B. I has been recommended.

Regarding the production of high-yielding, non-lodging and disease-resistant varieties, a project has been taken up in hand to cross Japonica types with Indica types and some of the selections are giving promising performances at Chinsura.

Apart from breeding work several trials on agronomical aspects have also been conducted.

Wheat : Wheat occupies about two lakh acres and as a result of research conducted in collaboration with the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, N.P. 710 for the Eastern Range, N.P. 798 for the Northern and Western Ranges and N.P. 803, N.P. 813 and Ridley for hilly areas have been recommended. These varieties are high yielding and resistant to rust. Rust is an important disease in West Bengal and causes appreciable damage every year.

Maize : The yield of maize in West Bengal is higher than average yield of India and finding greater potentialities of maize cultivation in West Bengal, work has been initiated with some of the American varieties to produce hybrid maize.

Potato : Potato is fairly important in the agricultural economy of West Bengal. This is usually rotated with jute and these two crops are very much inter-dependent economically since the farmers invest the economic gains of jute in potato and vice versa. Intensive efforts were made, by way of demonstration, distribution of disease-free seeds and potato fertiliser mixture, adoption of plant protection measures and improved methods of storage of seeds in cold storage etc., for expansion of area. The area and production during the year 1959-60 was 1,38,300 acres and 6,52,500 tons respectively.

Extensive research was conducted to evolve suitable varieties for different tracts of West Bengal and as a result the varieties like Royal Kidney, Rungbull No. 9, Ackersegen, Taborky, Bhanjang selection 1965 were found. Of these varieties Ackersegen, Taborky and Bhanjang selection 1965 are immune to wart and resistant to late blight, and Rungbull No. 9 is only immune to wart.

Jute : The "Grow More Jute" Campaign has made a tremendous success in West Bengal. There is no denying that West Bengal has made the highest contribution, by increasing her jute production from 6.48 lakh bales in 1947-48 to 19.86 lakh bales in 1960-61, in taking India very near to self-sufficiency in Jute.

Sugarcane : The Sugarcane Research Scheme has been given effect to in this State only from the year 1956. Manurial trials in different soil climatic zones to find the optimum manurial schedule has been laid out. Recommended cane varieties of different States have been kept under observation at the Sugarcane Research Station, Burdwan, from which pro-

missing varieties are selected every year and tried in other State Farms also.

Under the Development scheme, which has been initiated from 1950, seed cane of recommended varieties like Co. 313 Co. 419 and Co. 527 are distributed and demonstration plots, to show the effect of fertilisers on cane, in cultivators' fields are also laid out all over West Bengal.

Pulses and Oilseeds : Pulses are second only to rice in area and production in West Bengal, but there exists a big gap between the requirement and internal production of pulses and this deficit is mostly met from the supplies from neighbouring States. As a result of the intensive work conducted Arhar B-7, Lentil C.31 have been evolved. T-87, a variety of gram and T-1, a variety of Mung, obtained from U.P. were studied and released for cultivation. A few more promising selection of pulses like S-75 and S-98 of gram, S-77 and 5-16 of lentil and E.M.C. I of summer mung have been evolved and at present are being tried in cultivators' fields to find their suitability.

Horticulture. Intensive research is being conducted at the Horticultural Research Station, Krishnagar, on Mango, Guava, Oranges and other fruits and vegetables and at Chinsura on Banana. Nurseries were established at some of the Govt. farms to supply grafts and gooties to the cultivators. It was possible to plant 1400 acres new areas under fruit crops. The demand for fruit plants is increasing.

Plantation Crops:

1. *Coconut*: Coconut seedlings from the two nurseries located at Chandernagore and Coochbehar are distributed to the extent of 40,000 per year. Apart from production of coconut seedlings intensive propaganda is being carried out for introduction of improved cultural practices, adoption of plant protection measures and application of fertiliser.

2. *Arecanut*: Arecanut seedlings are distributed from the nurseries located at Chandernagar. In the year 1959-60 about 48,000 seedlings were distributed.

3. *Cashewnut*: West Bengal has 4,020 acres under cashewnut with an annual production of 40,000 mds. The scheme for development of cashewnut has been initiated recently in the districts of Midnapore, Bankura, Birbhum, Burdwan and Purulia under which good quality seeds and fertilisers are distributed and loan to the extent of Rs. 150/- per acre is advanced to the intending growers.

Development of Sisal, Ramie and Motra.

Sisal: Cultivation of Sisal was started in 1956 at Rajnagar in the district of Birbhum on 1050 acres. The Farm is now producing sisal fibres and rope is also being prepared. Under the aegis of the Refugee Rehabilitation Deptt., a scheme is operating in Keleghai basin and Garbeta where 1000 acres have already been planted with sisal and the crop at Keleghai will be ready for harvest during next year. Sisal is growing on eroded undulating lands of poor fertility where no other crop is possible and attempts are being made to plant all such areas with sisal.

Ramie: Cultivation of Ramie was so long restricted to State Agricultural Farms on trial basis. Recently, the area under this crops at Mohitnagar farm has been extended to 100 acres and some of the Tea-estates are also planting Ramie in surplus lands. Attempts are being made to introduce Ramie in suitable areas to produce fibre on a commercial basis for use of the yarn either singly or in combination with rayon, wool, etc. The process of degumming Ramie fibre by use of chemicals has been developed and is being made perfect for its adoption on a commercial and economic basis.

Motra: Motra is grown widely in East Bengal and Assam. After partition about 35,000 artisan families, who used to depend on motra as raw material for sitalpati industry, left East Bengal, out of which about 18,000 families have settled in West Bengal. Due to non-availability of raw material in this State and also due to high cost of the same in Assam along with the added cost of transportation the sitalpati industry has faced a crisis.

There are immense possibilities of extending motra cultivation in West Bengal as this can be grown in low-lying areas where water remains stagnant for 7-8 months in the year and the plants are also not damaged by flood or saline water.

The Agriculture Department appreciating the potentialities of motra cultivation has undertaken observational trial at Chinsurah Farm and is in search of suitable low-lying areas in the district of 24-Parganas where at present no food crop can be grown for its introduction.

Agricultural Education :

Education in different fields of agriculture is the basic need for agricultural development. After partition only one Agricultural School at Chinsurah came under this State and since then, due to intensive efforts, eight different training centres, for im-

parting training in basic agriculture and extension methods, have been established.

An Agricultural College with an extension wing was started in 1952 at Calcutta offering a three year degree course. The college has recently been shifted to Haringhata in its own building. Every year about 40 students are admitted.

Marketing.

During the Second Plan period the activities were intensified on certain extended programmes. The work carried out on different items is as follows :—

1. Development of Co-operative Marketing in the line suggested by the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee.
2. Warehousing.
3. Development of Market Intelligence services.
4. Expansion of commodity grading.
5. Market Research.
6. Grading of jute.
7. Training programme on preservation and canning of surplus fruits and vegetables.
8. Collection of data for determination of Marketable surplus of food grains.
9. Improvement of markets.
10. Marketing development in tribal areas.
11. Marketing development through Co-op. Marketing Societies in N.E.S. areas.

Conclusions.

It may be observed from what has been stated previously that an allround progress has been made in the field of Agriculture by undertaking and executing several Grow More Food Schemes mostly based on the findings of research. The findings of research are also being carried to the doors of the cultivators in the form of informative leaflets, bulletins, posters, etc. to acquaint them with the progress made in different fields of agriculture.

It is hoped that if people's co-operation is received in full, very soon the State will be self-sufficient in food.

Reclamation of Waste lands.

The schemes to reclaim highly eroded laterite areas in the districts of Midnapore at Garbeta and the Keleghai basin were undertaken. In the first phase in the entire area of 3800

acres in the Keleghai basin contour bunding was undertaken for conservation of soil and sludge as an organic manure was applied. The area sown under Aus paddy was 800 acres and in another 600 acres sisal has been planted. At Garbeta contour bunding has already been done in the entire area of 5000 acres and out of 2700 acres reclaimed so far, 1700 acres were cultivated with Aus paddy. The total quantity of Aus paddy obtained is 12,000 and 23,000 mds. respectively during 1960-61.

A scheme for reclamation of Teesta Char was also taken up. The Char area, overgrown with wild grasses and other plants, was reclaimed with the help of heavy tractors under trying conditions as these areas are infested with tigers and other wild animals. Out of the total area of 5331 acres, 1000 acres were reclaimed, early aman was sown in an area of 300 acres and 6000 mds. of paddy was obtained thereof in 1960-61.

In the three schemes viz. Keleghai, Garbeta and Teesta Char the areas in which refugees have been settled so far are 1200 acres, 3300 acres and 444 acres respectively.

Besides the three above-mentioned major schemes, waste lands in all available corners were reclaimed and brought under cultivation.

Minor Irrigation.

Though quite a few Major River Valley Projects have been completed yet there are many areas in West Bengal where irrigation water could not be supplied. To search for water for these areas, a joint team of experts of T.C.M., the Government of India and the State Government started exploration for underground water supply in West Bengal and as many as 33 explorations have already been made in the districts of 24-Parganas (North), Nadia, Murshidabad, Malda, West Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar and Darjeeling. Out of 33 borings, 29 borings have proved successful, as the discharge varied from 35-50 thousand gallons of water per hour and it has been opined by the experts that sinking of big diameter tubewells in the alluvial tracts of West Bengal will prove successful.

The main advantage of sinking of such costly tubewells each costing about Rs. 64,000/- is the assured supply of irrigation water throughout the year which will convert the mono-cropped areas into triple-cropped ones and each will command over an area of 200 acres. So far, sinking of 136 tubewells has been completed, out of which 72 have started functioning.

Besides, this item of work, small irrigation schemes were

also executed all over the State wherever possible. 1137 new irrigation schemes were executed and 462 pumping sets were distributed out of a target of 1200 and 500 respectively. 909 tanks were also improved out of a target of 960 tanks.

Minor irrigation and Drainage Schemes, costing over Rs. 10,000 and upto Rs. 10 lakh included in the Agriculture Sector of the Second Plan but undertaken by the Irrigation and Waterways Department.

There was an allocation of Rs. 76.00 lakh in the Agriculture Sector of the State Second Five Year Plan for implementation of four minor irrigation schemes, and 40 minor drainage schemes of which two minor irrigation schemes and 32 minor drainage schemes were physically completed and the rest were in the process of execution at the end of the Second Plan period. The expenditure incurred upto 1960-61 on these schemes was about Rs. 41.66 lakh and the area benefited was 2,000 acres under minor irrigation schemes and 1.50 lakh acres under minor drainage schemes against the plan target of 1.8 lakh acres.

Minor Irrigation and drainage schemes taken up by the Irrigation and Waterways Department under the Community Development Programme.

Out of 31 minor drainage schemes and 10 minor irrigation schemes taken up by Irrigation and Waterways Department under this programme at an estimated cost of Rs. 46.53 lakh 20 drainage schemes were completed during the Second Plan period. The total area benefited by these schemes was 93,000 acres against the target of 1.42 lakh acres. The cost incurred on these schemes during the Second Plan period was Rs. 22.88 lakh including revised figure of 1960-61.

Irrigation potential created and utilised by minor irrigation schemes as well as areas benefited by minor drainage schemes of Irrigation and Waterways Department are indicated below :

	Minor Irrigation Schemes		Minor Drainage
	Potential (Cumulative)	Utilisation (Cumulative)	Scheme Benefited area (Cumulative)
By end of—			Acres
1955-56 ..	67,000	44,000	4,15,000
1960-61 ..	69,000	46,000	6,58,000

Soil Conservation Schemes.

There was an allocation of Rs. 12 lakh in the Agriculture Sector of the Second Five Year Plan for implementation of Soil Conservation Schemes of Irrigation & Waterways Department. Three such schemes in the hilly areas in Darjeeling District were taken up during 1960-61 and an amount of Rs. 0.12 lakh was spent on those schemes.

The role of forests in the prevention of floods and soil and water loss from the catchment areas has been recognised by all. In West Bengal a number of rivers have repeatedly caused floods in recent years. A soil conservation scheme was, therefore, adopted during the Second Plan to improve the catchment areas of flood-causing rivers by executing soil conservation work inside the forest areas. It is to be borne in mind that the former private forests which form the bulk of the catchment areas were in such a degraded condition that their silt stopping and moisture retaining properties are very much below normal. An area of 62,199 acres of forests was thus treated against a target of 54,560 acres. The surface run-off from the treated area has dropped considerably and the growing stock has shown marked improvement. This scheme is being continued in the Third Plan on a much larger scale.

CHAPTER III.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The role of Animal Husbandry in the predominantly agricultural economy of ours hardly needs any emphasis. The cultivator must continue to use draught cattle for a longtime yet and if agricultural production is to be increased, a larger proportion of cattle droppings will have to be used as organic manure. A plentiful supply of milk for children and nursing mothers is essential for building up a healthy nation, and provision for augmenting milk production must form an integral part of our Plan. For the cultivators—specially those within easy reach of Calcutta and other industrial centres—it, moreover, forms a welcome addition to their moderate income. Goat and sheep rearing, poultry farms, piggeries, etc., have also great potentialities for boosting up the rural economy. Indeed, mixed farming has to be adopted on a progressively larger scale in course of our successive plans for development.

The ideal of a better animal husbandry is realised not so much by trying to increase the number of domestic animals as by paying more attention to improving progenies and their nurture. On the one hand attempts are being made to improve the genetic quality of these animals and on the other, resources are being created with which they can be maintained at an optimum level of performance.

About 1.74 crore of rupees had been allotted for expenditure on Animal Husbandry during the Second Five-Year Plan, out of which only about Rs. 0.76 crore could be spent. Though the shortfall in expenditure which is mainly due to the fact that the scheme for establishment of a slaughter house at Dankuni involving an expenditure of Rs. 25 lakh could not be implemented on account of a rule issued by the High Court on the proposed acquisition of land for the purpose, it has nonetheless been possible to put through quite an appreciable amount of useful work. The major share of the Plan allocation was earmarked for work in connection with the genetic improvement of the cattle population. It was proposed to have an organisation of seven breeding blocks serving an area of about three thousand square miles with about three lakh heads of breeding cows and buffaloes by establishing 310 artificial insemination centres. Five more artificial insemination centres in urban areas were also to be established. Of these only 164 centres could

be established. A scheme for the subsidized maintenance of graded heifers and bull calves was also undertaken so that these might serve as a genetic bank in future. A good start has now been made and the work will be pursued with renewed vigour during the Third Five-Year Plan.

With a view to improving the quality of cattle-feed, attempts have been made to popularise cultivation of better types of fodder and its preservation for use during the lean months. Fodder seed was distributed at subsidized rates and demonstrations were arranged for exhibiting better method of fodder cultivation and silage-making. Cattle shows were also organised both at the State and the district levels to show what can be done by better methods of management.

Considerable stress was laid on poultry development schemes. These included subsidized distribution of birds, establishment of poultry extension and poultry multiplication centres, and establishment of a duck multiplication farm at Burdwan. The expansion of the existing poultry multiplication centres at Midnapore and Ranaghat was also included in the programme.

To get the maximum benefit from the development schemes outlined above measures for fighting different kinds of disease have to be tightened up. Both preventive and curative aspects have received attention. A scheme for mass production of vaccine against rinderpest—the dreaded killer of cattle, has been in operation since 1957. The volume of production was raised considerably during the Second Five-Year Plan, the production cost here being the lowest in India. With the help of the vaccine so produced an eradication scheme was undertaken with the result that the risk from this disease has been almost eliminated.

Facilities for treating diseased livestock have also been extended. Two 'A' Class Veterinary Hospitals—one at Alipurduars and the other at Baraset, were established and the existing hospital buildings were reconstructed. Under the scheme for construction of Veterinary Dispensaries in National Extension Blocks, 26 Dispensaries have so far been completed. In addition, 144 Veterinary Dispensaries and 118 Veterinary Aid Centres were opened in these development blocks and medicines and other supplies made available of them.

In order to meet the increased demand for trained personnel in connection with the development schemes, extended training facilities have been provided in the Veterinary College. As many as 170 students were trained in the Condensed Diploma Course during the Second Five-Year Plan. Training for the Artificial Insemination Officers was also arranged.

The administrative set up needed some strengthening. Additional staff was appointed in the Animal Husbandry Directorate. In the Veterinary Directorate three new Range Offices were established for better supervision of work. One District Veterinary Office has also been established at Howrah.

Information about specific scheme undertaken during the Second Five Year Plan is given below.

Schemes.

1. *Scheme for new Key Village Centres and Expansion in the existing centres.*

The objective of the scheme was to undertake in selected areas in a concentrated manner cattle development work covering all aspects e.g. improved breeding, better feeding, care and management, etc., the breeding operations being taken up through the technique of Artificial Insemination, as far as practicable.

The targets finally set forth in respect of the scheme, in consultation with the Government of India were to set up 22 Key Village Centres with 140 sub-centres and 2 Urban Artificial Insemination Centres during the Second Plan period. The aforesaid targets have been fully achieved.

The plan provision in respect of the scheme was Rs. 31.91 lakh, against which the actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 11.74 lakh. The difference between the original estimates and the actual expenditure was mainly due to the fact that collection of semen for supply to different Key Village Centres was centralised, which is also now being advocated by the Government of India under the Third Plan and delay in actual starting of work.

2. *Training of Artificial Insemination Officer.*

The Scheme aimed at training of suitable officers in the technique of Artificial Insemination for implementation of the Key Village Scheme.

The target set forth was to train up 80 officers in course of the Plan period, against which 52 officers were given the training. The shortfall was due to the fact that there was dearth of suitable candidates at the beginning of the plan period and also the number of seats for this training was limited.

The Plan provision in respect of the scheme was Rs. 0.19 lakh, the actual expenditure there against being Rs. 0.37 lakh.

3. *Subsidised Maintenance of Graded Calves.*

The objective of the Scheme was to ensure proper care and management of a number of selected improved progeny born in Key Village areas demonstrating to the public about the development likely to be achieved thereby and also to make available selected bull-calves for redistribution for seed purpose.

One thousand graded calves were proposed to be given subsidy during the Second Plan period. But 699 calves were given subsidy. The shortfall was due to the fact that sufficient number of calves of desirable standard was not available within the Key Village zones, the scope of execution of the scheme being restricted by the Government of India to Key Village areas only.

A sum of Rs. 1.90 lakh was provided for the scheme under the Second Plan, against which the actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 0.89 lakh.

4. *Demonstration of Fodder Cultivation & Silage making.*

The objective of the scheme was to demonstrate in cultivator's holdings about fodder cultivation and its preservation in the form of silage for use during lean periods.

The target set forth in respect of the scheme for the Second Plan was to set up 2,380 centres, against which 1,450 centres were set up during the Plan period. The shortfall was due to reduced provision of fund in respect of the scheme finally.

A sum of Rs. 1.19 lakh was provided for the scheme under the Plan against which the actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 0.72 lakh.

5. *Subsidised distribution of Fodder Seeds.*

The target set forth in respect of the scheme for the Second Plan was to distribute 47,500 mds. of fodder seeds, cuttings, roots, etc., at subsidised rates, with a view to popularising the cultivation of fodder crops in the rotation of crops by the farmers. Against that 11,100 mds. of seeds, etc. could, however, be distributed within the Plan period. The shortfall was mainly due to the fact that during the first year of the Plan period, the financial sanction in respect of the scheme was not obtained and also due to difficulties in procurement of fodder seeds of dependable quality in sufficient quantity.

There was a provision of Rs. 9.50 lakh under the scheme for the Second Plan, the actual expenditure there against being Rs. 2.15 lakh.

6. *Development of the Existing Poultry Multiplication Centres of Ranaghat and Midnapore.*

The objective of the scheme was to increase the strength of laying flock of Ranaghat and Midnapore Poultry Multiplication Centre's from 350 and 700 to 500 and 1,000 respectively to assure increased production of birds of improved strains in these centres for supply to interested farmers. The flock strength has been increased as per the targets set forth.

There was a provision of a sum of Rs. 1.42 lakh under the scheme, against which only Rs. 0.41 lakh could be expended. The shortfall is due to delay in acquisition of land and in taking up some of the additional construction proposed for these centres.

7. *Establishment of a Poultry Multiplication Centre in North Bengal.*

The object of the scheme was to set up a Poultry Multiplication Centre in North Bengal at Mohitnagar in the district of Jalpaiguri with 250 laying birds and the same has been fulfilled.

The Plan provision in respect of the scheme was Rs. 2.85 lakh against which the actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 1.01 lakh. The saving was due to the fact that all necessary constructions in respect of the centre could not be completed within the Plan period and also due to delay in actual starting of work in the centre.

8. *Establishment of a Duck Multiplication Unit at Burdwan.*

The objective of the scheme was to establish a duck farm with 150 laying birds at Burdwan for supply of ducks of improved strains in increased numbers for extension work. The same has been achieved.

Rupees 1.42 lakh was earmarked for the scheme under the Second Plan. But the actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 0.65 lakh. The saving was mainly due to delay in actual start in working of the centre, and also due to non-completion of some of the proposed construction.

9. *Subsidised Distribution of Poultry.*

The objective of the scheme was to make easily available birds of improved strain to interested public with a view to improving the indigenous stock.

Under the scheme 96,000 birds were proposed to be distributed with subsidy during the Plan period, against which the target achieved was 67,000 birds. The shortfall was due to

the fact that increased multiplication in the existing centres and in the new centres set up under the Second Plan could not be taken up to meet the additional demand for supply of improved birds under this scheme and also under Community Development and Tribal Welfare programmes.

Rupees 5.70 lakh was provided for the scheme under the Second Plan. The expenditure was Rs. 1.29 lakh. The saving was mainly due to shortfall in supply, referred to above, and also due to revision in the pattern of subsidy in course of the Plan period.

10. *Poultry Extension Centres etc.*

The objective of the scheme was to take up poultry improvement in selected areas by setting up of Poultry Demonstration farms along with extension work around such farms.

The target set forth in respect of the scheme was to establish 16 centres in course of the Plan period. The target has since been achieved, although part of the work in relation to some of the centres sanctioned during 1958-59 onwards could not be completed for various unforeseen difficulties.

Rupees 13.30 lakh was provided for the scheme during the Second Plan period. But Rs. 7.13 lakh was spent. The saving was mainly due to non-completion of the construction work in respect of some of the centres as stated above.

11. *Construction of Hostel at the Haringhata Farm.*

The scheme visualised setting up a hostel at the Haringhata Farm for accommodation of trainees in Animal Husbandry and Dairying. This has been done.

Rs. 0.48 lakh was provided for under the scheme during the Second Plan, but the actual expenditure was Rs. 0.30 lakh.

12. *District and State Cattle Shows.*

The objective of the scheme was to organise livestock shows in different districts, particularly in the concentrated areas of cattle development work.

During the plan period one State Show and 56 regional shows and 197 shows in the concentrated areas for cattle development work were organised.

The Plan provision in respect of the scheme was Rs. 4.28 lakh, against which the actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 1.79 lakh. The reduced expenditure was due to a cut in the final allotment for the scheme by the Government and also due to suspension of some of the shows in the flood-affected areas in certain years.

13. *Strengthening of the Animal Husbandry Branch.*

The objective of the scheme was to provide adequate staff at the headquarters level to cope with the increased volume of work visualised under the Second Plan. The scheme was partly sanctioned in course of the plan period and the actual expenditure was Rs. 0.72 lakh against the Plan provision of Rs. 1.71 lakh.

14. *Improvement of Livestock Industry (spillover).*

The objective of the scheme was to provide improved bulls, in replacement, in areas where concentrated cattle development work had been started under the First Plan by distribution of improved bulls and purchase of a limited number of progeny cows produced in such areas for redistribution. 480 bulls were distributed under the scheme for replacement of scrub bulls and 1,001 progeny cows were also purchased as per the scheme.

The expenditure in respect of the scheme during the Plan period was Rs. 4.05 lakh. As this scheme was incorporated subsequently, there was no specific plan provision in respect of the scheme under the Second Five-Year Plan.

The following schemes which were incorporated in the Second Plan, were not implemented for reasons stated against each:—

(a) *Supervisory Organisation for Key Village Scheme.*

The scheme was not sanctioned during the Plan period although there was provision of Rs. 2.86 lakh for the scheme.

(b) *Establishment of a Siri Cattle Breeding Farm in Kalimpong Sub-division.*

The scheme was ultimately dropped in view of the experience gained for cross-breeding of cattle with Jersey bulls in the hill areas under an I.C.A.R. scheme. It was decided that cross-breeding work will also be taken up in Kalimpong Sub-division under the Third Plan. Rs. 2.28 lakh was provided for the scheme under the Second Plan.

(c) *Training of Personnel abroad.*

In view of the foreign exchange difficulties the scheme was not taken up and it was decided to send officers for training abroad, as required, under different training programme, such as, the T.C.M. Plan, Colombo Plan, etc.

Regarding Veterinary Schemes details will be found in the following table :

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN.

Veterinary Services

(Rs. Lakh)

Name of the scheme	Provision in 2nd Five Year Plan 1956-61	Total expenditure 1956-61	General back-ground and target.	Achievements,
1	2	3	4	5
(1) Improvement of Veterinary College & continuation of Condensed Diploma course & expansion of training facilities in Degree Course.	19.00	2.38	The scheme envisaged continuation of Condensed Diploma course for training of 240 students and expansion of training facilities in the Degree course including construction of buildings and sheds.	Condensed Diploma course continued in which 170 students passed out. Necessary scientific equipment were purchased and additional staff for Diploma course appointed. The scheme was not operated fully as the Veterinary College was scheduled to be shifted to Haringhata.
(2) Grants for Veterinary Aid Centres in N.E.S. Blocks.	6.31	2.74	The object of the scheme was to supplement the fund provided for in the scheme under the N.E.S. pattern for the efficient functioning of Veterinary Dispensaries and Peripatetic Service Centres in the Dev. Blocks.	118 Veterinary Aid Centres were opened against the target of 140.
(3) Increase of grants for medicines etc. to Veterinary Aid Centres outside C.D.P. & N.E.S.	0.47	0.09	The scheme envisaged additional provision for medicines for the rural Veterinary Aid Centres.	The scheme operated upto the full target.

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1	2	3	4	5
(4) Construction of Veterinary Dispensaries in N.E.S. Blocks.	10.48	2.45	The target was to construct 96 Veterinary Dispensaries in N.E.S. Blocks.	26 Dispensaries were constructed.
(5) Improvement & establishment of 'A' Class Veterinary Hospitals.	8.92	4.34	To improve 17 existing hospitals and establishment of 5 new hospitals at District Headquarters and other important places.	Reconstruction of 7 existing hospital buildings and construction of 2 new hospital buildings were completed.
(6) Improvement & establishment of 'B' class Veterinary Hospitals.	12.14	1.41	To improve 13 existing hospitals and establishment of 13 new hospitals at Sub-Divisional Headquarters.	Two hospital buildings were improved and one new hospital building constructed.
(7) Rinderpest Eradication and Mass Production of Rinderpest Vaccine.	18.98	18.19	Mass inoculation to entire cattle population in the State for eradicating the Rinderpest menace from the State—vaccination of 100 lakhs of animals and production of vaccine for supply in this State and other neighbouring States.	The scheme was operated fully. 165 lakhs doses of vaccine were produced.
(8) Central Medical Store.	0.48	0.27	Establishment of Central Medical Store to facilitate centralised distribution of medicines and equipment, vaccine and sera to Veterinary organisations and also for the Rinderpest Eradication Scheme.	For want of suitable accommodation in Calcutta the scheme could not be implemented in the early years of the 2nd Plan. Construction of building was started during the last year of the Plan but could not be completed.
(9) Strengthening of Supervisory Organisation in Muffasil and Headquarters.	8.88	4.22	The scheme envisaged creation of additional offices and additional staff for Headquarters for better supervision of the execution of the scheme included in the 2nd plan.	Three new ranges and one district office were established and some additional staff in the Headquarters office were appointed.

CHAPTER IV.

DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY

Dairying and milk supply have much in common with Animal husbandry but employing, as they do, highly specialised processing techniques, and elaborate transport and marketing arrangements they constitute an independent industry and deserve special treatment.

The only scheme that deserves mention is the Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme. It is a major spill over scheme from the First Plan.

Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme:

The Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme launched towards the end of the First Five Year Plan was taken up with a much enlarged scope and as a major scheme for the Second Five Year Plan. The object of the enlarged scheme was the (i) establishment of Milk Colony to facilitate removal of cattle from the city stables, (ii) establishment of Fodder Farms to meet the minimum requirement of green fodder for cattle in the Milk Colony, and (iii) establishment of a Central Dairy in Calcutta with ancillary services of milk distribution and (iv) modification of Haringhata Dairy to handle a larger output. The achievements are indicated below :

(a) Production, collection, processing and distribution of about 1,00,000 litres of market milk per day, 250 Kg. of butter per day and 50 Kg. of ghee per day.

(b) Evacuation of about 12,000 milch animals with their calves from the city stables to the Milk Colony units at Haringhata.

(c) Establishment of a 1200-acre fodder farm at Kalyani.

(d) Improvement in the productive capacity of milch animals in rural areas through economic incentive provided to the producers by the establishment of milk collecting-cum-chilling stations at (i) Habra in the district of 24 Parganas, (ii) Fulia and Bethuadahari in the district of Nadia, and (iii) Beldanga in the district of Mushidabad.

(e) Establishment of Dairy Training Centre (Indian Diploma in Dairying, In-Plant training and Short courses in Refrigeration Boiler and Dairy Plant mechanics and Extension in Animal Husbandry, Cost of Milk Production, etc.).

(f) Distribution of superior calves from Haringhata Milk Colony.

In addition it may be mentioned that the Central Dairy Factory at Calcutta is nearing completion and is expected to come into operation towards the first year of the Third Five Year Plan.

The progress of the Scheme in regard to the financial term can be stated as follows.

During the Second Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 466.45 lakh was provided. Out of this Rs. 302.28 lakh was spent, which includes Rs. 22.08 lakh as recurring expenditure. Rs. 70.24 lakh was spent during the First Five Year Plan towards the implementation of the Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme initiated during the First Plan period.

CHAPTER V.

FORESTS

Forests are important in the development of a nation's economy. On the material side they are a source of supply of timber and fuel for industrial and domestic consumption. On the other hand, they bestow indirect benefits by protecting the soil and conserving moisture over the areas where they grow and also in the surrounding areas. In order to be fully effective in these respects it is necessary, according to experts, that a minimum of 25 per cent. of forest cover should be present. In the hills this coverage should go up to even 60 per cent. because of the topography of the region. With 13.88 per cent. of forest cover and population of 3,49,26,279, an industrially-advanced State like West Bengal does not derive full benefit that the minimum coverage would have conferred. The effect is felt still less because of the irregular distribution of forests which are concentrated only in three regions, viz., (a) in the north, (b) laterite zone of the west and (c) Sunderbans. Moreover, out of the total area of 4,500 sq. miles of forests, about 1,600 sq. miles of ex-private forests are in a very degraded condition.

The supply of indigenous timber and other forest products falls far short of the requirement of the State which produces only 75% of the furniture wood, 37% of packing-case timber, 22% of plywood timber and 6% of matchwood timber required. To increase the timber and cellulose production in future, targets of 5,000 acres of match-wood plantations, 10,000 acres of miscellaneous timber plantations and 8,500 acres of bamboo and grass plantations for paper industry were set for execution during the Second Plan. The actual achievement at the end of the Plan stood at 3,646 acres, 6,255 acres and 7,733 acres respectively. The shortfall of about 5,800 acres is attributed to the difficulty in obtaining waste land for afforestation. The consumption of teak timber in this State is very high whereas the supply from indigenous sources is practically nil. A scheme for extension of teak plantations was therefore taken up with a target of 4,750 acres. An area of 4,317 acres was brought under teak plantation during the period under perview. To fix the shifting sand dunes that were threatening to engulf cultivated lands in the coastal area and also to provide for future supply of fuelwood to an otherwise tree-less tract, a coastal shelter-belt was created

in the Midnapore district covering an area of 904 acres of sandy waste. The target of 2,400 acres could not be reached because of non-availability of waste land. Besides the area planted under the Development Plan, an area of about 11,400 acres has been planted with sal, teak and other species under the normal scheme for felling and regeneration in the reserved forests of North Bengal.

Out of 4,500 sq. miles of forests, about 300 sq. miles are still inaccessible for lack of communication facilities. The timber production from the existing forests can be stepped up by opening roads and building ropeways and applying other mechanical contrivances in the inaccessible area. In the Second Plan it was proposed to construct 11.4 miles of motorable road in the foothills of Kalimpong Subdivision to bring about 6,000 acres of valuable forests under production. At the end of the Plan period 10.50 miles of this road were constructed with great success.

To meet the emergent demand for sawn timber mainly from the public sector and also to some extent from the private sector it is essential that some arrangement should exist for production of sawn timber at a fast rate. This can be achieved only by maintaining a sawmill. The Siliguri Sawmill was equipped with most modern type of machinery specially imported from France during the period under review. These machinery are operated electrically and are capable of handling very much larger quantity of logs per day. It is now possible for the indentors to obtain their requirement of timber within reasonable time from the Sawmill.

A larger number of additional posts were created during this period for looking after the private forests that were placed under the management of the Forest Department. This staff had to be accommodated in hired houses situated in the villages and away from the place of work. This temporary arrangement was not found conducive to the interest of Government work. Similarly, the forest labour who are the backbone of forestry in North Bengal, were so long housed in thatched huts with very poor living conditions. Schemes for building staff quarters and labour houses were taken up during this period. Eight hundred and sixty three buildings were constructed under these schemes against a target of 690 buildings. Having been freed from anxieties regarding accommodation, the staff and labour are now in a position to put in their best in the task allotted to them.

The case of wild life was also not overlooked and they too received a fair deal in the shape of measures like artificial salt-

licks, glades, grazing and fodder, protection against fire and poachers through controlled burning and mobile patrol staff. To attract visitors, a Tourist Lodge was built with modern fittings and the usual amenities.

In retrospect, it is felt that the projects planned for execution have served their purpose very well. Forestry is a long-term affair and hence the full benefit of the different schemes will be derived only after following them through in future plans in some form or other.

Cultivation of medicinal plants.

Cultivation of medicinal plants is an operation closely connected with forestry. Considerable progress has also been made in the cultivation of medicinal plants in the hilly regions of West Bengal. Plants grown include *Atropa acuminata*, *Atropa belladonna*, *Ocimum kilimandcharicum*, *Rauwolfia serpentina*, *Mentha piperita*, *Digitalis purpurea* etc. About 105 acres of land have so far been brought under such cultivation at an expenditure of Rs. 1.55 lakh. Attempts to grow *Mentha piperita* and *Ocimum kilimandcharicum* have been successful and *Digitalis purpurea* has also been acclimatized.

The Zoological Gardens.

Progress made in respect of different schemes under this head is indicate below :

Rhino shed and Enclosure :

This was completed within the Plan period. Two sheds were constructed for sheltering these animals from sun and rains as well as for separating the pair when needed. The cost was Rs. 6,000.

Open-Air-Enclosure:

Construction of the open-air-enclosure was completed. The great attraction is that the bigger Carnivora particularly lions and tigers will be exhibited here in natural settings without having iron-bar-cages. The enclosure has been constructed scientifically having deep moats with required breadth. This will be filled with water up to required point so that there will be no chance of the animals to cross or escape. Artificial caves have been provided. This scheme will be more attractive to the visitors of this State and animals accommodated there will

maintain better health than the animals in the cages. The scheme costs Rs. 3,41,000.

Children's Zoo :

This has been constructed for exhibition of baby animals to attract the juvenile visitors for educational and recreational purposes.

The following constructions have been scheduled:—

- (a) Dwarf Boundary wall.
- (b) Zig-Zag Pathway.
- (c) Children's Restaurant and Pavilion.
- (d) i. Birds' Bath fountains.
ii. Birds' Aviary.
iii. Birds' nesting place cum Sanctuary.
iv. Whale Pool.
v. Shallow Pool.

Most of the above works have been completed.

Purchase of animals:

The scheme provides for procurement of foreign and indigenous animals not in exhibition at present and for replenishing old stock with a view to making the Zoo more attractive, educative, and for yielding more revenue. Many valuable and important animals and birds were procured from foreign countries by barter system. Some rare indigenous animals were also procured for exhibition and breeding in captivity. The major portion of the allotted sums have been spent up.

CHAPTER VI.

FISHERIES

Fisheries rank high in the development programme of West Bengal. Fish, the most popular item in the Bengali diet, provides an ample supply of proteins, vitamins and mineral salts which are essential for health. Moreover, fisheries offer considerable scope for the diversification of the rural economy.

Though the production in the State is fairly large it is not enough to meet the local needs and a considerable quantity has to be imported from other States of India as well as from East Pakistan. There are however, fairly extensive fishery resources in the State which remain to be fully exploited. The plan for developing fisheries, therefore, aims at bringing, in stages all the available tanks, rivers and other areas under water into full production. The exploitation of the coastal fisheries is also included in it.

Of the total provision of Rs. 75.74 lakh under the Second Five Year Plan, Rs. 27.47 lakh represent the capital cost on account of construction of a jetty, staff quarters, etc. and installation of a cold storage and ice plant for operation of the trawlers under the sea fishing scheme and the balance for the development of inland, estuarine and coastal fisheries of the State.

In the inland fisheries sector it was contemplated to improve the State and private-owned beels, baors, etc. obtained through requisition or on mutually agreed terms, departmentally and subsequently recover the amount so spent either by leasing out the improved areas or by exploiting the same departmentally. During the plan period 1700 acres of such water areas were taken up for development by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 3.37 lakh. Besides, 1947 acres of small culturable and 750 acres of semi-derelict tanks were developed by advancing short and medium-term loans of Rs. 7.58 lakh to the owners and possessors of such water areas. Medium-term loans amounting to Rs. 1.72 lakh were also advanced to 800 needy fishermen who are engaged in capture fisheries for procuring 172 boats and 339 bales of yarn for making fishing nets. About 1291 tons of fertiliser has been produced through private agencies, for increasing the productivity of pond fisheries by giving subsidies to producers of an amount of Rs. 81,000. About 365 lakh carp fry were produced through private pisciculturists for stocking purposes by giving them incentive bonus amounting

to Rs. 81,000. Survey was carried out for collection of detailed statistics with regard to fishery resources of the State.

In the coastal and estuarine fisheries sector, a Central Fisherman's Co-operative Society with 10 primary societies of 350 fishermen's operatives was organised under the direct management and control of Government. The Central Society was assisted in securing its working capital by advancing interest free loans and by purchasing shares by Government. The society is continuing its fishing operation both in the Sunderbans and the coastal areas of the State with improved types of boats and nets, etc., with a view to introducing mechanised fishing in the coastal fisheries. A scheme for imparting training to the indigenous fishermen in the technique of power fishing with modern equipment and thereafter provide them with such motorised boats and improved types of gears was put into operation. Four boats have already been fitted with marine engines for the purpose of training of fishermen in the technique of power fishing before the mechanised boats and other fishing equipment are made over to their co-operatives on hire purchase system.

With a view to carrying out chemical, biological, bacteriological and meteorological studies on different aspects of fish and fisheries, a Fisheries Research Station at Kalyani has been established. Excavation of 15 experimental tanks was completed and works in regard to construction of more tanks, office-buildings, laboratory buildings staff quarters, etc., are in progress.

For educating the indigenous fish farmers in the improved method of pisciculture, 169 demonstration fish farms were started in different thanas of the State.

CHAPTER VII.

CO-OPERATION

There is hardly any aspect of social life which the principles of co-operation cannot permeate and influence. In India where most of the productive units are small and scattered over a wide area the significance of co-operation is all the more marked inasmuch as it combines the initiative of the small-scale production with the advantages that go with larger undertakings. The medium of co-operative institutions has, therefore, been chosen to provide the supply and services that are required to sustain the multifarious developmental activities—specially in the agricultural sector.

The Co-operative development Schemes under Second Five Year Plan were drawn up with total outlay of Rs. 1.97 crore. There were nine development schemes and some very important changes had to be made in some of those schemes in pursuance of the All-India policy decisions on co-operatives. The actual expenditure on Plan Schemes was Rs. 96.38 lakh only. The Policy changes introduced during the Plan were, to a great extent, responsible for the savings. The progress has been reviewed in the following paragraphs :—

Re-organisation of Central and Provincial Co-operative Banks.

This scheme concerned re-organisation of Central Banks and Banking Unions in West Bengal. There were 44 Central Banks and Banking Unions in this State in 1955-56. Originally the plan was to re-organise these banks into 24 strong Central Banks, the number of which was subsequently reduced to 17 to provide one for each district and one more for each of the big districts of Midnapore and 24-Parganas. Two more banks have recently been added—one each for the districts of Burdwan and Midnapore. Only 12 re-organised Central Co-operative Banks could be organised during the Second plan period and the remaining ones are yet to be re-organised. Of these 12 re-organised Central Co-operative Banks six received share capital contribution at the rate of Rs. 1 lakh each. Besides the Central Banks were given Rs. 4,39,713 as subsidy against cost of their supervision and Rs. 1,65,982 were spent on account of pay and allowance of their Executive Officers/Managers. There had been some resistance to the implementation of the scheme from some Central

Banks. As the re-organisation of Central Banks could only be effected with the full consent and cooperation of Central Banks, the speed has been some what slow. Now that the benefits of re-organisation have been demonstrated, it is expected that the other Central Banks will be agreeable to accept the scheme of re-organisation.

Re-organisation of Central Banks is intimately connected with the re-organisation of the Provincial Bank. The total net deficit of the Provincial Bank as a result of partition was assessed to be Rs. 1.38 crore by the Reserve Bank of India on the basis of the audited balance sheet for 1955-56. To make good the deficit the State Government had given Rs. 90 lakhs and odd as interest-free loans which was subsequently converted to grant and the remaining Rs. 48,25,000 was sanctioned by the Union Government to make good the entire deficit of the Provincial Bank as a result of partition. Besides, the State Government also purchased shares worth Rs. 15 lakhs of this Bank out of its own resources. The Bank was also granted Rs. 24,588/- as managerial subsidy.

Re-organisation of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies.

The original scheme was for (i) organisation of 1,100 large-sized Primary Credit Societies with State Government participation in their share capital at the rate of Rs. 10,000/- each; (ii) payment of managerial subsidy on a sliding scale for the first three years. Provision was also made for giving loans and grants for construction of 200 storage godowns to selected societies. Besides we provided for revitalisation of 2,750 small sized societies with provision for managerial subsidy only. Altogether 514 large sized credit societies were organised upto 1958-59 when the scheme for organisation of large-sized credit societies was abandoned and substituted by the scheme for the organisation of service cooperatives with a smaller area of operation. Of these 514 large-sized credit societies 230 societies were given share capital contributions of Rs. 9,01,255/- on a matching basis. The target of 4,000 Service societies was adopted for the Second Five Year Plan. Out of these only 2,466 could be organised by the end of the Second Five Year Plan. 582 small sized credit societies were also re-organised during the plan period, and 120 L. S. Credit societies were given assistance of Rs. 10,000/- each for construction of godowns. It may be mentioned that many of the service co-operatives were organised by a process of conversion of the existing

small-sized credit societies. A total amount of Rs. 1,85,159/- was given to these service co-operatives during the Second Plan period by way of managerial subsidy. Besides, Large-sized credit and re-organised small-sized credit societies were given a total amount of Rs. 13,10,240/- as managerial subsidy during the period.

Organisation of Central and Primary Land Mortgage Banks.

Our target under the scheme for supply of longterm credit was the setting up of one Central Co-operative and Five Primary Land Mortgage Banks during the Second Plan period in addition to nine Primary Land Mortgage Banks existing from before. The Central Land Mortgage Bank and three primary land mortgage banks were set up during the Second Plan period. It was not possible to set up the remaining two in the districts of Howrah and Purulia, respectively. Howrah District is considered an uneconomic area of operation for the working of a land mortgage Bank. In Purulia the prevailing land laws did not favour the setting up of a land mortgage bank there. The District of Darjeeling, inhabitants of which are mainly hill people governed by special land laws, was not included in the scheme. As provided for in the scheme a sum of Rs. 4,81,322 was paid to these Land Mortgage Banks as managerial subsidy during the Second Plan period. Besides, a loan of Rs. 10,75,000/- was given to the Central Land Mortgage Banks out of State exchequer for financing the Primary Land Mortgage Banks for issuing loans to their members. The Calcutta Land Mortgage Bank was also given a sum of Rs. 5 lakh towards the State contribution to its share capital.

Expansion of Co-operative Training and Education.

There was one co-operative training institute in West Bengal existing in the pre-plan period and in the Second Plan provision was made for setting up of three more regional training institutes. All the three training institutes have been set up within the Plan period. 394 departmental and 1,000 institutional employees (subordinate personnel) were trained at those institutes during the Second Plan period and the total expenditure on that account was Rs. 6,52,531/-.

Besides, under the scheme for the training of non-officials (i.e. Managers and office-bearers etc. of Co-operatives) sponsored by the All India Cooperative Union, a total number of 17041 non-official personnel were trained during the Second Plan

period. Under the scheme one Cooperative Development Officer and 15 Peripatetic Instructors were appointed during the Plan period. These Instructors worked under the direct supervision and guidance of the 16 District Cooperative Unions organised during the period as components of the West Bengal State Cooperative Union. The total cost incurred in connection with non-official training scheme amounted to Rs. 1,55,650/-.

Creation of (a) the State Agricultural Credit (relief and guarantee) Fund and (b) the State Cooperative Development Fund.

It was proposed to create these funds under the development plan to enable grants being made to the credit cooperatives in helping them to write off accumulated bad debts when such accumulation threatens the stability of the credit structure in the State, provided that they were caused by reasons beyond their control. The object of the second fund was to provide funds including share capital contribution and grants for the development of marketing and processing and other non-credit cooperatives. Though a provision of Rs. 38 lakh was made under the scheme it was only possible to contribute Rs. 1 lakh each to these funds during Second Plan period after the rules regarding the creation of 'funds' and the accounting procedure were finally settled.

Creation of Higher Administrative and Supervisory Personnel.

The scheme provided for the recruitment of 925 departmental officers. Out of this 481 officers could be appointed during the Second Plan period of whom 29 are gazetted and the rest are non-gazetted officers. The total expenditure on this account during the Second Plan was Rs. 11,87,217/-.

Organisation of Co-operative Farming Societies.

This scheme was undertaken for popularising co-operative farming societies. Provision was made for managerial subsidy and capital loans and grants for such societies to the tune of Rs. 5 lakh for the Second Plan period. The scheme however underwent important changes since the Srinagar Development Seminar. Under the original scheme 100 farming societies were to be organised every year. In the revised scheme no target was fixed and it was decided to set up two pilot projects in each intensive district. Managerial subsidies were provided for and the Managers were trained at Government expenses. Provision was made for capital loans and grants for purchase of important

implements like pumping sets etc. One Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies (Farming) assisted by 15 Inspectors of Co-operative Farming Societies and supporting clerical and menial staff looked after implementation of the scheme; and by the end of the Second Plan 242 co-operative farming societies including the better farming and the tenant farming societies could actually be organised. A total loan of Rs. 1,47,000 and subsidy of Rs. 1,34,197 were given to these societies.

Organisation of Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Societies.

Originally the scheme provided for the organisation of 102 large-sized Agricultural Marketing Societies. Subsequently the target was raised to 115 Primary and one Apex Marketing Society and the target was reached. Under the scheme provision was made for share contribution to the Apex Marketing Society to the tune of Rs. 2.50 lakh and at the rate of Rs. 25,000/- to each of the primary large-sized marketing societies. Provision was also made for setting up of godowns for each of the marketing societies. Out of these societies, 107 Societies had received State assistance for construction of their main godowns at the rate of Rs. 20,000/- each (75% loan and 25% grant). 37 godowns have been constructed during the plan period and others are awaiting construction. Difficulty in getting steel corrugated iron sheets at controlled rates had made the progress of construction somewhat slow. In addition, 38 Marketing Societies out of the 107 as stated above were also given financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 10,000 each for construction of a branch godown. Besides, State share contribution of Rs. 9,19,607 was given to the Marketing Societies on matching basis. An aggregate amount of Rs. 1,19,016/- was also given to them during the Second Plan period by way of managerial subsidy.

A sum of Rs. 20,000/- was paid to four selected Marketing Societies as additional share capital contribution at the rate of Rs. 5,000/- each for setting up jute bailing plants.

Two processing societies organised during the Plan period were also helped by way of managerial subsidy and State share participation amounting to Rs. 2,500/- and Rs. 12,500/- respectively.

CHAPTER VIII

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Community Development Programme was launched by the Government of India in 1952 on a pilot basis with the object of improving the social and economic condition of the rural areas. As a new venture in all-round rural development through aided self-help, the programme has undergone several changes from time to time in its career as a result of experience gained in its working. The National Policy for this programme envisages that the entire rural area of the country would be covered by October, 1963 with a net-work of development blocks to be started according to a phased programme laid down by the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments.

During the Second Five Year Plan one of the remarkable changes in C. D. Programme is the abolition of the distinction between National Extension Service and Community Development phases of a development block and introduction of a combined phase of intensive development over a period of five years with a budget provision of Rs. 12 lakh per block for this five year period. Blocks in this phase of intensive development are known as Stage-I blocks. Stage-I is followed by Stage-II which extends over another period of five years. The fund available for a Stage-II block is Rs. 5 lakh for the five year period. Those blocks which were in Community Development Stage prior to April 1, 1958, which is the date of introduction of the revised programme, continued as Community Development blocks till the completion of their programme period.

During the First Five Year Plan period 43 development blocks were inaugurated in West Bengal. These blocks between them covered 17.7% of the total area, 17.5% of total number of villages and 18.4% of total population of West Bengal. With the inclusion of 147 blocks during the Second Five Year Plan period the coverage of area, villages and population as percentage of total area, total number of villages and total population of West Bengal rose to 57.5%, 60.4% and 56.2% respectively.

During the Second Plan period the total provision for C. D. Programme was Rs. 1466.87 lakh which was subsequently reduced to Rs. 1284.14 lakh and the actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 825.83 lakh i.e. 64.32% of the total provision,

Statement of expenditure incurred against total provision under C. D. Programme during Second Plan period.

(Rs. lakh)

Major Head	Total provision for the Second Plan period	Actual expenditure during the Second Plan period	Col. 3 as percentage of Col. 2
1	2	3	4
1. Supervision & Block Headquarters ..	315.00	252.81	80.26
2. Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension ..	50.00	44.27	88.54
3. Irrigation & Reclamation ..	340.00	141.34	41.57
4. Health and Rural Sanitation ..	100.00	53.58	53.58
5. Education ..	50.00	55.88	111.76
6. Social Education ..	70.00	36.18	51.69
7. Communication ..	110.00	77.35	61.23
8. Rural Arts Crafts & Industries ..	65.00	44.42	68.34
9. Housing (including urban unit) ..	184.00	120.00	65.22
Total ..	1284.00	825.83*	64.32

* Comes to Rs. 809.32 lakh according to Finance Department.

CHAPTER IX.

PANCHAYATS

Democracy is the basis of planning in India. One of its principal aims is, therefore, to build up and develop democratic institutions down to the lowest level. The West Bengal Panchayats Act, 1957, has laid down the lines along which this work is to be taken up.

Statutory Panchayats called the Gram and Anchal Panchayats are being gradually set up in the rural areas of West Bengal under West Bengal Panchayats Act, 1957.

The area of a Gram Panchayat is normally a revenue mouja with an approximate population of 1,000. The members, whose number vary from 9 to 15, according to the size of the area are elected from amongst the persons whose names appear in the Electoral Rolls of the State Legislative Assembly pertaining to the area. On an average there is one member in the Gram Panchayat for every 100 voters enlisted in the Assembly Rolls.

Eight to ten contiguous Gram Panchayats with a total population of about 10,000 constitute an Anchal Panchayat. Each of the constituent Gram Panchayats elects two to three members to the Anchal Panchayats at the rate of one member for every 250 voters enlisted in the Electoral Rolls of the locality.

The Government have decided to make an annual grant to each Anchal Panchayat in the shape of a lump grant of Rs. 1,000/- for development work and also make contributions equivalent to the pay and allowances of its Secretary and a contribution of 50% of the salaries of the rural police.

The number of Gram and Anchal Panchayats set up during the Second Five Year Plan period were 4556 and 714 respectively against the target of 8360 and 1360 respectively. The population covered was 56 lakh, which is 28% of the rural population of West Bengal. The number of villages covered was 11,601. The amount of Government grants paid to the Anchal Panchayats during the period is as follows :—

1958-59	..	..	Rs. 1,09,440/-
1959-60	..	..	Rs. 7,05,352/-
1960-61	..	..	Rs. 13,86,227/-
			<hr/>
			Rs. 22,01,019/-

CHAPTER X.

IRRIGATION

Irrigation is the largest single factor which can change the face of West Bengal by revolutionising its agriculture. Not only will it ensure a steady yield from land which has hitherto been subject to recurrent drought and help bring more land into cultivation, but it will also change the entire cropping pattern enabling the cultivator to grow a larger number of crops on the same plot in a year, and obtain a higher yield from each by employing more of labour, fertilizer and improved technique than he is used to at present.

The problem of getting water to the agricultural land has to be tackled at several levels. There are the large and not so large monsoon fed rivers which after each cloudburst in their upper catchment areas suddenly turn into mad rushing torrents and carry their huge load of water uselessly into the sea, while the land on their banks may be withering for want of rain. These have to be controlled by dams and weirs and their water channelled into the fields of the cultivators. The smaller streams too can be dealt with much in the same manner and though the contribution made by each such stream may not be large, their total effect is by no means negligible. The stored waters which remain over after the demands of the Kharif crops are met, may be utilised later in the winter season for growing Rabi crops. Next in importance are the big swamps of the deltaic region and the derelict channels of dead or dying rivers, the stagnant waters of which can help grow a number of crops over extensive areas in the dry season, if suitable arrangements for lift irrigation can be made. Then there are a large number of irrigation tanks mostly in moribund condition in their drier districts which if resuscitated can serve as an insurance against the October drought. Lastly there are vast underground water resources, which as yet remain largely untapped. Yet it should not be difficult to exploit these resources by sinking irrigation tubewells in areas where the prospects are favourable.

Flood control and drainage naturally link up with irrigation schemes. These two are also potent factors in pushing up the yield from agriculture and as the problem of too much water at certain places can be solved by diverting it to where there is too little, such schemes have to be integrated with the irrigation schemes.

The rushing waters of the torrential rivers are also an important source of Hydro-electric power. Wherever conditions are favourable, power schemes are being integrated with river-valley projects.

The total outlay in the Irrigation Sector of the State Second Five Year Plan was Rs. 892.58 lakh, the break-up of which is indicated below :

(a) *Schemes carried over from First Plan*

(i) Mayurakshi Reservoir Project ..	Rs.	199.99 lakh.
(ii) Two Medium Drainage Schemes ..	„	44.65 „
(iii) Medium Miscellaneous Scheme ..	„	7.86 „
		<hr/>
	Rs.	252.50 lakh.

(b) *New Schemes*

(i) Kangsabati Reservoir Project ..	Rs.	475.00 lakh.
(ii) One Medium Irrigation Scheme ..	„	46.38 „
(iii) Three Survey and Investigation Schemes ..	„	30.44 „
(iv) Three Medium Drainage Schemes ..	„	76.72 „
(v) Three Schemes of administrative Importance ..	„	11.54 „
		<hr/>
	Rs.	640.08 lakh.

Total (a) and (b)—Rs. 892.58 lakh.

To this was added a further sum of Rs. 273 lakh under the Central Plan for the execution of flood control schemes. The total Plan outlay in the Irrigation Sector thus amounted to Rs. 1,165.58 lakh against which the expenditure rose to Rs. 1,229.20 lakh, including Rs. 224.75 lakh on flood control schemes. The Second Plan outlay for the Durgapur Barrage and Irrigation Project of the Damodar Valley Corporation under the Central Plan was Rs. 943 lakh against which the expenditure was Rs. 827 lakh. There was an allocation of Rs. 376 lakh for D.V. C's flood control schemes in West Bengal against which a sum of about Rs. 296 lakh was spent.

Targets and achievements both in Physical and Financial terms.

(a) *Major Irrigation Project*

- (i) Durgapur Barrage and Irrigation Project of the Damodar Valley Corporation.

According to the revised programme, this project was to be completed during the Second Five Year Plan period. But

extensive damages caused to the canal system by the devastating floods of 1959 retarded the progress of the residual work and so the project could not be completed. The target of irrigation under this project is 9.73 lakh acres of land inclusive of 2.20 lakh acres of the old Damodar and Eden Canal Systems. About 5.53 lakh acres of land, including the Old Damodar and Eden Canal areas received irrigation during the kharif season of 1960-61. No new area was brought under irrigation by this project during the First Five Year Plan. This project has been assuring from its storage reservoir timely and adequate irrigation to 2.20 lakh acres of land under the old Damodar and Eden Canals since their integration with the D. V. C. canal system in July, 1958.

(ii) *Mayurakshi Reservoir Project* :—The project was completed, as originally planned. Some extension and improvement works were taken up to facilitate maximum utilisation of irrigation potential created at head works. The revised target of irrigation under this project is 5.60 lakh acres. A sum of Rs. 323.45 lakh was spent on this project during the Second Plan period.

(iii) *Kangsabati Reservoir Project* :—This is an irrigation-cum-flood control project, estimated to cost Rs. 25.26 crore, out of which about Rs. 4.91 crore was spent upto the end of 1960-61. It provides for construction of two earthen dams across the river Kangsabati and its tributary river Kumari and an intermediate dyke. The flood discharge will be passed over a saddle spillway. Two canal systems—one on the left bank and the other on the right bank of the river Kangsabati will distribute the stored water mostly in the districts of Bankura and Midnapore and partly in the district of Hooghly. The head works are located at Khatra in the district of Bankura. On full development, the project will assure water for irrigation of eight lakh acres of land under kharif crops and 1.5 lakh acres of land under rabi crops, besides supplementing supply in the existing Midnapore Canal system during critical periods. It also envisages limited flood reserve of 2,00,000 acre ft. in order to reduce flood peaks below Midnapore to a more or less harmless limit. The barrage across the Silabati and a major portion of the left bank Feeder Canal, Khatra Main Canal and Garbeta Branch Canal were completed during the Second Plan period. Excavation of distributaries was also taken in hand. About 45% of the major dam over the Kangsabati Valley was completed and 62 canal structures were under construction. About 2,000 acres of land received free irrigation during the kharif season of 1960-61.

(b) *Medium Irrigation Scheme* :—The Karatowa Irrigation Project in the district of Jalpaiguri was the only medium irrigation scheme undertaken during the Second Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 46.38 lakh out of which a sum of Rs. 21.18 lakh was spent upto 1960-61. It provides for construction of a barrage across the river Karatowa at a place about six miles to the West of Jalpaiguri town in order to irrigate 13,800 acres of land under kharif crops and 8,000 acres of land under rabi crops through canals on both sides of the river. 47% of earth work, 8.62% of land acquisition work and 23% of work relating to construction of buildings were completed by the end of 1960-61.

(c) *Medium Drainage Schemes* :—Two new Schemes, viz., (a) Amta Drainage Scheme in Howrah District, estimated to cost Rs. 23.30 lakh, and (b) Re-excavation of Etaberia and Kalabarbaria khals in Midnapore District, estimated to cost Rs. 12.38 lakh, and two continuing schemes of the First Plan, viz., (c) Sonarpur-Arapanch-Matla Drainage Scheme—Part II in the district of 24-Parganas, estimated to cost Rs. 71 lakh, and (d) Bagjola-Ghuni-Jatragachi Drainage Scheme in the district of 24-Parganas, estimated to cost Rs. 104 lakh, were under execution during the Second Plan period. All the schemes were physically completed, during the Second Plan period and the expenditure incurred during the Plan period was Rs. 138.11 lakh. An area of 1.50 lakh acres of land was thereby rendered fit for better agricultural use. The remaining new Scheme, namely “Dantbhanga” Drainage Scheme for which there was a provision of Rs. 20.64 lakh was subsequently dropped.

(d) *Flood Control Scheme* :—With the long-term central loan under the flood control programme, the State Government undertook during the First Plan period 15 flood control schemes at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 247 lakhs. Of these seven schemes were completed by the end of 1955-56 protecting 82,000 acres of lands in rural and urban areas, including Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, Alipurduar, Mathabhanga and Siliguri towns. The actual expenditure incurred on such works upto 1955-56 was Rs. 163.60 lakh.

A sum of Rs. 224.75 lakh was spent on 74 flood control schemes, including a few drainage schemes. Out of these 48 schemes were completed during the Second Plan period and 19 were in progress at the end of the Second Plan period. The completed works protected about 1.61 lakh acres of land, urban and rural, mainly in North Bengal. As advised by the West

Bengal Flood Enquiry Committee, 1959, two survey and investigation schemes, costing Rs. 15 lakh in the aggregate were also taken up for collection of data required for formulation of flood control work in some flood affected parts of South-West Bengal.

(e) *Development of Irrigation by the Schemes of Irrigation and Waterways Department, including the Durgapur Barrage and Irrigation Project of the D. V. C.*

(i) Irrigation potential created and utilised by major and medium irrigation schemes are indicated below:—

		Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes. (area in acres)	
Year		Potential (Cumulative)	Utilisation (Cumulative)
By end of	1955-56	6,54,000	5,57,000
By end of	1960-61	16,63,000	11,34,000

(ii) Areas benefited by medium drainage schemes are—

		Medium Drainage Schemes Benefited area (in acres) (Cumulative)	
Year			
By end of	1955-56	..	68,000
By end of	1960-61	..	2,18,000

CHAPTER XI.

POWER

In view of the rapid industrialisation of West Bengal, development of power is a matter of urgent necessity. Electrification of the Railways and the extension of power facilities to rural areas have added to the demand. Though there is much scope yet for development of hydro-electric power resources, the State must depend for a long time to come on thermal stations. Attempts are however being made to generate hydel power wherever it is possible under the existing circumstances.

During the first two Plans power development both in public and private sectors in West Bengal was poor. The only power scheme completed in the Second Plan period worth mentioning is the Durgapur Thermal Power Station of the State Government where 2X30 MW units have been installed. D.V.C. had however a few power schemes implemented during the Second Plan period from which West Bengal receive power supply. At the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, West Bengal is getting an aggregate of about 155/160 MW of power from the D.V.C. This roughly represents 45 per cent. of the total of D.V.C.'s power generation.

For assessment of power requirement during First Plan period, no systematic load survey was made. Systematic load surveys for assessment of power requirement in the State during Second and Third Plan periods were carried out by the C.W.P.C. of the Government of India in consultation with the representatives of the W.B.S.E. Board and the D.V.C. Aggregate of simultaneous demands of power in the State as well as the estimated firm power availability (saleable) at different stages are set out in the table below:—

	1950-51 (In MW)	1955-56 (In MW)	1960-61 (In MW)	1965-66 (In MW) Estimated
Simultaneous demand	270	444	560	1,263
Firm power availability (saleable)	300	600	630	1,288

The estimated requirement of power in West Bengal by 1965-66 as assessed by the Sachdev Committee is 1184 MW (firm) of which D.V.C. will supply to the extent of 334 MW leaving a balance of 850 MW to be met from the various steam, hydro and diesel generators in the State. If the generation of

the self-generating industries is also taken into consideration, the estimated requirement of power in 1965-66 will be of the order of 1,263 MW. The firm power availability in 1965-66 against this demand of 1,263 MW will be 1,288 MW approximately as per the table set out below:—

	Firm power availability in 1965-66 (kW)
Government and W. B. S. E. Board ..	553,400
Private Utilities ..	320,000
Municipality-owned Undertakings ..	1,600
Self-generating industries ..	79,000
Availability from D. V. C. ..	334,000
Total ..	1,288,000

The generation schemes against which a firm power availability of 1,288 MW has been worked out include the items known as "additional power schemes" of the State as well as the 50 MW and 5 MW units proposed to be installed during the Third Plan period by the C.E.S.C. and the D.P.S.C., respectively.

The Jaldhaka Hydro Electric Project was sanctioned under the Second Five Year Plan with an estimated capital cost of Rs. 4.45 crore. The scheme envisages installation of 2×9000KW Hydro Set, 120 miles of 66KV and 33KV lines and substations and also 11 KV line for distribution and will cater for the power-hungry area of North Bengal. A proposal for another 9000 KW set is also underway. The hydro investigation was started in 1957 but as implementation of the project involves encroachment upon Bhutan territories, negotiation for an Agreement with the Bhutan Government had to be made for obtaining the necessary clearance from the Bhutan Government in June, 1959. The Planning Commission gave its final approval at about that time.

Tenders for the major civil engineering works of the project, namely, construction of the main three-mile tunnel, surge shaft and the pipe tunnel, were called immediately afterwards, and order placed in December, 1959.

As regards other civil engineering works, construction of about 10 miles of road through the difficult mountainous terrain has been completed, all temporary staff quarters have been built and permanent quarters are nearing completion. Arrangements have also been completed for providing the

workers and staff with necessary facilities regarding education of children, medical aid, filtered water supply, recreational opportunities, etc.

The tunnel excavation work is proceeding from several faces, and except during heavy rains, the work has progressed satisfactorily so far.

Order for construction of the diversion weir and R.C.C. Duct has been placed, and that for the power house building and other remaining civil engineering works are also being finalised shortly. Preliminary excavation work in connexion with all these works, however, has already started, partly through contractors, and partly by the Department.

Order has also been placed for fabrication, supply and erection of the gates for the weir and the intake structure. The contractors have already submitted their design for the gates, and are ready to start fabrication work immediately on receipt of the necessary steel.

Order for fabrication, supply and erection of pressure-tunnel liner and plate steel penstocks is also being finalised. Arrangements have been made through the Iron & Steel Controller for procurement of about 2000 tons of special boiler plates required for the purpose, from the U.S.S.R. It is expected that the steel would be available in early 1962.

Tenders received in connexion with supply and erection of a 30-ton capacity overhead travelling crane for the Power House, are now under scrutiny.

Global tenders were invited for supply and erection of two 9000 Kw. hydro generating sets along with all accessories and orders for the same have now been placed with the concurrence of Ministry of Irrigation & Power.

The route surveys for transmission line and tentative fixation of Sub-Station were taken up departmentally and have since been finalised. Tenders have been called for construction of the transmission lines, and orders have been placed. The work was scheduled to start from December, 1961.

Final agreement with the Bhutan Government has been signed in September, 1961 and implementation work is now in full swing.

Survey and Investigation.

This scheme has been drawn up with a view to assessing the power potentialities of the rivers in North Bengal. The rivers of North Bengal, emanating from the Himalayan range,

possess enormous power potentialities. The principal aim of the Survey and Investigation Wing is to carry out hydrological investigation as well as to study relevant details in order to frame up hydel schemes. The wing has to carry discharge measurement of prospective rivers, to find out the probable power potential, location of intake sites, to determine the head available and also to make a topographical survey of the areas.

During the Second Plan investigation for the following hydel schemes in the district of Darjeeling was carried out:— (1) Balasun, (2) Mungpoo, (3) Jaldhaka Second Stage and (4) Little Rangit. Besides investigation for some small hydro schemes for implementation during the Third Plan were carried out. The Second Plan provision was reduced to Rs. 6.88 lakh due to paucity of Second Plan allocation.

Testing Laboratory¹ of the West Bengal State Electricity Board.

General background:

With a view to achieving maximum benefit of applied electrical testing and research in connexion with the extensive programme of electrification throughout the State, the West Bengal State Electricity Board realised the importance and utility of a Research-Cum-Testing Laboratory as early as in the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan. The Scheme was accordingly submitted to the Planning Commission and Rs. 7.00 lakhs was sanctioned for this purpose under Second Five Year Plan.

Target:

It was envisaged that facilities should be available at the proposed Laboratory for (a) commissioning of Heavy electrical equipment such as Switch-gears and Transformers, (b) localising fault in cable, (c) high pressure testing equipment in a mobile van and (d) repairs & testing of delicate instruments, meters and intricate relays.

Achievement:

The Laboratory has made a satisfactory progress during the Second Five Year Plan.

The Laboratory was set up in April, 1958 at the campus of Jadavpur University. Construction of Laboratory building is complete. Procurement of testing equipment and Laboratory instruments have been completed. All facilities which were envisaged in drawing up the scheme are now available. The Laboratory at present consists of a three-storied building

with a floor space of about 14,000 sq. ft. comprising office, stores, repairing section for meters, relays instruments, and transformers, testing and standardising section, drawing section, commissioning and fault localising section.

The strength of highly technical and semi-technical staff attached to this Laboratory is approximately 30. Out of the total available fund of Rs. 7.00 lakh an amount of Rs. 5.50 lakh have already been spent. The balance of Rs. 1.5 lakh relates to expenditure to be incurred in connexion with certain instruments and equipments which have already been ordered and expected to be delivered very shortly.

As regards physical progress except, in so far as a few delicate instruments pertaining to standardising laboratory are yet to be set up, the work will be completed before the end of 1961-62. The progress so far achieved may be taken as 95% of our target.

The equipments of laboratory at present computed consist of:

- (i) Standardising Laboratory—for precision testing of meters and relays of the different kinds.
- (ii) Routine Testing of precision instruments and meters and
- (iii) relays commissioning & High Voltage Tests of transformers and circuit breakers and other auxiliary apparatus.
- (iv) Works in connection of the maintenance of V.H.F. radio communication equipments.
- (v) work is in progress on carrier current equipments, thunder storm recording, fault recording, etc.

A workshop equipped with usual machine tools, Wood working machine and for repairs of electronic apparatus is attached to the Division.

Power supply to Railway for Track Electrification.

In early 1958 the Indian Railways took a decision for track electrification of Eastern and South Eastern Railways. It was decided that the Railways will be supplied at 25 KV, AC, 50 cycles, single phase supply for electrification of the track lines. West Bengal State Electricity Board was entrusted to supply electricity at Purulia, Kharagpur, Kolaghat, Bandel, Titagarh, Ranaghat, Ashoknagar and Sonarpur so far as these fall within its jurisdiction.

The works consist of construction of 132 KV transmission lines on the eastern side of the river Bhagirathi and also

132/25 KV Sub-Stations at the supply points to the railways mentioned above. During the year 1959 the railway electrification authorities intimated that the power supply to Bandel is to be kept in abeyance till the question of conversion of existing DC traction of Howrah-Burdwan Section with 25 KV single phase supply is decided by the Government of India.

The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 320 lakh and will be completed in 1963/64. The total power to be supplied to the railways is in the tune of 62/52 MW. The Planning Commission have made arrangements to make available adequate generating capacity for meeting the requirement of the railway load in the area.

Since the electrification of Eastern and South Eastern Railways involved other supply organisations viz. Bihar State Electricity Board, D.V.C. and Hirakud, C. W. P. C. decided that for procurement of the equipment from abroad, a joint global tender should be called for the purchase of similar equipment. During the Second Plan period tenders for all the equipment were called and the orders placed with the different suppliers. West Bengal State Electricity Board also placed orders for 100 miles of 132 KV lines for supply to Titagarh, Ranaghat, Ashoknagar and Sonarpur. Power required by West Bengal State Electricity Board for the supply to railway would be purchased from D.V.C. at Purulia, Kharagpur, Kolaghat and at Belmuri for supply to Titagarh, Ashokanagar and Ranaghat and Howrah Sub-Station of D.V.C. for supply to Sonarpur. The transmission line from Belmuri has to cross river Bhagirathi near Kalyani, and an order has been placed for construction of a double circuit 132 KV overhead line for crossing the river. For supply to Sonarpur, it was necessary to cross the river Bhagirathi again for transmitting power from Howrah Sub-Station of D.V.C. In this case, orders for 132 KV underground cable was placed for laying inside the existing tunnel of Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Limited.

For fabrication of the towers for the transmission line and Sub-Station structures steel was received from the USSR and the order for the major equipment were placed in the countries like West Germany, France, the U.K., Sweden, Italy and Japan and the USSR. Every attempt has been made by the Board to utilise the equipment manufactured in India.

The construction of the 132 KV transmission line, laying of 132 KV cables inside the tunnel of Calcutta Electric Supply and also the construction of Sub-Station at Purulia and Kharag-

pur were taken up at the latter part of the Second Plan period, so that supply at Purulia and Kharagpur can be commenced by the early part for the Third Plan period.

The development of power in the State of West Bengal under the Second Five Year Plan has been made by implementing the following schemes under the West Bengal State Electricity Board. The Schemes, here, are being described briefly.

Further under the Second Five Year Plan the physical targets and achievements are provided separately in a statement following this chapter.

State Plan Schemes.

Electrification of six schemes; Under this comes the following :—

(a) The Rural Electrification Scheme—This scheme envisaged electrification of 85 new places by drawing new transmission lines from existing grid or Trunk Lines at a total cost of Rs. 85.52 lakh. Out of this 53 places have been actually electrified and 16 others are almost completed and work is in progress in the remaining 16.

(b) Diesel Electric Pool—This envisaged electrification of places far away from the existing Grid or Trunk Lines by isolated Diesel Generating Sets at a total cost of Rs. 2.35 lakh which have been spent in the North Bengal area.

(c) Kharagpur—Midnapur Electrification Scheme—The scheme comprised extension of Kharagpur substation, electrification of six places and drawing of 33 KV Transmission Lines from Kharagpur via Garbeta and Salbani to Ramjibanpur, Kharagpur Town, Salboni and Garbeta have been energised and the work has been taken up in other cases. The initial fund of Rs. 45.34 lakh provided for the scheme has been pruned to Rs. 27.61 lakh and as such the original schemes have been modified.

(d) Howrah—Hooghly Rural Electrification Scheme—This comprises electrification of 22 new places in the districts of Howrah and Hooghly, out of which 17 have been completed and the rest are nearing completion. The original estimate of Rs. 25.89 lakh has had to be modified to Rs. 18.21 lakh.

(e) The Colliery Electrification Scheme—This comprises of bulk supply to several collieries and electrification of some of those colliery areas. Electrification of Dubrajpur and Salanpur have been taken up but the work was not completed due to the consumers not turning up.

(f) The Suburban Electrification Scheme—Under this scheme, eight places around the city were to be electrified and the work has been completed in all the places.

The Extension of Mayurakshi Hydro-Electric Scheme :—The scheme envisages electrification of the adjacent places of Mayurakshi grid at a cost of Rs. 4.62 lakh. Four places have been electrified under the scheme.

The Electrification Schemes in transferred territories in Purulia district :—The scheme envisaged electrification of places transferred from Bihar to West Bengal. A progressive total Plan provision of Rs. 18.91 lakh were made. Electrification of Jaipur was almost complete during the Plan period and good progress has been made in the Jhalda, Tulin and Balarampur as also in the work for erection of 132 KV Sub-Station at Purulia.

Expansion of Existing Grids and Electricity Supply undertakings—

Upto 1958-59, the Board used to get necessary funds for extension of its different grids and supply undertaking from the State Government as loan outside the Plan provision. In 1958-59, it was decided by the State Government that normal extension being developmental in nature should be accommodated within the total allocation of the Second Five Year Plan.

Planning Commission allotted Rs. 27.35 lakh under this scheme for the year 1959-60, based on the total allocation of Rs. 100.00 lakh. Subsequently this fund was pruned to Rs. 60.00 lakh, including Rs. 20.92 lakh for this scheme. Under this Scheme, quite good amount of work was done during the two years from 1959 to 1961. The details are given below :

Length of H. T. Lines construction	=	34 miles.
Number of new substations erected	=	70 Nos.
Number of substations augmented	=	60 Nos.
Length of L. T. Lines drawn	=	124 miles
Number of Bulk consumer connected	=	42 Nos.
Work in progress in regard to consumer	=	12 Nos.
Number of consumers connected during the 2 years	=	18,000 (approx.).

Besides these the extension of L. T. Lines made possible the increase in number of L. T. Consumers connected during the two years.

SCHEMES UNDER SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

Expenditure.

						(Rs. lakh)	
		1956-57	57-58	58-59	59-60	60-61	Total
1.	Electrification of six schemes						
	(a) Rural Electrification	21.37	14.58	11.21	16.53	18.20	81.89
	(b) Diesel Electric Pool	2.05	—	—	—	—	2.05
	(c) Kharagpur—Midnapore Electrification ..	3.32	15.00	3.32	0.97	4.00	26.61
	(d) Howrah—Hooghly Rural Electrification Scheme	5.42	2.51	0.82	3.46	4.00	16.21
	(e) Colliery Electrification Scheme	} 5.85	5.10	4.05	3.74	3.00	21.74
	(f) Subarban Electrification Scheme						
2.	Extension of Mayurakshi Hydro Electric Scheme ..	0.61	4.40	—	0.22	0.23	5.46
3.	Electrification Schemes in Transferred Territories in Purulia District	—	—	2.78	0.12	8.00	10.90
4.	Expansion of Existing Grids and Electricity Supply Undertakings	—	—	—	20.92	40.00	60.92

Accomplishments.

Scheme	Unit	Plan	Work in					Total	Remarks
		Target	56—57	57—58	58—59	59—60	60—61		
1. Electrification of six schemes :									
(a) Rural Electrification Scheme	Places	85	13	12	—	8	20	53	16 places work almost complete 16 „ work in progress Fund Spent in purchasing Diesel Sets.
(b) Diesel Electric Pool	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(c) Kharagpur-Midnapore Electrification Scheme	„	6	1	—	—	—	3	4	
(d) Howrah-Hooghly Rural Electrification Scheme	„	22	9	3	—	—	5	17	
(e) Colliery Electrification Scheme	„	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	
(f) Suburban Electrification Scheme	„	8	4	3	—	—	1	8	
2. Extension of Mayurakshi Hydro Electric Scheme	„	4	1	—	—	—	3	4	
3. Electrification Schemes in Transferred Territories—	„	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	
4. Expansion of Existing Grids and Electricity Supply Undertaking									
(a) Length of H. T. Lines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34 Miles	} This is the work completed during 2 years—59—60 & 60—61
(b) No. of New Sub-Stations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70 Nos.	
(c) No. of Sub-Stations Augmented	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60 Nos.	
(d) Length of L. T. Lines drawn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124 Miles	
(e) No. of Bulk Consumers connected	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42 Nos.	
(f) No. of Consumers connected during 2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,000 Nos.	

Damodar Valley Corporation.

Mention has already been made of the work done by the Damodar Valley Corporation in preceding paragraphs on Irrigation and Power. A short self-contained account of its activities is given below.

The Plan provision during the Second Plan period on account of the State Government's contribution for D.V.C. was for Rs. 17.26 crore. The amount was provided for Irrigation and Power.

All other works of the D.V.C. were financed outside the State Plan provision. The provision for Power in the State Plan did not represent the entire expenditure for all the Power Projects of D.V.C.

The entire Plan provision of Rs. 17.26 crore was spent during the Second Plan period.

CHAPTER XII.

INDUSTRY

West Bengal is in one sense the most industrialised State in India having, according to the 1951 Census, the largest proportion of people depending on industry. But, paradoxical as it may seem, the State stands in much greater need of further industrialisation than the rest of the country. Due to a variety of reasons the growth of population here has been very fast in the last 15 years and the pressure on the agricultural land has been terrific. It is absolutely essential, therefore, to have a very large number of industrial establishments to draw off the surplus population from agriculture. The State Government have been exploring every possibility of starting more and yet more industries in the State. What is being done about the coal-based heavy industries around Durgapur will be found in chapter xxii.

While the large scale heavy industries lay the foundation for a self-sustaining economy, the role of the village and small-scale industries in our Plan is no less significant. For one thing, it is more effective in drawing off surplus labour from agriculture. The employment opportunities created for each unit of capital employed is much larger in these industries, which moreover can be dispersed more widely than the heavy industries, and carry work to the worker when he dislikes moving away from home. Their shorter period of gestation ensures that no inflationary pressure develops during implementation—indeed when properly implemented, they act as a buffer against such pressure arising out of the execution of schemes requiring longer time to mature. And finally, they meet the demand created as a result of the developmental process.

Great importance has, therefore, been attached to these industries in the successive Plans. There had of necessity to be some selection from among the indigenous small-scale industries—only those with potentialities under the existing circumstances could be cultivated with any prospect of success. Even so they can hope to survive only, if they modernise their production techniques and improve the organisational base. Some new types of small-scale industries must also be introduced to keep pace with the modern developments.

Large & Medium Industries.

Loan to National Sugar Mills Ltd.

For the development of sugar industry in the State, this Govt. had rendered financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 13 lakh in the form of loan, to the National Sugar Mills Ltd. during the Second Five Year Plan period.

Kalyani Spinning Mills, Ltd.

The installation of a Spinning Mill at Kalyani with 50,000 spindles for manufacturing finer counts of yarn (60-100 counts) was undertaken at the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan for ensuring supply of locally produced yarn to handloom and powerloom units of this State. Originally, it was contemplated that the mill will be set up and run entirely under Govt. control and administration. Later on, in accordance with the directives issued by the Govt. of India, a Private Ltd. Co. was formed under the Indian Companies Act to set up and run the mill. A sum of Rs. 140 lakh, representing about 56% of the total Capital Outlay (250 lakhs) has, accordingly, been invested by this Govt. towards the share-capital of the company during the Second Five Year Plan.

The mill has started production in one shift and it is expected that double shifts will be introduced very shortly.

Village and small Industries.

Handloom.

The All India Handloom Board formulated certain general principles with the concurrence of the Government of India for organising and developing the handloom industry on a sound line. The schemes under this group were accordingly drawn up on the basis of these principles. The most important objective was to organise the weavers within the Co-operative fold and to increase the production of handloom cloth. In this, there has been certain measure of success during the Second Five Year Plan. Against the Plan ceiling of Rs. 153.96 lakh, there has been an expenditure of Rs. 140.45 lakh for 36 development schemes which will show that the target has almost been reached. The total number of weavers' co-operative societies has gone upto 1,100 at the end of the Second Five Year Plan against 900 (some of which were in a moribund state) at the beginning of the Plan. It is very encouraging to note that most of these societies are running satisfactorily. The total number of weavers brought within the co-operative fold is now about

1,40,000. The annual production, at the end of the Second Plan period, has risen upto 185 million yards against the target of 190 million yards. As a result of taking up various training programmes through peripatetic weaving schools, District weaving schools, Demonstration parties, Training-cum-production centres under CDP and Rehabilitation Departments and also due to the influx of refugee weavers, the total number of weavers in West Bengal has increased from 1,00,000 to 3,37,000 including 1,40,000 weavers brought within the co-operative fold. This also includes part time workers of the weaver families.

Handicrafts.

Like other small industries, handicrafts have also problems of their own. Apart from marketing, there are other difficulties relating to the (i) supply of raw materials (ii) credit facilities (iii) training (iv) technical help in production (v) design guidance (vi) maintenance of quality (vii) formation of artisan organisation etc.

Keeping in view the above problems, this Government implemented during the Second Five Year Plan altogether 27 schemes which extended help and encouragement to craftsmen at different stages of production. During the Second Plan period, a total sum of Rs. 14.47 lakh has been spent for the development of handicrafts against the Plan ceiling of Rs. 8.38 lakh (subsequently raised to 25 lakh). Out of these 27 schemes, 24 schemes were not originally included in the Plan and expenditure incurred on most of these schemes during the first two years i.e., 1956-57 and 1957-58 was not included in the Plan.

During the Second Plan period, Tuticorin and Ceylon chunks worth Rs. 35,00,000/- approximately were distributed among the chunk artisans of the State. Supply of copper, tin, zinc to a considerable extent has been made available to the brass and bell metal artisans, supply of cane, horn, raw ivory and some other essential raw materials have been distributed among various artisans at reasonable rates.

Credit facilities were extended mainly through Block Loan Funds but some mat and chunk co-operatives also received loans to the extent of Rs. 55,000 under special handicrafts schemes for the purpose.

About 600 trainees received training under different training-cum-production schemes and peripatetic handicrafts training units during the Plan period. Since the end of 1958-59, the training-cum-production units were gradually converted into

production centres and the ex-trainees were given the facilities for formation of co-operative societies amongst themselves and actually 4 such industrial co-operatives were organised. Products of these centres e.g., horn goods, artistic toys, cane and bamboo goods etc. have been very popular. The artisans engaged in production received technical guidance at every stage. During the Second Five Year Plan 32 co-operative societies of mat artisans and 29 co-operative societies of chunk artisans have been organised.

The scheme for quality marking of handicrafts taken up during the Second Five Year Plan has made appreciable progress. Quality marking of print on silk and cotton fabrics was initially taken up and was followed by ivory and brass and bell-metal.

Marketing of handicrafts has been effected during the Second Five Year Plan through various Government Sales Emporia and other agencies and it has been possible to export some handicrafts goods to foreign countries, specially East Germany.

In order to popularise the handicrafts products, about 1,000 designs made out of old collections of textile, dolls, kantha and alpina, etc. have been sent to different production centres, co-operative societies and other handicraft organisations and most of these designs have been adopted by those units with encouraging results.

Industrial Estates.

Originally, it was proposed to take up the Kalyani Industrial Estate with an outlay of Rs. 57.02 lakh during the Second Five Year Plan. Subsequently, five more Industrial Estates were included with a revised outlay of Rs. 100 lakh. Out of these six Estates, Habra Industrial Estate has been deferred to Third Five Year Plan. Kalyani Industrial Estate has been completed leaving some minor works to be completed during the Third Five Year Plan.

Baruipur Industrial Estate has been completed. Saktigarh Estate has almost been completed and the remaining work is expected to be completed during the current year under the Third Five Year Plan. The work for Howrah and Siliguri Industrial Estates had been started under the Second Plan and it would be completed during the first two years of the Third Five Year Plan.

The total expenditure on all these Industrial Estates is Rs. 73.68 lakh against the revised outlay of Rs. 100 lakh.

Small Scale Industries.

In the Second Five Year Plan, the Cottage and Small Scale Industries Department took up several development schemes relating to ceramic industries, leather industries, small scale engineering industries and other miscellaneous small scale industries. Besides this, payment of loan to industrial units under the B.S.A.I. Act and strengthening the staff of the Directorate of Industries were additional features under this group.

(i) *Ceramics.*

The Bengal Ceramic Institute at Beliaghata, and M/s. A. K. Sarkar Industries (P) Ltd., Belghoria, undertook some production and training-cum-production schemes viz., (i) Bone-China and fine earthenware, (ii) Sanitary wares and electrical goods, (iii) common clay glazed pottery (iv) Ceramic lithographic transfers ,etc. The Institute also supplied processed clay from Beliaghata and A. K. Sarkar Industries at Belghoria to different Cottage units and more than 1,000 persons found employment in these units. In order to increase further production both in the Institute as well as in the Cottage units, an electric Tunnel Kiln and oil-fired kiln have been installed and the Bengal Ceramic Institute and during the Third Five Year Plan, it is expected that 2,000 persons will find employment there.

(ii) *Leather Industries.*

Due to various administrative difficulties, schemes relating to the leather industries which were taken up during the Second Five Year Plan could not achieve the desired objectives. Only the Baby Shoe scheme has been implemented fully and 80 girls have been trained and they have formed a co-operative society. The scheme for Model Servicing foot-ware was partially implemented at Katwa, Kurseong and Calcutta and for want of suitable accommodation other units could not be started. The scheme for Model Servicing Tannery, a very useful scheme, was partially implemented for the same reasons and it has been included in the Third Plan.

(iii) *Small Scale Engineering Industries.*

Several schemes relating to the Small Scale Engineering including the Small Scale Engineering Industries at Howrah and Quality Marking of Small Scale Industries products were taken up during the Second Five Year Plan. The schemes for Small Scale Engineering Industries at Howrah could not be implemented fully. A reorganisation proposal has been taken up

during the Third Five Year Plan. So far Quality Marking scheme is concerned, eight items, viz. (i) Lock, (ii) Leather, (iii) Ink, (iv) Cutlery, (v) Sports goods, (vi) Bucket, (vii) Builders' Hardware and (viii) Silk (woven fabrics) have been taken up. More items would be taken up during the Third Five Year Plan.

An Experimental Workshop-cum-Research Institute for Cottage Industries has been set up at Baruipur with a view to experimenting in the possibility of utilisation of various locally available raw materials and research is conducted for improvement in the production of various cottage industries. A lock factory has also been set up at Baragachia where there is a concentration of lock artisans and lock and lock-components worth Rs. 2,30,000 have been produced.

The local lock-makers have been given the opportunity for working as constituent units under the schemes and marketing facilities where necessary are arranged. These units are being supplied with lock components from this factory for assembly at home.

Besides, under the Integrated Scheme for Training-cum-Production centres for Wood Industries, three units, have been started from where 1,000 persons have been trained up in the manufacture of various wooden products by using modern and up-to-date machinery and most of them have found suitable employment. Besides, there is a production side under the scheme and wooden products of various kinds worth Rs. 30,00,000 have been produced and sold to Government and semi Government organisations. There is a contemplation to supply the entire requirement of furniture, etc. of Government organisations by this scheme. Apart from this, a Wood Industries Institute has been set up at Kalyani with a view to imparting higher training in wood working industries. The courses followed in this Institute are equivalent to degree course.

(iv) *Marketing.*

A Small Industries Corporation has been set up and the departmental schemes relating to the procurement and supply of raw materials and marketing of cottage and small industries products have been taken over by the Corporation.

(v) *Reorganisation of the Directorate of Industries.*

During the Second Five Year Plan, the Directorate of Industries has been suitably strengthened. Three posts of Joint

Director of Industries, six posts of Deputy Director of Industries, about a dozen Assistant Director of Industries, one Special Officer, one Audit Officer, one Accounts Officer, fifteen District Industrial Officers for fifteen Districts, seventy Non-gazetted Extension Officers, several posts of Investigators, Inspectors, other supervisory, clerical and other posts have been created.

(vi) *Block Loan.*

During the Second Five Year Plan, industrial loan amounting to more than Rs. 52.00 lakh was disbursed to various cottage and small scale industries units on easy terms.

A total sum of Rs. 238.34 lakh has been spent during the Second Five Year Plan towards the development of Small Scale Industries against a plan ceiling of Rs. 352.27 lakh which was subsequently reduced to Rs. 285.00 lakh.

Khadi & Village Industries.

The West Bengal Khadi and Village Industries Board is now a statutory organisation. All the Khadi and Village Industries schemes which were being administered by the State Government have been transferred to the West Bengal Khadi and Village Industries Board with effect from the April 1, 1960. Only a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakh will have to be provided by the State Government annually to the Board for organisational expenses for which necessary provision has been made in the Third Five Year Plan.

Against a Plan ceiling of Rs. 12.00 lakh, an amount of Rs. 15.79 lakh has been spent for 'Khadi' during the Second Five Year Plan. For the Village Industries, a sum of Rs. 22.99 lakh has been spent against a Plan ceiling of Rs. 69.15 lakh.

Coir.

A provision of Rs. 5.94 lakh was made during the Second Five Year Plan for the development of coir industry in West Bengal, out of which only a sum of Rs. 1.54 lakh could be spent. The reasons for such small expenditure are that all the schemes included in the Plan could not be implemented after observing formalities in the State level as well as delay in obtaining the technical approval from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Coir Board.

Lac

Lac Development in West Bengal was before the Second Five Year Plan being administered by various departments at

the State level. During the Second Five Year Plan, it was decided that the Cottage & Small Scale Industries Department would look after all the aspects of lac development. There was a provision of Rs. 0.91 lakh in the 'Agriculture' sector and Rs. 12.60 lakh in the 'Village Industries' sector for the development of Lac Industries. Most of the schemes included in the Second Plan were meant for Purulia which is the best lac growing area in West Bengal. A very small amount could be spent during the Second Plan as most of the schemes could not be implemented in full due to shortage of accommodation and non-availability of machinery, etc.

Silk.

West Bengal used to produce quality silk of high grade which had a reputation of its own in the world market. For various reasons, the quality as well as the quantum of production has gradually gone down. In order to revive this decadent industry, the First and Second Five Year Plan proposals were formulated mainly aiming at (a) increasing mulberry cultivation with emphasis on quality of leaves, (b) supply of Cross-layings to increase the quantum and quality of silk, (c) introducing improved method of rearing, (d) establishment of filature and improved type of domestic units, (e) revival of non-mulberry silk (eri and tassar) and (f) arrangement for marketing of raw silk and finished silk goods.

But due to various administrative and other difficulties, our objectives could not be fulfilled during the Second Five Year Plan period. However, production of silk has increased from 2.5 lakh lbs. to 5.00 lakh lbs. per annum and the area of mulberry cultivation has gone up from 12,000 acres to about 16,000 acres.

CHAPTER XIII.

ROADS

The importance of roads in the country's economy was not recognised in the pre-independence days when those were considered necessary only to the extent to which administrative purposes were served. Naturally, Bengal had never had an extensive road system.

In 1947, the West Bengal Government had only 1181 miles of roads under its direct control, all other roads, lowgrade metallised or unmetalled, being under the local bodies. The cost of a reasonably complete road plan for West Bengal covering about 20,000 miles has been estimated at Rs. 200 crore approximately. In three years, from 1948 to 1951, the Government took over a large number of roads from the local bodies and spent about Rs. 7 crore for their development.

In 1951, the First Five-Year Plan was taken in hand. The works programme under this Plan included new construction and improvement of 1724 miles of State roads within a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 13.83 crore for the Five Year period 1951-56. Besides this programme for State Roads Development under the First Five-Year Plan, works were simultaneously taken up for development of National Highways directly financed by Centre and a large number of other roads from the Cooch Behar Development Fund, from the State's share of allocations from the Central Road Fund and from other allotments made from the State's own revenue resources. As works proceeded, additional works were taken up with the help of new accruals from the Central Road Fund and grants-in-aid received from the Government of India.

In this way at the end of the First Plan period nearly 1700 miles of roads were completed in all respects. Further mileage of certain roads completed upto waterbound stage was also thrown open to traffic even while works for surface dressing continued. These partly finished roads were taken up during the Second Plan along with new roads.

Simultaneously, a large number of bridges were also constructed. A total length of 9000 rft. of bridges all above 100 rft. were also completed by the end of 1955-56. Some of the more important bridges are over the Raidak, Gadadhar, Kaljani,

Kulik, Bhagirathi (Malda), Tutianala, Pagla, Behula and Akeri on National Highway and over the Mayurakshi, Chandrabhaga, Dwarakeswar, Berai, Satmile, Punarbhaba, Atrai and Tangaon on State Roads. A total expenditure of Rs. 20.19 crore was incurred on construction of different categories of roads and bridges in the State during the First Plan period.

The unfinished roads and bridges of the First Plan have been carried over to the Second Plan for further works on them. In the State sector of the Second Plan about 2300 miles of new roads have been added. An additional length of 35 miles of National Highways has also been included in the Second plan, besides a number of bridges.

About 3100 miles of roads of various categories and 11000 rft. of bridges were completed during the Second Plan period. Some of the important bridges constructed are Kushrekha, Dharla, Leesh, Nagar, Gandhar, Paglachandi and Bagmari-Khal. A total sum of Rs. 21.50 crore approximately has been spent on roads and bridges during this period.

In this way the Government have under its direct control about 5800 miles of fully completed roads and 1900 miles of partially metalled or kutchra roads as against 1181 miles on the date of Partition.

Roads are not built all at once. Road building is a slow but continuous process. The pace of work depends upon a number of factors, viz, availability of funds and of timely possession of road lands after completion of land acquisition proceedings, sufficiency of road making machineries, adequacy of executive organisation etc. Construction of 5000 miles of surfaced roads by the end of the Second Plan is not a mean achievement in the context of these limitations. In the initial stages of the Plan, trunk roads connecting district headquarters, sub-divisional head quarters, thanas, etc. were given more attention but with the progress of the Plans the interior of the countryside is being gradually opened up to improved road system.

CHAPTER XIV.

INLAND TRANSPORT

Road Transport.

With the increasing tempo of development there has been an enormous increase in the traffic on our roads. The extension of the hard surfaced roads has largely contributed to this increase. The entire business of transporting goods by road and major part of the passenger traffic have so far been in the hands of the private operators. But in Calcutta with its population bursting at the seams traffic congestion has been so heavy and efficient maintenance of a road transport service requires the co-ordination of so many interests that the State Government had to step in. The taking over from the private owners started during the First Five-Year Plan and continued throughout the Second, towards the end of which a statutory Corporation was established to manage the undertaking.

Another undertaking in Cooch Behar came under Government control for a different reason. A bus service had been started by the Maharaja of Cooch Behar during the Durbar Regime and when Cooch Behar merged into West Bengal in 1950 the State Government had to take it over. Here also a statutory Corporation for management was established. It started functioning with effect from 1960.

State Transport Services in Calcutta and surrounding areas.

The most important event in the history of the State Transport is the decision of the Government to nationalise the bus services in Calcutta in course of five years beginning from 1955-56 according to a phased programme which was approved by the Planning Commission. The initial phases of the programme were already carried out during the First Five Year Plan. With the approval of the Planning Commission, the scheme was continued to the Second Five Year Plan and appreciable achievements were made during this Plan period. The requirements of the scheme during the Second Plan were originally estimated as follows:—

Acquisition of 280 buses	..	Rs. 140 lakh
Construction of Depot	..	Rs. 22 ,,

Rs. 162 lakh

After a 5% cut imposed by the Planning Commission, the provision included in the Plan was Rs. 153.90 lakh only.

The Organisation completed the twelfth year of its life on July 31, 1960. In the mean time, there has been an important constitutional change with effect from June 15, 1960 as from that date the State Government has given up management of this undertaking and has handed it over to an autonomous Corporation formed under the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950.

As transport operators, the Organisation has maintained a trend of progress in all respects. In accordance with the policy of phased nationalisation of the bus services in Calcutta, out of a programme for 23 routes, all routes except five were nationalised during the Second Plan period. Five more routes will be taken over from private operators in the near future. The Undertaking has been serving 29 routes in Calcutta at present including special services to Belur etc. during holidays. The displaced bus owners were given alternative routes outside Calcutta.

The full amount of the Plan provision was spent during the Second Plan period. The number of buses acquired during this period was 209. The fleet strength stood at 751 at the end of 1960-61. At present 575 vehicles on an average are put on road daily. The services cover approximately 73,600 miles a day and carry more than 11,66,000 passengers daily.

During the Second Plan, the construction of the Howrah Depot was completed and some extensions were made at the existing Depots at Lake, Belghoria and Paikpara. Besides the Central Workshop, the organisation has now got four Depots for garaging of the buses and maintenance of the vehicles. All these depots are well-equipped with up-to-date plants and machineries.

For the facility of travelling public, bus stations have been built at Jadavpur, Garia, Ballygunge Railway Station and Esplanade. Construction of two new bus stations at Behala and Dum Dum Railway Station has also been completed. Besides, 26 passenger shelters have been built at different parts of the city.

State Transport Service in Cooch-Bihar.

These services were started by the Maharaja during the Durbar regime and have been taken over by Government when the State merged to West Bengal in 1950. The scheme for the State Transport Service in Cooch Behar as included in the Second Five Year Plan, provided for extension of bus services to different parts of Cooch Behar and its neighbouring districts which are not well served by the railways. During the years

1956-57 to 1960-61 the State Transport organisation at Cooch Behar has made a great progress in development works and showed a prospective future. After a 5% cut imposed by the Planning Commission, Government of India, there was a provision of Rs. 22.49 lakh for the scheme for acquisition of buses, construction of depot etc.

In the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan period there were only 46 State Buses and they daily covered 2,170 miles only. The total number of State Buses operated by this organisation increased to 99 at the end of the Second Plan Period and they covered about 7500 miles daily. Way-side depots had been erected at Alipurduar, Falakata, Moynaguri, Raiganj, Balurghat and Islampur for better administration and operation of service buses. All these development works provide comfort of journey and amenities to the passengers. Express Services of State Buses had been introduced between (1) Khejuriaghat—Balurghat (2) Balurghat—Jalpaiguri (3) Jalpaiguri—Alipurduar and (4) Alipurduar—Barneshghat covering all the districts of North Bengal and connecting places of importance all over the entire area from the Ganges to the border of Assam.

A workshop has been started at Raiganj and more machinery are being installed for better maintenance of the buses. A workshop set up with up-to-date precision machinery at Cooch Behar has not only helped the proper upkeep of a fleet of 99 buses but also undertaken major repairs of the motor vehicles owned by departments of the State Government and several Central Government offices in North Bengal.

With the improvement and construction of new roads under the Road Development Programme, it is felt necessary to extend the services to other places in the northern areas of the State. To fulfil this objective, it was decided to run the State Transport service, Cooch Behar, under the management of a Road Transport Corporation with the financial participation of the North Frontier Railway. Accordingly, a statutory Corporation, entitled North Bengal State Transport Corporation, Cooch Behar, was formed under Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950, and the organisation was handed over to the Corporation on the April 15, 1960.

Shifting of Tram tracks from the East, North and West of Dalhousie Square and construction of car park and State Bus Stand.

On account of severe pressure of traffic in the area around Dalhousie Square which is the centre of Governmental and com-

mercial activities in Calcutta, remodelling of the traffic arrangements in this vital area has become imperatively necessary.

An integrated plan for removal of congestion of traffic and thereby minimising the chances of road accidents was formulated during Second Five-Year Plan and following items of work were proposed to be implemented, viz.—

	(Rs. lakh)
(a) Shifting of Tram tracks from the East, North and West of Dalhousie Square	: 10.00
(b) Construction of Car Park and State Bus Stand.	: 14.00
(c) Construction of two subways at the North-East and North-West corners of Dalhousie Square.	: 15.18
Total :	39.18

Only programmes under (a) and (b) above were included in the Second Five-Year Plan at the total estimated cost of Rs. 22.80 lakh after five per cent cut imposed by the Planning Commission. Item (c) *ibid* was, however, proposed by the State Government to be taken up during later phase of the Second Plan, if funds were available. But due to the lack of requisite funds this important item of work has been proposed to be implemented as a new scheme by its inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan. A programme costing Rs. 10 lakh under item (a), viz., realignment of Tram tracks inside Dalhousie Square has already been completed by the Calcutta Tramways Company Limited within the Second Plan period. For this purpose, the State Government have advanced a total loan of Rs. 10 lakh to the Company during the Second Five-Year Plan period. The loan is repayable with interest in three years.

Out of Rs. 12.80 lakh under item (b), a total amount of Rs. 1.21 lakh has been spent for initial work relating to Car Park, viz., removal of statues, erection of fencing, shifting of ground hydrants, dismantling of latrines, construction and extension of garage, etc. during the Second Plan period. As the scheme has not been fully implemented within the Second Plan, it has been carried over and included in the Third Plan as spill-over expenditure at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.62 lakh.

Improvement of Chowringhee from Dharamtalla Junction to Whiteways crossing—Construction of sub-ways, etc.

In view of the prevailing traffic congestion as well as the number of road accidents, the improvement of the important

area of Chowringhee from Dharamtalla Junction to Whiteways crossing is considered essential. The matter was considered by a high level committee consisting of representatives of the Government, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, representatives of Calcutta Corporation, the Calcutta Improvement Trust and the Calcutta Tramways Co. Ltd. and it was decided that for improving the traffic conditions and for public safety, the following measures should be taken :—

- (1) Realignment of the Tramway terminus at Esplanade.
- (2) Construction of a subway across Chowringhee.
- (3) General improvement facilities, viz., realignment of Kidderpore Road, construction of Car and Bus Parks, safety islands, footpaths, street refuge, installation of automatic traffic signals, etc.

Item (1) has already been executed by the Calcutta Tramways Co. Ltd. at their own cost.

For implementation of the programme under items (2) and (3), the scheme was first included only in the fourth year of the Second Plan. As the matter now stands, the total estimated cost of the scheme is expected as follows :—

	(Rs. lakh)
(a) Improvement and realignment of road ..	2.84
(b) Construction of subway ..	2.52
	5.36
Total ..	5.36

Due to observance of formalities and difficulties cropping up subsequently regarding utilisation of land by Calcutta Corporation for the purpose of diversion of existing sewer and construction of additional sewer and water mains, the scheme could not be duly implemented within the limited period of the Second Five-Year Plan. The scheme has, therefore, been included in the Third Five Year Plan for execution at an estimated spill-over expenditure of Rs. 3.86 lakh.

Construction of a bus station at Belgachia.

To remove acute traffic congestion and minimise the chances of road accidents around the important traffic centre of Shyambazar five-point crossing, a scheme for construction of a bus station at Belgachia was included in the last year of the Second Five-Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.60 lakh and provision of Rs. 1.57 lakh for cost of land, etc., in connection with the scheme, was made in the Budget Estimate, 1960-61. The land on which the bus station was proposed to be erected not

being ultimately available, the scheme has been included in the Third Five Year Plan for constructing the station on an alternative site.

Inland Water Transport.

Contribution to the Ganga Brahmaputra Water Transport Board.

The Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board was set up in 1952 by mutual agreement between the Central Government and the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam with the object of improving the inland water transport facilities of the States concerned. The State Governments contributed annually Rupees one lakh each from the year 1952-53 onwards towards the funds of the Board and the Central Government undertook to contribute Rs. 2 lakh to the Board annually.

During the Second Five Year Plan, the contributions of the participating State Governments were raised to Rs. 10 lakh each at the rate of Rs. 2 lakh per annum.

The State Government is interested in the navigation and development of Inland Water Transport through the Board which has jurisdiction on the entire Ganga system from Calcutta to Allahabad including Brahmaputra river. The projects to be executed by the Board were included in the Central Sector of the Second Five Year Plan. A total sum of Rs. 10 lakh was paid to the Board as State Government's share during the Second Plan period.

From the point of view of improvement of inland water transport facilities including navigability of vessels throughout the year, much valuable work is expected to be done by the Board towards the development of various river communications in this State.

CHAPTER XV.

TOURISM.

Development of tourism which has for some time been increasing in significance, occupies an important place in our Plan. Of late, more and more foreign tourists are being attracted to our country. Not only are they a source of valuable foreign exchange but they are also a potent factor in developing international relations of India. The promotion of tourism at home is also a matter of some importance, on the one hand, it broadens the intellectual horizon of our people and make them aware of the potentialities of development all over the country and on the other, it fosters a sense of common heritage and helps the cause of national integration.

Tourism was included in the Plan late in 1958 and much could not be done during the Second Five Year Plan. But a large amount of spade-work has already been done and progress during the next Plan is expected to be rapid.

Promotion of tourism envisaged establishment of two Tourist Bureaus in Darjeeling and Calcutta and to implement a new scheme for organising excursion trips for foreign and home tourists to places of interest in and around Calcutta and other parts of the State. In all Rs. 2.29 lakh was spent for promotion of tourism during the Second Plan period.

CHAPTER XVI.

EDUCATION

In planning for development, as elsewhere, man is the measure of all things. He is at once the architect and the beneficiary, the means and the end. The largest possible investment of capital will be of little avail, if the human element lags behind, and a plentiful production if it is not properly utilised will only lead to degeneration, squalor and suffering. Education which alone can help man to gain his full stature is, therefore, of over-riding importance in our scheme of things. Every citizen, whether he is growing crops, tending machines, teaching in a University or running a Government, should be able to give his best and at the same time develop the sense of value, which will enable him intelligently to make that choice between alternatives, which is his privilege and responsibility in this democratic society of ours.

With these objectives in view, our successive Plans have provided for a balanced and extensive development of education. Special stress has necessarily been laid on the sectors where much leeway is yet to be made. Technical Education in particular has received the emphasis, which it needs in this industrialised State. Primary, secondary and university education have also been given due attention. And while we are nowhere near our ultimate objective, we have been advancing towards it picking up speed all the while.

Progress in respect of different schemes under Education is shown below.

Primary and Basic Education.

Substantial progress was made in the field of primary education during the first two Plans. 27,972 primary schools had been established by the end of the Second Plan and 964 converted into basic schools. Besides these 126 basic schools had been established till the end of 1959-60.

Secondary Education.

The State has made good progress in the field of secondary education as well. By the end of the Second Plan about 24 per cent. of the student population of the age group of 11 to 14 has been in school. Similarly, there was about 14 per cent. of the student population of the age group of 14 to 17 in the

higher secondary schools by the end of 1960-61. Upgrading of High Schools (Class X) into new type (Class XI) progressed according to Plan. About one third of the existing Class X schools have already been converted. 20 Senior Basic Schools (upto VIII) have been established by conversion, by upgrading Junior Basic Schools and by establishing new units.

University Education.

The State has now 120 colleges providing education up to degree level for 1.30 lakh of students. Out of these, 94 colleges have been taken up during the Second Plan under the U.G.C. Scheme for conversion into the Three-Year Degree Course pattern.

Social Education.

The Social Education programme was initially embarked upon with the principal objective of liquidating adult illiteracy. It was started as an adjunct to the regular work of the schools, especially the primary schools. But there has since been a marked shift of emphasis from acquisition of formal literacy to functional education for everybody outside the school. And while the problem of mass-illiteracy still looming large continues to be tackled through the comprehensive technique of Community Development, the sphere of Social Education has brought within its purview the important programme of library development, production of literature and other ancillaries.

By the end of the Second Plan over 4,000 Social Education Centres had been set up in nearly 200 Development Blocks, annually attended by 4,00,000 people of whom nearly 1,50,000 were literate. The National Educational programme comprising education at the primary and the secondary levels in particular, requires that schemes for sustaining the progress made in the different fields and obviating the possibility of wastage in the shape of relapse into illiteracy and stagnation should be taken up. A continued process of post-literacy education supported and promoted by a well organized library service is the only effective step for this purpose. The Second Plan saw the successful establishment of a comprehensive library service in West Bengal comprising a Central Library at the State Headquarters to serve as the directing and controlling authority, 19 district libraries, 24 area libraries and 464 rural libraries. It has been possible to provide a fairly wide coverage to the reading public in the rural areas through the agency of these libra-

ries. On a moderate estimate over one million people are either directly or indirectly benefited.

Schemes for the socially handicapped.

The Second Plan period actually opened with the following institutions catering to the needs of the socially handicapped :

- (1) Seventy-five Welfare Homes including Destitute Homes;
- (2) One Deaf and Dumb School;
- (3) Two Blind Schools; and
- (4) One Home for the Mentally deficient.

The total number of beneficiaries in all these institutions was more than 5,000. At the middle of the Second Plan period a centralised Home for children of the age-group 6—14 under the direct management of the State, was started at Banipur, 24-Parganas. This institution is being organised on Basic lines with adequate provision for vocational training. A Welfare Home for girls of upper age-group is also under re-organisation at Dhanyakuria, 24-Parganas.

Youth Welfare.

During the Second Five-Year Plan period, progress was maintained both in training facilities as well as in giving technical and financial assistance to educational institutions, State associations, clubs, Bayamshalas, Akharas and 19 units of the Inter Schools Sports Associations. A total sum of over Rs. 6 lakh was spent from the Central Fund and the State fund for providing increased facilities by way of grants for construction of gymnasias, pavillion, small stadia, swimming platforms and purchase of equipment. It has been possible to establish a large number of youth clubs in rural areas all over the State with financial assistance from the Government of India and it may be asserted that people in rural areas are becoming increasingly sports-minded. The beneful social impact of non-utilisation of the leisure time in healthy physical activities has, to a great extent, been minimised and a new social pattern is growing up in the villages which will surely be beneficial in the long run.

Technical Education.

Before independence there was hardly any scope of technical education except at the collegiate level. In order to cope with the growing demand for technical assignments, Engineering

Institutions for Diploma Courses or Polytechnics were set up to meet the requirements of supervisory personnel. By the end of the First Plan period there were 9 such Polytechnics with a total capacity of about 2,000 seats. By gradual expansion of technical education facilities at the Diploma level the State has now 20 Polytechnics for various courses including Mining, Engineering, Printing Technology, etc., with a total capacity of 9,300 seats. Besides the supervisory personnel, facilities have also been provided in seven Polytechnics for Draftsmanship course for turning out annually about 200 draftsmen.

With a view to meeting the demand of workers at the craftsman level, one year certificate course has also been provided in 4 Polytechnics. The State have also set up so far 11 Junior Technical Schools which aim at diversification of educational opportunities at the middle stage and at giving a boy a training to enable him to condition himself for different productive occupation of a technical nature, while continuing their formal general education so that he may become an enlightened member of the Society.

Another feature of the Second Plan has been the provision of two centres for Craft Teacher Training to train qualified persons to meet the requirements of teachers in Craft in Basic and Secondary Schools.

An institution has also been set up for training supervisory personnel in engineering industries. This will provide a sandwich course to pupils already in industry.

Bengal Engineering College.

In regard to the engineering education at the under-graduate and post-graduate level, the intake of the Bengal Engineering College was raised to 200 at the beginning of the Second Five-Year Plan. Under the Scheme of expansion of Training facilities for under-graduate studies, the intake and the capacity for enrolment have been raised to 430 and 1,680 respectively.

At the instance of the Government of India, post-graduate courses have been introduced in the college with an intake of 30 students to give an impetus to the young engineers for research work.

The Centrally-sponsored Scheme of Mining Engineering was also introduced at the College with an annual intake of 30 students. Besides these, the Rural Housing Scheme of the Government of India and the Operative Course of the Hindustan Steel Project are now in operation at the College. Re-organisation of the Berhampur Textile Institute, the Textile Institute at

Serampore and the Bengal Tanning Institute and the expansion of the Calcutta Technical School were taken up during the Second Five-Year Plan.

In consequence of the re-organisation of secondary education and the provision of XI class schools with corresponding provision of Three-Year Degree Course, the under-graduate course at the engineering College has undergone a change and the Five-Year integrated course has been introduced in the College from the current year.

In order to meet the difficulties of providing adequate and qualified teaching staff for the increased admission of students, the Central scheme of training teachers has been introduced in the College.

Full advantage has been taken of the facilities provided by the T.C.M. Programme for the training of the collegiate teaching personnel in the U.S.A.

Various schemes of scientific research under the auspices of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research are in operation in the College and the results achieved have received recognition in India and abroad.

Regional Engineering College, Durgapur.

Under a Central Scheme, the Regional Engineering College, Durgapur, has started functioning. Pending construction of teaching and residential accommodation at Durgapur arrangements have been made for holding classes and workshop training in Bengal Engineering College.

College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur.

The College of Engineering and Technology under the Jadavpur University is also being developed along similar lines under various Central Schemes for which matching grants are being provided by the State Government. The Chemical Engineering Department of this College has also been developed by the State. The present intake is 370.

Technical Education Schemes (Commerce and Industries Department).

Reorganisation of Berhampore Textile Institute

A degree course in Textile Technology has been introduced with effect from 1958-59 and the Institute has been renamed as the College of Textile Technology, Berhampore. An annexe to the institute has also been constructed. Construction of a

hostel building for the students of the College has been taken up and will be completed shortly. A number of teaching staff have been appointed. Textile machinery and laboratory equipment have also been purchased.

Reorganisation of the Bengal Textile Institute, Serampore.

A degree course in Textile Technology has been introduced with effect from 1957-58 and the institute has been renamed as the College of Textile Technology, Serampore. A two-storied building has been constructed to accommodate the spinning plant, class rooms, etc. Teaching staff for the degree course have been appointed and further staff will also be appointed shortly to strengthen the instructing staff. Additional machinery and equipment have also been purchased.

Reorganisation of the Bengal Tanning Institute.

Additional teaching staff have been appointed and machinery and equipment purchased for the degree course in Leather Technology, started in 1955-56. Tannery sheds and laboratory buildings have been constructed. The institution has been renamed as the College of Leather Technology, Calcutta.

Expansion of the Calcutta Technical School.

Under the scheme, two courses of training viz., (1) Plumbing and Sanitary Engineering Course and (2) Theoretical Training for skilled factory workers have been introduced in the School, with financial assistance in the shape of annual grant from Government.

Chemical Polytechnic.

The scheme has been included in the Third Five Year Plan.

CHAPTER XVII.

HEALTH

In a country where 80 per cent. of the population live in villages health planning cannot but have a rural bias. After Independence when the people came to manage their own affairs, it became only natural that rural population would get proper attention which had been denied to them previously. Health Planning in West Bengal, therefore, started with a broad base in the villages. Since Independence two Five-Year Plan periods are over. If we look back we may find with satisfaction that there are signs of all round improvement in the health conditions of the State and there are definite trends for even distribution of the health care services among the urban and the rural population, although the progress may not have always been satisfactory.

A provision of Rs. 20.59 crore was made in the Health sector of the State Second Five-Year Plan.

It is true that it was not possible to utilise the entire allocation for the Health Plan and in some cases achievement fell short of the Plan target. There was shortage of trained personnel. The construction of buildings took a much longer time than anticipated owing to scarcity of building materials and other difficulties. The Second Health Plan had also to be revised as a result of the offer of assistance by the Government of India for certain Centrally-sponsored schemes in addition to the State Plan ceiling. It was also necessary to revise a number of important schemes to fit them with the all-India patterns at the instance of the Government of India. Nevertheless endeavour was made to make the best possible progress within these limitations and the Second Five-Year Plan saw an all round expansion of health services in the State. During the five years of the Plan an expenditure of Rs. 12.65 crore was incurred for the health schemes included in the Plan. In addition an expenditure of Rs. 5.52 crore was incurred during the said period outside the Plan ceiling from the loans and grants sanctioned by the Government of India for the Centrally-sponsored schemes.

The progress achieved in respect of different schemes is indicated below.

Water Supply and Sanitation

Every endeavour is being made to provide for supply of potable water for the people in rural and urban areas. The

Rural Water Supply Scheme aims at provision of a water supply source for every 400 persons in rural areas as the immediate target and one such source for every 250 persons as the ultimate target. Till the end of the Second Five-Year Plan about 28,000 sources of water supply comprising sinking and resinking of tubewells and construction of masonry wells were provided for the rural areas. These include about 20,000 sources of water supply provided during the Second Five-Year Plan at a cost of more than Rs. 2.31 crore.

To enable the municipalities to undertake water supply, sewerage and drainage schemes involving appreciable capital expenditure, the State Government have been providing assistance for such schemes to the extent of 2|3rds of the cost as grant-in-aid, the balance 1|3rd being met by the municipalities concerned either from the municipal fund or from loan obtained from Government or both. During the First Five-Year Plan 15 urban water supply and sanitation schemes were taken up and executed through the Public Health Engineering Directorate. Besides, 10 more municipal water supply schemes were taken at the later part of the First Five-Year Plan under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme. During the Second Five-Year Plan another 17 water supply schemes for different municipalities either having no piped water supply system or in need of augmentation of existing systems were taken up. During the Second Plan period 15 water supply schemes including 10 such schemes which had been taken up in the later part of the First Five-Year Plan period were completed. The total expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 1.92 crore.

The Calcutta Corporation had also taken up a scheme for improvement of water supply and sanitation for which the Government of India had agreed to grant loan assistance to the tune of Rs. 2.30 crore. The Corporation spent a sum of Rs. 1.02 crore on this scheme during the Second Plan period.

*Silt clearance of Calcutta Corporation's outfall system.
(Estimated cost Rs. 106 lakh).*

The scheme provides for desilting of the Calcutta Corporation's Outfall system from Bantala to Kulti and completing the Dry Weather Flow Channel. It has been arranged with the Corporation of Calcutta that the outfall drainage system would be handed over to the State Government for silt clearance and completion of the remaining works and for maintenance in effective condition pending its formal transfer to the State Government, work has been taken up with the consent of the

Corporation. The scheme was included in the Health Sector of the Development Plan for 1960-61. The expenditure incurred upto the end of 1960-61 was Rs. 15.86 lakh.

Control of Communicable Diseases

Malaria was one of the major health problems of the State as well as of India. The Government of India in 1953 in collaboration with the State Governments and International Agencies like the Technical Co-operation Mission, the UNICEF, the WHO and the Rockefeller Foundation inaugurated a National Malaria Control Programme on an all-India basis. The State Government participated in the scheme from 1953-54. As the results were quite encouraging, the control programme was switched on to a programme of complete eradication of Malaria during the Second Five-Year Plan. During the Third Five-Year Plan surveillance-cum-spraying work will be continued with an eye to gradual withdrawal of the operations after ensuring that there was no chance of re-appearance of the disease. At the end of the Second Five-Year Plan 26 Operational units were in the field covering an area of 33,882 sq. miles and 26 million people. About 700 persons were employed in connection with the scheme.

For control of tuberculosis State Government maintained 15 mass campaign and 1 non-mass campaign B.C.G. Vaccination Teams for undertaking tuberculin test followed by B.C.G. Vaccination where necessary, particularly among the school children and newly born babies. The operation will be carried on during the Third Five-Year Plan.

Beside, 15 Chest-Clinics, 2 Mass Miniature Radiography Units and a Tuberculosis Training and Demonstration Centre were sanctioned by the State Government under the Second Five-Year Plan Programme. The construction of the Occupational Training Centre attached to the Dhubulia T.B. Hospital was nearly completed during the Second Plan and it will be possible to open it in the near future. A substantial grant was also sanctioned to Dr. H. C. Mookerjee Memorial T. B. After-Care Colony Society for setting up a colony for ex-T.B. patients at Digri in the district of Midnapore with accommodation for 100 persons.

The State Government also sanctioned a Filaria Control Unit at Contai as well as 16 Leprosy Control Units each with 4 sub-units in different parts within the endemic area of the State. Besides, 25 V. D. Clinics were set up at the district and subdivisional levels.

A Pilot Project for eradication of small-pox was also taken up in Birbhum district, with a view to implementing a Statewise Project for eradication of small-pox during the Third Plan.

Hospitals and Health Centres

At the end of the Second Five-Year Plan about 28,000 hospital beds were available to the people including more than 4,000 additional beds at different State hospitals and health centres opened during the Second Plan. Of the new hospitals set up during the Plan special mention may be made of the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Beliaghata with 280 permanent beds and the Beliaghata General Hospital with 320 beds as also of the T. B. Hospital at Dhubulia where provision has been made for 1,000 beds. At the end of the Second Five-Year Plan construction of the 500-bed Hospital at Kalyani, the 360-bed wing of the Nilratan Sircar Medical College Hospital as well as building for 16 hospitals at district and subdivision levels with provision for more than 1,300 beds was in progress. During the Second Five-Year Plan period a total expenditure of about Rs. 4 crore was incurred for establishment and improvement of hospitals.

In order that the District and Subdivisional Hospitals and large Primary Health Centres with 50 beds can function properly as referral hospitals, these institutions were provided with ambulance cars according to prescribed scales. Provision for ambulance cars was made for the large Calcutta hospitals as well. During the Second Plan period in all 102 ambulance cars were purchased for the purpose, bringing the total number of ambulance under Government to 123.

The State Government simultaneously carried out the programme for medical relief to the people of the rural areas through Health Centres. The Rural Health Centre Scheme envisages establishment of 1 Primary Health Centre with 10 beds and 2/3 subsidiary Health Centres with 2 non-dieted maternity beds in each Development Block. During the Second Five-Year Plan 247 Health Centres (53 Pr. H. C.'s plus 194 S.H.C.'s) were set up at a cost of about Rs. 2 crore. The total number of Health Centres functioning at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan was 486 (154 Pr. H.C.'s plus 332 S.H.C.'s) and they carried out curative, preventive and positive health programmes in the rural areas within their respective jurisdictions.

The Public Health staff of the District Boards were also taken over by Government with effect from 1st January 1959. These staff are now available for supplementing the efforts of the

rural Health Centres and there is today a unified and co-ordinated health service in West Bengal under the direct control of the State Government.

Maternity, Child Health and Family Planning

Under the integrated scheme for establishment of Maternity, Family Planning and Child Welfare centres, 99 clinics were set up in different parts of the State. Of these 48 Centres were attached to Primary Health Centres in rural areas.

School Health and Health Education

Health Education work was carried on through the staff in the periphery, particularly those of the Health Centres. In order that the work may be carried on in an organised and planned way a State Health Education Bureau was set up at the Directorate of Health Services, West Bengal, towards the end of the Second Five-Year Plan. The Health Education work will be further intensified during the Third Five-Year Plan.

It was also possible to set up a supervisory unit for School Health Work at every District Headquarters. It will be for the Third Five-Year Plan to extend these services from these nuclei. An expanding health service requires more and more trained personnel. So during the Second Five Year Plan training arrangements for medical and para-medical personnel were expanded to meet the growing requirement. A new Post-Graduate Institution, viz., Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research, was set up at the Seth Sukhlall Karnani Memorial Hospital, Calcutta. The School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, which also prepares students for Post-Graduate courses was improved and equipped during the Plan.

A Department of Preventive and Social Medicine was sanctioned for the three State Medical Colleges of Calcutta.

The number of annual admission to the Calcutta Dental College was increased from 30 to 40. The construction of a three-storeyed block of the college was completed. The construction of another four-storeyed block of the institution was also sanctioned towards the close of the Plan. Besides, the institution was gradually equipped during the 5 years of the Second Plan.

During the Second Five Year Plan, 8 centres for training of Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwives were established at different District Hospitals. In addition provision for training of such categories of workers was made in a non-Government Institution, viz., Chittaranjan Seva Sadan.

Arrangements were also made for training of Health Assistants and Sanitary Inspectors at a new training centre at Burdwan. At this institution arrangements have also been made for refresher course for Medical Officers and Nurse-Midwives.

The School of Physical Medicine for training of Physiotherapists and Occupational Theraputists also started functioning at the premises of the Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research.

Two training centres were set up for training of Laboratory Assistants and Technicians. One of these takes students with I.Sc. qualification and it is located at the Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research. The other which takes in science Graduates for the D.L.T. Course is located in the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta.

Other Schemes

Thirty Jeep Cars were purchased and provided at the headquarters and the districts for administrative convenience.

At 4 District Hospitals it was possible to set up Dental Centres. These centres in addition to their commitments in these hospitals will also function as touring dental teams.

Besides, 7 District Diagnostic and Public Health Laboratories were established during the Second Plan period.

Compilation of reasonably correct statistics is an essential requirement of any good planning. During the Second Five Year Plan, a Central Unit at Calcutta was established for mechanical compilation of vital and health statistics of the State. The arrangement for collection of statistics will be further improved during the successive Plans.

CHAPTER XVIII.

HOUSING

After food and clothing, housing is about our most important need. But the pace of the construction of new houses in the last decade has not been commensurate with our needs due to a variety of reasons. First, there has been a very rapid growth of population in recent years. Secondly, in West Bengal there has been a large influx of displaced persons from East Pakistan. Thirdly, the growing industrialisation has attracted many more people from outside the State. The result has been intense over-crowding in the cities and the growth of industrial towns giving rise at many places to horrible slums.

The business of providing new houses has largely been left to the private sector. But Government must step in where the private sector finds the task unrewarding or attempts to exact more than a reasonable return for undertaking such work.

The land value in the overcrowded cities and townships has been sky-rocketing for some time and people of moderate means have found it impossible to start construction on their own. A part of Government's efforts has, therefore, been directed towards helping them with loans and building sites on liberal terms. There are however, others in the still lower income brackets who cannot avail themselves of these benefits and Government have decided to share the burden of providing them with houses at rent, which has been kept within their paying capacity by grant of subsidies. The schemes for housing low paid industrial workers and slum dwellers come within this category. Provision has also to be made for another class of people who, though they are somewhat better off, have been subjected to rack-renting by landlords in the prevailing context of housing scarcity. Government have been helping them by providing loans, building sites and suitable built-houses, a proportion of which also are let out on rent.

Though attention had of necessity been concentrated on the overcrowded cities and townships the villages have also been kept in mind. A Village Housing Project has been under progress for a number of years and its aim is to provide better living conditions in the countryside.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

The scheme envisages the grant of long-term loans to persons having income not above Rs. 6,000 per year. The

maximum amount of loan admissible to an individual is Rs. 8,000 and the loanee is expected to invest Rs. 2,000 from his own source. Such loans are also made to the Co-operatives of persons eligible for loans as well as local bodies and registered and recognised hospitals and institutions for construction of residential houses for their low paid staff. The loans repayable with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum over a period varying from 16 to 25 years. The State Government have also undertaken to construct houses under this scheme on a no-profit no-loss basis for either selling on hire-purchase basis or letting out on rent. The progress made during the Second Five Year Plan is indicated below :

	Sanctioned Rs.	Disbursed Rs.
(a) Individuals ..	} 2,00,00,000	1,00,05,027
(b) Co-operatives ..		
(c) Institutions ..	41,26,000	32,61,000
(d) Constructed by State Government	62,77,200	41,77,200
	3,04,03,200	1,74,43,227

(a) No. of houses for which loans have been sanctioned ..	..	.. 4,208
(b) No. of houses completed ..	..	.. 2,296
(c) No. of houses under construction	..	.. 1,912

Subsidised Industrial Housing Schemes.

The sanctioned programme of construction in the public sector under the Scheme by end of the Second Five-Year Plan period ending on 31.3.1961, included as many as 33 projects comprising a total of 9926 tenements at an estimated cost of about Rs. 500 lakhs in this State. Against this sanctioned programme 104 tenements were completed under the First Plan and 5,636 tenements were completed during the Second Plan period. Besides, another 2,012 tenements were under construction by the end of the Second Plan, where as the remaining 2,174 tenements were awaiting commencement of work pending acquisition of land. The total expenditure under the Scheme in the Public Sector was Rs. 269.87 lakh during the Second Plan period.

In the Private Employers' Sector, as many as 17 projects involving construction of a total of 1,978 tenements at an estimated cost of about Rs. 68 lakh were sanctioned to end of the Second Plan period. Out of this sanctioned programme,

400 tenements were completed during the First Plan and 678 tenements were completed during the Second Plan periods and another 600 tenements were under construction by end of the Second Plan. The remaining 300 tenements were awaiting commencement of works pending completion of preliminaries by the employers concerned.

Plantation Labour Housing Scheme.

During the Second Five Year Plan period as many as 23 tea estates applied for financial assistance under the Scheme for construction of 1,124 houses with financial assistance from Government under the Scheme. Projects of nine estates involving construction of 446 tenements and covering a total loan assistance of Rs. 10.38 lakh were actually sanctioned, and work on eight of these projects taken up during the Second Plan period. On basis of the progress of works achieved by these Tea Estates, loan assistance to the tune of Rs. 4.69 lakh, was disbursed to them under the Scheme during 1960-61.

Slum Clearance Scheme.

The problem of slums in Calcutta as well as the surrounding industrial belt has assumed colossal proportions. A survey by the State Statistical Bureau shows that there are about 1,89,000 families living on 96,427 kattahs of land in the slum areas of Calcutta proper. Government of West Bengal have enacted a law which contemplates that these slum areas will be gradually cleared after alternative accommodation has been provided for the slum dwellers. The progress has of necessity been slow at the beginning, but once it gets under way a sort of chain action will develop and the pace is expected to improve. The limiting condition is however funds. At the rate of Rs. 6,000 per tenement, which is rather on the low side, the total cost of clearing the slums will be a little over Rs. 103 crore.

A beginning has however been made. Construction of 800 tenements under two projects entrusted to the Calcutta Improvement Trust was completed in October 1960, at a total cost of Rs. 60.71 lakh. The occupation of these tenements by the slum dwellers had just commenced at the end of the Second Five Year Plan.

Other Urban Housing Schemes.

A new township at Kalyani, about 35 miles away from Calcutta, is being developed. It comprises of 6 blocks, out of which the development of Block B has been completed in all respects and that of a portion of Block D is nearing comple-

tion. Another Block, namely, Block C, has been transferred to the Education Department for the establishment of the Kalyani University. The B Block, about 1,100 acres in area, has 5,688 plots of sizes varying from 5 kattahs to 1 bigha each. About 1,475 plots have already been sold out to the public and many of them have already started construction. Several Government Offices too have moved to Kalyani. An Industrial Estate has been opened in Block D. Many industries are coming up in this area pretty fast. The cost of development is being recovered through sales.

In Calcutta proper three Housing Estates have been constructed for letting out flats to the middle class people on reasonable rent. Of these, the one at Karaya Road was started during the First Five Year Plan, during which 104 flats were constructed. Work had to be suspended as some legal complications cropped up. The work will commence again as soon as these are cleared up. Another Housing Estate, namely, Gariahat Housing Estate consisting of 50 three-roomed flats was completed during the Second Five Year Plan, at a cost of Rs. 20.77 lakh. A Housing Scheme for providing housing accommodation to the poorer section of the people was undertaken at Bowali Mondal Road, Tollygunge, but the work was interrupted due to some complications. The work will be resumed as soon as the difficulties are removed.

Village Housing Scheme.

Originally this was a Centrally-sponsored scheme. The object was to improve housing conditions in selected villages in Block areas by granting loans to villagers and co-operatives for construction, extension or remodelling of houses. The work started in 1959-60. The total expenditure incurred at the end of the Second Plan is Rs. 10.87 lakh. Out of this, Rs. 7.16 lakh represents the loan granted for the purpose and the rest is accounted for by administrative expenditure.

CHAPTER XIX.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

One of the principal aims of planning is to reduce inequalities in income and to promote social justice. The under-privileged classes of the society must, therefore, receive special attention. India has among its population a large number of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes, whose standard of living is low. As a direct result of this economic backwardness, they have been unable to avail themselves fully of all the educational opportunities provided by the State. This prevents them from getting the full share of the results of development. Poverty and educational backwardness have thus reacted one upon the other in preventing their progress. The strategy of planning for the welfare of the Backward Classes has, therefore, been to tackle these two problems. It also aims at providing some social amenities to make living easier for the people.

2. West Bengal differs from several other States of India in having no Scheduled Area as defined in Article 244 of the Constitution nor any sizeable tract with a predominantly tribal or Scheduled Caste population. These people are interspersed with the general population in varying concentration throughout the State. This peculiarity of the distribution has created some difficulties in the implementation of the welfare measures specially meant for the Scheduled Tribes, the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes. They do no doubt share the results of the general development work in the area, but because of their poverty and indebtedness they are unable to partake adequately in general development schemes which require contribution from the beneficiaries. In order to obviate this disadvantage of the backward classes, special provision of fund is made by the Department of Tribal Welfare to execute schemes like 'Water Supply', 'Small Irrigation Projects', 'Village Roads', etc., which require no contribution. According to the present practice in the general Water Supply Scheme one source for water supply is provided for a population of 450. As in many areas the Scheduled Tribe population lives in isolated hamlets, the general Water Supply scheme cannot always cater for their needs. In such cases, attempts are being made by the Tribal Welfare Department to provide a source of water supply for such hamlets if the nearest available source is at a considerable distance even if the population of the hamlet is less than 450. As the backward classes live interspersed with the general population,

avoidance of a separatist attitude is of prime importance. It has, therefore not been considered proper to provide separate schools, dispensaries, training institutions, etc., exclusively for the backward classes. The backward classes are encouraged to join such institutions established by the State or other aided agencies for all.

The economy of the Scheduled Tribes is predominantly based on agriculture, either as agricultural labourers or as share croppers. Most of them have hardly sufficient land of their own to maintain themselves. Traces of their past nomadic habit has not as yet disappeared fully. Of the 53 Scheduled Castes in West Bengal excluding the areas transferred from Bihar and 21 Scheduled Castes in the transferred areas from Bihar, the economic condition and status have divergent variations. While some of the castes depend mostly on agriculture, others still depend upon their traditional vocations which in the present days are not finding them adequate means for livelihood. The felt needs of both groups have been studied and plans for their welfare have been conditioned by this background.

The total Plan provision for the schemes for Backward Classes in the State Sector of the Second Five Year Plan was Rs. 183.71 lakh out of which Rs. 134.55 lakh was spent. The break-up may be detailed as below:—

Welfare of Backward Classes	(Rs. lakh)	
	Plan provision	Amount spent during the Plan period.
Scheduled Tribes ..	141.05	101.00
Scheduled Castes ..	34.63	29.01
Other Backward Classes ..	3.08	2.68
Ex-Criminal Tribes ..	4.95	1.86
	<u>183.71</u>	<u>134.55</u>

From the above break-up some shortfalls in the achievement of the schemes will come into notice. These shortfalls may be accounted for in the following ways:

(a) During the first and second years of the Plan the ceiling up-to which the State Government was allowed to undertake expenditure was fixed at a much lower amount than what would have been justified on the basis of one-fifth of the Plan provision during each year. Even taken into consideration, the larger allocation of funds for the last two years of the Plan period, the total provision allowed is Rs. 166.70 lakh, which is 91% of the original plan provision of Rs. 183.71 lakh.

(b) In executing schemes involving construction works, absence of suitable technical personnel to assist the Tribal Welfare Department exclusively was found to create an important hurdle.

(c) There are also other factors that contributed to the short-fall in achievement in respect of some of the schemes like the programme for setting up training-cum-production centre. The original scheme provided for opening of 13 training-cum-production centres in different trades but after opening of the five out of the 13 centres, it became apparent that considerable time was required for acquisition of land and much difficulty was experienced in the construction of the buildings for the Centres. On the other hand, the State Government under its normal Cottage Industries programme and also under N.E.S. schemes was opening a number of training-cum-production centres in different districts. It was, therefore, considered advisable that instead of utilisation of heavy amount for capital expenditure as for instance, construction of buildings, purchase of equipment, etc., the money could be better utilised by providing training facilities to the Scheduled Tribes in existing or newly opened centres by giving stipends in adequate number. This programme was reoriented accordingly. As regards ex-Criminal Tribes—shortfall was due to non-availability of suitable agricultural land in this State for rehabilitation of those people who are mostly agriculturists.

This one sided picture however, does not give a correct idea of achievement as a whole. There were certain schemes, the targets of which, both financial and physical—exceeded much the original provision. These schemes were found very useful and effective and it was decided to implement them in larger scale than originally provided for. Some of these schemes are given below:—

(i) Due to increase in the number of tribal students in secondary schools, the provision in the schemes for free tuition and boarding charges to these students had to be increased and the Plan target exceeded.

(ii) Considering the increased demand and usefulness of the schemes of goat-keeping, sheep-rearing and pig-rearing—the Plan provisions of these schemes were increased and physical targets also followed suit.

(iii) In consideration of the prevalence of T.B. among the tribal people, and the inadequacy of hospital beds available for them, the target for the scheme for provision of T.B. beds for tribal patients had also been increased.

(iv) Usefulness as well as demand for small irrigation schemes being great, the target for this scheme was also increased. The scheme for opening of grain golas in the tribal welfare programme was probably the most useful of all the schemes. The golas have a very effective role to play in the economic uplift of the tribal people. The target for this scheme was also, therefore, raised.

The major achievements during the Plan period are given below:

State Sector.

I. Scheduled Tribes.

Education :—Tuition fees were given to 46,368 students, book grants to 7,068 students, examination fees to 794 students, boarding charges to 4,204 students. 158 primary schools were renovated, contributions were paid towards the establishment of 10 Junior High Schools and 12 two-classes Junior High Schools were upgraded to 4-Classes Junior High Schools. Four 4-Classes Junior High Schools were upgraded to Senior High Schools, 19 hostels expanded, 12 new hostels constructed, 1,229 school students given stipends and 120 college students given stipends (in Purulia).

Economic Uplift:—9,982 maunds of seeds were distributed; also 15,585 birds, 1,575 goats, 1,092 pigs, 1,428 sheep and 6,403 families given grants for encouragement of homestead vegetable-cum-fruit gardening. Five training-cum-production centres in weaving, wood-cum-metal craft, fibre, ericulture and carpentry have been started and 422 persons have been given stipends for receiving training in vocational trades and crafts. 178 persons were given grants to set up their own industry, 57 cooperative graingolas-cum-credit societies were started, 31 grain golas were maintained; seven creamery societies were started and one Poultry Multiplication Centre was started at Darjeeling and maintained.

Health, Housing and Other Schemes :—Thirty T.B. beds have been maintained; 1,039 water supply sources have been created; 24 pumping plants distributed; 26 miles of roads have been constructed and maintained; 87 culverts and three bridges have been completed and construction of 210 rft. of bridges and culverts have been taken up. 33 tribal welfare centres have been established, and two others are under construction; 212 huts (forest villagers) were constructed and 106 sources of water supply arrangement were provided for those huts. Two minor irrigation schemes and 85 schemes of small irrigation

were completed. 128 monasteries and 56 non-official organisations were given grants for welfare activities of the Scheduled Tribes, Cultural Research Institute were maintained and construction work of a Social Workers' Training Institute was completed.

II. Scheduled Castes.

Education:—Stipends were given to 3,557 poor meritorious Scheduled Caste students and book grants to 3,883 students; 18 hostels were expanded; 1 hostel (Purulia) was maintained; 2,353 Scheduled Caste students were given hostel grants; 3,491 students (Purulia) were given free tuition grants; three Primary Schools were maintained and 269 students appearing at the School Final and University Examination were given examination fees.

Economic Uplift:—1,434 students were given stipends for training in vocational trades and crafts and 217 persons were given grants to set up their own industry.

Health, Housing and Other Schemes:—One pipe line and 1,077 water sources were tapped and 50 non-official organisations were given grants for welfare activities among the Scheduled Castes.

III. Ex-Criminal Tribes.

140 families were rehabilitated.

IV. Other Backward Classes.

1,659 other Backward Classes including Backward Muslims were given stipends (Purulia). 360 students reading in colleges were given stipends (Purulia).

Central Sector.

The Plan provision under the Centrally-Sponsored Programme for Welfare of Backward Classes during the Second Plan was Rs. 124 lakh. The expenditure during the Plan period was Rs. 93.13 lakh the break-up of which is as follows:—

	(Rs. lakh)	
	Plan provision	Expenditure
Scheduled Tribes	.. 65.00	48.87
Scheduled Castes	.. 32.00	26.04
Other Backward Classes	.. 26.00	17.22
Ex-Criminal Tribes	.. 1.00	1.00
	124.00	93.13

A further expenditure of Rs. 57.42 lakh was also incurred for the schemes for Government of India scholarships to post-Matric students. The break-up is as follows:—

Scheduled Tribes	..	Rs. 2.39 lakh.
Scheduled Castes	..	„ 52.55 „
Other Backward Classes	..	„ 2.48 „

The reasons for shortfall in the expenditure may be accounted for, in the following:—

(i) The programme was approved during 1956-57 at the fag end of the year and even then the detailed proposal in respect of one scheme, viz., Housing scheme involving a cost of Rs. 4.50 lakh out of the total approved programme of Rs. 16.20 lakh for the year was not approved by the Government of India.

(ii) The scheme under this programme involved considerable non-recurring expenditure. In 1957-58, there was sudden spurt in the cost of construction materials which necessitated revision in the non-recurring cost of practically all the schemes involving construction. At that time the order sanctioning the Centrally-Sponsored Programme stipulated that any modification whatsoever in the approved estimates would require the prior approval of the Government of India. Because of this stipulation the schemes requiring revision had to be sent up to the Government of India for approval.

(iii) Absence of technical staff as mentioned in connection with the programme of the State Plan schemes was also a great handicap in the execution of the Centrally-Sponsored Schemes. Due to absence of technical personnel and also due to delay in construction through other Departments the construction programmes in respect of many schemes such as training-cum-production centre in jute spinning and weaving, training-cum-production centre in sheet metal industry, etc., had to be postponed or abandoned. Some of the production centres were started in rented premises thereby resulting in non-utilisation of considerable amount of money for the purposes for which they were allotted under the Plan.

Important achievements under Centrally Sponsored Programme.

Scheduled Tribes.

Economic Uplift.

Improved dhenkies were distributed amongst 530 families, a big size marketing society has been established and main-

tained in Sunderban area. Forty seven persons were trained in sheet metal industry and given subsidy; 40 persons were trained in wool industry; 240 persons were trained in bee-keeping; 900 families were given grants for popularising improved method of lac cultivation, the Toto families in Jalpaiguri were rehabilitated, 640 persons were given grants for purchasing agricultural lands and house sites.

Health, Housing and Other Schemes:—One thousand and fifty three houses were constructed; 10 pipe lines and 919 water sources were tapped; a mobile Dispensary-cum-V.D. Unit is functioning. Two leprosy clinics were established and maintained and 76 miles of roads were constructed.

Scheduled Tribes.

Economic Uplift

Two Training-cum-Production Centres for upliftment of Muchis were established and 90 persons were trained; three Training-cum-Production Centres for Jute Spinning and Weaving were established and maintained and 230 persons were trained.

Health, Housing and Other Schemes:—Two thousand and fifty eight houses were constructed; one pipe line was made in the hill area and 783 sources were created.

Other Backward Classes.

The Development Schemes for the Other Backward Classes have been taken up from the year 1959-60, the target achieved during the last two years are given below:—

One hundred and nineteen minor irrigation schemes were executed and 620 persons were given financial assistance to set up their own industry.

Health, Housing and Other Schemes:—345 drinking water sources were created, and 45 ex-Criminal tribes families were rehabilitated.

CHAPTER XX.

LABOUR AND LABOUR-WELFARE

Industrial labour is par excellence the task-force of a planned economy. The break-through from the traditional to the self-sustaining stage of growth will depend largely upon its efficiency. The Plan must, therefore, provide for everything that helps to make the labourer an efficient, contented and willing worker as well as a good citizen with a sense of responsibility to the nation.

The schemes to foster these aims can be grouped under several heads. First comes the business of bringing the work and worker together and fitting the job to the man. The next group aims at fitting the man to the job he has chosen. Third in the list is the group of schemes which look after the human relations between the employers and the employees. Lastly, there are schemes which are designed to promote labour welfare in all its aspects.

Five schemes were undertaken during the Second Five Year Plan: (1) Manpower and Employment including establishment of a Regional Labour Institute in Calcutta, (2) Expansion of Training Facilities, (3) Work-cum-orientation Centre, (4) Employees' State Insurance Scheme, and (5) Establishment of Model Labour Welfare Centres.

Manpower and Employment:—

Employment Exchanges were set up during the period of war as appendages to the National Service Labour Tribunals. A network of Employment Exchanges was accordingly set up all over the country, primarily to cater to the needs of ex-service personnel and discharged war workers. Gradually the service was extended to all employment seekers. The Employment Service thus became a National Service. The prime objective of this free and impartial service is to assist in the best utilisation of manpower resources in the country.

Under the Second Five Year Plan, a number of Development Schemes were implemented through the National Employment Service in collaboration with the Central Government. The progress achieved under the Scheme during the Plan period is indicated below.

(i) *Extension of Coverage of Employment Exchanges.*

Originally, there were only nine Exchanges in West Bengal and most of them were located in Centres of concentrated

industrial activities. Necessarily, it was not possible to render employment assistance to the population in the districts to any significant extent. It was, therefore, thought imperative that gradually a network of employment exchanges covering each district should be set up so that a wider section of the public may be brought under its scope. During the Second Five Year Plan period 10 new Employment Exchanges were set up at North Calcutta, South Calcutta, Durgapur, Purulia, Siliguri, Kalyani, Malda, Berhampore, Cooch Behar and Raniganj, the latter being a special experimental Exchange for serving coalfields in Asansol area. The University Employment Bureau, Calcutta University, and two Employment Information and Assistance Bureau, one each at Dinhatta in Cooch Behar and Sainthia in Birbhum, were also set up during the period. The target set up for the Second Five Year Plan period was fully achieved.

The outstanding event during the period under review was the implementation of the Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 which came into force with effect from June 1, 1960 throughout West Bengal. With the promulgation of the Act, activities of the Employment Service have increased manifold.

(ii) *Collection of Employment Market Information.*

In a planned economy, it is essential that comprehensive manpower data should be available to all concerned in the developmental activities. Besides, up-to-date manpower data are very necessary for determining the size, and nature of the Plans. In under-developed countries with surplus manpower resources, the collection, compilation and timely dissemination of employment market information is considered to be of vital importance for (a) purposes of economic planning, (b) organising vocational and professional training and (c) employment counselling of the new entrants in the labour field. The Employment Exchanges have, therefore, been asked to build up a suitable machinery for the collection of employment market information. During the Second Five Year Plan period, the machinery has been set in motion and basic work has been satisfactorily completed. It was proposed that in the first phase of the work, the entire public sector would be covered and intensive study of the employment situation would be made in selected areas. To start with, Asansol subdivision had been selected for covering the public and private sectors. Private sectors of the Howrah, Barrackpore, Siliguri, Burdwan and Darjeeling areas have also since been taken up for study.

In May 1959, an ad-hoc survey was made on the pattern of employment in the private sector in the State.

The programme was put into operation in the year 1958-59 and by the end of the Second Five Year Plan period, 14 E.M.I. Units have been functioning at various Employment Exchanges including a Unit at the Directorate Headquarters. The target fixed for the Plan period was fully achieved.

(iii) *Vocational Guidance and Youth Employment Service.*

The Scheme relates to the organisation of a special section for counselling the new entrants in the labour market on the available and future job opportunities. The scheme had been taken up for implementation and 11 units were set up at Calcutta, Barrackpore, Kharagpur, Siliguri, Asansol, Howrah, Serampore, Durgapur, Kalyani and Malda, besides the one Central unit during the period from 1956-57 to 1960-61. This completes the target set up under the Second Five Year Plan period.

Officers of the Directorate of National Employment Service have been trained up properly in guidance work and have been giving individual and group guidance to the job seekers. They are also visiting the educational institutions in company with the officers of the Education Directorate and have been doing quite good work. About 17,200 career pamphlets were distributed during the period under review. 14,317 youths were given guidance in groups, 533 youths and 309 adults were given guidance individually and 11,015 students attended career talks.

Close liaison is being maintained with the Education Department and the State Bureau of Education and Psychological Research. An Officer of the Vocational Guidance Unit was deputed to attend the fifth Annual Conference of Educational and Vocational Guidance Association held at Hyderabad in the month of October, 1960. The State Coordination Committee for Vocational Guidance work has been constituted and arrangements are being made to hold the first meeting of the Committee as early as possible.

(iv) *Occupational Research and Analysis.*

Our knowledge of various occupations prevailing in the country as a whole and the State in particular is very limited. In the wake of the proposed industrialisation of the country, this information has to be collected and studied for the benefit of all concerned. In co-operation with the Central Government,

a regular research scheme in the State has been taken up and a special Occupational Information Unit was set up at the Directorate in the year 1956-57, and the scheme is continuing. A noticeable headway has already been made in the matter of collecting available information on the subject, analysing and codifying them on a national basis. During the period under review original study and analysis of occupations was carried on 59 occupational families/groups covering about 148 establishments spread over the State. Draft definitions of occupations belonging to 30 occupational families/groups and occupations were verified and reports submitted to the D.G.E. & T. Verification of career pamphlets in respect of five occupational families/groups were also made during the period. Information on a total number of 2244 occupations was collected from 73 industrial establishments.

Information for the revision of the Hand Book on Institutional Training Facilities in West Bengal was collected from 290 establishments.

Information for the revision of the Hand Book in Inplant Training Facilities in West Bengal was collected from 69 establishments.

The following Career Pamphlets were under translation:—

- (1) Career in Community Projects.
- (2) Career for School Leavers.
- (3) Planning Your Career.

A study of the training requirements in selected industries was taken up and completed under the Ford Foundation Scheme.

(v) *Establishment of a Regional Labour Institute in Calcutta.*

The scheme of establishing a Regional Labour Institute in Calcutta was more or less fully implemented. A sum of Rs. 7,01,690 was spent for meeting the cost of land made over to the Government of India as a free gift for the establishment of the Institute.

Financial aspects.

Rs. 13,30,000 was provisionally allotted to West Bengal in respect of the Development Schemes under "Manpower and Employment". Rs. 11,56,900 was, however, provided for in the budgets during the five years from 1956-57 to 1960-61. The actual expenditure for the Plan period amounted to Rs. 10.10 lakh. The share of the Central and the State Governments was 60% and 40% respectively.

Expansion of Training facilities.

Under this scheme, 2,676 additional seats have been introduced during the Second Five Year Plan in the five newly established Industrial Training Institutes at Kalyani, Durgapur, Jhargram & Cooch Behar and in the existing I.T.Is Centres at Howrah Homes, Tollygunge, Gariahats, Calcutta Technical School and Krishnagar for imparting training in Technical and Vocational trades. About 300 seats have been arranged under the National Apprenticeship Training Scheme and 300 seats have been introduced under the Post-employment Evening Classes Training Schemes for Industrial Workers. Additional lands for the existing I.T.Is at Gariahata and Tollygunge have also been acquired and construction of new buildings for these institutes has made appreciable progress. Construction of buildings, etc. for the new I.T.Is at Cooch Behar and Hooghly is also in progress.

Work-cum-Orientation Centre.

The scheme envisaged training facilities for educated youngmen in various trades and crafts such as Book-keeping, Business Management, Wood Craft, Light Mechanics so as to change their outlook, increase their employability and self-employment capacity.

Since the inception of the scheme in May 1958 five training sessions were completed at Kalyani and 735 educated unemployed persons received training in various trades and crafts. A sum of Rs. 7.85 lakh was spent for the scheme out of which Rs. 0.76 lakh was borne by the State, rest by the Government of India.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme provides for sickness cash benefit, free medical treatment, death benefit, disablement benefit and maternity benefit, etc., to the employees of the factories covered by the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, in areas other than Calcutta proper and Howrah, where the scheme has already been in operation since August, 1955. Three fourths of the cost of the Scheme are payable by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation and one fourth by the State.

For want of hospital facilities it could not be extended to areas other than Calcutta and Howrah during the Second Plan period. The scheme is proposed to be extended to 24-Parganas and Hooghly during the Third Plan period. Preliminary steps

in this connection have already been made. Only a small sum of Rs. 2,000 has been spent during 1960-61.

Model Labour Welfare Centres:—

During the Second Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 23.99 lakh was allocated by the State Government for establishment of 21 Model Labour Welfare Centres in the State. Due to the reduction of the total allocation for the Plan by the Planning Commission by five per cent., the total allocated amount came down to Rs. 22.79 lakh and led to the reduction of one Centre. But with the addition of the merged portion of the territory from Bihar to West Bengal another centre was added and the amount allocated was raised by Rs. 99,000. Thus the target for the Second Five Year Plan was the establishment of 21 Model Labour Welfare Centres at an estimated cost of Rs. 23.78 lakh.

According to the target, the work of establishment of 21 Model Labour Welfare Centres in various parts of West Bengal was taken up. Construction of one Model Labour Welfare Centre at Dum Dum and partial construction of several others with selection of sites for a few more of them are the achievement of Second Five Year Plan period.

Construction of one Model Labour Welfare Centre at the Industrial Housing Colony at Motijhil, Dum Dum was completed in the year 1960-61. Construction work of two more Model Labour Welfare Centres at Sundia and Belur was started during the same year. The site at Sundia was obtained from the Housing Department and the land at Belur had to be procured through Land Acquisition proceedings. Suitable plots in the Industrial Housing Colonies at Patulia and Tarapur gardens, Serampore, for construction of two more Model Labour Welfare Centres were secured during 1960.

In the plantation area also, at Haihaipatha Tea Estate possession of land was taken for construction of a Model Labour Welfare Centre.

CHAPTER XXI.

SOCIAL WELFARE.

Social Welfare covers a wide range of activities calculated to secure the well-being of the community at large and particularly its weak, exploited and socially handicapped sections. No modern Government can afford either to under-estimate or to neglect them.

So far as West Bengal is concerned, the Home (Social Welfare) Department came into existence in October, 1955. At the initial stage naturally a good deal of exploratory work had to be done in order to anvil out workable schemes, with the result that neither in the First Plan nor in the Second Plan any provision was made for the schemes particularly in respect of the following :

- (i) Prevention and treatment of Juvenile Delinquency;
- (ii) Moral and Social Hygiene programme and enforcement of Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act;
- (iii) Probation, Supervision and follow up services;
- (iv) After-care Services;
- (v) Prevention and treatment of beggary and vagrancy;
- (vi) Welfare Service in Prisons;
- (vii) Welfare Service among the handicapped groups (e.g. the blind, the deaf and the dumb, the mute, the orthopaedically handicapped and the mentally deficient.)

Subsequently, with the gradual maturity of the schemes formulated in respect of the above problems, some funds were made available from the savings in the outlay of other sectors in respect of their schemes. During the Second Plan period a sum of about Rs. 81 lakh was made available for Social Welfare Schemes but that too was received from time to time as savings in other sectors were anticipated. From the above it will be appreciated, it is hoped, that in the first two Plans the cause of Social Welfare so far as this State is concerned, did not receive as much consideration and also sizeable funds for their solution as the problems had deserved. In consequence, with the progress of time during the intervening period, their impact is felt more acutely.

During the short period of its existence, the Home (Social

Welfare) Department was able to formulate and finalise among others the following Plan schemes:

- (1) Establishment of a composite School at Murshidabad;
- (2) Establishment of a Rescue Home at Lillooah;
- (3) Home for Women and Girls exposed to Moral Danger;
- (4) Reception Centre and Court for female vagrants at Lillooah;
- (5) Establishment of a Children's Court and House of Detention at Lillooah;
- (6) Establishment of a Girls' Home in the periphery of the Gope Palace, Midnapore;
- (7) Establishment of an After-Care Home for ex-inmates of the Reformatory, Industrial and Borstal Schools, Murshidabad;
- (8) Establishment of District Shelters;
- (9) Maintenance of Welfare Extension Projects;
- (10) Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations for Social Welfare Work;
- (11) Establishment of a Home for non-delinquent children at Berhampore, Murshidabad.

Almost all these schemes, involved construction of new buildings before the institutions could start functioning. Some of the buildings have by now been completed and the institutions have started functioning at their respective locations. Considerable progress has also been made towards the completion of the buildings in the remaining cases and all endeavours are being made to get them completed as quickly as possible. The desired progress is temporarily halted at times due to shortage of building material.

The progress in respect of each scheme is indicated below :

Establishment of a composite School at Murshidabad.

At present there is no Reformatory School in West Bengal. By arrangement with the Government of Bihar, boys to be sent to a Reformatory School, are sent to the Hazaribagh Reformatory School on payment of subvention by the Government of West Bengal which is about Rs. 1,000 per head per year. The boys from West Bengal now lodged there will be removed as soon as the construction of the buildings is completed.

This school is one of the institutions essentially necessary for the implementation of the West Bengal Children Act,

1959. The construction of the building for the school has made considerable progress and it is expected to be completed by the end of March, 1962.

It will provide accommodation for about 150 boys with adequate arrangements for training so as to facilitate their ultimate rehabilitation after their release from the School.

	Rs. lakh
Target Second Plan Outlay—	
Capital ..	9.10
Recurring ..	2.00 per yr. (for three years).
Achievement ..	6.32

Establishment of care and after care Institutions at Lillooah.

(i) *Rescue Home*

The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 (Act 104 of 1956) was brought into force with effect from the May 1, 1958 by the Government of India. As there was no properly constituted Rescue Home to be used as a protective home under the aforesaid Act, establishment of the institution was decided upon. It has started functioning, at Lillooah with effect from June 23, 1961, and has had about 100 inmates in 1961. The Home provides adequate facilities for both general education and training in suitable crafts for the inmates so as to make them self-reliant and help their rehabilitation in the society after release.

(ii) *Establishment of a Home for Women and Girls exposed to moral danger.*

Cases very often arise in which women and girls are led astray by designing persons and are left in the lurch. They find it difficult to return to their families because of their temporary lapses and are very often left with no alternative to living a life of immorality. In order that these women and girls do not adopt a life of shame, the scheme envisages provision of adequate training and education to them so that they may lead an honourable life and ultimately be rehabilitated in society. The requisite building at Lillooah has already been completed and it is expected to start functioning by the end of October 1961. It will accommodate 50 inmates for the present and has adequate provision for its expansion.

(iii) *Establishment of a Reception Centre and Court for female Vagrants at 8, Stark Road, Lillooah.*

Much inconvenience is experienced in administering the Bengal Vagrancy Act, 1943, effectively in the absence of a

Reception centre for female vagrants. Its establishment with a separate court for female vagrants, in order to facilitate better administration of the Act was decided upon. The requisite buildings for the Court and the Reception Centre with adequate staff quarters have been completed and the institutions are to start functioning soon. The Home will provide accommodation for 50 inmates at the initial stage with arrangements for training in suitable crafts and imparting general education and room for expansion in case of further requirement.

(iv) *Establishment of a children's court and Reception Home at Lilloah.*

The State Legislature passed the West Bengal Children Bill, 1959, in December, 1959, which received the assent of the President of India on December 16, 1960. To bring the existing institutions—the Children's Court and the House of Detention in accordance with the provisions of the West Bengal Children Act, 1959, it was decided to establish a Children's Court and the Reception Home at Lilloah. The requisite buildings have been completed and the institutions have started functioning at Lilloah with effect from the October 1, 1961. The Home has adequate arrangements for imparting general education and also for training in suitable crafts during the period of their detention in the Home. There are about 150 inmates in the Home.

	Rs. lakh
Target Second Plan Outlay—	
Capital	.. 15.54
Recurring	.. 2.00 per year (for three years)..
Achievement	.. 12.98

Establishment of a Girls' Home in the Periphery of Gope Palace, Midnapore.

Factors like economic distress and partition of West Bengal have rendered a number of young girls and children destitute. Their number has been gradually increasing. Petitions are received almost daily from distressed persons praying for accommodation in suitable Home for their education and training so as to make them self-reliant and to facilitate their ultimate rehabilitation. Provision of shelter in such cases is particularly important as otherwise the distressed girls are likely to fall preys to evil designs of bad characters. The Home is to provide accommodation for 350 girls of the age group 6-18 years and will have adequate provision for general education.

and training in suitable crafts. The buildings are nearing completion and are expected to be ready for occupation towards the end of 1961-62.

Rs. lakh

Target Second Plan Outlay—

Capital	..	13.37
Recurring	..	1.68 per year (for one and a half years).
Achievement		7.76

Establishment of an After-care Home for ex-inmates of Reformatory, Industrial and Borstal Schools, Murshidabad.

The After-care Home for ex-inmates of Reformatory, Industrial and Borstal Schools is being established in pursuance of the provision of the West Bengal, Children Act, 1959, and in pursuance of the After-care and Social and Moral Hygiene programme of the Government of India. The Home is located at Berhampore, Murshidabad and it can accommodate about 50 inmates with adequate provision for training in suitable crafts. The buildings are now almost complete and will start functioning soon.

Rs. lakh

Target Second Plan Outlay—

Capital	..	..	..	1.84
Achievement	..	..	..	1.29

Establishment of the District Shelters.

Establishment of Protective Home is one of the essentials for the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956. District Shelters also form units to be established in pursuance of the After-care and Moral and Social Hygiene Programme of the Government of India. During the Second Plan period, a District Shelter at Krishnagar, Nadia was established. It has provision for accommodation of 25 inmates with arrangements for training in suitable crafts and imparting general education. One of the handicaps for further progress of the scheme is the dearth of suitable buildings in the districts.

Rs. lakh.

Target Second Plan Outlay—

Capital	..	..	0.60
Recurring	..	..	0.23 per year per Shelter.
Achievement		..	0.17

Establishment and maintenance of Welfare Extension Projects.

The Welfare Extension Projects initiated in the districts at the instance of the Central Social Welfare Board have been rendering useful services to the community particularly for the welfare of women and children. The services rendered include,

- (1) maternity and child welfare services including pre and post natal case;
- (2) adult and social education for women;
- (3) tailoring and training in indigenous crafts with a view to starting production centres in future;
- (4) health services to children and recreational activities of children;
- (5) promotion of general cultural activities;
- (6) balwadi (training) of pre-primary School children.

At the end of the First Five Year Plan, there were 16 Welfare Extension Projects run by the West Bengal Social Welfare Advisory Board. During the Second Plan period as many as 40 new Welfare Extension Projects were started in different districts and at the close of the Second Five Year Plan, the number of Welfare Extension Projects stood at 56.

According to the present arrangements, the cost of maintenance of each project is shared by the following parties :

- (i) Central Social Welfare Board
- (ii) State Government in the Home (Social Welfare) Department
- (iii) Community Development Project budget (Community Development and Extension Service Department of the State Government)

The location of the projects and the number of new projects to be started in a year are settled in consultation with the State Government and the Central Social Welfare Board.

The State Government also bears 50% of the cost of maintenance of the Board's Headquarters establishment.

	Rs. lakh.
Target Second Plan outlay ..	17.93
Achievement ..	15.04 (State's Share)

Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisation for Social Welfare Work.

Voluntary organisations have been rendering useful social welfare services to the community in various ways. During the Second Plan period, grants were given to various deserving voluntary organisations which rendered such welfare services as

were considered to be really beneficial to the community. During the Second Plan period grants were given as follows :

Year	No. of institution	Total amount sanctioned
1956-57	.. 5	0.74
1957-58	.. 12	1.00
1958-59	.. 14	0.65
1959-60	.. 13	0.52
1960-61	.. 28	3.28
	Total	Rs. 6.19 lakh
Target Second Plan outlay	..	4.75 ..
Achievement	..	6.19 ..

Establishment of a Home for non-delinquent children at Berhampore, Murshidabad.

The West Bengal Children Act, 1959 contains specific provisions for the custody, protection, treatment and rehabilitation of non-delinquent children in need of care and protection. In order that the provisions of the Act may be properly implemented, a Home for such cases is being established at Berhampore, Murshidabad. It will provide accommodation for 150 children at the initial stage and will have facilities for their suitable training so as to enable them to rehabilitate themselves in society. The requisite buildings which are already under construction are expected to be completed by the middle of 1962-63.

	Rs. lakh
Target Second Plan Outlay	.. Capital 3.00
Achievement	.. 1.17

As most of the buildings were not completed before the end of the Second Five Year Plan, the provisions included for recurring expenditure involved in the schemes could not be utilised in full. This explains the reasons for difference between target and achievement.

CHAPTER XXII.

MISCELLANEOUS

Statistics

Statistics is one of the principal instruments of formulation and execution of the Plan schemes. It aims at regular collection and analysis of miscellaneous socio-economic data. On the one hand, these provide the base line on which all future plans are built up and on the other, they provide the index by which the rate of progress can be measured. Work along these lines has continued throughout the last two Plans.

Publicity

If collection of statistics about the Plan is important, its wide dissemination among the public in a form acceptable to it is hardly less so, because such information is the raw material for an enlightened public opinion.

The schemes on Publicity for the Second Five Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 38,63,000 (including Rs. 69,000 for Transferred territories) provided mainly for reorganisation of the existing Sections of the Home (Publicity) Department and increase in production and purchase of materials and equipments. The estimate was framed to meet the expenditure on the following items:—

1. Charandal Units.
2. Mobile Cinema Units.
3. Additional Staff for Planning & Coordination.
4. Production of films.
5. Rural Broadcasting.
6. Mobile Drama Units.
7. Mobile Exhibition Unit.
8. Publication, Distribution & Editorial Section.
9. Advertisement.
10. Art Section.
11. Photographic Section.
12. Press Publicity.
13. Information Centres.
14. Additional Staff for intensive Publicity in the district of Purulia.
15. Radio Rural Forum.
16. Labour Welfare Publicity.

The targets of work and actual achievements during the Plan period are mentioned below:—

Item	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Actual achievement
1. Charandal Units	10	—	—	—	—	Dropped
2. Mobile Cinema Units						
(a) Replacement of existing 35 m.m. units by new units ..	4	—	4	—	2	6
(b) Opening of new 16 m.m. units (10 Jeep and 2 Boat units)	—	12	—	—	—	8
3. Mobile Drama Units	2	1	—	—	1	2
4. Mobile Exhibition Unit	1	—	—	—	1	1
5. Rural Broadcasting installation of Community Listening Sets in the dist. Purulia:	—	—	52	16	16	—
6. Information Centres in districts ..	—	—	10	—	5	14
7. Information Centre at Calcutta ..	—	—	—	—	1	—
8. Radio Rural Forum	—	—	—	—	44	44
9. Labour Welfare Publicity	—	—	—	—	2	2

Progress achieved.

Six existing 35 m.m. Units have been replaced and eight new 16 m.m. Mobile Cinema Units put into operation. Proposal for replacement of two 35 m.m. Units and opening of remaining four 16 m.m. Units was dropped as a measure of economy. One Drama Unit started functioning during the year 1957-58 and another in 1960-61 without the van and generator which could not be purchased due to scarcity of equipment and vehicles. Fourteen Information Centres were set up in the Districts. Twenty one posters and ten publications specially on Plan subjects were produced to educate the public opinion in favour of the Plan. Necessary staff for strengthening the Publication, Distribution and Editorial Section, Development, Planning & Coordination Section, Art Section, Photographic Section, Drama Unit, Exhibition Unit, Radio-Rural Forum and Labour Welfare Publicity Unit were appointed.

The actual expenditure incurred for implementation of the scheme during Second Five Year Plan was as follows:—

<u>Year</u>			<u>Expenditure</u>
1956-57	..	..	Rs. 1,43,839
1957-58	..	..	Rs. 3,52,854
1958-59	..	..	Rs. 3,28,527
1959-60	..	..	Rs. 2,93,062
1960-61	..	..	Rs. 6,71,316

Local Bodies*Contribution to Howrah Improvement Trust.*

The condition of the town of Howrah is appalling. In order to secure all round development of the town, the Howrah Improvement Act, 1956, which provides for the improvement of Howrah through the agency of an Improvement Trust was enacted and brought into force on 26th January, 1957. The Trust was constituted on 1st June, 1957. The total outlay on account of this scheme during the 2nd Plan period was Rs. 47.5 lakh. As, however, during the 2nd Plan period, the Trust was engaged in preliminary works necessary for formulation of schemes, a total grant of Rs. 17 lakh was paid to the Trust during the said period.

Aid to Municipalities (including Town Committees) for Improvement of Roads.

The roads of Municipalities and Town Committees in West Bengal are generally in a deplorable condition and it is

beyond the resources of the Municipalities (including Town Committees) to improve them upto a reasonable standard. The above scheme was, therefore, designed to have these roads improved through the agency of the Development (Roads) and Public Works Departments, the cost being borne by Government and the Municipalities/Town Committees in the ratio of 2:1. In order to accelerate the work, the Municipalities participating in the scheme and having necessary road making staff and equipments were allowed to undertake the works through their own agencies subject to supervision of the Public Works Department.

The total outlay for this scheme during the 2nd Plan period was Rs. 107.35 lakh on Government Account, out of which a sum of Rs. 49.11 lakh was spent during the 2nd Plan period. Out of 88 Municipalities (including Chandernagore Municipal Corporation), 66 Municipalities and 5 Town Committees participated in the scheme.

State Capital Projects Durgapur Industries

As in many other places coal has been the prime mover in the industrialisation of Bengal. But the exploitation of this major mineral resource of the State had been far from rational. Superior grades were utilised for purposes, which could with a little care be served by the inferior grades. There was not much attempt to improve the quality of the inferior grades by beneficiation. And lastly most of the valuable by-products were allowed to run to waste. With the advent of planning, all this needed to be changed. The fast growing steel industry required large supplies of hard metallurgical coke. The Railway, the speedily proliferating industrial units, and above all the large thermal power units also pushed up the demand for coal to an enormous extent. The West Bengal Government, therefore, established a non-statutory board to organise the exploitation of coal on a rational basis and to establish thermal power stations as well. This started functioning in 1955. By 1961, the foundations of the organisation had been securely laid and the undertaking has since been converted into a Government Company. Below is given a detailed account of the different schemes undertaken by this organisation.

Coke Oven and By-products Plant:

Construction of a Coke Oven and By-Products Plant at Durgapur started in the last year of the First Five Year Plan,

and continued during the Second Plan period till the Plant went into production in March, 1959.

It is designed to carbonise 1,400 tons of coal per day. The principal daily products are 1,000 tons of hard coke, 15 million c.ft. of coke oven gas, 45 tons of tar and 5 tons of benzene.

Coke produced is Grade-I metallurgical hard coke ideally suitable for foundries, blast furnaces, ferro-alloys and Chemical industries. Arrangements have been incorporated in the Plant to blend high volatile semi-coking or weakly-coking coal of Raniganj field with coking coal from Jharia field. The Plant is thus an effective contribution towards conservation of coking coal. Basic chemicals like benzene, toluene, xylene, etc. are recovered by further processing crude benzol available in appreciable quantity in the coke oven gas. There is also arrangement for recovering sulphuric acid. On an average production is about 90% of capacity. Full production cannot be attained for lack of coal supply.

During the First Five Year Plan period a sum of Rs. 46.17 lakh was spent. A sum of Rs. 730.73 lakh was spent during the Second Five Year Plan towards the Plant, Railway siding, Colony, Water Works, etc. This sum includes some interest charges payable to the foreign contractor. There will be a small spillover expenditure of Rs. 2.50 lakh during the Third Plan period to meet the charges on account of delayed payment to the contractors. The total expenditure of the scheme will, therefore, be Rs. 779.40 lakh.

Thermal Power Plant:

Construction of a Thermal Power Plant by installation of two generating sets with 30 M.W. capacity each, started during the last year of the First Five Year Plan period. Construction continued during the Second Plan period and the Power Plant was commissioned in June, 1960.

A sum of Rs. 34.97 lakh was spent during the First Plan period. During the Second Plan period Rs. 597.33 lakh was spent for the Plant, Railway siding, Colony, Water Works, etc. There will be a small spillover expenditure of Rs. 28.49 lakh during the Third Plan period towards the last payment to the contractors for materials supplied.

Gas Grid:

Construction of Gas Grid from Durgapur to Calcutta for transmission of the Coke Oven gas to the city under high-

pressure for domestic and industrial use was undertaken during the Second Plan period. The total estimated capital outlay is Rs. 425 lakh out of which the cost of Plant and equipments including cost of erection, civil works, etc., is estimated to be Rs. 360 lakh and the balance of about Rs. 65 lakh will be required for Housing, Laboratory, Workshop, etc.

A sum of Rs. 185.10 lakh was spent during the Second Plan period. The spillover expenditure is to be accommodated within the Third Plan provisions. The work is expected to be completed in the second half of 1962.

Tar Distillation Plant:

The work of installation of a 100 ton/day Tar Distillation Plant at Durgapur started during the Second Plan period. The following products will be obtained from the Distillation Plant:— (i) Ammonia liquor, (ii) Light oil, (iii) Carbolic oil, (iv) Naphthalene oil and Naphthalene mixture, (v) Wash oil, (vi) Anthracene oil mixture and (vii) Pitch. There is also provision for manufacture of phenol-formaldehyde resin. The total estimated capital outlay is Rs. 110 lakh. Rs. 48.60 lakh was spent during the Second Plan period. The spillover expenditure is to be accommodated within the Third Plan provisions. The work is expected to be completed by the middle of 1962.

Development of Subsidiary Industries:

Subsidiary industries are being set up in Durgapur area and land is being allotted to different industries. About 4,000 acres of land have been acquired and some essential development works, such as common railway siding, road, supply of water, construction of H.T. and L.T. power lines, etc., are being undertaken by Government in the area. About Rs. 70 lakh is the estimated cost of development. The work was undertaken during the Second Plan period and Rs. 45 lakh were spent for the purpose. Rs. 25 lakh will be required during the Third Plan period.

Doubling of Coke Oven and By-products Plant including installation of washery:

The Doubling of Coke Oven and By-Products Plant is estimated to cost Rs. 4.5 crore. Along with the doubling of the capacity of the Coke Oven Plant, a washery will be essential for getting proper supply of ash-reduced coal as high grade metallurgical coal is getting scarce. The cost of installation of a washery is estimated at Rs. 1.5 crore. These estimates

which were framed in 1959-60 may require some upward revision in view of the steadily increasing prices.

The scheme was taken up towards the end of 1960-61 and expenditure of only Rs. 9 lakh was incurred during the year for preparation of estimates, blue-prints, specifications, etc. The balance will have to be accommodated within the Third Plan provisions.

Expansion of Power Station :

The present Power Station which has a capacity of 60 M. W. is also being extended to 210 M. W. Orders have been placed for supply of turbines, boilers, switch plants, etc. The total expenditure for the Expansion Scheme including the cost of transmission and distribution lines is estimated to be Rs. 14 crore. Rs. 291.33 lakh was spent during the Second Plan period. The balance will have to be accommodated within the Third Plan provisions.

Fertilizer Project:

A scheme for manufacture of 300 tons of urea and 200 tons of di-ammonium phosphate per day has been included in the Third Plan. The total estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 20 crore out of which State contribution will be of the order of Rs. 10 crore. During the Second Plan period Rs. 52 lakh was spent on preliminary works, mainly water supply arrangements and preparation of preliminary report.

Northern Salt Lake Reclamation—City Extension Schemes.

The scheme provides for reclamation of an area of 3.75 sq. miles of the Northern Salt Lake area by raising the land by spoils dredged and pumped from the river Hooghly. It also provides for ancillary works including installation of Sewage Treatment Plant at Bagjola. The tender of a foreign firm was accepted for the work of reclamation and the preliminary works were taken in hand in 1960-61. The work of installation of Sewage Treatment Plant was also taken up. Expected to be completed in the Fourth Five Year Plan, it will go a long way to solve the acute housing problem of Calcutta by affording opportunities to the low and middle income group for building houses of their own. The expenditure incurred upto the end of 1960-61 was Rs. 42.94 lakh.

Disposal of Sewage and Production of Sewage Gas.

The scheme provides for construction of complete sewage treatment plant at Topsia for the city of Calcutta and for gene-

rating methane gas from the sewage sludge. It also aims at producing organic manure from the digested sludge and city garbage for use for agricultural purposes. Experimental pilot plant of the scheme was completed for collection of data. The total expenditure incurred up to the end of second plan period was Rs. 1.44 lakh.

Development Corporation

The West Bengal Development Corporation is a statutory body constituted under the West Bengal Development Corporation Act, 1954. The Corporation is entrusted by the State Government with implementation of development schemes. During the Second Plan period the Corporation was authorised to implement some development schemes. A sum of Rs. 52.27 lakh was spent during the Second Plan period. The expenditure represents the cost of staff and also for survey and investigation of the development schemes proposed to be taken up. The schemes, which are at present under the consideration of the Corporation, are:

<u>Name of scheme</u>	<u>Total cost.</u> (Rs. crore.)
(1) Calcutta-Dum Dum Super Highway	1.27
(2) Calcutta-Durgapur Expressway ..	13.00
(3) Water supply and Sewerage schemes for three Dum Dum Municipalities, Hooghly-Chinsurah Municipality & Uluberia Town	3.59
(4) Kona Township Scheme in the district of Howrah	4.00

Besides, the Corporation is investigating the feasibility of extending the water supply and sewerage schemes to municipalities other than those mentioned in item No. 3.

As regards financing of the schemes the Corporation may raise money in the following manners:

- (1) Issue of shares,
- (2) Issue of loan in the open market, and
- (3) Loan from the State Government.

Other Minor Projects

Construction of Foodgrains Storage.

Several large and small storage godown were constructed throughout the State of West Bengal at convenient places

where none existed and replaced bad storage by good. The main object of the large storage which is known as Government Food Depot is to store the State reserve particularly in the strategically placed localities where it can be moved easily when necessity arises and from these Depots the stocks are drawn by the deficit districts in their godowns in the district.

A large storage was constructed at Siliguri. The godowns constructed at Siliguri have since become old and worn out and have been condemned. Siliguri godowns feed the whole of the northern districts of West Bengal and thus it is essential that the condemned godowns should be replaced by new ones.

Development of Digha as a sea-side health resort.

The object of the scheme is to develop Digha in the district of Midnapore as a sea-side health resort on co-operative basis. The co-operative society will be provided with a loan of Rs. 10.00 lakh. The members of the society will be the lessees of plots. The Government have constructed community buildings, shopping centres, tenements, cheap hotel, etc. The expenditure during the Second Five Year Plan was Rs. 4.13 lakh.

Improvement of Botanical Gardens.

Improvement of Indian Botanic Garden at Sibpore and other public gardens was carried out during the Second Plan period.

The following items of works have been completed under the Scheme :

- (i) Construction of a jetty for restoration of Steamer Service between Calcutta and Sibpur.
- (ii) Construction of three pavilions in the Indian Botanic Garden.
- (iii) Lighting arrangement in the main roads of the Indian Botanic Garden.
- (iv) Construction of an Office-cum-Store room in Eden Garden.
- (v) Construction of a small laboratory-cum-botanical museum in Lloyd Botanic Garden, Darjeeling.
- (vi) Renovation of the Eden Garden nursery.
- (vii) Construction of an Orchid House in Lloyd Botanic Garden, Darjeeling.
- (viii) Metalling of the roads and paths of the Parks and Gardens, Cooch Behar.

Besides, the following works were nearing completion towards the end of the Second Plan period :

- (i) Construction of one more pavilion in the Indian Botanic Garden.
- (ii) Installation of street lights in the Collett. Avenue at Indian Botanic Garden.
- (iii) Re-excavation of one tank at Indian Botanic Garden and one wheel in Eden Garden, Calcutta.
- (iv) Construction of a conservatory at Parks and Gardens, Cooch Behar.
- (v) Electrification of the office-cum-store buildings at Eden Garden, Calcutta.

The details furnished above indicate satisfactory progress of the scheme included in the Second Five Year Plan.

APPENDIX

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

I—Progress of Expenditure—Abstract

(Rs. lakh)

Head 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total of Cols. (3) to (7) 8	Col. (8) as per cent. of Col. (2) 9
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7		
<i>Agricultural Programmes.</i>								
Agricultural Production ..	522.86	37.06	51.25	80.95	97.79	105.12	372.17	71.2
Minor Irrigation	293.50	17.41	36.74	35.57	40.05	53.28	183.05	62.4
Soil Conservation	82.63	2.36	6.53	6.29	9.91	20.69	45.78	55.4
Animal Husbandry	174.10	14.06	12.34	16.60	13.96	19.22	76.18	43.8
Dairying & Milk Supply ..	466.45	55.60	51.45	45.54	63.31	86.38	302.28	64.8
Forests	133.06	27.30	22.80	16.18	22.53	28.98	117.79	88.5
Fisheries	75.74	3.04	5.16	4.62	6.70	7.27	26.79	35.4
Warehousing & Marketing ..	38.00	—	14.00	—	—	2.00	16.00	42.1
TOTAL ..	1,786.34	156.83	200.27	205.75	254.25	322.94	1,140.04	63.8
<i>Co-operation & Com. Development.</i>								
Co-operation	196.51	8.31	18.61	17.53	26.68	25.25	96.38	49.0
Community Development ..	1,466.87	165.53	135.13	165.75	153.61	189.30	809.32	55.2
Panchayats	—	0.41	2.99	6.83	17.34	22.44	50.01	—
TOTAL ..	1,663.38	174.25	156.73	190.11	197.63	236.99	955.71	57.5

Head 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total of Cols. (3) to (7) 8	Col. (8) as per cent. of Col. (2) (9)	
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7			
<i>Irrigation & Power.</i>									
Irrigation	771.21	131.47	203.20	189.10	171.60	179.97	866.34	112.3	
Flood Control, Drainage, etc. ..	121.37	54.32	40.39	23.43	12.57	7.40	138.11	113.8	
Power	455.34	51.16	56.29	36.36	60.00	206.93	410.74	90.2	
D. V. C.	1,726.15	503.18	457.68	370.12	259.25	98.43	1,688.66	97.8	
TOTAL	3,074.07	740.13	757.56	610.01	503.42	492.73	3,103.85	101.0	
<i>Industry & Mining.</i>									
Large & Medium Industries ..	173.60	—	17.45	13.37	82.25	61.09	174.16	100.3	
Mineral Development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Village & Small Industries ..	770.05	60.50	87.03	106.32	133.33	142.56	529.74	68.8	
TOTAL	943.65	60.50	104.48	119.69	215.58	203.65	703.90	74.6	
<i>Transport & Communications.</i>									
Roads	1,747.69	303.28	298.14	277.78	228.63	352.08	1,459.91	83.5	
Road Transport	199.19	60.76	38.17	35.45	25.51	63.21	223.10	112.0	
Port & Harbours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Inland Water Transport	—	—	2.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	10.00	—	
Tourism	—	—	—	—	—	2.29	2.29	—	
TOTAL	1,946.88	364.04	338.31	317.23	256.14	419.58	1,695.30	87.1	

Head 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total of Cols. (3) to (7) 8	Col. (8) as per cent. of Col. (2) 9
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7		
<i>Social Services.</i>								
General Education	1,969.98	240.18	384.64	492.23	787.39	854.18	2,758.62	140.0
Technical Education	226.71	24.14	47.28	53.45	65.74	90.57	281.18	124.0
Scientific Research	19.87	3.93	1.63	1.94	2.59	4.01	14.10	71.0
Health	2,058.77	136.30	181.01	216.27	316.47	414.55	1,264.60	61.4
Housing	867.45	76.47	36.89	141.34	119.45	148.62	522.77	60.2
Welfare of Backward Classes ..	183.71	17.98	25.21	23.63	29.99	37.74	134.55	73.2
Social Welfare	22.68	3.19	3.35	9.21	11.25	23.92	50.92	224.5
Labour & Labour Welfare	184.55	0.03	20.80	27.73	17.62	25.14	91.32	49.5
TOTAL	5,533.72	502.22	700.81	965.80	1,350.50	1,598.73	5,118.06	92.5
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>								
Statistics	4.75	—	—	—	0.06	0.57	0.63	13.3
Information & Publicity	38.63	1.44	3.53	3.29	2.93	6.71	17.90	46.3
Local Bodies	154.85	6.65	13.18	4.39	8.87	33.02	66.11	42.7
State Capital Projects	600.00	231.24	223.54	410.59	419.52	762.17	2,047.06	341.2
Others	20.63	0.67	1.19	0.71	2.53	2.99	8.09	39.2
TOTAL	818.86	240.00	241.44	418.98	433.91	805.46	2,139.79	261.3
GRAND TOTAL	15,766.90	2,237.97	2,499.60	2,827.57	3,211.43	4,080.08	14,856.65	94.2

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

II—Progress of Expenditure—Details

(Rs lakh)

SCHEME 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES.							
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION :							
<i>Seeds Farms.</i>							
1. Establishment of 100 seed Farms and one Seed Multiplication Farm	76.88	—	9.51	30.95	28.66	23.02	92.14
2. Seed Testing Organisation	3.32	—	—	—	0.12	0.48	0.60
3. Extension of Hathwara Farm in Purulia District	2.55	—	—	—	—	0.50	0.50
4. Sisal plantation Scheme at Rajnagar (Spill Schemes)	—	2.32	1.85	1.26	0.58	0.80	6.81
5. Seed Multiplication Farms at Burdwan and Malda	—	2.42	1.70	0.53	0.92	1.11	3.31
6. Additional Seed Multiplication Farms	—	0.14	0.25	1.05	0.76	1.83	7.40
7. Multiplication of Wart immune varieties of potatoes in Darjeeling	—	—	—	—	—	0.31	0.31
TOTAL ..	82.75	4.88	13.31	33.79	31.04	28.05	111.07

SCHEME 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
<i>Supply Schemes and Plant Protection.</i>							
1. Multiplication and distribution of seeds ..	3.47	1.63	1.79	3.18	5.45	7.60	19.65
2. Schemes for distribution of Dhaincha and Sunhemp seeds for green manuring ..	—	0.20	0.05	0.22	0.24	1.31	2.02
3. Distribution of Sludge ..	7.12	0.62	0.74	1.16	1.53	1.44	5.49
4. Distribution of Town Compost ..	6.73	0.81	0.78	0.59	0.64	0.73	3.55
5. Distribution of Bonemeal ..	13.30	0.39	0.18	—	3.08	0.33	3.98
6. Distribution of Superphosphate ..	11.64	—	—	—	0.37	0.02	0.39
7. Plant Protection ..	44.50	5.04	4.35	10.00	11.00	29.49	59.88
8. Prizes for destruction of wild animals ..	4.27	0.45	0.15	0.46	0.48	0.49	2.03
9. Development of local manurial resources ..	—	—	—	0.23	0.65	0.78	1.66
10. Pilot scheme for utilisation of night soil ..	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	0.01
TOTAL ..	91.03	9.14	8.05	15.84	23.44	42.19	98.66
<i>Development of Commercial Crops, Horticulture and Fruit Preservation.</i>							
1. Jute Development ..	52.95	7.88	7.50	6.21	5.55	5.40	32.54
2. Sugarcane development ..	12.40	1.48	2.22	1.99	2.37	2.37	10.43
3. Arecanut development ..	4.68	0.08	0.27	0.27	0.30	0.32	1.24
4. Coconut development ..	2.33	0.17	0.40	0.48	0.45	0.55	2.05
5. Cashewnut development ..	0.85	—	—	—	0.05	0.09	0.14
6. Lac development ..	0.91	—	0.07	0.18	0.19	0.28	0.72
7. Expansion of the Horticulture Research Station at Krishnagar ..	2.85	0.01	—	0.02	—	—	0.03

SCHEME 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
8. Establishment of Horticulture Sub-station at Kalimpong	2.37	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Horticultural Expansion Work	19.18	—	0.02	0.24	0.41	0.44	1.11
10. Canning and Preservation of fruits	3.33	—	—	1.00	0.65	0.10	1.75
TOTAL	101.85	9.62	10.48	10.39	9.97	9.55	50.01
<i>Agricultural Education.</i>							
1. Establishment of Agricultural College at Haringhata	28.50	0.15	3.43	1.19	1.95	3.62	10.34
2. Construction of Hostels at various Farms	0.85	—	—	0.42	—	—	0.42
3. Establishment of seven school for the training of Farmer's sons	19.95	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Establishment of one school for Basic Agricultural Training	3.92	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Establishment of agriculture School at Cooch-Behar	—	0.71	0.61	0.16	0.11	0.01	1.60
6. Training of Extension staff	—	0.41	0.13	0.07	—	0.01	0.62
TOTAL	53.22	1.27	4.17	1.84	2.06	3.64	12.98
<i>Agricultural Research, Information & Statistics.</i>							
1. Establishment of main Research Institute at Haringhata	19.00	1.50	3.64	6.46	3.46	0.56	15.62
2. Development of the Kalyani Farm	6.65	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Establishment of Research Sub-stations	9.50	1.67	0.11	0.16	0.15	0.25	2.34

SCHEME 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
4. Research scheme on water requirement of crops	1.90	0.28	0.19	0.13	0.12	0.10	0.82
5. Lump sum provision for research scheme of Central Government and commodities Committees	14.25	0.02	0.66	1.33	3.82	4.51	10.34
6. Coconut Research Station	1.18	—	0.01	—	—	—	0.01
7. Regional oil seed Research Station	1.43	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Strengthening the extension services	1.96	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	0.02
9. Agricultural information and work-shop	3.96	—	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.29	0.48
10. Demonstration Centres, plots, etc.	29.54	3.00	3.77	3.29	3.12	3.44	16.62
11. Agricultural Information Projects Equipment	2.04	0.11	0.01	—	—	—	0.12
12. Crop Competition	4.87	0.16	0.18	0.24	0.29	0.43	1.30
13. Expansion of the Statistical Section at Head-quarters of the Directorate	1.90	—	0.01	0.09	0.11	0.07	0.28
14. Development of State Agriculture Farm at Chinusurah	—	—	—	—	—	0.10	0.10
15. Sociological Research and Agro-Economic Studies and field experiments in West Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01
TOTAL	98.18	6.75	8.64	11.77	11.14	9.76	48.06
<i>Agricultural Marketing.</i>							
1. Expansion of Commodity Grading Centres in West Bengal	0.78	—	0.07	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.52
2. Co-ordinated Market News Service	0.38	—	—	0.01	0.34	0.42	0.77

SCHEME 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
3. Market Research in the storage of Agricultural produce (0.58)	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.11	0.11
4. Pilot Scheme for marketing of Jute in West Bengal (2.75)	—	—	—	—	0.01	1.20	1.2
5. Training cum production centre for food production in Calcutta	—	—	—	—	—	0.07	0.07
TOTAL ..	1.16	—	0.07	0.17	0.52	1.94	2.70

Other Schemes.

1. Strengthening of the offices of the Sub-divisional Agricultural Officers	14.19	0.01	0.44	0.65	0.58	0.57	2.25
2. Creation of the posts and offices of one Superintendent of Agriculture and two Sub-Divisional Agricultural Officers consequent on the partition of 24-Parganas district	6.82	—	0.10	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.82
3. Strengthening of the offices of the Superintendents of Agriculture	7.17	—	0.06	0.66	0.77	0.76	2.25
4. Strengthening of the office of Deputy Directors of Agriculture	1.24	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Strengthening of the offices at Directorate Headquarters	7.49	—	0.17	0.43	0.55	0.61	1.76
6. Strengthening of the Agriculture Engineers' Section	9.50	—	0.09	0.44	0.45	0.59	1.57

SCHEME 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
7. Double cropping in river valley projects commanded area	—	—	—	—	0.26	0.46	0.72
TOTAL ..	46.41	0.01	0.86	2.41	2.85	3.24	9.37
LAND DEVELOPMENT.							
<i>Land Development & Reclamation.</i>							
1. Reclamation of waste land	32.11	5.01	5.46	4.50	16.53	6.38	37.88
2. Detailed soil survey of the State	1.90	0.38	0.21	0.24	0.24	0.37	1.44
TOTAL ..	34.01	5.39	5.67	4.74	16.77	6.75	39.32
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>							
Consolidation of holdings	14.25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total: Agricultural Production	522.86	37.06	51.25	80.95	97.79	105.12	372.17
MINOR IRRIGATION							
1. Small Irrigation Scheme	45.20	4.28	7.30	8.64	11.31	8.11	39.64
2. Excavation of derelict irrigation tanks	57.00	10.35	10.77	11.77	10.14	9.97	53.00
3. Lift Irrigation by pumping plants	20.30	2.75	2.51	5.11	1.13	5.83	17.33
4. Minor Irrigation Schemes	76.00	0.03	16.16	6.22	8.47	10.78	41.66
5. Deep Tubewell Irrigation	95.00	—	—	3.83	9.00	18.59	31.42
TOTAL ..	293.50	17.41	36.74	35.57	40.05	53.28	183.05
SOIL CONSERVATION.							
1. Soil conservation scheme in Keleghai and other areas	82.63	2.36	6.53	6.29	9.91	20.69	45.78

SCHEME 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.							
<i>Animal Husbandry including sheep & wool and poultry development.</i>							
1. Grants for veterinary Aid Centres in N. E. S. Blocks	6.31	0.26	0.69	0.79	0.51	0.49	2.74
2. Increase of grants for medicines etc. to Veterinary Aid Centres outside N.E.S. & C.D.P. Blocks	0.47	—	0.06	—	—	0.03	0.09
3. Construction of Veterinary dispensaries in N.E.S. Blocks	10.48	—	0.56	0.49	0.26	1.14	2.45
4. Veterinary Organisation in Calcutta Industrial Area	1.90	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Improvement and establishment 'A' Class Veterinary Hospital	8.92	0.54	0.29	1.73	1.05	0.73	4.34
6. Improvement and establishment of 'B' Class Veterinary Hospital	12.14	—	0.13	0.78	0.31	0.19	1.41
7. Establishment of Veterinary check post on the frontiers at Rangpo	0.95	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Central Medical Stores	0.48	—	—	—	—	0.27	0.27
9. Strengthening of supervisory organisation in mufussil and head quarters	8.88	0.76	0.66	0.89	0.90	1.01	4.22
10. Increased output of biological products	3.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Construction of offices at Ranges and Dist. Headquarters	2.63	—	—	—	—	—	—

SCHEME 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
12. New Key village centres and expansion in existing centres	31.91	0.97	1.55	2.84	2.69	3.69	11.74
13. Training of Artificial Insemination officers	0.19	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.28	0.03	0.37
14. Supervisory Organisation for the key village Scheme	2.86	—	0.01	—	—	—	0.01
15. Subsidised maintenance of graded calves ..	1.90	0.06	0.16	0.20	0.04	0.43	0.89
16. Demonstration of fodder cultivation and silage	1.19	0.05	0.23	0.12	0.07	0.25	0.72
17. Subsidised distribution of fodder seeds ..	9.50	—	0.11	0.39	0.50	1.15	2.15
18. Development of existing poultry multiplication centres at Ranaghat and Midnapore	1.42	0.24	0.10	0.04	—	0.03	0.41
19. Establishment of Siri Cattle farm at Kalimpong in Darjeeling Dist.	2.28	—	0.01	—	—	—	0.01
20. Establishment of a poultry Multiplication centre in North Bengal	2.85	—	—	0.17	0.46	0.38	1.01
21. Establishment of a Duck multiplication unit at Burdwan	1.42	—	0.29	0.08	0.17	0.11	0.65
22. Subsidised distribution of poultry ..	5.70	0.32	0.01	0.16	0.30	0.50	1.29
23. Poultry extension centres (G.I.) ..	4.75	0.75	1.66	1.09	0.56	0.77	4.83
24. District and State Cattle show ..	4.28	0.42	0.60	0.28	0.21	0.28	1.79
25. Construction of Hostels at the Farm ..	0.48	—	—	0.20	0.10	—	0.30
26. Training of personnel abroad	1.71	—	—	0.01	—	—	0.01
27. Strengthening of Animal Husbandry Branch at Directorate Head quarters	1.71	0.01	0.11	0.22	0.16	0.22	0.72

SCHEME 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
28. Improvement of Livestock Industry (Spill over)	—	1.19	0.70	0.90	0.80	0.46	4.05
29. Establishment of a central Live Stock-Research-cum-Breeding Station at Haringhata	—	6.32	0.57	0.13 (-)	0.43	0.39	6.98
30. Artificial insemination in Purulia District	1.21	—	—	—	0.01	0.15	0.16
TOTAL ..	132.32	11.91	8.53	11.52	8.95	12.70	53.61
<i>Veterinary Education and Rinderpest Eradiction.</i>							
1. Improvement of Veterinary College and continuation of condensed Diploma course and expansion of training facilities in the degree course	19.00	0.95	0.50	0.50	0.38	0.05	2.38
2. Development of Veterinary Research Organisation	3.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Rinderpest eradication and mass production of Rinderpest Vaccine	18.98	1.20	3.31	4.58	4.63	4.47	18.19
4. Shifting of Bengal Veterinary College from Calcutta to Haringhata	—	—	—	—	—	2.00	2.00
TOTAL ..	41.78	2.15	3.81	5.08	5.01	6.52	22.57
TOTAL: Animal Husbandry	174.10	14.06	12.34	16.60	13.96	19.22	76.18
<i>DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY.</i>							
1. Grater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme ..	466.45	55.60	51.45	45.54	63.31	86.38	302.28

SCHEME 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
FORESTS.							
1. Afforestation of waste lands including industrial plantation for match and paper industries	55.59	6.34	7.38	5.63	7.34	9.00	35.69
2. Afforestation for creation of a coastal shelter belt	7.12	0.75	0.57	0.28	0.46	0.39	2.45
3. Extension of teak plantations	9.50	0.89	1.12	0.80	2.25	3.53	8.59
4. Creation of National park and improvement of existing game sanctuaries	4.75	0.98	1.40	0.84	0.80	1.37	5.39
5. Construction of ropeway in Singalila and Tonglu forests of Darjeeling	7.60	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Improvement of communications in Northern Circle	11.40	2.00	2.46	1.94	1.50	2.81	10.71
7. Development of Bolka Forests in Buxa Divn.	0.95	0.14	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.11	0.47
8. Improvement of Forest Villages (Housing and Water Supply for forest labourers of nontribal origin)	4.75	1.00	0.95	0.40	0.50	0.76	3.61
9. Primary education in Forest Villages of North Bengal	2.85	0.60	0.55	0.14	0.22	0.28	1.79
10. Improvement of Dow Hill Forest School ..	0.24	0.23	0.01	—	—	—	0.24
11. Construction of office and quarters ..	13.24	1.76	4.26	3.03	4.33	5.77	19.15
12. Construction of Rest Houses	3.27	0.50	0.78	0.54	0.93	0.65	3.40
13. Cultivation of Medicinal Plants such as <i>Rouwolfia Serpentina</i> <i>Digitalis</i> , etc. ..	2.37	—	0.45	0.18	0.26	0.27	1.16

SCHEME 1	Plan	Actuals					Total
	Provision 2	56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	56-61 8
14. Electrification of Government Saw Mill at Siliguri	—	—	0.50	1.50	1.69	1.44	5.13
15. Spill over from the First Plan; Afforestation of Govt. Wastelands by State Agency ..	—	10.46	0.29	0.38	0.12	0.64	11.89
16. Improvement of Zoological garden ..	9.43	1.65	2.00	0.46	2.05	1.96	3.12
TOTAL: ..	133.06	27.30	22.80	16.18	22.53	28.98	117.79

FISHERIES.

1. Short-term loan scheme for augmenting fish production in culturable tanks of West Bengal	2.88	0.41	0.77	0.15	0.34	0.33	2.00
2. Medium term loan for fish production in the semiderelict tanks of West Bengal ..	5.47	1.65	1.05	0.90	0.95	1.05	5.60
3. Development of derelict fisheries in the State of West Bengal	14.21	—	0.04	0.96	0.87	1.50	3.37
4. Popularising the use of fish pond manure for increasing the production of pond fisheries	1.60	0.04	0.17	0.25	0.14	0.21	0.81
5. Carrying out a sample survey to assess the inland fishery resources of the State ..	1.05	0.30	0.36	0.36	0.28	0.35	1.65
6. Demonstration, fish farm in private parties' tanks in every thana of the State of West Bengal	1.94	0.33	0.33	0.24	0.24	0.12	1.26
7. Assisting the needy fishermen of the State by granting loan for augmenting fish supply	4.30	—	0.59	0.74	—	0.40	1.73

SCHEME 1	Plan	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
8. Intensifying production of carp fry by granting loan to the culturists	0.82	0.10	0.22	0.19	0.11	0.19	0.81
9. Experimental Fish Farm at Kalyani	11.58	—	—	0.11	1.76	2.60	4.47
10. Exploitation of coastal fisheries of the State by mechanising indigeneous fishing crafts and making the same available to the fishermen co-operative organisation on hire purchase system	4.42	0.03	0.17	0.07	0.59	0.27	1.13
11. Rendering assistance to Sunderban fishermen through co-operative societies	—	0.18	1.46	0.65	1.42	0.24	3.95
12. Sea fishing with the help of Danish cutters and Japanese Trawlers	27.47	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01
TOTAL ..	75.74	3.04	5.16	4.62	6.70	7.27	26.79
<i>Warehousing and Marketing.</i>							
1. Warehousing Corporation	38.00	—	14.00	—	—	2.00	16.00
CO-OPERATION & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.							
CO-OPERATION.							
1. Development of Marketing Co-operative Societies	55.72	5.16	6.54	2.43	12.92	8.54	35.59
2. Re-organisation of Central Bank	2.34	0.02	0.15	0.64	0.48	2.78	4.07
3. Re-organisation of Primary Credit Societies	51.37	2.50	8.69	7.44	4.21	4.56	27.40
4. Supply of long term credit	4.09	0.20	0.79	1.14	1.28	1.32	4.73

SCHEME 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
5. Expansion of Co-operative training and Education	12.00	0.35	1.44	1.67	2.14	2.25	7.85
6. Creation of:							
(a) State Agricultural Credit Fund	38.00	—	—	—	—	0.08	0.03
(b) Co-operative Development Fund							
7. Staff for Supervision, etc.	27.83	0.02	0.51	3.00	4.49	4.96	12.98
8. Subsidy for Farming Societies	5.16	0.06	0.49	1.21	1.16	0.59	3.51
9. Supervising Unions, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	0.17	0.17
TOTAL	196.51	8.31	18.61	17.53	26.68	25.25	96.38
COMMUNITY DEV. PROJECTS	1466.87*	165.53	135.13	165.75	153.61	189.30	809.32
VILLAGE PANCHAYATS	—	0.41	2.99	6.83	17.34	22.44	50.01
IRRIGATION & POWER.							
D.V.C.	1726.15	503.18	457.68	370.12	259.25	98.43	1688.66
(Irrigation—943.35 Power—782.80)							
IRRIGATION.							
1. Contour Survey of areas in West Bengal including Sundarbans	4.75	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Hydrological observations in West Bengal	4.75	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.03
3. Survey Works in Sagar Island in the Dist. of 24-Parganas							
4. Kangsabati Reservoir Project in Bankura, Midnapur and Hooghly	475.00	51.08	75.49	76.55	131.22	156.23	490.57

* Subsequently reduced to 1284.14 lakhs.

SCHEME 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
5. Karatowa—Talma Irrigation Scheme in Jalpaiguri District	46.38	1.70	4.74	0.14	7.44	7.16	21.18
6. Specialised training of selected officers of the Irrigation Directorate in Large River Valley Projects in India and in Institutions abroad	1.57	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Outstanding expenditure on account of land acquisition of 21 completed schemes ..	7.86	3.98	2.77	4.95	1.82	1.30	14.82
8. Further Development of River Research Institute	7.12	—	2.48	3.04	2.15	2.18	9.85
9. Equipment of Irrigation Department Central Design office Library	2.85	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Mayurakshi Reservoir Project	199.99	74.71	117.72	94.52	27.72	8.78	323.45
11. Survey and investigations in transferred territories	20.94	—	—	0.90	1.25	1.10	3.25
12. Investigations in regard to the estuarine problems of Sundarbans	—	—	—	—	—	3.15	3.15
13. Maintenance and repairs to two old irrigation schemes in transferred territories ..	—	—	—	—	—	0.04	0.04
TOTAL ..	771.21	131.47	203.20	180.10	171.60	179.97	866.34

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FLOOD CONTROL, DRAINAGE ETC.

1. Amta Basin Drainage Scheme in Howrah District	43.27	—	0.02	8.53	5.80	2.11	16.46
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SCHEME 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
2. Re-excavation of Etabarua and Kalabarua Khals	12.81	9.30	2.43	0.93	0.54	2.76	15.96
3. Dantbhanga Drainage Scheme in 24-Par- ganas	20.64	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Sonarpur—Arapanch Scheme (I and II) ..	16.15	19.71	16.78	7.40	4.32	1.33	49.54
5. Bagjola-Ghuni-Jatragachi Drainage Scheme	28.50	25.31	21.16	6.57	1.91	1.20	56.15
TOTAL ..	121.37	54.32	40.39	23.43	12.57	7.40	138.11

POWER.

1. Rural Electrification	455.34	51.16	56.29	36.36	60.00	206.93	410.74
2. Diesel Electric Pool							
3. Extension of North Calcutta Electrifi- cation Schemes							
4. Surveys and Investigation							
5. Jaldhaka Hydro-Electric Scheme							
6. Balsun Hydro-Electric Scheme							
7. Kharagpur-Midnapore Electrification							
8. Howrah-Hooghly Rural Electrification							
9. Durgapur Maldah Transmission Scheme							
10. Provision of Sub-station lines, etc.							

INDUSTRY & MINING.

LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES.

1. Setting up of 3 Spinning Mills	173.60	—	7.45	13.37	79.25	61.09	161.16
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SCHEME 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
2. Loans to National Sugar Mills	—	—	10.00	—	3.00	—	13.00
TOTAL ..	173.60	—	17.45	13.37	82.25	61.09	174.16
VILLAGE & SMALL INDUSTRIES.							
<i>Handloom.</i>							
1. Development of Handloom Industry ..							
(a) Cotton	149.44	30.74	21.38	25.83	30.63	31.36	139.94
(b) Silk							
(c) Woollen							
2. Expansion of Silk Weaving Factory ..	1.25	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Reorganisation of District Weaving Schools	2.97	—	—	—	0.02	0.38	0.40
4. Introduction of Cottage Spinning Wheels for the utilisation of silk waste within the country	0.30	0.07	—	—	—	—	0.07
5. Production of artificial Khesh	—	—	—	—	—	0.04	0.04
TOTAL ..	153.96	30.81	21.38	25.83	30.65	31.78	140.45
<i>Small Scale Industries.</i>							
1. Braiding Factory							
2. Industrial Centres for the production of textiles	2.04	0.14	0.13	0.18	0.18	0.15	0.78
3. Malda Silpa Vidyapith	6.44	0.45	1.12	1.03	1.31	0.45	4.36
4. Development of common glazed potteries ..	2.88	0.05	0.11	0.28	0.36	0.23	1.03
5. Development of common glazed potteries ..	2.44	0.41	0.20	0.11	0.28	0.46	1.46
6. Cutlery tutorial Classes at Purulia	—	0.02	—	—	—	—	0.02
7. Training in utilisation of lac	0.08	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01

S C H E M E 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	60-61 6	59-60 7	
7. Servicing Co-operatives for lac ..	1.67	—	—	—	—	0.12	0.12
8. Test house for lac	1.34	—	—	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.26
9. Grant in aid to Calcutta University on use of lac	0.42	—	—	0.12	0.05	0.09	0.26
10. Industrial Centre for the manufacture of lac and lacquered articles	9.09	—	—	—	—	0.27	0.27
11. Development of cutlery industry at Purulia	0.67	0.13	0.11	0.05	0.11	0.07	0.47
12. Roofing and floor tiles manufacture ..	6.86	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Mechanical toy making	4.92	0.79	0.75	0.51	0.90	0.74	3.69
14. Model servicing for tannary	0.99	—	—	—	0.02	0.11	0.13
15. Model servicing for footwear	2.33	—	0.66	0.10	0.03	0.26	1.05
16. Cutlery centres	6.59	0.12	0.60	1.10	1.12	1.06	4.00
17. Manufacture of surgical instrument ..	1.33	0.15	1.31	0.59	0.35	0.58	2.98
18. Development of Ceramic Industry—							
(a) Supply of processed clay for sanitary wares		1.27	0.56	0.98	4.87	1.07	8.75
(b) Supply of processed clay for electri- cal goods	21.43						
(c) Development of Bone China		0.92	0.69	1.48	2.08	1.08	6.25
(d) Supply of lithographic ceramic trans- fer	—	—	—	0.02	0.11	0.11	0.24
19. Washery for China Clay	3.65	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Training-cum-production Centre for baby shoes (for women)	1.03	0.15	0.23	0.42	0.44	0.51	1.75
21. Mobile Blacksmithy workshop	2.00	0.67	0.23	0.19	0.15	0.19	1.43

S C H E M E 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
22. Mobile carpentry workshops	3.00	0.64	0.16	0.27	0.13	0.15	1.35
23. Central shot-blasting electroplating & stove enamelling for rendering service to small scale cycle parts manufacturers	12.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Development of small-scale engineering industries of Howrah	72.34	1.64	9.95	9.21	8.51	9.59	38.90
25. Integrated scheme for training-cum-production centres in wood industries	—	3.71	12.83	10.64	12.78	12.25	52.21
26. Model Blacksmithy workshop	—	—	0.45	1.06	0.81	1.11	3.43
27. Model Carpentry workshop	—	—	0.50	0.37	0.27	0.61	1.75
28. Manufacture of Surgical instruments at Sahaspur (Bankura district)	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	0.01
29. Production of Sport goods	—	—	0.48	0.59	0.46	0.36	1.89
30. Development of Lock Industry	—	—	0.55	1.43	1.66	1.77	5.41
31. Development of Blacksmithy	—	—	0.20	0.21	0.13	0.11	0.65
32. Development of Carpentry Industry	—	—	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.33
33. Reorganisation of the Directorate of Industries	21.00	0.71	2.00	4.37	7.62	9.71	24.41
34. Experimental Workshop for Cottage Industries	6.00	0.11	0.33	0.83	0.57	0.46	2.30
35. Industrial Training and production Centres at Kalyani	27.26	2.04	—	—	—	—	2.04
36. State Industrial Research Board and Research Institute	14.00	—	—	—	—	13.98	13.98

S C H E M E 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
37. Reorganisation of the Bengal Ceramic Institute	4.48	0.51	0.98	1.31	1.14	1.61	5.55
38. Quality marking of cottage industries products	2.60	0.02	0.15	0.23	0.38	0.60	1.38
39. Wood Industries Institute at Kalyani	—	—	—	0.10	1.83	2.13	4.06
40. Marketing of products of small, scale and village industries	65.50	1.45	2.39	2.60	3.57	4.16	14.17
41. Procurement & Supply of Raw materials	45.09	0.33	0.33	0.72	0.64	0.93	2.95
42. Training in Miscellaneous Food processing	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
43. Block Loans (Loans under the schemes for increased provision for aid to industries)	—	—	—	—	10.75	10.93	21.68
44. Loans for Development of Cottage and small scale Industries	—	—	—	—	—	0.58	0.58
TOTAL	352.27	16.43	38.10	41.26	63.77	78.78	238.34

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Industrial Estates.

(a) Industrial Estate, Kalyani	—	4.86	8.65	10.16	14.48	6.89	45.04
(b) Industrial Estate, Howrah	57.02	—	—	6.84	3.83	7.27	17.94
(c) Industrial Estate, Habra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Industrial Estate, Siliguri	—	—	—	—	—	1.24	1.24
(e) Small Industrial Estate at Baruipur	—	—	2.20	2.53	0.44	0.20	5.37
(f) Small Industrial Estate at Saktigarh	—	—	—	0.18	0.86	3.05	4.09
TOTAL	57.02	4.86	10.85	19.71	19.61	18.65	73.63

S C H E M E 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
<i>Handicrafts.</i>							
1. Toy-making and artistic pottery ..	2.60	0.22	0.59	0.42	1.04	0.56	2.83
2. Mat Industries	3.38	0.03	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.02	0.29
3. Supply of raw materials to Chank Artisans ..	—	—	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.17
4. Establishment of Training-cum-production centre for Durries	—	0.12	0.24	0.54	0.20	0.21	1.31
5. Development of Wood curving and Stone curving	—	0.03	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.33
6. Supply of raw materials to Brass and Bell metal artisans	—	—	0.07	0.64	0.64	0.86	2.21
7. Development of Solapith industry	—	0.06	0.14	0.09	0.08	0.11	0.48
8. Development of Ivory industry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Introduction of Block printing for development of handloom industry	—	0.06	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.67
10. Training-cum-production centre for cane and Bamboo products	—	—	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.23
11. Training-cum-production centre for jamdani sarees	—	—	0.21	0.13	0.08	0.07	0.49
12. Peripatetic Handicraft Training Centres	—	—	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.13	0.21
13. Supply of improved designs to handlooms	—	—	0.36	0.27	0.15	0.17	0.95
14. Supply of improved designs to handlooms	—	—	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.32	0.58
14. Establishment of Sales Emporium	—	0.33	—	—	—	—	0.33
15. Jute Spinning and Weaving	2.40	—	—	0.02	—	—	0.02
16. Development of Horn Industry	—	—	0.21	0.18	0.23	0.31	0.93
17. Quality marking of Handicrafts products	—	—	—	—	—	0.07	0.07
18. Survey of Handicrafts in West Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

S C H E M E 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
19. Peripatetic training cum demonstration party in Mat Industry	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.03
20. Procurement of Handicrafts Products for export promotion	—	—	—	—	0.15	0.08	0.23
21. Financial assistance to ex-trainees as a post measure follow up	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Development of Handicrafts Co-operative Societies	—	—	—	—	0.31	—	0.31
23. Pilot project for organisation and development of handicraft Co-operative	—	—	—	—	—	0.95	0.95
24. Publicity and propaganda of handicraft industry	—	—	—	—	—	0.15	0.15
25. Financial assistance to women's Co-operative, Kamarhati	—	—	—	—	—	0.55	0.55
26. Pally Karigari Kendra at Visvabharati	—	—	—	—	—	0.15	0.15
TOTAL ..	8.38	0.85	2.38	2.80	3.38	5.06	14.47
<i>Coir.</i>							
1. Development of Coir Industry	5.94	—	0.22	0.43	0.32	0.42	1.39
2. Procurement of raw materials and marketing of Coir products	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01
3. Running of Coir Co-operatives	—	—	—	—	—	0.14	0.14
TOTAL ..	5.94	—	0.22	0.43	0.32	0.57	1.54

S C H E M E 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 3
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
<i>Sericulture.</i>							
1. Supply of Mulberry grafts							
(a) Reorganisation of existing nurseries	5.50	0.72	0.29	1.22	0.54	0.60	3.37
(b) Establishment of three new mulberry grafts	2.28	0.02	—	0.06	0.12	0.11	0.31
(c) Grant of loan to cultivators for manure and Irrigation	2.50	—	1.48	—	0.13	(-)0.01	1.60
2. Supply of Fi cross layings to increase the production of better quality silk							
(a) Hill nurseries for rearing foreign univoltine races	28.69	—	0.17	0.85	1.24	0.31	2.57
(b) Production of multivoltine mother stock in the plains	1.00	—	0.22	—	—	—	0.22
(c) Establishment of grainages for the supply of disease-free layings	12.00	—	0.19	0.25	0.31	0.13	0.88
3. Improved method of rearing silk worm	5.78	—	0.09	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.18
4. Establishment of a state filature and improved domestic units for reeling	24.93	—	0.45	—	—	0.84	1.29
5. Development of Ericulture	6.30	—	0.20	—	—	0.03	0.23
6. Silk-reelers' Co-operatives includinug schemes for the marketing of cocoons, raw silk, and silk products	16.00	2.39	1.99	0.14	0.12	0.14	4.78
7. Young silk Worm Rearing at Jalalpur, Malda	—	—	0.09	0.09	0.04	0.05	0.27
8. Development of Tassar Industry in Purulia	6.35	—	—	—	0.26	0.42	0.68

SCHEME 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
9. Development of non-mulberry eri industry	—	—	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.10
10. Four mulberry graft nurseries ..	—	—	0.32	0.46	0.34	0.54	1.66
11. Propagation of mulberry of Japanese varieties in Darjeeling Hills and Plains	—	—	0.17	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.50
12. Foreign Race Seed Station, Kalimpong ..	—	—	0.38	0.39	0.41	0.41	1.59
13. Introduction of Tassar worm rearing and reeling among Tribal people in Birbhum ..	—	—	0.04	0.05	0.13	0.07	0.29
14. Introduction of Sericulture as basic crafts in basic schools	—	—	0.10	0.06	0.07	0.15	0.38
15. Training-cum-production Centre in Silk reeling at peddie Silk Reeling Institute ..	—	—	0.17	0.05	0.11	0.08	0.41
16. Additional staff for supervision of Sericulture Schemes	—	—	0.12	0.17	0.21	0.20	0.70
17. Reorganisation of Sericulture Training Institute at Berhampur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Re-organisation of Silk conditioning House	—	—	—	—	—	0.06	0.06
19. Establishment of a cold storage room ..	—	—	—	—	—	0.37	0.37
20. Extension of sericulture by utilising of non-arable land	—	—	—	—	—	0.04	0.04
TOTAL ..	111.33	3.13	6.48	3.97	4.19	4.71	22.48
<i>Khadi.</i>							
1. Development of Khadi Industry ..	12.00	2.00	1.00	5.71	2.18	—	10.89
2. Loans to Ambar Charka Programme ..	—	—	—	—	2.90	—	2.90

S C H E M E 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 3
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
3. Organisational expenses for special supervisory staff for the state khadi Board ..	—	—	—	—	—	2.00	2.00
TOTAL ..	12.00	2.00	1.00	5.71	5.08	2.00	15.79

Village Industries.

1. Organisation of hand pounding of rice ..	7.19	0.32	0.32	0.47	0.33	0.01	1.45
2. Development of Ghani Oil Industry ..	18.77	0.18	3.99	0.72	0.48	0.05	5.42
3. Peripatetic training centres for leather Industry	7.20	—	0.46	0.76	0.76	0.02	2.00
4. Development of cane gur Khandsari Sugar ..	4.76	1.33	0.43	0.57	0.52	0.03	2.83
5. Cottage Match Industry	3.41	0.01	0.26	0.19	0.10	—	0.56
6. Ropes & Twine Industry	4.31	0.03	0.18	0.26	0.28	0.02	0.77
7. Development of Village Pottery	7.00	0.03	0.41	0.45	0.32	0.10	1.31
8. Promotion of Gur Industries	10.55	0.49	0.56	0.03	3.03	—	4.11
9. Handmade Paper Industry	5.96	0.03	0.01	0.16	0.48	0.41	1.09
10. Soap making with non-edible Oils	—	—	—	0.79	0.03	—	0.82

(In C.D.P. Areas).

11. Village Oil Industry	—	—	—	0.34	—	0.37	0.71
12. Soap making with non-edible Oils	—	—	—	0.84	—	—	0.34
13. Gur and Khandsari Industry	—	—	—	0.13	—	—	0.13
14. Village Pottery Industry	—	—	—	0.05	—	—	0.05
15. Handmade Paper Industry	—	—	—	0.16	—	—	0.16
16. Village Leather Industry	—	—	—	0.06	—	—	0.06

S C H E M E 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
17. Palm Gur Industry	—	—	—	0.35	—	—	0.35
18. Hand Pounding of Rice	—	—	—	0.28	—	—	0.28
TOTAL	69.15	2.42	6.62	6.61	6.33	1.01	22.99
TOTAL: Village and Small Industries ..	770.05	60.50	87.03	106.32	133.33	142.56	529.74

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads.

1. Development of State Roads	1747.69	303.28	298.14	277.78	223.63	302.08	1404.91
2. Gariahat Road Level Crossing Overbridge Scheme	—	—	—	—	5.00	50.00	55.00
TOTAL	1747.69	303.28	298.14	277.78	228.63	352.08	1459.91

Road Transport.

1. State Transport Service in Calcutta and surrounding areas	153.90	54.07	28.90	30.48	23.09	33.96	170.50
2. State Transport Service in Cooch Behar ..	22.49	4.69	3.81	2.57	1.09	5.00	17.16
3. Shifting of Tram tracks from the East, North and West of Dalhousie Square and Construction of car park and State Bus Stand	22.80	2.00	5.46	2.40	1.33	0.02	11.21
4. Loans to Calcutta State Transport Corporation	—	—	—	—	—	24.23	24.23
TOTAL	199.19	60.76	38.17	35.45	25.51	63.21	223.10

S C H E M E 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
<i>Tourism.</i>							
1. Promotion of tourism	—	—	—	—	—	2.29	2.29
<i>Inland Water Transport.</i>							
1. Contribution to the Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board	—	—	2.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	10.00
SOCIAL SERVICES. EDUCATION (OTHER THAN TECHNICAL EDUCATION).							
<i>Elementary Education.</i>							
1. Basic training Institutions	38.27	8.67	8.75	9.85	9.24	16.85	53.36
2. Expansion of Basic Education	475.05	24.69	57.48	57.14	88.01	55.86	283.18
3. Improvement of the conditions of service of teachers & Improvement of salary of tea- teachers of Primary (Junior & Senior Basic) Schools	98.11	17.50	60.10	74.93	80.73	97.34	330.60
4. Seminars of teachers and Headmasters	2.43	0.30	0.21	0.01	0.28	0.26	1.06
5. Improved accommodation for primary schools in rural areas	28.50	16.18	16.82	9.31	21.30	14.45	78.06
6. Essential accommodation for women teachers in rural school							
7. Financial assistance to voluntary Organisa- tions for promotion of Basic and pre-basic Education	14.27	2.09	2.46	0.93	3.99	0.87	10.34
	9.50	2.73	0.72	0.43	0.54	0.29	4.71

SCHEME 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
8. Free elementary Education	—	—	—	4.56	8.97	15.75	29.28
9. Senior Basic School (New & conversion) ..	47.45	6.21	6.28	12.33	29.41	27.14	81.37
10. Strengthening of Inspectorates for basic schools	6.31	0.06	0.44	1.23	2.00	2.22	5.95
11. Relief of educated unemployed and expansion of primary education	—	—	—	6.24	7.47	7.20	20.91
12. Financial assistance for free elementary education for girls upto the age of 14 (Class VIII)	—	—	—	—	21.76	30.24	52.00
13. Educational survey	—	—	—	—	—	0.25	0.25
TOTAL ..	719.89	78.43	153.26	176.96	273.70	268.72	951.07

Secondary Education.

1. Multipurpose Schools	308.85	32.57	62.82	72.30	81.92	113.52	363.13
2. Improvement of teaching facilities (including accomodation in Arts, Science, Geography, Crafts, etc.)	55.33	25.33	16.08	31.37	43.70	27.73	144.21
3. Improvement of Libraries and Reading Rooms	16.34	2.94	2.76	4.28	5.61	1.87	17.46
4. Seminars, Refresher Courses for teachers, Headmasters, etc.	4.57	0.12	0.12	0.22	0.28	0.14	0.88
5. Expansion and upgrading of High School Course (Academic type) and provision of Class XI	47.50	7.52	8.50	35.66	51.70	24.64	128.02

SCHEME 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
6. Improvement of quality and condition of services of teachers	53.27	—	8.36	29.69	84.65	83.12	205.82
7. Improvement and Expansion of Technical Training Facilities (including Training in Guidance)	73.09	5.86	23.55	16.83	20.15	25.84	92.23
8. Educational experiment and Research ..	4.75	—	0.10	0.12	0.17	0.20	0.59
9. Provision for books and free tuition to needy and deserving girl students in Secondary Schools	4.75	—	—	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.23
10. Housing for students in Secondary Schools	9.50	4.23	4.48	10.92	25.18	11.29	56.10
11. Housing for teachers of Secondary Schools	9.50	—	1.40	2.76	5.23	2.13	11.52
12. Appointment of Hindi Teachers in Secondary and Multipurpose Schools ..	—	—	—	—	0.14	—	0.14
13. Inspectorate and other administrative staff of Secondary Schools	—	—	—	—	0.51	0.65	1.16
TOTAL ..	587.45	78.57	128.17	204.22	319.32	291.21	1021.49

University Education.

1. Development of University Education ..	254.60	22.06	10.80	17.63	40.54	103.84	194.87
2. Improvement of non-Government Colleges (Equipment, salary, etc.)	47.50	6.11	19.07	30.44	63.22	56.71	175.55
3. Improvement of Government Colleges (Equipment etc.)	28.50	2.06	6.03	10.82	7.77	6.87	33.55
4. Development of Presidency College (Honours & Research Studies)	33.25	1.23	6.87	4.01	5.04	7.62	24.77

SCHEME 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
5. Housing for teachers of Colleges in non-Calcutta, Urban & Rural areas ..	9.46	—	1.05	—	3.15	0.84	5.04
6. Housing of students in non-Calcutta Urban and Rural areas	11.86	0.45	0.76	1.05	6.69	18.02	26.97
7. Scholarships and maintenance grant for higher education for needy and meritorious students	11.86	0.04	1.07	2.04	2.34	2.81	8.30
8. Development of Goenka College of Commerce	20.80	1.09	5.33	0.69	1.22	3.08	11.41
9. Educational amenities for needy students ..	—	—	—	—	0.14	0.47	0.61
TOTAL ..	417.83	33.04	50.98	66.68	130.11	200.26	481.07
<i>Cultural Education.</i>							
1. Promotion of Dance, Drama, etc. ..	9.50	—	0.17	—	0.05	9.15	9.37
2. Development of cultural and aesthetic education	4.75	6.91	1.16	6.14	7.09	9.92	31.22
3. Zoological Research (Himalayan Zoological Park)	—	—	—	—	—	3.48	3.48
4. Improvement of Educational Institutes at Collegiate level	—	—	—	—	—	6.20	6.20
TOTAL ..	14.25	6.91	1.33	6.14	7.14	28.75	50.27
<i>Other Education Schemes.</i>							
1. Headquarters Organisation (Dev.) ..	41.22	5.06	4.06	4.50	10.70	6.85	31.17

S C H E M E 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
2. Strengthening of Social Education staff ..	11.40	0.25	1.80	2.66	2.30	3.21	10.22
3. Production of social Education Children Literature of Vocabulary Research unit ..	2.94	0.27	0.23	0.01	—	0.08	0.59
4. Improvement and Expansion of Library Service and training	11.31	6.23	11.15	5.39	14.64	16.83	54.24
5. Improvement of voluntary organisation ..	30.00	10.38	9.93	3.36	4.52	4.89	33.08
6. Youth Welfare and Provision of facilities for Development of Physical Education, etc.	25.66	5.63	8.48	11.39	18.34	24.98	68.82
7. Education of the Handicapped	5.00	0.87	0.51	1.95	2.42	2.01	7.76
8. Rehabilitation of the Socially Handicapped	48.68	—	1.98	—	1.79	0.91	4.68
9. Spill over from First Plan	50.35	11.16	10.12	1.58	0.01	—	22.87
10. Promotion of Hindi & other Indian Languages	4.00	0.18	0.45	0.23	0.28	0.90	2.04
11. Audio Visual Education	—	—	—	—	0.41	1.12	1.53
12. Expansion of Girls Education and training of women teachers	—	—	—	0.05	—	0.37	0.42
TOTAL ..	230.56	40.03	48.71	31.12	55.41	62.15	237.42
		3.20(a)	2.19(a)	7.11(a)	1.71(a)	3.09(a)	17.30(a)
Total Genl. Education ..	1969.98	240.18	384.64	492.23	787.39	854.18	2758.62

(a) Represents loans and advances details of which are not available.

Technical Education.

1. Development of Bengal Engineering College	67.45	13.47	19.50	19.60	13.86	19.51	85.94
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SCHEME 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
2. Development of Commercial Art Education (All India Certificate Course)	7.51	0.32	1.68	0.70	—	(-)0.06	2.64
3. Polytechnics : (L.C.E. & L.M.E.)	86.00	2.63	16.61	21.68	42.23	44.77	127.92
4. Improvement of service condition of staff of Polytechnics	—	—	—	—	1.11	0.88	1.99
5. Grant-in-aid to Polytechnics for development (Calcutta Engg. students in Jadavpur Polytechnic)							
					Included in Item 4.		
6. Apprenticeship and Training schemes (including sandwich system)	—	—	—	—	0.38	1.63	2.01
7. Establishment and improvement and development of Technical institutions for certificate course Junior Technical Institutes	44.84	6.54	4.18	5.09	4.16	18.40	33.37
8. Reorganisation of Berhampur Textile Institute	3.74	0.05	1.27	2.82	1.71	1.85	7.70
9. Reorganisation of the Bengal Textile Institute, Serampore	5.71	0.36	1.98	2.22	1.52	0.85	6.93
10. Reorganisation of the Bengal Tanning Institute, Calcutta	3.47	0.25	1.75	0.74	0.72	0.80	4.26
11. Expansion of the Calcutta Technical School	3.24	0.52	0.31	0.60	0.05	0.25	1.73
12. Chemical Polytechnic	4.75	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. New Engineering College at Durgapur	—	—	—	—	—	1.69	1.69
TOTAL : Tech. Edn.	226.71	24.14	47.28	53.45	65.74	90.57	281.18

SCHEME 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
<i>Scientific Research.</i>							
1. Development of Higher Scientific and Technical Education and Research ..	15.20	3.93	1.49	1.94	2.59	3.89	13.84
2. Research Scholarship (Technical and Scientific) ..	4.67	—	0.14	—	—	—	0.14
3. Scheme for Science Talent Research ..	—	—	—	—	—	0.12	0.12
TOTAL: Scientific Research ..	19.87	3.93	1.63	1.94	2.59	4.01	14.10
HEALTH.							
<i>Water Supply & Sanitation-Urban</i>							
(1) Water Supply and drainage in municipal areas (spill) ..	1.80	0.61	1.95	—	—	—	2.56
(2) Remodelling of Calcutta Corp. outfall system from Bantala to Kulti ..	—	—	—	—	14.76	1.10	15.86
TOTAL ..	1.80	0.61	1.95	—	14.76	1.10	18.42
<i>Water Supply and Sanitation-Rural.</i>							
(1) Rural water supply and sanitation ..	281.30	11.69	31.81	34.97	54.62	59.34	192.43
(2) National Water supply and sanitation (Rural) ..	25.60	17.37	6.41	(-) 1.94	—	—	21.34
TOTAL ..	306.90	29.06	38.22	33.03	54.62	59.34	214.27
<i>Education and Training-Medical.</i>							
(1) Training of medical and auxiliary personnel ..	8.00	—	—	—	0.67	0.57	1.24

SCHEME 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
(2) Improvement of pharmacy and pharmacy training	5.00	0.02	0.14	0.03	0.14	0.25	0.58
(3) Study leave Ex-India for officers of medical & health services	0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—
(4) Establishment of a Physiotherapist training school	3.00	—	0.11	0.16	0.20	0.70	1.17
(5) Training of Laboratory Assistants	0.43	—	—	—	0.01	0.03	0.04
(6) Establishment of post graduate and research training centre and development of existing ones (state share)	17.00	2.28	2.75	4.64	7.39	7.02	24.08
(7) Improvement of nursing service	19.16	0.71	3.13	5.64	4.83	3.96	18.27
(8) Improvement of Dental College	17.00	0.96	5.65	1.51	5.35	1.38	14.85
(9) Establishment of department of preventive and social medicine	5.80	—	—	0.13	0.48	0.53	1.14
(10) Establishment of teaching Hospitals of child guidance clinic and Psychiatric Department	3.40	—	—	—	—	1.00	1.00
TOTAL	79.29	3.97	11.78	12.11	19.07	15.44	62.37
<i>Education & Training-Public Health.</i>							
(1) Training of Lady Health visitors	6.76	2.10	1.24	0.90	0.19	0.44	4.87
(2) Training of Dais	4.16	0.07	0.95	—	—	0.02	1.04
TOTAL	10.92	2.17	2.19	0.90	0.19	0.46	5.91

SCHEME 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
<i>Control of diseases-Medical</i>							
(1) After care colony and occupational Training centre for T.B. patients	17.73	0.06	1.61	1.81	10.27	0.72	14.47
(2) Expansion & establishment of T.B. Hospitals	140.00	3.03	15.82	24.16	18.88	20.84	82.73
(3) Control of venereal Disease	15.74	—	—	—	0.19	1.07	1.26
(4) Tuberculosis Demonstration Centre	4.86	—	—	—	0.02	0.30	0.32
TOTAL	178.33	3.09	17.43	25.97	29.36	22.93	98.78
<i>Control of Diseases-Public Health.</i>							
(1) Malaria-cum-Filaria	384.03	27.38	31.56	40.67	36.44	38.87	174.92
(2) B.C.G. Vaccination campaign	17.15	3.64	3.11	3.66	4.25	4.29	18.95
(3) Integrated Scheme for control of Leprosy	44.97	0.05	0.58	4.47	4.45	4.83	14.58
(4) Establishment of chest clinic	23.20	—	0.71	2.81	2.81	8.53	14.86
TOTAL	469.35	31.07	35.96	51.61	47.95	56.52	223.11
<i>Primary Health Units.</i>							
(1) Rural Health Centres	376.49	23.93	19.24	26.64	37.29	85.14	192.24
(2) Family Planning-cum-Maternity child Welfare clinic	36.96	—	0.40	2.54	2.45	7.88	13.27
TOTAL	413.45	23.93	19.64	29.18	39.74	93.02	205.51
<i>Other Schemes-Medical.</i>							
(1) Establishment of District Diagnostic & Public Health Laboratories	26.35	—	—	0.01	0.16	0.62	0.79

SCHEME 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
(2) Appointment of occupational therapeutists	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Appointment of medico-social workers ..	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	—
(4) Employment of Dietician & Establishment of diet kitchen	0.50	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.06	0.07	0.17
(5) Administrative & controlling staff for implementation of development schemes ..	25.65	1.99	3.01	1.90	2.24	2.75	11.89
(6) Provision of an Infectious Disease Hospital at Calcutta	61.00	14.94	6.76	10.63	11.05	11.20	54.58
(7) Improvement of State Medical College ..	120.00	0.84	2.42	3.08	6.12	9.53	21.99
(8) Provision of an Ambulance service in Subdivisions and Thana Health centres ..	41.50	3.21	3.55	0.29	4.52	10.57	22.14
(9) Improvement and establishment of Hospitals other than Sadar & Subdivisional Hospitals	165.73	7.76	11.74	13.36	32.96	45.38	111.20
(10) Improvement and Establishment of District and Subdivisional Health Centres (Hospital)	170.52	12.38	22.34	29.68	29.91	47.87	142.13
(11) Establishment of a Mental Hospital ..	40.00	—	—	0.04	0.51	0.52	1.07
(12) Paediatric Centre	12.82	—	—	—	—	—	..
(13) Establishment of Dental clinics in District Hospitals	8.08	—	—	—	0.02	0.43	0.45
(14) Ayurvedic College	4.50	0.49	0.62	0.74	1.04	1.05	3.94
(15) Manufacture of 'X-Ray' equipment ..	—	—	—	—	—	0.10	0.10
(16) State Health Education Bureau	—	—	—	—	—	7.19	7.19
TOTAL ..	676.73	41.62	50.46	59.74	88.59	137.28	377.69

SCHEME 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8	
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7		
<i>Other schemes-Public Health.</i>								
(1) Provincialisation of Public Health Services	75.28	—	—	2.40	19.82	22.59	44.81	
(2) Central Compilation of Health Statistics ..	3.93	—	0.27	0.75	1.20	1.85	4.07	
(3) Construction of Central Combined Laboratory	32.25	0.78	3.07	0.53	0.48	2.13	6.99	
(4) School Hygienical Scheme	26.64	—	0.04	0.05	0.69	1.89	2.67	
TOTAL ..	138.10	0.78	3.38	3.73	22.19	28.46	58.54	
Less Central Grant(—)	216.10							
TOTAL HEALTH	2058.77	136.30	181.01	216.27	316.47	414.55	1264.60	
HOUSING.								
(1) Industrial Housing	475.00	22.64	21.91	66.43	70.68	88.21	269.87	
* (2) Low Income Group Housing	275.00	27.86	23.48	57.08	48.86	27.37	184.65	
(3) Slum Clearance Project (State share of cost).	—	—	—	5.77	22.50	7.24	35.51	
(4) Plantation Labour Housing	10.00	—	—	—	—	4.69	4.69	
(5) Village Housing Project (State share of cost).	—	—	—	0.06	0.40	0.44	0.90	
(6) Rural Housing	—	2.26	—	—	—	—	2.26	
(7) Housing accommodation for working girls in Calcutta	28.50	—	Merged with L.I.G.H. Scheme.					
(8) Kalyani Township	29.45	20.78	(-) 8.10	1.95	(-) 32.27	19.77	2.13	
(9) Karaya Road Housing	9.77	0.57	(-) 1.25	0.04	0.04	0.04	(-) 0.56	
(10) Gariahat Housing	31.26	0.03	0.71	9.99	9.21	0.83	20.77	

SCHEME 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
(11) Bowali Mondal Road Housing	8.47	0.16	0.14	0.02	0.03	0.03	3.33
(12) Kalyani Housing (Spill)	—	2.17	—	—	—	—	2.17
TOTAL:	867.45	76.47	36.89	141.34	119.45	148.62	522.77

* Details.

Low Income Group Housing :

(i) Loans under LIG Housing scheme	275.00	27.86	22.88	52.61	48.14	16.28	184.65
(ii) Housing acc. for working girls		—	0.60	4.47	0.64	—	
(iii) Construction of 100 houses at Kalyani		—	—	—	—	11.09	
(iv) Regent Estate Project, Tollygunge		—	—	—	0.08	—	
(v) Construction of 300 houses at Kalyani		—	—	—	—	—	
	275.00	27.86	23.48	57.08	48.86	27.37	184.65

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

Scheduled Tribes.

Education.

(1) Provision of free tuition to tribal students of Secondary Schools	15.49	2.49	3.65	4.66	4.67	4.50	19.97
(2) Book grants to tribal students (Rs. 25|- per student)	1.20	0.16	0.16	0.22	0.48	0.79	1.81
(3) Examination fee for the students appearing at School Final Examination (Rs. 25|- per student)	0.56	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.11	0.03	0.22
(4) Boarding charges for the scheduled tribe students of the Secondary Schools	4.04	0.28	0.76	1.31	1.57	1.70	5.62

SCHEME 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
(5) Renovation of primary school buildings and provision for furniture and equipment ..	0.97	0.11	0.18	0.15	0.29	0.26	0.99
(6) Contribution towards the establishment of Basic School	2.40	—	0.08	—	0.02	0.07	0.17
(7) Upgrading of 2 classes Junior High School to 4 classes Junior High School ..	2.48	—	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.69	1.09
(8) Upgrading of 4 classes Junior High School to senior High School	4.08	—	0.20	—	0.30	0.47	0.97
(9) Expansion of existing school hostels ..	2.41	0.22	0.41	0.47	0.70	0.61	2.41
(10) Construction of hostel buildings ..	2.00	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.25	0.69	1.85
(11) Stipends to Scheduled tribe students reading in school	2.35	—	0.48	0.50	0.05	0.11	1.14
(12) Stipends to Scheduled tribe students reading in Colleges	0.01	—	0.01	0.07	0.03	—	0.11
(13) Maintenance of the Institutions run by Adimjati Seva Mandal	0.20	—	0.20	—	—	—	0.20
(14) Examination fee for Scheduled tribe students appearing at the University Examination	—	—	—	0.01	—	0.01	0.02
TOTAL ..	38.19	3.60	6.65	7.82	8.57	9.93	36.57

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Economic uplift.

(1) Subsidised distribution of seeds ..	0.76	0.07	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.20	0.68
(2) Demonstration Plot in cultivators' holdings	0.73	0.08	0.10	0.15	0.14	—	0.47

SCHEME 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
(3) Improvement of livestock	0.75	0.06	0.10	0.07	0.18	0.17	0.58
(4) Subsidised distribution of poultry birds ..	0.83	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.17	0.08	0.61
(5) Poultry multiplication centre in Darjeeling	1.58	0.10	0.44	0.17	0.29	0.15	1.15
(6) Goat Keeping as a subsidiary means of livelihood	0.51	0.06	0.14	0.17	0.11	0.12	0.50
(7) Sheep rearing as a subsidiary means of livelihood	0.51	0.07	0.16	0.16	0.11	0.05	0.55
(8) Pig rearing as a subsidiary means of livelihood	0.74	0.06	0.14	0.18	0.19	0.23	0.80
(9) Encouragement of homestead vegetable cum fruit gardening	0.77	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.10	0.66
(10) Training facilities to scheduled Tribes in Vocational trades and crafts	2.77	0.03	0.09	0.20	0.27	0.28	0.87
(11) Financial assistance to scheduled Tribes trained in various trades and crafts by way of grants (Rs. 250/- each)	3.79	—	0.09	0.03	0.08	0.16	0.36
(12) Training cum production centres in selec- ted areas	8.02	0.09	0.47	0.51	0.35	0.52	1.94
(13) Establishment of Co-operative Grain Golas	5.41	0.53	1.03	0.58	1.76	2.87	6.77
(14) Establishment of Creamery Societies in tribal areas	1.09	0.13	0.21	0.06	0.18	0.06	0.64
(15) Maintenance of Grain Golas	0.72	—	0.19	0.09	0.08	0.11	0.47
TOTAL ..	23.98	1.48	3.57	2.80	4.20	5.10	17.15

SCHEME 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
<i>Health, housing & other Schemes.</i>							
(1) Grants to dispensaries and Health Centres	1.78	0.09	0.17	0.09	0.16	0.15	0.66
(2) Provision of T.B. beds for treatment of tribal patients	1.30	0.10	0.09	0.30	0.93	1.55	2.97
(3) Water Supply in tribal areas	12.61	0.99	2.77	2.14	2.97	2.95	11.82
(4) Minor Irrigation Scheme	1.64	0.09	0.15	0.23	0.05	0.77	1.29
(5) Small Irrigation Scheme	2.25	0.30	0.58	0.37	0.60	—	1.85
(6) Irrigation through portable pumping sets	1.54	0.15	0.15	—	—	0.27	0.57
(7) Irrigation through tank improvement ..	1.35	0.02	0.04	—	0.02	0.03	0.11
(8) Repairs to Belpahari Banspahari Road ..	0.60	0.58	0.05	0.25	0.06	0.01	0.95
(9) Construction of Pucca village roads-Morrur consolidated road	3.05	—	—	0.02	0.11	0.48	0.61
(10) Construction of Cart tracks in hill areas ..	1.50	—	0.30	0.19	—	—	0.49
(11) Provision of Wooden Bridges and masonry culverts on village roads	2.80	0.16	0.03	0.12	0.15	1.01	1.47
(12) Improvement of kutcha village roads ..	5.92	0.21	0.07	0.09	0.04	0.79	1.20
(13) Improvement of forest village huts ..	5.60	1.00	1.12	—	—	—	2.12
(14) Improvement of water supply in forest villagers' huts	1.40	0.25	0.28	—	—	—	0.53
(15) Establishment of Welfare centres ..	4.48	0.31	0.30	0.39	0.78	1.52	3.30
(16) Aid to voluntary agencies	3.40	0.52	0.30	0.42	0.50	0.59	2.33
(17) Grants for adult education centres, exhibition and other cultural recreation activities and rewards and prizes for welfare work	1.75	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.43	0.45	1.92

SCHEME 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
(18) Grants to Bhutia and Lepcha monasteries	0.75	0.12	0.15	0.01	0.15	0.10	0.53
(19) Publicity	0.70	0.04	0.10	—	—	—	0.14
(20) Establishment of Social Workers Training Institute	3.09	—	0.09	0.35	0.31	0.25	1.00
(21) Cultural Research Institute	1.65	0.24	0.23	0.24	0.38	0.36	1.45
(22) Strengthening of staff at the headquarter and at field levels	9.74	0.09	0.30	1.05	1.17	1.79	4.40
(23) Free legal aid to Scheduled Tribes people	—	—	—	—	0.08	0.15	0.23
(24) Spill over cost of continuing schemes ..	4.98	4.27	0.46	0.26	0.15	0.11	5.25
(25) Scheme for transferred territories ..	—	0.09	—	—	—	—	0.09
TOTAL ..	73.88	9.96	8.08	6.87	9.04	13.33	47.28
TOTAL: SCHEDULED TRIBES ..	141.05	15.04	18.30	17.49	21.81	28.36	101.00

*Scheduled Castes
Education.*

(1) Stipend to poor meritorious Scheduled caste students	7.82	0.55	1.23	1.20	1.26	2.03	6.27
(2) Expansion of Common hostel facilities ..	2.50	0.10	0.41	0.20	0.55	0.50	1.76
(3) Hostel charges to Scheduled Caste students	4.19	0.17	0.40	0.45	0.51	0.55	2.08
(4) Free tuition to Scheduled Castes students	1.09	—	0.30	0.46	0.29	0.49	1.54
(5) Maintenance of hostels	0.09	—	—	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.94
(6) Maintenance of Primary School ..	0.03	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	0.03
(7) Examination fees to Scheduled castes students appearing at the School Final Examination	0.08	—	—	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.04

SCHEME 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
(8) Examination fees—University Examination	—	—	—	0.01	—	—	0.01
TOTAL ..	15.80	0.82	2.35	2.37	2.63	3.60	11.77
<i>Economic uplift.</i>							
(1) Training facilities to Scheduled Castes in vocational trades and crafts	3.37	0.18	0.88	0.60	0.70	1.17	3.53
(2) Financial assistance to Scheduled Castes trained in various trades and crafts by grant (limit Rs. 250/- each)	2.06	—	0.03	0.24	0.14	0.19	0.60
TOTAL ..	5.43	0.18	0.91	0.84	0.84	1.36	4.13
<i>Health, housing & other schemes.</i>							
(1) Water supply arrangement in Scheduled Castes areas	9.80	0.67	2.07	1.58	2.64	2.94	9.90
(2) Housing for Scheduled Caste	0.02	—	—	0.01	—	—	0.01
(3) Aid to voluntary Agencies	2.23	0.41	0.35	0.48	0.48	0.34	2.06
(4) Encouragement of community activities such as holding of melas, celebration of Harijan days, grant of prizes, etc. ..	0.97	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.30	0.32	1.13
(5) Strengthening of staff of the headquarters at field level	0.38	—	—	—	—	—	—
(6) Free legal aid to Scheduled Caste people ..	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01
TOTAL ..	13.40	1.23	2.60	2.25	3.42	3.61	13.11
TOTAL: SCHEDULED CASTES ..	34.63	2.23	5.86	5.46	6.89	8.57	29.01

SCHEME 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
<i>Ex-Criminal tribes Other Schemes.</i>							
(1) Rehabilitation & housing	4.95	0.71	0.42	0.07	0.66	—	1.86
<i>Other Backward Classes Education.</i>							
(1) Stipends to other backward classes (in- cluding Backward Muslims) students reading in Schools	2.22	—	0.45	0.40	0.43	0.39	1.67
(2) Stipends to other Backward classes (in- cluding Backward Muslims) students reading in Colleges	0.86	—	0.18	0.21	0.20	0.42	1.01
TOTAL ..	3.08	—	0.63	0.61	0.63	0.81	2.68
TOTAL: WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES ..	183.71	17.98	25.21	23.63	29.99	37.74	134.55

SOCIAL WELFARE.

(1) Welfare Extension Projects (State share of cost)	17.93	2.45	2.25	3.00	3.58	3.76	15.04
(2) Aid to Voluntary organisation for Social Welfare work	4.75	0.74	1.00	0.65	0.52	3.28	6.19
(3) Establishment of a composite Reformatory Industrial & Borstal School	—	—	—	0.98	0.76	4.58	6.32

SCHEME 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
(4) Establishment of care and after care Institutions at Lillooah (21.54 lakhs) (State share of cost)	—	—	0.10	4.58	5.48	2.82	12.98
(5) Establishment of a girls' Home in the Periphery of Gope Palace	—	—	—	—	0.60	7.16	7.76
(6) Establishment of a Home for nondelinquent children in Borstal School	—	—	—	—	—	1.17	1.17
(7) Establishment of an After-Care Home for ex-inmates of Reformatory Industrial & Borstal Schools at Benjalía House	—	—	—	—	0.31	0.98	1.29
(8) Establishment of dist. shelters for after care services & social & moral hygiene	—	—	—	—	—	0.17	0.17
TOTAL: SOCIAL WELFARE ..	22.68	3.19	3.35	9.21	11.25	23.92	50.92

LABOUR & LABOUR WELFARE.

(1) Model Labour Welfare Centre	23.78	—	—	—	0.91	1.17	2.08
(2) Employees State Insurance (State share of cost).	95.93	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.02
(3) Man Power & Employment (State share of cost).	13.30	0.03	7.29	0.92	0.77	1.09	10.10
(4) Work-Cum-Orientation Centre (State share of cost).	—	—	0.61	0.13	0.02	—	0.76

1	Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
(5) Expansion of Training facilities (State share of cost).	51.54	—	12.90	26.68	15.92	22.86	78.36
TOTAL: LABOUR & LABOUR WELFARE	184.55	0.03	20.80	27.73	17.62	25.14	91.32
MISCELLANEOUS.							
(1) Statistical Organisation	4.75	—	—	—	0.06	0.57	0.63
(2) Publicity	38.63	1.44	3.53	3.29	2.93	6.71	17.90
<i>Local Bodies.</i>							
(3) Municipal Roads	107.35	6.65	10.18	4.39	8.87	19.02	49.11
(4) Contribution to Howrah I.T.	47.50	—	3.00	—	—	14.00	17.00
TOTAL:	154.85	6.65	13.18	4.39	8.87	33.02	66.11
<i>State Capital Projects.</i>							
(5) Salt Lake Reclamation	40.00	2.80	1.42	0.64	2.68	35.40	42.94
(6) Disposal of Sewage & production of Sewage gas	10.00	—	0.14	0.10	0.01	—	0.25
(7) Construction of overbridge and ancillary roads at Durgapur	—	—	—	—	—	(-)0.38	(-)0.38
(8) Coke Oven Gas grid and Power Plant	550.00	228.24	221.71	409.43	415.45	660.33	1935.16
(9) Dev. of subsidiary Industries at Durgapur	—	—	—	—	—	16.72	16.72
(10) Loans to West Bengal Dev. Corp.	—	0.20	0.27	0.42	1.38	50.00	52.27
(11) Fertiliser Plant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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SCHEME 1	Plan Provision 2	Actuals					Total 56-61 8
		56-57 3	57-58 4	58-59 5	59-60 6	60-61 7	
(12) Loans to Durgapur Development Authority	—	—	—	—	—	0.10	0.10
TOTAL ..	600.00	231.24	223.54	410.59	419.52	762.17	2047.06
<i>Others.</i>							
(13) Food Grains Storage	0.90	—	—	—	0.24	0.54	0.78
(14) Development of Digha as a sea side Health Resort	13.00	—	0.70	0.42	2.03	0.98	4.13
(15) Improvement of Botanic garden ..	4.83	0.60	0.49	0.29	0.26	1.47	3.11
(16) Re-Organisation of Evening Mining Classes	1.90	0.07	—	—	—	—	0.07
TOTAL ..	20.63	0.67	1.19	0.71	2.53	2.99	8.09
TOTAL: ALL SCHEMES ..	15766.90	2237.97	2499.80	2827.57	3211.43	4080.08	14856.65
		(a)	(b)	(c)			(d)

- (a) 2217.56 according to Finance Deptt. due to the following: Less for L.I.G. Housing (—) 20.52; excess for Health (+) 0.11.
- (b) 2478.51 according to Finance Deptt. due to the following: Less for L.I.G. Housing (—) 21.14; excess for Health (+) 0.05.
- (c) 2793.11 according to Finance Deptt. due to the following: Less for L.I.G. Housing (—) 34.04; less for Health state share!
- (d) Work-Cum-Or g to Finance Deptt. due to L.I. (—) 75.70.
(State share of