

Preliminary Memorandum  
on the  
Fourth Five-Year Plan



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of West Bengal  
Development and Planning Department

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## GENERAL INTRODUCTION: OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGY

The objective of economic planning in the country for the period of 15 years beginning from the Third Plan has been "to lay sound foundations for self-sustaining economic growth, to provide avenues and opportunities of employment to all those who seek it and, while narrowing social and economic disparities, to ensure a minimum level of living to every family in the country". This objective has obviously been dictated by the directive principles embodied in the Constitution. The broad strategy, basic approach and priorities have been determined by the circumstances prevailing throughout the country—circumstances common to a depressed economy with a rising population resulting in a low standard of living, low pace of capital formation, fast-rising price level, etc. In West Bengal the strategy and approach adopted during the first three Plans has conformed generally to the all-India pattern with such modifications as have been necessary by special features of the economy of this State.

2. The most significant of these special features is the high density of population, very much higher than what is the average for the country as a whole. While the average in India in 1961 was 143 per square kilometre, in West Bengal it was as high as 399, second only to Kerala. Various factors have contributed to this high density of population. Uncontrolled rise in birth-rate has no doubt been the basic factor present throughout the country, but in West Bengal special reasons have been operative from the beginning of World War II. Calcutta has been the nerve-centre of economic, social, intellectual and cultural life of this State for a number of decades. During the World War there has been heavier than usual influx of people from all over eastern India and the united Bengal into the city of Calcutta in search of employment, trade and commerce. Immediately after partition Calcutta took and is still taking the brunt of the ever-recurring problem of rehabilitation of displaced persons. Today the total number of displaced persons as a result of partition of the country, most of whom are yet to be fully rehabilitated, is in the region of 4 millions. Only a few amongst these 4 million migrants who had agriculture as their avocation in life could, due to scarcity of good agricultural lands, be given only submarginal lands for cultivation. The vast majority of them crowded in and near the city of Calcutta because of the simple reason that Calcutta with its industrial complex alone could offer some hope of earning a livelihood. The result has been the most distressing problem of enormous magnitude that Calcutta is today. The city never had a chance of planned development and has been from the beginning under severe limitation due to topographical reasons, with regard to physical expansion. The area now called Calcutta Metropolitan District consists of the highly industrialised zone around the city and along both banks of the river Hooghly. The population in this area today is well over 6½ million people with a concentration of over 62 per cent. of factory establishments and 57 per cent. of commercial establishments in the whole of West Bengal. The millions of the migrants into the city of Calcutta, both from other States of India and from East Pakistan, have been mostly poor and have tended to concentrate in backward and slum areas of the city and its suburbs. In some of these areas density of population per acre has reached the fantastic figure of over one thousand. Most of these areas where there has been this abnormal concentration of population are still devoid of such basic amenities as piped

water-supply and underground sewerage. Diseases such as cholera, dysentery, etc., have become endemic. Over-congestion by, amongst others, a large section of uprooted humanity, with basic amenities on a scale utterly inadequate has led to many evils in the social and political life of this city of highly sensitive, politically conscious and socially progressive multitudes who, out of sheer frustration and despair, are occasionally seized in a frenzy of anti-social activities. The mood of this great city inhabited by over six million people is emotionally disturbed and uneasy. The situation is explosive and has attracted notice and caused concern in quarters well beyond India's borders. This state of affairs can be allowed to continue only on the presumption that the people's patience and their capacity to suffer is inexhaustible which it is not. A dramatic programme designed to give basic amenities on a reasonable scale and an all-out effort for expeditious and effective implementation of the Programme is immediately called for to cure the psychological malaise and to prevent the situation becoming irremediable.

3. In the field of agriculture, the position in West Bengal is somewhat different from what it is in the rest of the country. The capacity of this State to increase food production to meet the requirement of a population already large and becoming larger at a rate higher than in the rest of the country suffers from limitations much more formidable than elsewhere. This State lost by partition the major portion of its good agricultural lands. What makes West Bengal's position so different from other States so far as food production is concerned is the fact that out of about 13.3 million acres under food crops, only 3.5 million acres have irrigation facilities and only 4 million acres have assured rainfall and as much as 5.8 million acres have neither irrigation nor assured rainfall. *The upper limit of utilization of whatever cultivable lands we have, has been reached long ago. The pressure of population on these limited agricultural lands, heavy as it has been all along, increased tremendously during the decade 1951-61 as a result of heavy influx from outside the State.* The rate of expansion in the non-agricultural sector could not possibly be such as to absorb many. A large number of people turned perforce to agriculture bringing under the plough whatever lands could be found of marginal or submarginal quality. The cumulative effect of all this has been very unwholesome. As a result of cultivation of submarginal lands on a large scale the average yield of foodgrains in the State as a whole inevitably suffered a decline. Size of holdings became smaller and still smaller and therefore more and more unproductive. These holdings came to be cultivated by people psychologically and economically in a bad state and therefore rigidly conservative to traditional methods and slow to respond to the extension efforts for use of new techniques and improved methods. Thus the imbalance between the requirement and production of foodgrains in the State came to be further aggravated. Moreover, the partition of the State cut off the supply of the principal raw material for the jute industry, our principal foreign exchange earner, and it became necessary to utilise for jute cultivation a large area which had previously been under food crops. About one million acres of land under food crops has been diverted for cultivation of jute.

4. In the industrial sector the progress and outlook has been fortunately better, though the rate of expansion has not been and perhaps could not be as fast as is required by the situation. Agriculture is under so much pressure today that it can immediately release a million persons, without being any the worse for it. The contribution of the industrial sector to State income has not been in proportion to its importance in the economy of the State. Result of this has mainly been low rate of capital formation. As the growth in the per capita income has of late been

inappreciable, investible funds have been very scarce indeed. The rising price-level has further worsened the situation. Whatever savings there could be, have been drawn upon to meet day-to-day expenditure. Whatever investible funds are still available are being drawn to speculative undertakings by lure of easy profits rather than to productive enterprises.

5. With an economy so strained as this, West Bengal has had the misfortune of now and then being suddenly imposed with heavy liabilities arising out of such contingencies as recrudescence of communal troubles on both sides of the border with its consequential problems and drain on resources, necessity to maintain and strengthen communications and internal law and order forces along a long and sensitive border, proximity to sudden foreign aggression, continuous threat of renewal of such aggression, etc.

6. The essence of self-sustaining economic growth is to generate an income big enough, after meeting the reasonable consumption needs of the population, to sustain an investment programme which in its turn can generate a sufficient large additional income for the higher consumption and investment needs of the future. But we are yet far from reaching that stage and therefore all our efforts will have to be directed towards maximising the growth in national income. The first step towards this is to mobilise resources as much as are available. Consumption will therefore have to be restricted to our minimum requirements. This can be done through physical controls as well as appropriate fiscal and monetary measures. Much of it is in the Central sphere of administration. What we can do and propose to do is first, effectively, control population growth through intensive programme of family planning, secondly, to raise more resources through fresh tax efforts where feasible, thirdly, to rationalise and improve management of State undertakings so that they yield substantial returns and by such other methods as may be practicable.

7. In evolving an investment pattern of resources so mobilised, we shall bear in mind the supreme need of maximising the income growth and of keeping down the price-levels. Though we know the tentative size of total investment in the country as a whole, Statewise break-ups have not yet been worked out and made known to us. We have made an estimate of the resources that will be available in the State sector but the size of the Plan investment will depend considerably on the quantum of Central assistance that will be made available to us. This is also not known to us yet. We have, therefore, to proceed on the assumption that adequate Central assistance in proportion to the resources that we will ourselves raise will be available, that investment by the Central Government and the Private Sector in this State will be such as is required by the circumstances, that necessary fiscal, monetary and administrative measures will be taken in the Central sphere.

8. In accordance with the directive of the National Development Council, minimum outlay is being proposed in Sectors such as Social Services which have no immediate effect on production. In determining this minimum, however, due regard has got to be paid to the long-term needs of the community and the dictates of the Constitution. The needs of primary education have, therefore, to be met. Health Services have to be maintained at least at the existing level of efficiency.

9. In sectors other than Social Services on schemes more immediately productive, attempts will be made to maintain a proper balance between production of producer and consumer goods, which in effect will be a balance between the first and the third of the Plan objectives. Planning

for development implies creation of some income in anticipation of production. Enough consumer goods must be placed in the market so that the increase in the volume of such goods does not lag very much behind additional demand caused by the increase in income. Appropriate steps will have no doubt to be taken to curtail non-essential expenditure, but price stabilisation will have to be effected in the main by production of more consumer goods. The production of the capital goods which are so very necessary for future growth, will at the same time have to pick up speed, but it will necessarily be limited to what is possible without endangering price stability. The emphasis will naturally be on schemes which can for a given outlay produce the largest volume of goods in the shortest possible time, the inter-industry balance being maintained in the process.

10. Agriculture, with the related Sectors of Fishery, Forestry and Live-Stock, will receive much larger attention during the Fourth Plan and efforts will be concentrated on schemes in these Sectors with small capital output ratios and mostly short periods of gestation. All that can be spent usefully on quick-yielding schemes in this Sector will be provided. The limits of useful spending are set by certain physical barriers. Big irrigation schemes, for instance, take a long time in execution and yielding return. The outlay on big and medium irrigation projects will therefore be confined mainly to the schemes already taken in hand. Another barrier is the time required for building up an adequate organisation. With the technical personnel being in short supply, this building-up process has from experience been found to be very slow. Efforts are being made to turn out trained personnel but no radical change in the situation can be expected in near future. Lastly, there is the limit set by the scarcity of good farm land. As the area cannot be increased, much of the land which is yielding one crop at present, must be made to bear two or even three and each must be a better one. This pre-supposes the use of more irrigation and fertilizers. Small irrigation schemes using surface waters will be taken up in the largest possible number, but the requisite facilities do not exist everywhere and sinking deep tube-wells will have to be resorted to where these are found feasible. But such irrigation projects take a lot of time and involve a considerable outlay. The size of the outlay on agriculture and related Sectors has been determined by taking into account all these considerations.

11. For reasons stated earlier, due to the peculiar features in the State's economy including the fact that our capacity for really productive investment on agriculture being severely limited, and our pressing problems of unemployment and rehabilitation, greatest emphasis is being given in terms of outlays to the Industrial Sector including mining and power. The fairly extensive infra-structure already in existence, proximity of the coal and iron bearing regions and the well developed market possibilities in and around Calcutta—all point to industrial expansion as the only silver lining in an otherwise dark situation. It is, therefore, proposed to make the utmost effort, so far as increase in State income is concerned, in this Sector, which by its faster rate of expansion, had exercised whatever steadying influence there has been in the past. Accomplishment of the Second Plan objective has to depend, so far as this State is concerned on this Sector. During the Third Plan period, the major portion of the additional employment created can be ascribed to this Sector. There is every reason to think that with a determined effort, supported by maximum possible outlay, performance of this Sector during the Fourth Plan period will be very much better.

12. Even for agricultural production, development for appropriate industries is indispensable and of utmost importance. It is well known that use of fertilizers is by far the most important single factor towards increase of agricultural production. The country today is notoriously short of fertilizers and in West Bengal alone we need at least two fertilizer plants of adequate capacity during the Fourth Plan period. If cowdung has to be preserved for use as manure, coal industry has to be developed to an appreciable extent so as to enable our rural area to obtain supplies of coal for use as domestic fuel. Production of more power is necessary for energising tube-wells meant to irrigate agricultural fields. Similarly, pesticides, improved implements, cement and other building materials necessary for agricultural farming have to be produced in the Industrial Sector.

13. Though investment in organised industry is mainly the responsibility of the Central Government, the State Government have also a vital role to play in the matter of providing the infra-structure. Power grid on as extensive scale as possible will have to be arranged and also a network of road communications, etc. Investment in the Private Sector will have to be facilitated by arrangement of credit and provision of facilities in industrial estates, etc. In the Sector of unorganised small industries, considerable attention will have to be given specially by way of efficient organisational set-up both for production and marketing.

14. In order to prevent concentration of economic power, the principles of co-operative organisation will be extended as far as possible. A large proportion of schemes will be within the co-operative fold. Agricultural credit will be mostly channelled through co-operative societies and the scope of other forms of co-operatives, like the service co-operatives and consumer co-operatives, will be further extended.

15. Keeping the above considerations in view, the broad line of strategy for the Fourth Plan investments are proposed to be as follows:—

- (a) Maximum effort in Primary Sectors like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forestry and Fishery. Investment in these Sectors will be limited only by their capacity for useful spending on quick-yielding schemes;
- (b) Maximum investment out of the balance of the resources available in Industrial Sector including generation of power with emphasis on schemes having the highest employment potential and producing largest volumes of goods in the shortest possible time; and
- (c) Maintenance of Social Services at the existing level of efficiency and expansion to the extent practicable, consistent with the basic and long-term needs of the community and dictates of the Constitution.

## SIZE OF THE PLAN AND SECTORWISE OUTLAY

Ideally the size of the Plan should be determined by the objectives in view. Now that the tentative targets have been laid down, it should not be difficult to make an estimate of the outlay that will be adequate for the purpose. But this has to be checked against the available resources. What the State Government can itself provide for the Plan has already been estimated and will be dealt with in the next section. Its total plan resources however will depend to a large extent on what it gets as Central Assistance. No indication about the size of this assistance is yet available and it is, therefore, necessary to adopt an indirect means of estimating the amount of total outlay by the State Government.

2. This depends on the assumption that the tempo of the Plan expenditure will be maintained at least at the existing level. It does not imply that the pattern of outlays will also remain unchanged. It only means that as expenditure depended on the availability of funds, the trend of the Plan expenditure will give to a first approximation that of the availability of the Plan resources. The details of the projection will be found in Annexure I. The estimated Plan expenditure works out as follows:—

Year.		Estimated outlay by the State Government.	
		Rs. (Crores)	
1966-67	.. ..	87.7	
1967-68	.. ..	100.2	
1968-69	.. ..	116.7	
1969-70	.. ..	134.6	
1970-71	.. ..	155.3	
		<hr/>	
		595.5	
		<hr/>	

This necessarily gives the lower limit of the outlay by the State Government. As the economy was not sufficiently buoyant during the Third Five-Year Plan, some extra effort involving a somewhat larger outlay will be necessary. The Prime Minister has, however, indicated an upper limit, inasmuch as he has wanted the State Governments to confine their preliminary proposals within an amount not exceeding twice the Third Plan outlay. The State Government's Plan expenditure during this period is expected to be about Rs.310 crores. The upper limit, therefore, works out at Rs.620 crores, which is fairly close to the lower limit.

3. About 8 per cent. of the population of the country is concentrated in West Bengal, and if the entire outlay of Rs.7,660 crores by the States were to be distributed on a uniform per capita basis, West Bengal's share would be about Rs.613 crores. This again is close to the estimates made above. There is, however, little justification for distributing outlays on all items on a per capita basis. This is fair enough for social services and certain other items, but productive outlays have to be distributed roughly in proportion of the width of the productive bases in the different States. An outlay around Rs.600 crores by the State Government is, as will presently be shown, somewhat inadequate from this standpoint, but in view of the Prime Minister's directive the Development and Planning Board pruned the proposals of the different working groups and departments involving an outlay of well over Rs.1,100 crores, so as to keep these within Rs.617.83 crores, having due regard



to the past performance of the different sectors, the need for accelerating growth and other relevant factors.

4. Though this memorandum is concerned primarily with the Fourth Plan outlay of the State Government one must in relating it to the objectives consider the outlays by the Central Government and the Private Sector as well. Definite information on these is not yet available. Assumptions which appear to be most reasonable in the circumstances have, therefore, to take the place of such information.

**5. Agriculture (including Animal Husbandry, Forestry and Fishery):**

The progress in this sector having so far been generally unsatisfactory, it has been decided to allot in the Fourth Plan enough funds for doing everything reasonably practicable to push up production through quick-yielding schemes. The extent to which it can absorb funds usefully is limited by several factors, including the capacity of the organisation. The performance during the Third Plan is a rough indication of this capacity. Taking all these into consideration, the Development and Planning Board has decided to allocate Rs.105.80 crores for this sector. The original Third Plan outlay and the probable expenditure are shown against the proposed allocation in the table below:—

Head.	(Rs. crores.)				
	Original Third Plan outlay.	Probable Third Plan expenditure.	Col. (3) as per cent. of col. (2).	Proposed Fourth Plan outlay.	Col. (5) as per cent. of col. (3).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Agriculture ..	17.77	12.53	70.5	35.15	280.5
2. Minor Irrigation ..	16.32	11.96	73.3	22.50	188.1
3. Soil Conservation ..	4.71	1.64	34.8	4.29	261.6
4. Forestry ..	2.35	2.03	86.4	4.96	244.3
5. Animal Husbandry	4.11	2.62	63.7	6.88	262.6
6. Dairying and M. S...	6.00	4.18	69.7	6.76	161.7
7. Fisheries ..	2.05	1.97	96.1	6.54	332.0
8. Warehousing and Marketing.	1.04	0.84	80.8	1.50	178.6
9. Community Development.	12.39	14.00	113.0	12.00	85.7
10. Co-operation ..	1.74	1.71	98.3	5.22	305.3
Total ..	68.48	53.48	78.1	105.80	197.8

6. The proposed outlay by the State Government is close to what would be expected on the basis of productive capacity. In 1960-61, the State Income at current prices from Agriculture was Rs.405.90 crores, while that for All-India was Rs.6,860 crores. West Bengal has thus about 5.9 per cent. of the Agricultural capacity of the country. As the outlay on Agriculture by the States has been put at Rs.2,005 crores, West Bengal's share should be about Rs.118 crores. This is only slightly larger than what has been allotted by the Development and Planning Board. It is assumed that the Centre's share and the Private Sector outlay will be in proportion to productive capacity, so that the total outlay on Agriculture works out at Rs.166.00 crores as per break-up below:—

(In crores of rupees)				
	State Government.	Central Government.	Private Sector.	Total.
Agriculture .. ..	105.80	19.20	41.00	166.00

7. **Irrigation (Major and Medium) and Flood Control:** As most of these take a long time to mature, it has been decided to allocate enough funds for only continuing the schemes which have already been taken in hand and also to undertake new schemes, where these are absolutely unavoidable. Total outlay by the State Government will be Rs.27 crores, nothing coming from the Central Government or the Private Sector.

8. **Organised Industry:** The organised Industry (Factory establishments, including Power-supply establishments and Mining) in West Bengal contributed about Rs.200 crores (at current prices) to the State Income in 1960-61 the corresponding figure in the National Income Table being Rs.1,500 crores. This State has thus 13.3 per cent. of the All-India capacity in organised Industry. For 11 per cent. (compound) annual growth 13.3 per cent. of the All-India outlay on Organised Industry must be invested here. But as has already been pointed out the industrial centres in West Bengal have a built-in tendency to attract labour from the neighbouring States and it is essential to plan for a 12 per cent. (compound) growth per year to allow for this. The necessary investment works out at 14.5 per cent. of the All-India outlay. As Organised Industry is mainly the concern of the Central Government, it must provide the bulk of the Public Sector outlay and see that the Private Sector also plays its part. The total allocation works out at Rs.986 crores as per break-up below:—

				(In crores of rupees.)			
				State	Central	Private	Total.
				Govern-	Govern-	Sector.	
				ment.	ment.		
Investment ..	..	..	..	37.85	426.15	348.00	812.00
Inventory ..	..	..	..	..	..	174.00	174.00
				<u>37.85</u>	<u>426.15</u>	<u>522.00</u>	<u>986.00</u>

9. **Power:** Power is the principal component of the infra-structure for Industry and it ought to keep pace with Industrial development. The available supply at the end of the Third Plan would be of the order of 1,200 M.W. and a Zone-wise survey indicates that the demand will go up to about 2,400 M.W. by 1970-71. It presupposes a growth of 15 per cent. (compound) per annum, which is somewhat larger than the projected growth rate for the Organised Industry because allowance has to be made for an increase in the proportion of Industries using Electric Power as well as for the switching over of some old Industries to Electricity. The estimate is thus quite reasonable. The State Electricity Board proposed an allocation of Rs.233 crores for the purpose, but in view of demand from competing sectors, the Development and Planning Board has allotted Rs.160 crores. This will suffice for a supply of about 1,878 M.W. by end of the Fourth Plan, which falls short of demand by about 522 M.W.

10. **Small Industry:** The State Income at current prices for small enterprises in 1960-61 was Rs.46.73 crores, the corresponding figure in the National Income Table being Rs.1,140 crores. West Bengal has thus 4.1 per cent. of the All-India capacity in Small Industry. In order to impart adequate momentum to this sector, the State Government proposes to make more than a proportionate outlay and assumes that the Central Government and the Private Sector will keep theirs at 4.1 per cent. of the All-India outlay. The total outlay will thus work at Rs.39.20 crores, as per break-up below:—

				(In crores of rupees.)			
				State	Central	Private	Total.
				Govern-	Govern-	Sector.	
				ment.	ment.		
Small Industry ..	..	..	..	16.20	7.00	16.00	39.20

11. **Transport and Communications:** Transport forms another important component of the infra-structure for industry and has generally to keep in step with it. All-India outlay on Transport and Communications will be Rs.3,650 crores, out of which Rs.2,715 crores is for Transport and the rest for Communication and Broadcasting. The contribution of the Railways at current prices to the State Income in 1960-61 was Rs.53.84 crores, the corresponding figure in the National Income Table being Rs.360 crores. The Fourth Plan outlay on Railways in West Bengal should bear the same proportion to the total outlay on Railways as the Railways component of the State Income bears to the said component of the National Income. On this basis it would be about Rs.210 crores, exclusive of the contribution from the Railway Depreciation Fund. The outlays on Roads, Road Transport, Inland Water Transport, Ports, Shipping and Air Transport should be generally on the basis of the level of Industrial Activity, which as has already been pointed out, should be put at 14.5 per cent. of the whole country. On this basis the outlay on these items works out at Rs.185 crores, but as this is a border State, the outlay on the roads has to be somewhat higher, say by Rs.6 crores, so that the total outlay becomes Rs.191 crores. That on Tourism has also to be proportionately higher, because it earns the vitally needed foreign exchange and because of the immense possibilities of this State in this sphere. Rupees 3 crores will be provided by the State and another Rs.3 crores is expected from the Centre. The Private Sector outlay on Transport will be mainly on Transport vehicles and will be related to the volume of Industrial activity. It is estimated to be about Rs.95 crores. The outlay on miscellaneous item may be on population basis and works out at Rs.1.50 crores.

12. So far as Communication and Broadcasting is concerned, the outlay in West Bengal may also be made on the population basis. This would amount to about Rs.23 crores. The break-up will be as shown in the following table:—

(In crores of rupees.)

Item.	By West Bengal Government.	By Central Government.	By Private Sector.	Total.
1. Railways .. ..	..	210.00	..	210.00
2. Roads .. ..	42.00	73.00	..	115.00
3. Roads Transport .. ..	9.32	5.68	95.00	110.00
4. Inland Water Transport .. ..	0.37	2.63	..	3.00
5. Ports .. ..	..	30.00	..	30.00
6. Shipping .. ..	..	16.00	..	16.00
7. Air Transport .. ..	..	12.00	..	12.00
8. Tourism .. ..	3.00	3.00	..	6.00
9. Other services .. ..	..	1.50	..	1.50
10. Communication and Broadcasting.	..	23.00	..	23.00
	54.69	376.81	95.00	526.50

N.B.—Transport schemes to be taken up as part of the City and Municipal Development programme have not been included.

13. **Social Services:** In deciding the outlay on various items of Social Services, the Development and the Planning Board has tried to keep it down to the minimum consistent with the maintenance of these services at their present state of efficiency and taking up of a number of schemes which cannot in any circumstances be deferred. Some of the items have also direct bearing on productivity and special attention has been paid to these. The total thus worked out comes very close to what would be the State's share, if the Social Services outlay by the States were distributed on a uniform per capita basis, viz., Rs.172.27 crores, in place of Rs.175 crores. It is assumed that the shares of the Central Government and the Public Sector will be distributed on this basis. The break-up will be as in the following table:—

(In crores of rupees.)

Item.	Outlay by			Total outlay.
	Government of West Bengal.	Central Government.	Public Sector.	
1. Education and Scientific Research	78.10	107.73	8.00	406.00
2. Health .. .. .	52.00		..	
3. Housing .. .. .	23.55		118.00	
4. Welfare of Backward Classes ..	6.79		..	
5. Craftsmen Training and Welfare	7.75		..	
6. Social Welfare .. .. .	2.00		..	
7. Public Co-operation .. .. .	0.08		..	
8. Digha Development .. .. .	2.00		..	
	172.27	107.73	126.00	406.00

N.B.—The above table does not include schemes to be taken up as part of City and Municipal Development Programme.

14. **City Development Programme:** The Greater Calcutta area, now defined as the Calcutta Metropolitan District, on both sides of the Hooghly is the hub of Industrial activity, but scant attention was paid to the development of the municipal amenities. The result has been that there is terrific congestion in the heart of the city, the roads are clogged with vehicles and slums have been growing up all over the place. A massive programme for cleaning up this mess was taken in hand during the Third Five-Year Plan for the first time. Some progress has been made but much yet remains to be done. Efforts will have to be much intensified during the Fourth Plan. The task is however too big to be handled with the resources of the State Government alone and the bulk of the expenditure will have to be met by the Central Government. This must come in addition to what is provided as Central Assistance for the State Government's Plan.

Attention will also be given to the other rapidly developing urban areas to make sure that the story of Greater Calcutta is not repeated all over again. Two planning organisations for Asansol and Siliguri have already been set up and more will follow. The proposed Fourth Plan outlays are shown in the table below:—

### City Development Scheme

(In crores of rupees.)

Item.	Outlay by		Total.
	West Bengal Government.	Central Government.	
1. Calcutta Metropolitan District .. ..	30.00	70.00	100.00
2. Asansol and Siliguri .. ..	1.00	0.18	1.18
	31.00	70.18	101.18

15. **Miscellaneous Items:** Small outlays by the State Government on miscellaneous items such as Panchayets, Local Bodies, State Statistical Bureau, etc., will add up to Rs.13.02 crores. As to Rehabilitation, the entire outlay will be made by the Central Government and it is assumed that Rs.25 crores will be spent in West Bengal. It has to be remembered that many who are technically rehabilitated are yet in need of economic rehabilitation. So far as Rural Works and Miscellaneous items in the All-India Plan are concerned the outlays can be distributed on the population basis and this State's share will be Rs.2 and 4 crores respectively. The break-up is shown below:—

(In crores of rupees.)

Item.	Outlay by		Total.
	State Government.	Central Government.	
Rehabilitation .. ..	..	25.00	25.00
Rural Works .. ..	..	2.00	2.00
Miscellaneous .. ..	13.02	4.00	17.02
	13.02	31.00	44.02

16. The size of West Bengal's total Fourth Plan outlay as worked out above is summarised in the Table below:—

(In crores of rupees.)					
Head.	State Govern- ment outlay.	Central Govern- ment outlay.	Private Sector outlay.	Total outlay.	
1. Agriculture .. ..	105.80	19.20	41.00	166.00	
2. Irrigation .. ..	27.00	..	..	27.00	
3. Power .. ..	160.00	..	..	160.00	
4. Small Industry .. ..	16.20	7.00	16.00	39.20	
5. Organised Industry .. ..	37.85	426.15	522.00	986.00	
6. Transport and Communication	54.69	376.81	95.00	526.50	
7. Social Services .. ..	172.27	107.73	126.00	406.00	
8. Miscellaneous .. ..	13.02	31.00	..	44.02	
9. City Development .. ..	31.00	70.18	..	101.18	
	617.83	1,038.07	800.00	2,455.90	

A more detailed break-up of the State Government's outlay compared with outlay and expenditure during the Third Plan is given in Annexure II and the Departmental allocations in Annexure III.

17. As the outlay by the State Government, the Central Government and the Private Sector must be made in a co-ordinated manner, it is essential to set up a Joint Consultative Committee with the representatives of the interested parties. It is suggested that steps for constituting such a consultative body be taken immediately.

18. Selected physical targets so far as available have been indicated in section V of this memorandum.

## III

## RESOURCES FOR THE PLAN

The estimated outlay for the Fourth Plan is Rs.15,620 crores in the Public Sector as against Rs.8,200 crores in the Third Plan. The comparative position is given below:

## Fourth Five-Year Plan

Total.	Centre.	States.	Union Territories.
15,620	7,525	7,660	435

## Third Five-Year Plan

8,200	4,019	3,945	236
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For the Fourth Plan the estimated outlay for the States is nearly double the Third Plan outlay. It was tentatively settled in the N.D.C. that the Fourth Plan outlay for a State should not exceed twice the Third Plan outlay for that State. At the time of annual Plan discussions in Delhi in December 1964, the resources of this State that could be visualised for the Third Plan worked out to Rs.146 crores against the estimated resources of Rs.138 crores as indicated below:

	State resources as worked out on the basis of the Budget figures of 1961-62.	State's resources as worked out by the Planning Commission.
	(Crores.)	(Crores.)
Budgetary resources (revenue and capital account).	75	71
Additional taxation .. ..	40	41
Loan by the Electricity Board ..	10	10
Withdrawal from reserves ..	13	24
	<u>138</u>	<u>146 (a)</u>

2. During the Third Five-Year Plan we could draw on our reserves to the extent of Rs.24 crores. But no withdrawals from our reserves will be possible during the Fourth Plan period as all our reserves have been completely depleted to sustain a big Third Plan outlay of Rs.310 crores. Although for the Third Plan we could find resources to the extent of Rs.122 crores excluding withdrawals from reserves, it will not be possible to step up resources for the Fourth Plan in a corresponding manner although we will have to double the Plan outlay because of the following factors:

(i) The committed expenditure for the Third Plan Schemes is likely to be of the order of Rs.124 crores during the Fourth Plan period as against the corresponding figure of Rs.68 crores in the Third Plan on account of committed expenditure for Second Five-Year Plan Schemes.

(ii) Rs.120 crores would be required during the Fourth Plan for repayment of market loan and Central loan as against the corresponding figure of Rs.60 crores during the Third Plan period.

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(a) Excluding a deficit of Rs.6.0 crores.

(iii) The scope for raising resources by additional taxation in West Bengal is very much limited in view of the massive tax effort made by this State during the Second and Third Plan periods. During the Second Plan period we were expected to raise Rs.15 crores by way of additional taxation but we raised Rs.44 crores. During the Third Plan also we are likely to raise Rs.41 crores as against the target of Rs.40 crores. Our per capita taxation is now the second highest in India, and the ratio of per capita tax to per capita income is also the second highest in India which shows the maximum utilisation of the tax potential in the State.

3. At present we are getting Rs.23 crores annually by way of Central devolution on the basis of the recommendations of the Finance Commission. It is not possible to foresee what the recommendations of the Fourth Finance Commission will actually be but we may assume that the normal revenue account will be balanced under their recommendations. Thus the balance from revenue account for financing the development needs can at best be nil.

4. A forecast of our resources for the Fourth Plan is being prepared in the forms prescribed by the Planning Commission. Pending finalisation of the forecast in the detailed manner as wanted by the Planning Commission, we can at this stage make the following tentative estimates of resources :

	Rs.
	(Crores)
<b>A. Revenue Account—</b>	
(i) Balance from revenue account	Nil
(ii) Additional taxation	40
<b>B. Capital Account—</b>	
(i) Market loans	50
(ii) Share of Small Savings collections	100
(iii) Capital recoveries and other receipts from State enterprises	25
(iv) Loans by Electricity Board and other autonomous bodies	20
(v) Recovery of State loans	25
Total	260

5. It may be mentioned, in this connection, that during the Fourth Plan period we have the following commitments in respect of repayment of loans :

(i) Repayment of market loans.	}	120 crores.
(ii) Repayment of Small Savings collections.		
(iii) Repayment of other loans.		

6. The total net resources for the Fourth Five-Year Plan, therefore, should work out to Rs.140 crores (260 - 120 = 140). Even if we assume that there may be a revenue surplus of, say, Rs.20 crores to Rs.25 crores during the Fourth Plan on account of larger devolution on the basis of the recommendations of the Fourth Finance Commission and also on account of a higher rate of growth of revenue than what can now be visualised, our resources will not exceed Rs.175 crores for the Fourth Five-Year Plan.



## IV

## EMPLOYMENT

Unemployment has been a serious national problem for decades due to the country's industrial backwardness and its steadily rising population. Since independence, West Bengal has had more than its due share of this most distressing problem, with all its evil social and political consequences, because of the two aggravating factors already mentioned in Section I of the Memorandum. First, there has been a heavy influx of displaced persons from East Pakistan. The total number that came into West Bengal till 1951 was about 2.1 millions. By 1959, the figure reached 3.2 millions. There has been further migration since that date. The economic rehabilitation of a large proportion of these migrants is yet to be completed. A vast section of these migrants are still wholly unemployed, while the rest are woefully underemployed. Secondly, employment prospects in the industrial complex in and around Calcutta attract large numbers of people from the rest of India, particularly the eastern region. It was found in 1953 that only 36 per cent. of the factory workers in and around Calcutta belonged to West Bengal and the migrants from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh alone formed as much as 45 per cent. of the total labour force in these factories. Some idea about the gravity of the situation may be formed from the following figures:—

Period.	Number of job seekers registered by the Employment Exchanges.	Vacancies notified during the period.	Placed in employment in the period.
1961 ..	25,520 per month ..	4,834 per month ..	1,887 per month.
1962 ..	35,254 per month ..	6,127 per month ..	2,596 per month
1963—			
January ..	40,126	7,410	3,350
February ..	32,299	6,962	3,258
March ..	35,474	8,180	4,478
April ..	36,532	7,850	4,019
May ..	40,446	9,931	3,770
June ..	36,066	7,995	3,519

2. Though there is no manner of doubt that the problem is very serious, it is difficult to assess its magnitude in absolute terms. The difficulty is in part methodological, for the estimate will depend upon what one means by unemployment, but mostly it is due to want of adequate data. The last Unemployment Survey the result of which is available was carried out by the State Statistical Bureau in 1953. The data collected on that occasion together with the Census reports and information culled from other sources must serve as the basis of the estimates. Full details of two more recent Surveys are not yet available.

3. **An estimate of the size of the unemployment in West Bengal at the beginning of the Third Plan:** The Techno-economic Survey of West Bengal has estimated that the number of unemployed in 1951 was 0.5 millions. This estimate is only of urban unemployment. The reasons for ignoring the unemployment in the rural sector are not convincing. An unemployed person in the 1963 Survey was identified in the urban and rural areas by the same criteria. The villages have a large number of

people depending on non-agricultural employment and there is no sharp line of demarcation between occupational patterns in the small towns and the larger rural areas. In fact, the variation of the occupational pattern—apart from the highly industrialised areas—forms a continuum which extends from the urban to the rural areas. So unemployment in the conventional sense also exists in villages. How this is to be estimated is another matter. The 1953 Survey covered the rural areas of only four districts. It was observed that the number of total unemployed in the entire rural area of the State might not be obtained on a pro-rata basis on account of the fact that there was much less concentration of refugees in areas which had not been covered by the Survey. But one of the districts surveyed was Birbhum where the concentration of the refugees was among the lowest and even here the proportion of unemployed among the employable age group was 4 per cent. This may, therefore, be adopted for the entire rural population of the employable age group. On this basis the number of unemployed in 1951 in the rural areas in the conventional sense will be about 0.47 millions. The estimate of total Working Force in 1951 was thus about 10.1 millions which gives a participation rate of 63.6 per cent. in place of 61 per cent. estimated by the Technical Economic Survey.

4. The Report has discussed the factors that might have changed this rate between 1951-61. Of these, the increased enrolment in Educational institutions is easily allowed for. The others are slow-acting and their effect over a decade is negligible. So the participation rate for 1951 may be adopted for estimating the labour force of 1961, after allowance has been made for the effect of increased enrolment. The population in the age group 15-60 in 1961 was 19.39 millions, 63.6 per cent. of which works out at about 12.33 millions. The difference in enrolment in educational institutions between 1951 and 1961 is shown in the table below:—

Institutions.	Enrolment.		Difference.
	1951.	1961.	
1. Universities .. ..	2,441	12,210	9,769
2. Research Institutions .. ..	101	333	232
3. Arts and Science Colleges .. ..	51,330	1,13,518	62,188
4. Professional and Technical Colleges .. ..	8,348	13,058	4,710
5. Special Educational Colleges .. ..	1,406	3,453	2,047
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	63,626	1,42,572	78,946
6. High Secondary/High Schools .. ..	2,93,251	7,78,626	3,85,425

The entire increase in the first five types of institutions must have been in the employable age group, but only about a fourth of that in the Secondary Schools. About 25 per cent. of the increase over the 1951 figure might also take place, without necessitating any correction. An allowance of about 1 lakh would thus suffice and the labour force in 1961 may be taken to be 12.23 millions. As against this 1961 Census showed the number of workers to be 11.58 millions. This figure as well as that for 1951 include some outside the age group 15-60. Assuming that there has been no significant change between 1951 and 1961 in the number of employed persons outside the employable age group, the number of unemployed persons in the employable age group turns out to be 0.65 millions in 1961. It would seem at first sight that some improvement

was effected between 1951 and 1961, as the number of the openly unemployed was brought down from 0.96 millions to 0.65 millions. But, in fact, the situation has become much worse due to an enormous increase in disguised unemployment in Agriculture.

5. It has been pointed out in the Techno-economic Survey that the number of self-supporting persons in Agriculture between 1921 and 1951 remained more or less stationary (it increased from 3.86 to 3.88 millions). It had in addition its complement of earning dependents. In 1951, the number of agricultural workers, self-supporting persons and earning dependents was about 4.41 millions. Inappreciable change in the number of Agricultural workers between 1921 and 1951 indicates that a balance between agricultural land and workers had been reached. Even so a proportion of these agricultural workers were underemployed the degree of underemployment having been estimated at about 25 per cent. In consideration of the seasonal nature of agricultural operations, this degree of underemployment may be taken to be inherent.

6. There was some improvement in Agriculture between 1951 and 1961, and its extent may be judged from the following set of indices for Agricultural production.

	Year.			Index of Agricultural Production to the nearest whole number (1949-50=100).
1950-51	..	..	..	107
1951-52	..	..	..	105
1952-53	..	..	..	117
1953-54	..	..	..	131
1954-55	..	..	..	106
1955-56	..	..	..	115
1956-57	..	..	..	111
1957-58	..	..	..	105
1958-59	..	..	..	109
1959-60	..	..	..	111
1960-61	..	..	..	132
1961-62	..	..	..	130
1962-63	..	..	..	121

Agricultural improvements are generally accompanied by a reduction in the worker-land ratio. But even if it is assumed that the entire increase was due to the employment of more agricultural labour, the productivity of labour remaining constant, there would be in 1961 room for only about 4.85 millions of Agricultural workers. This number would include those who are inherently under-employed. As against this the 1961 Census revealed that the number of Agricultural workers was 6.23 millions. It thus appears that the excess is 1.38 millions. They were not there due to the existence of inherent under-employment in Agriculture, but failing to find any other outlet they had swelled the number of Agricultural workers. They can easily be drawn off, if alternative occupations are forthcoming.

7. Thus at the beginning of the Third Plan 0.65 and 1.38 millions of employable persons were respectively in open and disguised unemployment. The net addition to the labour force during the Third Plan was estimated by the Techno-Economic Survey to be about 1.62 millions. This estimate

needs some downward revision and will be in the neighbourhood of about 1.56 millions. For unemployment to be wiped out, during the Third Plan, 3.59 millions jobs would have to be created in the period. This will now be compared with an estimate of the number of jobs likely to be created between 1961 and 1966.

**8. An estimate of employment created during the Third Plan in West Bengal:** The Directorate of National Employment Service, West Bengal, has collected data on quarterly changes in the volume of employment since March 1962. Ten such quarterly reviews ending with June 1964 are available. The average quarterly growth rates (compound) of employment in different Sectors work out as follows:—

Sector.	Quarterly growth rate (compound) per cent.
1. Agriculture .. ..	-0.16
2. Mining and quarry .. ..	-0.06
3. Manufacturing .. ..	1.48
4. Construction .. ..	0.81
5. Electricity, gas, water supply, etc.	0.87
6. Trade and Commerce .. ..	0.81
7. Transport and Communication	0.67
8. Services .. ..	0.94

Of these, No. 1 relates to plantation, fishery, live-stock, etc., and agriculture proper is left out. The above classification is somewhat different from that adopted in 1961 Census. Both manufacturing Industry and Household Industry of the Census classification is included here in the head manufacturing. The heads Agriculture and Mining and Quarry here correspond to the composite Census head mining, quarry, live-stock, etc., the weight of the two components in the combined head being 62.8 per cent. and 37.2 per cent. respectively. A part of the head, electricity, gas, etc., is included in the Census head manufacturing, the weight of the component from this head in the combined head being 2.7 per cent. The other part of this mixed head is included in the Census head: Services with a weight of 1.2 per cent. The growth rates of employment as per 1961 Census heads have been estimated as shown below:—

1961 Census head of employment.	Quarterly growth rate (compound) Per cent.
1. Mining, quarrying, live-stock etc. ..	-0.12
2. Household Industry and Manufacturing	1.46
3. Construction .. ..	0.81
4. Trade and Commerce .. ..	0.81
5. Transport and Communication .. ..	0.67
6. Services .. ..	0.939

9. A rough estimate of employment generation in the Sectors other than Agriculture proper, during the Third Five-Year Plan can be made, if it is assumed that the establishments from which the Directorate of National Employment Service collected the data, form a fair sample of the different Sectors under examination. This is not strictly correct for two reasons. Returns were obtained from all establishments employing 25 men or more and no attempt apparently was made to select these establishments on a random basis. But these may not seriously affect the estimate. Establishments employing 25 men or more merge into those employing less

by insensible gradations and what is true for the one is also likely to be true for the other, at least to a first approximation. As no other selective principle was adopted in choosing the establishments they are also very likely to be a random sample. In any case these are the only data readily available and the estimates based on these are shown below:—

Sector.	Employment in 1961 as per 1961 Census,	Estimated employment in 1966,	Employment generation during the Third Plan.
1. Mining, quarrying, Forestry, fishing, etc., live-stock,	5,77,881	5,64,200	(- )13,681
2. Household Industry and Manufacturing	18,06,471	24,14,000	6,07,529
3. Construction .. ..	1,51,290	1,77,750	26,460
4. Trade and Commerce .. ..	8,72,204	10,24,900	1,52,696
5. Transport, Storage and Communication	3,92,225	4,48,270	56,045
6. Services .. .. .	15,49,637	17,84,200	2,34,563
			10,77,293
			(- )13,681
			<u>10,63,612</u>

There is no data for increase in Agricultural employment, but as for the decade 1951-61, an estimate based on increase in production works out at 0.22 millions.

10. The position at the beginning of and the end of the Third Plan not counting the inherent under-employment in Agriculture, is summarised below:—

	Millions.
1. Back-log of the unemployed at the beginning of the Third Plan—	
(a) Open unemployment .. ..	0.65
(b) Disguised un-employment in Agriculture ..	1.38
	<u>2.03</u>
2. Addition to labour force in Third Plan ..	1.56
	<u>3.59</u>
3. Employment creation during the Third Plan—	
(a) In non-Agricultural Sectors .. ..	1.06
(b) In Agriculture .. ..	0.22
	<u>1.28</u>
4. Number of the unemployed at the end of the Third Plan—	
(a) Open unemployment .. ..	1.15
(b) Disguised unemployment in Agriculture ..	1.16
	<u>2.31</u>

The Techno-Economic Survey has estimated that the addition to the labour force during the Fourth Plan will be about 1.80 millions. Applying the

correction as in the Third Plan, this comes to be about 1.70 millions. So for full employment to be achieved during the Fourth Plan, the number of jobs to be created must be of the order of 4 millions. This is obviously unattainable. The total outlay of about Rs.2,456 crores in the Fourth Plan will suffice for about 0.20 millions of employment in the Agricultural Sector and about 2.00 millions in the non-Agricultural Sector, so that there will be a back-log of about 1.8 millions unemployed at the beginning of the Fifth Plan. It will be noticed that most of the outlay will be used up in providing employment for the 1.7 millions new entrants and the rest will reduce the back-log by no more than 0.5 millions.

11. But to create employment of this magnitude, the composition of the outlay will have to be determined with the utmost care. In the present context of shortages there can be no question of diverting investment to undertakings employing more men for a fixed amount of outlay, if it reduces production at the same time. But fortunately in the most important Sector in the State, viz., the small industrial establishments, an increase in production and employment may be possible at the same time, for a recent survey of the industries in the Calcutta Metropolitan District has shown that both the capital-output and capital-labour ratios are smaller in establishments employing less than 25 hands. Emphasis will naturally be on these establishments, and steps to encourage investment in such industries may be devised in the Joint Consultative Committee of the representatives of the Central Government, the State Government and the Private Sector.

12. Another point needs mention here. In spite of the fact that a large number of job-seekers are on the live registers of the employment exchanges, quite a few vacancies remain to be filled up for want of personnel with requisite technical qualifications. To remedy this state of affairs an extensive programme of training up technical personnel including craftsmen will be taken up in the Fourth Plan and it is expected to effect a better adjustment between the jobs and the job-seekers.

## DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT IN THE FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

**Agriculture:** The task in the agricultural sector of a deficit State like West Bengal is obviously to grow as much foodgrains as possible to meet the food requirement of a large population, to sustain the premier foreign exchange earning industry of jute and generally to provide an adequate living for those engaged in agriculture. As stated earlier, all cultivable lands are already under maximum pressure and therefore, no appreciable extension of the cultivated area is any longer possible. Increase in production can, therefore, be effected only by more intensive use of the land now being cultivated. This can only be achieved by making, first, the single-cropped areas grow by suitable means two or even three crops a year and secondly, each such crop larger by the application of improved techniques. Both will be used to the extent practicable in the present circumstances.

2. At the rate of 16.5 oz. per head per day, the requirement in cereals for the population (estimated to be about 4.63 crores in 1971) works out at about 77.8 lakh tonnes. Another 7.8 tonnes will be required for seed, stock, etc., so that total demand will be about 85.5 lakh tonnes. The total production of cereals other than rice would be about 1 lakh tonne at the beginning of the Fourth Plan and is likely to go up to 2 lakh tonnes by its end, so that the total requirement of rice may be put at 83.5 tonnes in 1970-71. This being the principal crop of the State, all possible means of increasing the yield will be pressed into service. Irrigation, improved seeds, fertilizers and generally improved methods of cultivation will be extended to as large an area as possible. The stress will be on intensive practices. Five more districts (in addition to Burdwan) will be brought under the IDAP programme and another eight under the IRCP. The additional production expected from all these measures is set forth in the table below:

Input.	Unit.	1965-66.	1970-71.	Increase.	Additional yield (lakh tonnes of clean rice).	Remarks.
(1) Improved seed	Lakh acres	53	88	35	0.87	
(2) Rural compost	Lakh tonnes	20	60	40	} 1.13	
(3) Green manure	Lakh acres	2	15	13		
(4) Nitrogenous fertilizer.	Lakh tonnes	1	5	4	8.00	
(5) Superphosphate	Lakh tonnes	0.35	2.85	2.5	2.00	
(6) Minor irrigation	Lakh acres	..	..	8 5	} 1.00	
(7) Major and Medium Irrigation.	Lakh acres	..	..	5		
(8) Improved agricultural practices.	..	..	..	..	1.95	15 per cent. of the increase due to other inputs.
Say					14.95	
					15.00	

3. It will also be necessary to increase the production of jute considerably. This will be done partly by double cropping of some Aman land and partly by increasing the yield, the increase from these two measures being estimated to be 6.3 lakh bales and 6.34 lakh bales respectively. Growing of more oilseeds, potato and in general, diversification of agriculture will also be attempted. The principal production targets will be as follows:

*Principal Agricultural Production Targets*

Crop.	1965-66.	1970-71.	Increase.	Remarks.
Rice (clean) ..	50 lakh tonnes	65 lakh tonnes	15 lakh tonnes	} This is less by 1 lakh tonne from the calculated target. The reduction allows for short-fall due to unforeseen causes.
Cereals other than rice.	1 lakh tonne	2 lakh tonnes	1 lakh tonne	
Pulses .. ..	..	5 lakh tonnes	..	
Potato ..	8 lakh tonnes	12 lakh tonnes	4 lakh tonnes.	
Oil seeds ..	0.52 lakh tonnes	1 lakh tonnes	0.48 lakh tonnes.	
Horticulture ..	....	....	10,000 acres (new). 20,000 acres (re-juvenated).	
Vegetables ..	3-4 lakh acres	5-7 lakh acres	2-3 lakh acres.	
Coconut ..	60,000 acres	90,000 acres	30,000 acres.	
Cashew nuts ..	5,300 acres	7,800 acres	2,500 acres.	
Areca nut ..	5,000 acres	7,500 acres	2,500 acres.	
Jute ..	....	....	12.64 lakh bales.	

The target though somewhat higher than the All-India target of 5 per cent. linear growth per year, can, we feel, be achieved in practice if an all-out effort is made. Maximum co-ordination amongst executing agencies of food production programme and energetic execution of a number of supporting programmes are essential to success.

4. The most important of these supporting programmes is the provision of credit, supplies and services as well as processing, warehousing and marketing of the produce. Much of this will be arranged through the co-operative organisation. The Community Development and Extension Services will also be expected to make sure that the cultivators take to the improved practices quickly and effectively. Special attention is being given to Land Reforms. A high-level committee has already been constituted to advise the Government on measures necessary to achieve the real objectives of land reforms from the point of view of increasing food production. Recommendations of this committee are expected soon when a special administrative machinery will be set up to give effect to such recommendations. Facilities for agricultural training and research will be considerably expanded and the administrative machinery strengthened to make it adequate for implementation of the programme.



An abstract of the Schemes to be taken up is given below:

*A.—Schemewise financial provision under the Fourth Plan*

Name of the scheme.	Provision (in lakhs of rupees)
1. Plant protection .. .. .	500.00
2. Oilseed Development Schemes .. .. .	47.75
3. Sugarcane Development .. .. .	30.00
4. Jute Development.. .. .	164.56
5. Potato Development .. .. .	61.75
6. Horticultural Development .. .. .	25.00
7. Subsidiary Food Schemes and Applied Nutrition .. .. .	40.00
8. Manures including Green Manure .. .. .	250.00
9. Seed Farms .. .. .	100.00
10. Construction of Seed Stores .. .. .	200.00
11. Seed Saturation (Paddy, Wheat, Mustard, etc.) .. .. .	100.00
12. Improved Agricultural Implements .. .. .	200.00
13. Demonstration Centres .. .. .	37.51
14. Multiple Cropping in River Valley Projects, Tubewell Command Areas and in all other irrigated areas. .. .. .	100.00
15. Training Schemes .. .. .	400.00
16. Seed Testing .. .. .	10.66
17. Soil Testing .. .. .	14.75
18. Fertilizer Trial .. .. .	16.13
19. Administrative Wings and Buildings .. .. .	100.00
20. Transport .. .. .	50.00
21. Marketing and State Warehousing Corporation .. .. .	150.00
22. Publicity .. .. .	50.00
23. Statistics and Socio-Economic Evaluation .. .. .	20.00
24. Coconut Development, Arecanut, Cashewnut, etc. .. .. .	50.00
25. Fertilizer Subsidy .. .. .	400.00
26. Agricultural Research .. .. .	50.00
27. Hill Development .. .. .	25.00
28. Intensive Agricultural Programme .. .. .	471.00
29. Development of new crops .. .. .	25.00
30. Minor Irrigation .. .. .	2,250.00
31. Soil Conservation .. .. .	300.00
	<hr/>
	6,239.11
	i.e., 62 crores.

*B.—Co-operative Sector*

	(Rs. crore)
Expansion of Rural Credit .. .. .	0.10
Long Term Credit .. .. .	0.23
Service Co-operation .. .. .	1.85
Marketing Societies .. .. .	2.30
Processing Societies .. .. .	0.74
	<hr/>
	5.22
	<hr/>

5. **Forests:** The National Forest Board envisages 33 per cent. of the total land area to be under forest, but in West Bengal only 13 per cent. of the land is under forest cover. It is, therefore, necessary to arrange for the reclamation of moribund forests as far as possible and also for the intensive utilisation of the forest land and its produce. With this end in view, a provision of Rs.4.96 crores is being proposed for forestry during the Fourth Plan. This is exclusive of the provision for Soil Conservation under agriculture though the schemes relating to forests will be executed by the Forest Department. In view of the great demand for packing materials, provision has been made for utilising efficient substitutes of forest origin in place of solid wood and also for utilisation of waste product from the mills for veneering, briquetting and manufacture of block boards.

6. **Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Milk Production:** Animal husbandry, dairy and milk production being integral parts of farming; progress in this sector must keep pace with the programme of food production in the agricultural sector. It is, therefore, proposed to increase the outlay in this sector considerably during the Fourth Plan. Particular stress is proposed to be laid on the development of cattle, poultry and milk supply. The allocation will be as follows:

Head.	Outlay. (Rs. crores.)
Diary and Milk Supply .. .. .	4.86
Animal Husbandry .. .. .	3.93
Veterinary services including artificial insemination centres ..	2.90
Co-operative Schemes .. .. .	1.95
	13.64

7. **Fisheries:** Fish is a major item in the popular diet of this State and fisheries have an important part to play in the State economy. Fish farming and fishing operations in natural waters are carried out extensively. In spite of this fish has been in short supply due to increase in population and also due to rise in consumption levels. Progress made in augmenting the fish supply during the Third Plan has been appreciable, but still much can and will have to be done, and during the Fourth Plan efforts to increase production of fish will be intensified to maximum possible extent subject only to limitation in resources. On the one hand a larger area will be brought under pisciculture by reclamation of derelict tanks, development of fisheries in the reservoirs of the Irrigation Projects and development of swampy areas into fisheries and on the other, by adoption in as wide an area as possible of improved means of pisciculture. Arrangements will be made for supply of improved fishing implements, for other ancillary measures such as road-building in the difficult accessible areas, provision of cold storage, etc. Schemes with financial provisions are as follows:

Name of scheme.	Estimated expenditure during the Fourth Plan. (Rs. lakhs).
1. Popularising the use of fish pond manure for increasing the productivity of pond fisheries of West Bengal.	6.25
2. Financial assistance to fishermen for procuring fishing implements like nets, boats, etc.	7.50

Name of scheme.	Estimated expenditure during the Fourth Plan. (Rs. lakhs)
3. Development of Fisheries through Private farmers (fresh water tanks)	154.20
4. Establishment of a boat building yard for construction of fishing boats	7.00
5. Training, publicity and demonstration .. .. .	15.00
6. Providing harbour facilities to coastal fishermen to enable them to continue fishing operation for longer period.	10.00
7. Service parties to render certain service facilities to fish farmers ancillary to fish production.	8.00
8. Development of feeder roads to fishing centres of the State ..	18.15
9. Development of reservoir fisheries .. .. .	26.72
10. Establishment of fish seed farms for production of quality seeds ..	40.25
11. Establishing Ice Plants and cold storages during the Fourth Five-Year Plan.	24.49
12. Development of large derelict fisheries (fresh water and Brackish)..	152.69
13. Exploitation of coastal fisheries in the State by mechanising indigenous fishing crafts and making the same available to the Fishermen's organisation on hire purchase system.	41.75
	512.00
14. Co-operative schemes .. .. .	142.04
	654.04

These measures are expected to yield an additional 280,500 quintals of fish at the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

**8. Irrigation, Flood Control and Drainage:** Major and medium Irrigation Schemes which only are executed by the Irrigation and Waterways Department, take a long time to complete. They are proportionately more costly. This is more or less true about the Flood Control Scheme as well. In this view of the matter, the Development and Planning Board decided that the Fourth Plan outlay should in the main be confined mostly to the continuing schemes of these categories and only a small portion should be earmarked for new schemes of essential nature. The total allocation has been fixed at Rs.27 crores against the probable expenditure of Rs. 14.99 crores in the Third Five-Year Plan. An abstract break-up is given below:

Category of schemes.	Fourth Plan provision (Rs. crores).	Area benefited (Acres in lakhs).	River front protected (Rft.).
<i>I.—Irrigation—</i>			
(1) Continuing schemes .. .. .	16.38	3.68	..
(2) New scheme .. .. .	1.61	0.22	..
	17.99	3.90	
<i>II.—Flood Control and Drainage—</i>			
(1) Continuing schemes .. .. .	8.57	4.30	9,770
(2) New schemes .. .. .	0.44	0.84	
	9.01	5.14	
	27.00	9.04	

**9. Power Programme:** In the over-all view of the economy of this State, the programme for expansion of Power facilities is a matter of crucial importance. Agriculture, of course, has an overriding importance of its own because of the necessity to increase food production but for any real rise in the standard of living and for any appreciable progress in the solution so urgently needed, of the distressing problem of unemployment, we must turn to industrial development. Agriculture already being hard-pressed as it is and also handicapped by natural factors, has little hope to offer in this direction. Power is the key factor for development of all industries, large, medium and small-scale. Even for agriculture, we need agro-industries, irrigation tube-wells, etc., and for all this, Power is essential. If the projected growth rate for Power is equal to that for the Organised Industry, a 76 per cent. increase over the level reached by the end of the Third Plan will have to be made during the Fourth. Total Power available at the end of the current Plan is expected to be of the order of 1200MW. Allowing for a 12 per cent. (compound) growth per annum, the total requirement at the end of the Fourth Plan will have to be about 2112 MW. This calculation is based on certain assumptions, viz., that the proportion of industries using electric power will remain as at present and that the ratio between the industrial and non-industrial use of the electrical power will remain unaltered. An estimate on these assumptions is bound to be very much on the conservative side.

Some other estimates of power requirements by the end of the Fourth Plan are as follows:

Source.	Estimated power requirement by the end of the Fourth Plan.
1. Chambers of Commerce .. .. .	3,100 MW
2. Survey by Bureau of Industrial Statistics .. .. .	2,800 MW
3. Techno Economic Survey of West Bengal .. .. .	2,500 MW
4. First Annual Electric Power Survey of India .. .. .	2,200 MW
5. Survey by State Electricity Board .. .. .	2,400 MW

The last appears to be the most realistic, because it was based on a Zone-wise survey.

The State Electricity Board originally proposed a programme of providing by the end of the Fourth Plan period 2215 MW. of Power and suggested an outlay of Rs.233 crores. But the State resources did not, in view of the other demands, permit such a large outlay. Taking every thing into consideration, the Development and Planning Board decided that it should be confined to Rs.160 crores. According to the State Electricity Board, this will suffice for 1878 MW. of Power by the end of the Fourth Plan and the likely shortfall is of the order of 522 MW. The two tables I and II respectively, show the scheme-wise break-up and the Power position at the beginning and end of the Fourth Plan.

Though development of industries including agro-industries is the principal objective of the Power programme, great importance is also attached to rural electrification. The following is likely to be the Third Plan achievement:

- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| (1) Number of villages electrified .. .. .   | 833   |
| (2) Number of villages, where electric mains will be<br>extended for electrification of irrigation pumps .. .. . | 1,330 |

Another 600 villages are expected to be electrified by the end of the Fourth Plan.

TABLE I

## Power schemes in West Bengal during Fourth Plan

Cost Estimate

	Rs. (in lakhs).
<i>I.—Generation in North Bengal—</i>	
(i) Jaldhaka Extension (9MW) .. .. .	180
(ii) Ramnam Hydro-Electric Scheme (40MW) .. .. .	25
(iii) Mongpoo Hydro-Electric Scheme (3 × 1.4MW) .. .. .	50
(iv) Kurseong Power Station Second Stage 1MW (including connections with the existing system).	21
Total (I) ..	276
<i>II.—Thermal Generation—</i>	
(a) 980MW. Power Station (new) at Santaldih .. .. .	9600
(b) Extension of Durgapur Power Station 1 × 150 MW. (one 150MW. started during the Third Plan included as this will be carried over in Fourth Plan).	1400
Total (II) ..	11000
<i>III.—Transmission and Distribution—</i>	
(a) Transmission and Distribution Scheme for North Bengal (for I).	100
(b) Transmission and Distribution Scheme in Lower Bengal (for II).	4115
Total (III) ..	4215
<i>IV.—Rural Electrification—</i>	
(a) Extension of existing system .. .. .	225
(b) New places .. .. .	150
Total (IV) ..	375
<i>V.—Provision for Central Control and load Despatch Station—</i>	
(a) Provision for Central Control and load Despatch Station ..	26
<i>VI.—Testing, Investigation and Advance action for Fifth Plan and other miscellaneous schemes.</i>	
	75
<i>VII.—Spill over of Third Plan Scheme .. .. .</i>	
	33
Total (I—VII) ..	16000

Rs.160 crores.

TABLE II

## Statement showing the position of Power in the Power system in West Bengal

	By the end of 1965-66 (in MW.).	By the end of 1970-71 (in MW.).
Total load demand .. .. .	1,167	2,400
Load in North Bengal area .. .. .	24.5	30
Load in Malda-West Dinajpur area .. .. .	10.5	15
Load in Lower Bengal .. .. .	1,132	2,355
Load in D. V. C. area .. .. .	181.5	344
Load in Lower Bengal outside D. V. C. area .. .. .	950.5	2,011
Load in Lower Bengal outside D. V. C. area and Malda-West Dinajpur area.	961	2,026
Loads to be met by C. E. S. C., D. V. C. and by other means	502.5	208
Loads to be met by W. B. S. E. B. system .. .. .	458.5	1,818
Firm generation capacity required after meeting losses .. .. .	522	2,070
Schedule outage .. .. .	112.5	270
Total installed capacity required .. .. .	634.5	2,340
Total installed capacity provided .. .. .	615	1,745
Surplus (+)/Deficit (-) in installed capacity .. .. .	(-)19.5	(-)595
<i>Plan Target—</i>		
<i>(a) Lower Bengal—</i>		
(i) By the system of West Bengal .. .. .		1,291
(ii) By C. E. S. C. by its own generation .. .. .		208
(iii) By D. V. C. within the valley area .. .. .		344
Total Lower Bengal .. .. .		1,843
(b) Malda and West Dinajpur by Diesel generation .. .. .		5
(c) North Bengal by Hydel Diesel .. .. .		30
Grand total .. .. .		1,878
Deficit (Anticipated demand target) .. .. .		522

10. **Cottage and Small-Scale Industries:** It has already been stated that it is proposed to make a proportionately larger outlay in this sector. This is necessary for two reasons. Firstly, it is possible here to create a larger volume of employment for a given amount of outlay, and secondly, this sector will mainly produce consumer goods and help check the rise in prices. An abstract of the proposed outlays is given below:

Cottage and Small-Scale Industries Department				Outlay in crores.
1.	Small-Scale Industries	..	..	5.17
2.	Wood, Leather and Ceramic Industries	..	..	1.65
3.	Extension Training	..	..	0.33
4.	Industrial Co-operatives	..	..	1.13
5.	Marketing facilities	..	..	0.09
6.	Sericulture and Silk	..	..	1.25 (lac Deve- lopment
7.	Handicraft and Coir	..	..	0.40 in Agri- culture
8.	Khadi and Village Industries..	..	..	0.15 sector).
9.	Handloom and Powerloom	..	..	4.68
				14.85
<b>Co-operative Department</b>				
10.	Co-operative Sector	..	..	1.35
				16.20

Special stress will be laid on developing small engineering industries. Steps will also be taken to develop promising industrial sites and industrial estates.

11. **Industry (Large and Medium):** The general policy of making outlays will be to complete investment programme already taken in hand, to give preference to the expansion of capacity under quick maturing schemes, and expansion of heavy basic industries. The bulk of the outlays will therefore, go to the areas roughly in proportion to the width of their industrial base, which can be determined by a consideration of the contributions they make respectively to the State and National incomes from the Industrial Sector. It has already been pointed out that the Public outlay in organised industry amounts on this basis to Rs.426.15 crores. Most of this will have to come from Central Government, the State Government's share being confined to outlay on schemes which for one reason or another have

to be taken up by the State Government. An abstract of the outlays by the State Government is given below:

Items.	Objects.	Outlay. Rs. (in crores).
1. Industrial Estates ..	To provide developed sites for new industries at different points.	5
2. Industrial Development Corporation.	To help small enterpreners with capital ..	12
3. Spinning Mills ..	To expand existing capacity for Yarn production. Yarn is in short supply.	6
4. Newsprint Factory ..	Plenty of jute sticks are available. These can be utilised for manufacture of newsprint, which is in short supply.	1
5. Pig iron blast furnace at Durgapur.	This will be integrated with the Coke-Oven Plant of the State Government and will enhance the supply of pig-iron which is in great demand.	11.50
6. Durgapur Chemicals	The outlay essential to complete the State Government undertaking, which is designed to utilise by-products from Coke-Oven Plant.	2.00
7. Mineral Development	Mainly exploratory .. ..	0.35
		37.85

The Central Government must already be examining the projects on which it would make outlays in West Bengal. A list of schemes which it may consider in this connection is under preparation.

**12. Transport and Communications:** (a) *Roads:* An extensive road-network being one of the most important part of the infra-structure needed for development, special attention has to be given to roads programme. The progress made so far and the base likely to be reached at the end of the Third Plan is shown in the Table below:

Category of roads.	1947 (Miles).	First Plan (miles).	Second Plan (miles).	Third Plan (miles).	Total (miles).
1. National Highway ..	410	206	204	30	850
2. State Highway ..	100	360	40	..	500
3. M.D.R./O.D.R. ..	587	850	1,940	1,725	5,102
4. Village Roads ..	84	200	330	1,135	1,749
	1,181	1,616	2,514	2,890	8,201

The above figures do not include the mileage under the control of the local authorities, which is about 2,200 miles. Taking this into consideration, road mileage per 100 sq. miles works out at a little over 30. The Chief Engineers' conference recommended that this should be raised to 52 in the period 1961-81. The pace of development has to be substantially stepped up if this target is to be achieved. The resources available as



well as the rate of development in other fields make it necessary that a more modest objective should be set for the Fourth Plan. It has been estimated that the States will be required to make an outlay of Rs.400 crores on roads. What the share of West Bengal should be depends on a number of factors. On an uniform per capita basis this should be about Rs.32 crores. But the needs of a fast-developing industrial sector, the necessity of providing easy communications to a long-troubled and threatened international border and the urgency of opening up the backward areas make this amount inadequate. Taking all these into consideration, as well as the available resources, Rs.42 crores would be about the minimum. This will be in addition to the Road Programme of the Calcutta Metropolitan District, estimated to cost about Rs.35 crores and those of the local authorities outside the Greater Calcutta area.

With this allocation it will be possible to take up the 1,600 miles of new roads during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The break-up is given below:

Category of Roads.	Mileage.
(1) Link roads of various categories .. .. .	200
(2) Roads to serve International Border Area .. .. .	100
(3) Roads to serve inter-State communication .. .. .	50
(4) Roads to serve industrial concentration .. .. .	75
(5) Roads to serve areas to heavy concentration .. .. .	50
(6) Roads to serve Tribal and under-developed areas .. .. .	50
(7) Unspecified short-distance feeder roads .. .. .	50
(8) By-pass in congested localities .. .. .	25
(9) New village roads .. .. .	1,000
	1,600

The total cost on these 1,600 miles of road would be about Rs.45 crores out of which Rs.22.5 crores will spill over to the Fifth Plan. The remaining Rs.22.5 crores together with a spill over expenditure of Rs.19.5 crores from the Third Plan will constitute the Fourth Plan expenditure of Rs.42 crores.

(b) *Road and inland water transport*: Road Transport programme of West Bengal Government is mainly confined to making improvements in the passenger transport in important areas. Investment on goods transport vehicles will largely be left to the Private Sector, though a small beginning will be made in the matter of transport of goods between South and North Bengal. A small outlay will also be made on inland water transport. The following schemes are proposed to be taken up:

Items.	Outlay. Rs. (crores).
(1) Development of Calcutta State Transport Corporation ..	5.10
(2) Development of North Bengal State Transport Corporation ..	1.60
(3) Expansion of Durgapur State Transport Service .. .. .	1.50
(4) Goods Transport Service in North Bengal .. .. .	0.50
(5) Construction of sub-ways .. .. .	0.26
(6) Construction of car park .. .. .	0.36
(7) Inland Water Transport .. .. .	0.37
	9.69

(c) *Tourism*: West Bengal is one of the States in India laying a wealth of cultural heritage, historic relics and scenic grandeur comparable to the very best in the world. The urge to travel has gained remarkable impetus in modern times due to vast technological improvement in transport and communications and most advanced countries today have developed tourism to immense economic benefits to themselves, not to speak of invaluable gains in international goodwill and friendliness. The capacity of tourism to earn foreign exchange, so vitally needed for all our development programmes, is well-known. In West Bengal, nothing practically was done in this field in the first two Plans and the modest beginning in the Third Plan has been most encouraging. It is, therefore, proposed to make an outlay of Rs.3 crores during the Fourth Plan and to distribute it as follows:

Types of schemes.	Outlay. Rs. (in lakhs).
(1) Accommodation .. .. .	66.40
(2) Improvement of place of Tourist interest .. .. .	13.10
(3) Development of place of Tourist interest .. .. .	40.00
(4) Development of Hill Stations.. .. .	35.00
(5) Beautification of places of Tourist interest .. .. .	0.50
(6) Transport .. .. .	85.00
(7) Publicity .. .. .	25.00
(8) Administration and Training .. .. .	15.00
(9) Spill over .. .. .	20.00
	300.00

13. **Education:** In the educational programme for the Fourth Plan, main emphasis will be on extension of compulsory free primary education and expansion in facilities for technical education. Development and Planning Board have approved of an outlay of Rs.78.10 crores on education and scientific research in the State during the Fourth Plan period. The details of break-up of this allocation have not yet been worked out but in doing so, the department will be guided by the general considerations mentioned below.

In West Bengal, expenditure targets in the education sector have always been more than fulfilled. In the Second Plan, original provision was Rs.22 crores but the final performance was of the order of Rs.30 crores. In the Third Plan also, expenditure performance is likely to be of the order of Rs.51 crores.

Distribution of the total allocation in different stages and sectors has to be on the basis of trends in growth of population. The rate of growth in population in West Bengal during 1951-61 was 33 per cent. as against about 22 per cent. in the rest of the country. The total population of the State increased from 263 lakhs in 1951 to 349 lakhs in 1961. If this rate of increase is projected into the future, the figures are likely to be 393 lakhs in March 1966 and 440 lakhs in March 1971:

(a) *Primary Education*: During the Third Plan, actual expenditure on primary education is likely to be nearly 34.5 per cent. of the

total allocation on education. During the Fourth Plan, on the basis of estimates in population growth given above, the total enrolment in the age-group 6 to 11 is likely to be of the order of 55 lakhs in 1970-71.

The major effort in the field of primary education will have to be directed towards increasing the number of girl students, improving school and staff accommodation and increasing the number of trained teachers, keeping in view the need for simultaneous quantitative expansion and qualitative improvement.

(b) *Secondary Education*: Actual expenditure on secondary education during the Third Plan is likely to be about 39 per cent. of the total allocation on education. It is expected that by 1970-71, 43.3 per cent. of children in age-group 11 to 14 and 26.2 per cent. of children in age-group 14 to 17 (High and Higher Secondary stages) will be in school.

Allocation for this sector during the Third Plan has proved very inadequate for the large number of schools set up by private enterprise. It will be extremely difficult to keep up during the Fourth Plan, the tempo of progress achieved in the sector unless special assistance is made available from the Central Sector. The scheme of reorganisation of secondary education is under proper implementation in this State and, therefore, it is hoped, the claim for special Central assistance will be favourably considered by the Government of India.

(c) *University and Collegiate Education*: Four new Universities were started in this State out of State resources during the Third Plan because of the pressing necessity, which had really become a national problem, of relieving the congestion and over-crowding in Calcutta University. Facilities for Honours and Post-Graduate studies are comparatively limited in this State and efforts are being made to expand these facilities as much as possible, in the new Universities in co-operation with the University Grants Commission.

(d) *Technical Education*: For well-known reasons inherent in the economy of the State such as need for industrial expansion so that standard of living is raised and unemployment is relieved, maximum possible expansion in the facilities for technical education is a matter of utmost importance. Moreover, improvement and expansion of secondary education has proceeded in this State at a faster rate than in most other States. Special emphasis as far as availability of resources will permit, is, therefore, proposed to be laid on the programme for expansion of technical education.

Apart from what has been stated above, the special needs of women's education, of social and physical education, education of the handicapped, cultural activities, etc., will also have to be attended to as far as practicable.

14. **Health**: The Health Programme for the Fourth Plan will be confined to the minimum consistent with the maintenance of the existing services at the current level of efficiency and provision of a few items of basic amenities like water-supply, which have been overdue for a long time. Special emphasis will also be put on family planning programme which,

it is hoped will continue to be a Centrally-sponsored Scheme even during the Fourth Plan period. A statement of outlays is given below:

Group.	Amount. Rs. (in lakhs)
<b>I.—Family Planning—</b>	
1. Family Planning, Maternity and Child Welfare ..	126.00
2. Intensive Rural Health and Family Planning Programme ..	7.00
	133.00
<b>II.—Water-Supply and Sanitation—</b>	
1. Urban areas .. .. .	549.00
2. Rural Water-Supply .. .. .	800.00
3. Strengthening of the Public Health Engineering Directorate	50.00
	1399.00
<b>III.—Control of Communicable Diseases—</b>	
Control of Communicable Diseases .. .. .	691.00
<b>IV.—Medical Education, Training and Research—</b>	
1. Under-Graduate Medical Education .. .. .	290.00
2. Post-Graduate Education and Research .. .. .	65.00
3. Dental Education and Service .. .. .	25.00
4. Training Programmes .. .. .	75.00
	455.00
<b>V.—Medical Care including Hospitals, Dispensaries and Primary Health Centres—</b>	
1. Hospitals and Dispensaries .. .. .	1325.00
2. Health Units .. .. .	764.00
3. Expansion of Blood Bank .. .. .	13.00
4. Re-organisation of Drug Control Service including setting up of a Drug Laboratory with a Research Wing.	42.00
5. Improvement and Expansion of Central Medical Stores and Regional Stores.	15.00
	2159.00
<b>VI.—Public Health including Laboratory Services—</b>	
1. Laboratory Services .. .. .	40.00
2. Nutrition .. .. .	9.00
3. Prevention of Food Adulteration .. .. .	10.00
4. Health Statistics including Vital Statistics .. .. .	10.00
5. Health Education .. .. .	15.00
6. Students' Health Services .. .. .	70.00
7. Epidemiological Units .. .. .	7.00
8. Strengthening of Municipal Health Services .. .. .	10.00
9. Establishment of Central Animal Breeding Farm .. .. .	5.00
10. Scheme for Control of Air Pollution and re-organisation of Smoke Nuisance Commission.	5.00
11. Scheme for Prevention of Pollution of River Water .. .. .	5.00
	186.00

	Rs.
	(in lakhs).
<b>VII.—Indigenous System of Medicine—</b>	
1. Indigenous System of Medicine .. .. .	55.00
2. Development of Homeopathy .. .. .	20.00
	<hr/> 75.00
<b>VIII.—Miscellaneous—</b>	
1. Strengthening of the State Health Organisation ..	35.00
2. Reorganisation and Strengthening of Health Transport Service —Zonal Service and Maintenance.	17.00
3. Rehabilitation Schemes (Occupational Therapy) .. .. .	40.00
4. Maintenance of X-Ray Machine .. .. .	10.00
	<hr/> 102.00
Grand Total Health (State's share) ..	<hr/> 5200.00

[N.B.—This statement does not include schemes to be taken up as parts of City Development Schemes.]

15. **Housing:** The all-India fourth Plan outlay on Housing has been put at Rs.1,870 crores, and Rs.150 crores out of this ought to be invested in West Bengal, the amount being shared as follows:

	Rs.
	(in crores).
West Bengal .. .. .	23
Central Government .. .. .	9
Private Sector .. .. .	118

The major part of the housing programme for the general public will be left to the Private Sector, Public Sector effort being confined to schemes in which the Private Sector is less likely to be interested, but which are considered essential for a balanced growth of amenities for the different classes of population. An abstract statement of the State Government schemes are given below:

Schemes.	Outlay. Rs. (in crores.)
(1) Subsidised Industrial Housing .. .. .	5.00
(2) Slum Clearance (State share only) .. .. .	1.50
(3) Plantation Labour Housing Scheme .. .. .	0.20
(4) Low Income Group Housing Scheme .. .. .	14.00
(5) Village Housing Scheme .. .. .	0.80
(6) Wood Working Industry under Housing Department ..	0.50
(7) Kalyani and Gariahata Housing Estate and Karaya Housing Estate.	1.55
	<hr/> 23.55

[N.B.—The above statement does not include schemes to be taken up as part of city development schemes.]

16. **Welfare of Backward Classes:** Work in connection with the welfare of backward classes will be intensified during the fourth Plan. The details of the allocation are given in the Table below:

Name of the scheme.	Fourth Plan provision. Rs. (in lakhs).
(1)	(2)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>	
<i>Education</i>	
1. Payment of tuition fees .. .. .	66.50
2. Book grants .. .. .	8.10
3. Stipend to selected students in secondary stage .. .. .	7.00
4. Examination fees for appearing at the School Final and Higher Secondary Examinations.	1.50
5. Boarding charge in secondary stage .. .. .	75.00
6. Ashram facilities in basic schools .. .. .	20.00
7. Extension of existing schools .. .. .	5.00
8. Extension of existing hostels .. .. .	5.00
9. Construction of hostels .. .. .	7.50
10. Construction of Primary Schools .. .. .	1.00
11. Coaching arrangement in secondary stage .. .. .	5.00
12. Construction towards the establishment of Junior Basic Schools ..	1.00
13. Book Bank .. .. .	5.00
	207.60
<i>Economic Uplift</i>	
1. Goat-keeping as a subsidiary means of livelihood .. .. .	1.00
2. Pig-rearing as a subsidiary means of livelihood .. .. .	2.00
3. Poultry Farming .. .. .	2.00
4. Minor Irrigation .. .. .	35.00
5. Training facilities in vocational trades and crafts .. .. .	6.00
6. Financial assistance in selected trades .. .. .	4.00
7. Residential facilities to trainees in vocational trades .. .. .	5.00
8. Industry .. .. .	12.00
9. Agricultural subsidiary, such as bullocks, implements .. .. .	10.00
10. Provision for purchase of agricultural lands and house sites .. .. .	5.00
11. Village roads with provision for wooden bridges and culverts .. .. .	4.00
12. Improvement of land and agriculture .. .. .	10.00
	96.00

Fourth  
Plan  
provision.  
Rs.  
(in lakhs).  
(2)

Name of the scheme.

(1)

*Health, Housing and other Schemes*

1. Houses and house sites	..	..	..	..	40.00
2. Water-supply	..	..	..	..	15.00
3. Aid to voluntary agencies	..	..	..	..	6.00
4. Grants to institutions	..	..	..	..	3.00
5. Nursing-cum-Midwifery	..	..	..	..	2.50
6. Establishment of Welfare Centres	..	..	..	..	25.00
7. Strengthening of staff	..	..	..	..	8.00
8. Spill-over	..	..	..	..	3.00

102.50

Total : Scheduled Tribes .. 406.10

*Scheduled Castes*

*Education*

1. Special stipends to poor meritorious Scheduled Caste students	..	..	..	..	25.00
2. Stipends for purchase of books	..	..	..	..	10.00
3. Hostel charges	..	..	..	..	80.00
4. Examination fees	..	..	..	..	5.00
5. Free tuition to educationally more backward Scheduled Castes	..	..	..	..	40.00

160.00

*Economic Uplift*

1. Training facilities in vocational trades	..	..	..	..	12.00
2. Industry	..	..	..	..	10.00
3. Residential facilities	..	..	..	..	3.00
4. Financial assistance	..	..	..	..	7.00
5. Agricultural subsidy, i.e., bullocks, land reclamation, etc.	..	..	..	..	20.00

52.00

*Health, Housing and other Schemes*

1. Aid to voluntary agencies	..	..	..	..	8.00
2. Grants to institutions and organisations for culture, etc.	..	..	..	..	2.00
3. Water-supply	..	..	..	..	20.00
4. Spill-over	..	..	..	..	20.00

50.00

Total : Scheduled Castes .. 262.00

*Other Backward Classes*

Stipends to poor, meritorious other Backward Classes students .. 10.80

Grand Total .. 678.90

17. **Social Welfare:** Rs.2 crores will be provided for Social Welfare Schemes. The details of allocation for different schemes will be as follows:

			Rs. (in lakhs).
(1) Child Welfare	...	...	16.38
(2) Women Welfare	...	...	35.03
(3) Education, Training and Rehabilitation of the Handicapped	...	...	66.40
(4) Social Defence	...	...	63.75
(5) Welfare of Slum and Pavement Dwellers	...	...	1.00
(6) Grant-in-aid	...	...	9.00
(7) Training, Research and Administration	...	...	7.00
(8) Approximate spill-over	...	...	1.44
			<hr/> 200.00 <hr/>

18. **Craftsman Training:** As training of craftsman is an essential part of industrial expansion much stress will have to be laid on this programme during the Fourth Plan. It is proposed to establish 17 new industrial institutes as well as to expand 18 existing institutions, and provide 12,700 additional seats. In addition, provision will be made for 10,000 additional seats under the National Apprentice Training Scheme and another 2,000 for part-time classes for industrial workers. The total outlay for these is estimated to be Rs.5.55 crores.

19. **Labour and Labour Welfare:** With the growing industrialisation of the State, measures for Labour Welfare will have to be intensified. The proposed allocation is Rs.2.20 crores, inclusive of Rs.0.79 crores for Employees' State Insurance Scheme.

20. **Public Co-operation:** Public Co-operation Schemes will be further extended and a provision of Rs.8 lakhs is being made under this head.

21. **Development of Digha Sea-side resort:** Digha is the only potential sea-side resort in West Bengal with immense possibilities and has acquired particular importance being in close proximity of the huge and growing industrial complex in Calcutta-Durgapur region. Living conditions in the highly congested city of Calcutta and its suburbs are notoriously below the minimum modern standards and have a very unwholesome effect on the mind and body of the vast population, industrial and others, inhabiting this region. Development of this place, with great natural advantages, into a sea-cum-holiday resort with modern amenities and recreational facilities is a matter, therefore, of great economic and social importance. A provision of Rs.2 crores is proposed for this scheme.

#### MISCELLANEOUS SCHEMES

22. **State Statistical Bureau:** The work of the State Statistical Bureau will have to be further extended during the Fourth Five-Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs.85.9 lakhs.

23. **Publicity:** With the intensification of the development effort a substantial allocation will be required for publicity schemes. Special emphasis will be laid on dissemination of the Plan information among the public and on analysis of public opinion. The allocation for publicity schemes has been fixed at Rs.70 lakhs.



24. **Municipal Development and Panchayats:** Municipal Development Schemes will be continued during the Fourth Plan. A total allocation of Rs.6 crores has been made for the purpose. This is inclusive of the contribution to Howrah Improvement Trust. Another Rs.2.50 crores has been earmarked for expenditure on Panchayat Schemes.

25. **Co-operation:** Co-operation Schemes relating to Agriculture, Fisheries, Live-stock and small industries have been dealt with in the paragraphs concerned with the respective subjects. The allocations on residual schemes are shown below:

		Rs. (in lakhs).
1. Co-operative Training and Education	...	82
2. Consumers' Co-operatives and other Co-operatives	...	55
	...	<hr/> 137 <hr/>

26. **Construction of Food Godowns:** As the State suffers from food shortages from time to time, it is necessary to construct storage godowns at suitable points. Rupees 90.47 lakhs will be provided during the fourth Plan for the purpose.

Allocations for two other Miscellaneous Schemes will be as follows:

		Rs. (in lakhs).
1. Improvement of Botanical Gardens	...	11
2. Improvement of the Government Press	...	58

27. **City Development Schemes:** The Development Schemes for Greater Calcutta area during the Fourth Five-Year Plan are expected to cost Rs.100 crores out of which the State Government's share will be Rs.30 crores as it cannot spare more from its own resources.

Another crore has been allocated for the Schemes in the Asansol and Siliguri areas. The details have been given in Section VI.

## DISTRICT, BLOCK AND CITY PLANS

Panchayati system has recently been extended to cover the entire State. Initial formulation of proposals for the Fourth Plan at District and Block levels has so far been done by the existing machinery of District Development Committees and Block Development Committees. The task will be taken over by the new Panchayati institutions such as Gram Panchayets, Anchalik and Zilla Parishads. District Plans finally approved by Zilla Parishads will be considered by the State Planning Board incorporated with such changes as may be found necessary, into the State Plan.

2. A separate Wing of the Development and Planning Department has been created to handle the problems of Town and Country Planning. This has been placed under a Commissioner for Town and Country Planning and Ex-officio Secretary to Government in the Development and Planning Department. Three Town Planning Bodies have already been set up—the Asansol Planning Organisation, the Siliguri Planning Organisation and the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation. The first two have been set up only recently and are charged with the responsibility to take appropriate measures, legislative and otherwise, so that the rapidly developing urban areas round Asansol-Durgapur and Siliguri do not have to face the problems that have arisen in the Calcutta Industrial Area due to unplanned growth over the last century. As only a beginning has been made in these areas, a crore of rupees has been provided in the State Plan for development work, it being assumed that the staff and establishment expenditure of the Planning Bodies will come from the Central Government as a grant. If funds permit, a larger allocation for Development work will be made in due course. The problems of Calcutta will involve efforts of a vastly different order of magnitude.

3. **Development of the Calcutta Metropolitan District:** A highly industrialised zone has developed around this city on both banks of the Hooghly. The entire zone with an area of about 260 square miles has now been constituted into the Calcutta Metropolitan District, with a view to having an integrated Development Plan for the whole area. The importance of this area in the economy of Eastern Zone in general and West Bengal in particular can hardly be overemphasised. It is the chief entrepot of Eastern India with West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa and parts of other States as its hinterland. The Jute Industry which earns the largest amount of foreign exchange is located here and it is the principal market for tea, which ranks second as an earner of foreign exchange. Proximity of coal and iron-bearing areas gives it an added advantage. All these factors have combined to make this the nerve centre of the whole

area. Its importance to West Bengal can be gauged from the following indicators:

Item (as in 1961).	Percentage share of the Calcutta Metropolitan District in West Bengal.
Population .. .. .	18.9
Factories .. .. .	62.36
Workshops and Work-sheds ..	27.23
Workshop-cum-dwellings ..	44.52
Business houses and offices ..	57.90
Shops excluding eating houses ..	38.49
Shop-cum-dwellings .. .. .	49.02

4. The concentration of economic activity in this area has given rise to a number of serious problems. The population has, as the following figures will show, been increasing very fast:

Year.	Population of C. M. D. (in lakhs).	C. M. D. population as percentage of West Bengal population.
1921 ..	21.72	12.4
1931 ..	24.85	13.1
1941 ..	40.65	17.5
1951 ..	52.53	20.0
1961 ..	65.75	18.9

5. A sizeable part of the problems of ill-planned growth, over-congestion, bad living conditions, lack of hygiene and sanitation, economic distress, etc., over the last two decades has been caused by the displaced persons from East Pakistan and by people coming from neighbouring States in search of employment. They are mostly poor and have tended to concentrate in the slum areas. A survey has shown that as against the average density of 120 persons per acre in the city proper, that in the slum areas is several times larger. Of the 80 wards surveyed, this density was over 1,000 in 8, between 901 and 1,000 in 11 and between 501 and 900 in 26. The living conditions in these slums are appalling. Most of these having no piped water-supply and underground sewers, have to make do with a few inadequate public conveniences. The result has been that cholera, dysentery and similar diseases have become endemic and when epidemics break out they assume serious proportions.

6. The obvious long-term remedy is the dispersal of economic activity. This has been kept in view and arrangements for establishing several counter-magnet towns are already well under way. But it may be long before they can effectively draw away people from the Calcutta Metropolitan District and short-term measures for improvement have become imperative. A Master Plan for the area is in preparation but improvement works cannot wait till this is given final shape. The broad line which the Master Plan should take is well known and some items of work which will later on be incorporated into the Master Plan have immediately to be undertaken. A beginning has already been made in the Third Plan but towards actual improvements, apart from long-term planning, the scope of activities will have to be substantially extended in the Fourth.

7. The top-most priority should be given to water-supply, underground sewers and a more efficient system of communication. But steps for the improvement of the slum areas must be initiated concurrently so that this work can be co-ordinated with the extension of the basic amenities. Lastly, come the development of suburbs where people can live in well-planned neighbourhoods. A list of Schemes proposed to be undertaken is given below :

Schemes.	(Rs. Lakhs).		
	Total estimate of expenditure.	Fourth Plan expenditure.	Centre's share.
1. Water supply .. .. .	815.00	625.00	550.00
2. Sewerage, drainage and Sanitation Schemes	2,019.00	1,199.00	1,050.00
	<u>2,834.00</u>	<u>1,824.00</u>	<u>1,600.00</u>
3. Traffic and Transportation Schemes ..	4,181.21	3,493.21	2,360.81
4. New Township and Housing Schemes .. ..	..	705.00	457.00
5. Urban Renewal and Social Services Scheme ..	..	1,250.00	834.00
6. Organisational expenses of C. M. P. O. ..	..	150.00	150.00
7. Spill-over expenditure .. .. .	..	2,577.79	1,598.19
	<u>..</u>	<u>10,000.00</u>	<u>7,000.00</u>

8. Apart from the necessity, so urgent, of these Schemes from the point of view of social consequences, these have also a direct bearing on productivity. Bad living conditions reduce the efficiency of workers and the execution of these Schemes will thus materially improve output. The Traffic and Transportation Schemes in particular result in considerable saving of time. The proposed improvements will also have an indirect effect on productivity. Overcrowding and unwholesome surroundings tend to breed discontent and result in industrial disputes which cause appreciable fall in production. With the elimination of these causes of unrest, improvements in industrial relations can reasonably be expected.

9. Such heavy outlay on the improvement programme in Calcutta cannot be made from the State resources alone. Many of the problems have an All-India background inasmuch as they have come in the wake of Industrialisation, the pace of which has to be maintained in the interest of not only West Bengal, but the country as a whole. It has already been mentioned that the area has to produce the most important foreign exchange earner and serve as the principal market for the second most important one. Most of the Income Tax from West Bengal, which forms a large part of the total tax collected, is realised here. This being a border State, has moreover to be maintained at a high level of industrial efficiency. In consideration of all these, the Central Government recognised its special responsibility to Calcutta in Third Plan by making a

special allocation of Rs.10 crores for the Calcutta Schemes. That special responsibility has not naturally lapsed and should continue to be discharged in the form of a special provision on a much larger scale for Calcutta in the Fourth Plan as well. The quantum of Central share has to be increased several fold, because the State Government will not be able to spare more than Rs.30 crores for the purpose and nothing short of Rs.100 crores will be able to make a dent in the problem. It has therefore been assumed that the Central Government will provide the remaining Rs.70 crores for the Schemes as indicated in the abstract statement above.

## VII

## BACKWARD AREAS

Formal identification of backward areas is a matter of some difficulty. Districts are the smallest administrative units for which some economic data are available, but it so happens that some of the backward areas are within districts which have more prosperous regions, with the result that the identity of the backward areas is often masked in the averaged economic indicators for districts. The most useful of such indicators is the per capita income. The figures compiled by the National Council of Applied Economic Research are quoted below:—

## Per capita income in 1955-56

District.	Per capita income.
	Rs.
1. Bankura .. .. .	213
2. Birbhum .. .. .	290
3. Burdwan .. .. .	323
4. Gooch Behar .. .. .	203
5. Darjeeling .. .. .	203
6. Hooghly .. .. .	252
7. Howrah .. .. .	409
8. Jalpaiguri .. .. .	335
9. Malda .. .. .	170
10. Midnapore .. .. .	184
11. Murshidabad .. .. .	189
12. Nadia .. .. .	193
13. 24-Parganas .. .. .	447
14. West Dinajpur .. .. .	158

No estimate for Purulia could be made for paucity of relevant data.

2. The limitation of such data in identifying backward areas will be evident from a consideration of the district of 24-Parganas. As it includes the major portion of the Calcutta Industrial region, its per capita income is the highest in the State, but it also includes a very backward region, viz., the Sundarbans. The per capita income for the district of Darjeeling does not also reflect the condition in the more backward areas, because its tea-plantation areas are fairly prosperous.

3. As has already been stated, most economic data for smaller units are not available. An attempt was however made to use the percentage of population depending for a living on sources other than Agriculture in delimiting the backward areas in terms of Thanas. It sharply demarcated the Calcutta Industrial Region, the Coal-Iron Region near Durgapur and the Tea-plantation areas in North Bengal, but showed the rest of the State as an under-developed region, the variation among the units of the latter being no more than what would be expected in a more or less homogenous population.

4. This analysis brings out an important feature of the State economy and underlines the necessity of making an all-out attempt to develop the areas mainly dependent on Agriculture. This is being given the top-most priority in the Fourth Plan proposals. But in selecting areas for concentrated attention, the choice has to be more restricted. As the available indicators are not good enough for the purpose, selection must be based on general impressions. It is known that the Sundarbans, most of the Darjeeling district and the entire district of Purulia are very backward and special provisions will be made for these areas. The steps to be taken are indicated below.

5. **Sundarbans:** This area is in the southern part of the 24-Parganas district and has to depend on a single crop, viz., the winter-rice. Being in the lower deltaic region of the Hooghly, it is criss-crossed by a number of tidal channels. The rice land has to be protected by embankments, because if saline water gets into the rice land, the entire crop is lost. These embankments are being maintained by Government. If the mouths of the creeks could be closed, these would be converted into reservoirs of fresh water. Exploratory studies have already been undertaken. But the Schemes will be too costly for the resources of the State Government and much will not be possible unless Central Government agrees to finance these outside the Central assistance for the State Plan. A list of schemes that might be taken up with the assistance of the Central Government is under preparation. In the meantime all that is possible from the State resources will be done. Already a Sundarbans Development Board has been constituted and the District Planning Committee will make provision for the areas along the lines recommended by the Sundarbans Development Board.

6. **Darjeeling:** There is a Committee known as the Darjeeling Enquiry Committee, which meets from time to time to examine the problems of this district and suggests solutions. The District Planning Committee will be required to consider these recommendations, in preparing the Plan for the district. Provision has already been made in the Plan of the Agricultural Department for the development of Hill areas in the State. The Plan provision for Tourism also includes measures for development of Tourism in this area, as the economy of Darjeeling depends to a large extent on the volume of the tourist traffic.

7. **Purulia.** The entire district is extremely backward and a large proportion of the population belongs to the Scheduled Tribes. A Development Board for the district has been constituted and it has concentrated its attention on improving the Tank Irrigation facilities. This work will be intensified during the Fourth Plan and the District Planning Committee will frame its Plan in consultation with the Purulia Development Board.

8. A large power station will be established at Santaldi in this district and this will boost up the economy to a considerable extent. There is a large number of artisans in this district and power supply will enable them to take to new techniques.

9. The district is also fairly rich in mineral resources. The possibility of starting a cement factory is already being explored. Prospecting for fresh mineral deposits will continue and steps for exploration of those already located will be taken.

10. Apart from the above specified areas, almost every district has its backward pockets. District Planning Committees will be requested to pay special attention to these at the time of preparing the District and Block Plans.

## VIII

## ADMINISTRATION

The large outlay in the State Government's Fourth Five-Year Plan will naturally involve the strengthening of the administrative machinery. In so far as additional staff is required for the execution of the Departmental Schemes, provision has already been made by the various Departments in their plan schemes. They are also taking steps to foster greater efficiency in execution.

2. Necessary steps have also been taken to review the manpower position having regard to the requirements under the Fourth Five-Year Plan. Adequate measures are also being adopted in the matter of recruitment and training of the additional personnel required. The training programme for probationary officers of the Administrative Services in this State has been Plan-oriented according to the recommendations of Shri V. T. Krishnamachari. The subject of Community Development, Panchayats, Land Reforms, etc., have been included in the programme of training and curriculum for departmental examinations for I.A.S., W.B.C.S. (Ex.) and W.B.J.C.S. Officers. During the period of probation the officers are required to undergo a course of practical training in the district. The object of the training is to train up the junior officers in the various branches of district administration and to acquaint them with the elements of rural reconstruction and the principles of a modern welfare State, the ideals of public service, economy in public spending and correct behaviour in their contacts with the people. The officers are sent to Community Development Blocks for a period to learn first-hand the working of the Blocks and also the working of the Panchayati Raj institutions. I.A.S. probationers are appointed as Additional Block Development Officers for 3 months during the period of training. W.B.J.C.S. Officers who are appointed as Block Development Officers are sent for training at the Orientation and Study Centres run by the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation. The question of establishing a Training School for imparting institutional training for probationary officers is also under consideration.

3. The Planning Department in this State has so far been inadequately staffed. In order to make it equal to the task, a thorough reorganisation has been taken in hand. A State Planning Board consisting of Ministers, non-officials and officials has already been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister for formulating the Plan Schemes and keeping watch over their execution. It has also been decided to add two new Wings to the Development and Planning Department, viz., an Economic Wing and an Evaluation Wing.

4. The Economic Wing will consist of a number of whole-time Economists and Statisticians and their task will be to process the relevant data relating to the different aspects of Plan Schemes. The processed data will be placed before a Committee of Economists. The considered opinion of this Committee will go to the Development and Planning Board who will advise the Government about the appropriate steps to be taken.

5. Recruitment of staff will shortly be made, but in the meantime the services of an Economist has been requisitioned for the compilation of an In-input Out-output Table for West Bengal. This work is likely to take about two months and the result will be utilised in the formulation of the final Fourth Plan proposals.



6. The Evaluation Wing will be placed under an I.A.S. Officer of the rank of a Joint Secretary who will have a staff of Economists, Statisticians, and a few Deputy Directors to assist him. This Wing will keep a close watch over the execution of the Plan Schemes in general and take up from time to time for closer examination a few selected Schemes or group of Schemes. Whenever any shortcoming is noticeable anywhere, it will bring it to the attention of the Evaluation Committee with its specific suggestions. This Committee is headed by the Chief Secretary of the State. The Development and Planning Commissioner, the Financial Commissioner, another senior Secretary, the Director of the Evaluation Wing and the Director of the State Statistical Bureau are its other members. Whenever matters relating to any Department will come up for its examination, the Secretary of that Department will be invited to attend. If there is agreement between the Committee and the Departmental Secretary as to the remedial measures, the Departmental Secretary will be required to issue directions accordingly. But in case of difference of opinion between the Evaluation Committee and the Departmental Secretary or, where major policy decisions are involved, the matter will be referred to the Cabinet for decision.

7. It is expected that these measures will substantially improve the one of the Plan Administration in the State.

## IX

**LIST OF SCHEMES UNDER DIFFERENT SECTORS**  
**Fourth Plan Allocations—Abstract**

(In lakhs of rupee)

Head of Development.		Allocation.
<b>I. Agricultural Programmes—</b>		
Agriculture	...	3,515.00
Minor Irrigation	...	2,250.00
Soil Conservation	...	429.00
Forestry	...	496.00
Animal Husbandry	...	688.00
Dairying and Milk Supply	...	676.00
Fisheries	...	654.04
Warehousing and Marketing	...	150.00
Community Development	...	1,200.00
Co-operation	...	521.97
		<u>10,580.01</u>
<b>II. Irrigation—</b>		
Flood control, Drainage, etc.	...	1,798.78
		901.22
		<u>2,700.00</u>
<b>III. Power—</b>		
(a) S.E.B.	...	14,600.00
(b) Durgapur	...	1,400.00
		<u>16,000.00</u>
<b>IV. Small Industries</b>	...	<u>7,1620.01</u>
<b>V. Organised Industry—</b>		
Durgapur Industries	...	1,350.00
Large and Medium Industries	...	2,400.00
Mineral Development	...	35.00
		<u>3,785.00</u>
<b>VI. Transport and Communications—</b>		
Roads	...	4,200.00
Road Transport	...	932.00
Inland Water Transport	..	37.00
Tourism	...	300.00
		<u>5,469.00</u>

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Head of Development.	Allocation.
<b>VII. Social Services—</b>	
EDUCATION	
Education Department	7,700.00
Commerce and Industries Department (Technical Education)	110.00
Health	5,200.00
Housing	2,355.00
Welfare of Backward Classes	678.90
Social Welfare	200.00
Craftsman's Training and Labour	775.03
Public Co-operation	8.00
Development of Digha	200.00
	17,226.93
<b>VIII. Miscellaneous—</b>	
Statistics	85.91
Information and Publicity	70.00
Local Bodies	600.00
Panchayats	250.00
Others	296.55
	1,302.46
<b>IX. City Development</b>	3,100.00
<b>Grand Total</b>	61,783.41

## Fourth Plan Allocations—Details

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Scheme.	Allocation.
<i>Agricultural Programmes</i>	
<i>Agriculture—</i>	
1. Plant Protection	500.00
2. Oil Seeds Development Schemes	47.75
3. Sugarcane Development	30.00
4. Jute Development	164.56
5. Potato Development	61.75
6. Horticultural Development	25.00
7. Subsidiary Food Schemes and Applied Nutrition	40.00
8. Manures including green manures	250.00
9. Seed Farms	100.00
10. Construction of seed stores	200.00
11. Seed Saturation	100.00
12. Improved Agricultural Implements	200.00
13. Demonstration Centres	37.51
14. Multiple cropping in River Valley Projects, Tubewell Command Areas, in all other irrigated areas	100.00
15. Training Schemes	400.00
16. Seed Testing	10.66
17. Soil Testing	14.75
18. Fertiliser Trial	16.13
19. Administrative Wings and Buildings	100.00
20. Transport	50.00
21. Publicity	50.00
22. Statistics	} 20.00
23. Socio-Economic Evaluation	
24. Cocoanut, Arecanut and Cashewnut Development	50.00
25. Fertiliser Subsidy	400.00
26. Agricultural Research	50.00
27. Hill Development	25.00
28. Intensive Agricultural Programme	471.00
29. Development of New Crops	25.00
30. Development of Lac Industry	14.96
Total: Agriculture	3,515.00*

\*By schemes, this comes to 3,554.07, in excess by 39.07.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Scheme.	Allocation.
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*Minor Irrigation*

Minor Irrigation	2,250.00
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*Soil Conservation*

1. Soil Conservation Schemes	300.00
2. Soil and water conservation on watershed basis—	
Forest land } Waste land }	90.00
3. Soil and land use survey	10.00
4. Stabilisation of ravines and protection of table lands, hilly areas, marginal lands, waste lands, degraded forests, shelter belts, stream bank, etc.—	
Forest land } Waste land }	9.00
5. Setting up and strengthening of soil conservation and soil survey organisation	10.00
6. Training in soil and water conservation	2.00
7. Soil and water conservation research, watershed research, forestry	8.00
... Total	429.00

*Animal Husbandry***A. Live-Stock Production Section—***Cattle Development*

1. Breeding Schemes	111.00
2. Feeds and Fodder Development	62.00
3. Sheep and Goat Development	35.00
4. Poultry Development Schemes	125.00
5. Piggery Development	18.00
6. Other Schemes	42.00
Total	393.00

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Scheme.	Allocation.
<b>B. Veterinary Aid Sector—</b>	
1. Disease control ... ..	11.00
2. Aid Centre and Clinics ... ..	40.50
3. Slaughter House ... ..	145.00
4. Training, Research and Statistics ... ..	31.60
5. Other Schemes ... ..	16.90
6. Hospitals and Dispensaries ... ..	50.00
	<u>295.00</u>
Total: Animal Husbandry ... ..	<u>688.00</u>
<i>Dairy and Milk Supply</i>	
1. Spill over expenditure and expansion of the existing milk schemes ... ..	301.00
2. Rural Dairy extension ... ..	85.00
3. Loans for purchase of milch cattle ... ..	50.00
4. Education and Training for Dairy personnel ... ..	25.00
5. Establishment of New Town Milk Supply Schemes ... ..	20.00
6. Establishment of State Dairy Board ... ..	5.00
7. Milk Co-operatives ... ..	190.00
	<u>676.00</u>
<i>Forestry</i>	
1. (a) Economic Plantations ... ..	30.00
(b) Cost of land acquisition where necessary ... ..	3.00
2. Fuel Plantation ... ..	...
3. Minor Forest produce ... ..	10.00
4. Development of Forest communications ... ..	60.00
5. Construction of building ... ..	30.00
6. Rehabilitation of degraded forests ... ..	35.00
7. Timber operation and Forest utilisation ... ..	135.00
8. Training of staff ... ..	12.00
9. Forest consolidation ... ..	20.00
10. Forest Protection ... ..	10.00
11. Working Plans ... ..	15.00
12. Nature conservation ... ..	20.00

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Scheme.	Allocation.
13. Intensification of Management ... ..	10.00
14. Cultural operations ... ..	4.00
15. Amenities to Forest staff and Labour ... ..	6.00
16. Forest Publicity-cum-Extension ... ..	3.00
17. Forest Statistical Division ... ..	5.00
18. Creation of Planning Cell ... ..	3.00
19. Forest Research ... ..	20.00
20. Forest Resources Survey ... ..	9.00
21. Development of pastures and grazings in Forest areas ... ..	...
22. Forest Industries in Public Sector ... ..	20.00
23. Improvement of Zoological Gardens ... ..	26.00
24. Cultivation of Medicinal Plants:	
(a) Cultivation of Dioscorea ... ..	1.00
(b) Development of Cinchona ... ..	3.00
(c) Existing Quinine Factory ... ..	5.00
(d) Cultivation of Coffee ... ..	1.00
Total: Forestry ... ..	<u>496.00</u>

*Fisheries*

1. Scheme for having service parties to render certain services facilities to fish farmers ancillary to fish production ... ..	8.00
2. Scheme for exploitation of coastal fisheries in the State by mechanising indigenous fisheries crafts and making the same available to the fisheries' organisation on hire-purchase system ... ..	41.75
3. Scheme for financial assistance to fishermen for procuring fishing implements like nets, boats, etc. ... ..	7.50
4. Scheme for providing harbour facilities to coastal fishermen to enable them to continue fishing operation for longer period ... ..	10.00
5. Scheme for establishment of fish seed farms for production of quality seeds ... ..	40.25
6. Scheme for Development of Reservoir Fisheries ... ..	26.72
7. Scheme for establishment of lee plants and cold storages during Fourth Five-Year Plan ... ..	24.49
8. Scheme for Development of Feeder Roads to Fishing Centres of the State ... ..	18.15
9. Establishment of a boat building yard for construction of fishing boats ... ..	7.00

(In lakhs of rupees)

Scheme.	Allocation.
10. Scheme for popularising the use of fish pond manure for increasing the productivity of pond fisheries of West Bengal ... ..	6.25
11. Scheme for Training, Publicity and Demonstration ... ..	15.00
12. Development of Fisheries through private farmers (fresh water tanks) ... ..	154.20
13. Scheme for Development of large Derelict Fisheries in the State of West Bengal ... ..	152.69
14. Development of Fish Co-operatives ... ..	142.04
Total: Fisheries ... ..	<u>654.04</u>

*Warehousing and Marketing*

Marketing and State Warehousing Corporation ... ..	150.00
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*Community Development*

Community Development Projects ... ..	1,200.00
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*Co-operations*

1. Requirement for expansion of Rural Credit and strengthening of Central Co-operative Bank ... ..	10.52
2. Requirement for Land Mortgage Bank (long-term credit) ... ..	22.86
3. Requirement for organisation of Service Co-operatives ... ..	184.90
4. Marketing Societies ... ..	229.90
5. Processing Societies ... ..	73.79
Total: Agricultural Programme ... ..	<u>521.97</u>

Total: Agricultural Programme ... ..	<u>10,580.01</u>
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*Irrigation**Continuing Schemes—*

1. Kangsabati Project, districts Bankura, Midnapore and Hooghly ... ..	1,200.00
2. Mayurakshi Project, districts Birbhum, Burdwan and Murshidabad ... ..	300.00
3. Bandhu Scheme, district Purulia ... ..	18.90
4. Hinglow Scheme, district Birbhum ... ..	83.16
5. Development of River Research Institute ... ..	35.32
Total: Irrigation ... ..	<u>1,637.38</u>



(In lakhs of rupees.)

Scheme.	Allocation.
<i>New Schemes</i>	
1. Upper Kangsabati Project, district Purulia ...	50.00
2. Kumari Irrigation Scheme, district Purulia ...	22.00
3. Sali Reservoir Scheme, district Bankura ...	15.00
4. Dolong Scheme, district Midnapore ...	38.40
5. Jardah Scheme, district Jalpaiguri ..	25.00
6. Survey and Investigation for Irrigation Scheme ..	11.00
	161.40
Total: Irrigation ...	1,798.78

**Flood Control, Drainage, etc.****I. Continuing Schemes.****A. Flood Control, North Bengal—**

1. Protection of the east bank in river Punarbhaba in police-station Gangarampur, district West Dinajpore ...	1.73
2. Protection of Balurghat town from erosion, district West Dinajpore ...	9.79
3. Outstanding land charges on the completed Flood Control Schemes in North Bengal ...	8.34
4. Protection of the left bank of river Siltorsa above N.H. 31 near Kadambini T.E. in Jalpaiguri district ...	3.50
5. Protection of the left bank of river Siltorsa at Deoganga to prevent its diversion, Jalpaiguri district ..	4.25
6. Protection of the village at right bank of river Raidak II, near Mahish Mutchi in police-station Tufanganj, district Cooch Behar ...	0.60
7. Protection of low areas in police-station Kharba from inundation of the river Mahananda in Malda district ...	28.47
8. Protection of the right bank of river Punarbhaba and left bank of river Tangon in police-station Gangarampur and Bansihari district, West Dinajpore	12.00
9. Construction of an embankment by the left bank of river Ohartorsa from Hasimara Railway Bridge to N.H. 31 in the Jalpaiguri district ...	50.00
10. Jalpaiguri town protection work, second phase ...	20.00
Total: A ...	138.68

Scheme.	Allocation.
<i>B. Flood Control, South Bengal—</i>	
1. Protection of right bank of river Hooghly at Chandannagar from Ranighat to Kundughat, Block "D", district Hooghly ... ..	0.25
2. Outstanding land charges on completed Flood Control Scheme in South Bengal ... ..	2.00
3. Protection of Nimtola Burning Ghat at Calcutta in connection with the construction of memorial tomb of Poet Rabindra Nath Tagore, Calcutta ...	1.33
4. Protection of the right bank of Bhagirathi at Kalna, district Burdwan, against erosion, Part B ...	20.98
5. Protection of right bank of river Hooghly at Hatkhola, Chandannagar, Block "A", district Hooghly ... ..	1.00
6. Protective works to the eroded right bank of Bhagirathi near Churbhangi Shiva Temple, district Murshidabad .. ..	0.59
7. Protection works to Kapileswar Temple against erosion of river Bhagirathi, district Murshidabad	0.38
8. Extension of the Shyamghat-Nathurpalghat protective works, district 24-Parganas ... ..	1.10
Total: B ... ..	27.63
<i>C. Survey and Investigation Scheme, North Bengal—</i>	
1. Detailed survey in the upper catchment of river Teesta and its tributaries in Sikkim State ...	12.63
2. Reconnaissance Survey and Hydrological observation of upper catchment of North Bengal rivers including river Teesta and its tributaries in Darjeeling, Sikkim and Bhutan ...	3.00
Total: C ... ..	15.63
<i>D. Survey and Investigation Scheme, South Bengal—</i>	
1. Hydrological investigation in flood-affected areas of South and South-West Bengal required for preparation of New Flood Control Scheme ...	0.33
2. Aerial contour survey in flood-affected area in Murshidabad, Howrah, Hooghly and Midnapore districts ... ..	1.00
3. Survey and investigation and model experiment for formulation of Flood Control Scheme in Trans-Damodar Kaliaghye Basin, Burdwan, Hooghly and Howrah districts ... ..	6.75

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Scheme.	Allocation.
4. Survey and investigation and model experiment for Flood Control Schemes in Kandi subdivision, district Murshidabad ... ..	0.72
5. Hydrological investigation in the Ajoy river and survey of Ajoy embankment for Flood Control purpose in West Bengal, Burdwan, Birbhum and Murshidabad districts ... ..	2.91
6. Survey and Hydrological observation of river Dwarakeswar in connection with the proposed construction of dam or small check dam across the said river and its tributaries, Purulia-Midnapore districts ... ..	1.02
Total: D ...	12.73
Total: A—D: Flood Control Works ...	194.67
<i>E. Drainage and Anti-water logging, North Bengal—</i>	
1. Malior Beel Drainage Scheme in Malda district ...	12.40
2. Gobindapur Itakhola Scheme in Malda district ...	4.95
3. Chhatingachi Drainage Scheme, Malda ...	15.50
4. Construction of Regulator at Buri Mandal, West Dinajpore ... ..	4.15
Total: E ...	37.00
<i>F. Drainage and Anti-water logging, South Bengal—</i>	
1. Contai Basin Drainage Scheme, Midnapore ...	16.75
2. Bhuri Shyamsundarpur Beel Drainage Scheme, district Burdwan ... ..	17.73
3. Uluberia Drainage Scheme, district Howrah ...	13.62
4. Nowibasin Drainage Scheme, district 24-Parganas	72.79
5. Sealdahgong Basin Drainage Scheme, district 24-Parganas ... ..	101.71
6. Scheme for improvement of Deb and Kanta Khal, district Burdwan ... ..	4.32
7. Churial basin Drainage Scheme in the district of 24-Parganas ... ..	73.00
8. Canalising the lower Damodar from Begnahana up to Hooghly in the districts of Howrah and Hooghly ... ..	200.00
9. Moyna Basin Drainage Scheme, Midnapore ..	35.00
10. Re-excavation of Tarajuli, Amodar and Hūrūrah Khal, Hooghly and Howrah ... ..	19.00
11. Re-excavation of a Khal from Champtra Beel and re-excavation of Guruli Khal in Ranaghat subdivision, district Nadia .. ..	21.00

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Scheme.	Allocation.
12. Baliaghya Borachowka Basin Drainage Scheme, Midnapore ... ..	15.28
13. Scheme for resuscitation of Banka river, district Burdwan ... ..	29.50
14. Duddibi Basin Drainage Scheme, district 24-Parganas ... ..	5.64
Total: F ... ..	625.34
Total: E and F—Drainage Works ... ..	662.34
Total I—Flood Control and Drainage, etc., Continuing Schemes ... ..	857.01
 <b>II. New Schemes</b>	
Emergent schemes to be taken up during 1966-71 ... ..	44.21
Total I-II—Flood Control and Drainage, etc ... ..	901.22
Total—Irrigation and Flood Control, Drainage, etc. ... ..	2,700.00
<i>Power</i>	
<b>I. Generation in North Bengal—</b>	
(a) Jaldhaka Extension ... ..	180.00
(b) Ramman Hydro-Electric Scheme ... ..	25.00
(c) Mongpoo Hydro-Electric Scheme ... ..	50.00
(d) Kurseong Power Station—2nd stage ... ..	21.00
<b>II. Thermal Generation</b>	
(a) 980 M.W. Power Station (new) at Santaldih ... ..	9,600.00
(b) Extension of Durgapur Power Station ... ..	1,400.00
<b>III. Transmission and Distribution</b>	
(a) Transmission and Distribution Scheme for North Bengal ... ..	100.00
(b) Transmission and Distribution Scheme in Lower Bengal ... ..	4,115.00
<b>IV. Rural Electrification</b>	
(a) Expansion of Existing systems ... ..	225.00
(b) New Places ... ..	150.00
V. (a) Provision for central control and head despatch station ... ..	26.00
VI. (a) Testing, investigation and advance action and other miscellaneous schemes ... ..	75.00
VII. Spill over of Third Plan Schemes ... ..	33.00
Total: Power ... ..	16,000.00

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Scheme.	Allocation.
<i>Small Industries</i>	
<i>Small-scale Industries—</i>	
<i>Selected areas for development of small-scale industries in the line of Bombay Act—</i>	
(a) Asansol	} } }  <u>84.37</u>
(b) Siliguri	
(c) Patelnagar	
<i>Industrial Estate</i>	
<i>Establishment of Industrial Estate at—</i>	
(i) Salt Lake	... 30.00
<i>Establishment of Industrial Estates—</i>	
<i>Three Small Estates—</i>	
(i) Malda, (ii) Kalimpong, and (iii) Sundarbans	... 24.00
	... <u>54.00</u>
<i>Engineering Industries—</i>	
(i) Setting up of two Central Engineering Organisations at Calcutta and Asansol	... 50.00
(ii) Development of Small-scale Engineering Industries at Howrah	... 38.25
(iii) Expansion of Lock-making Unit at Bargachia, Howrah	... 5.51
(iv) Expansion of Model Black Smithy Workshop at Ahmedpur, Birbhum	... 5.00
(v) Development of Cutlery Industry at Purulia/Jhalda	6.00
(vi) Expansion of surgical instruments and hospital appliances for surgical instruments servicing station at Baruipur	... 6.90
(vii) Expansion of cutlery servicing station, Kurseon,	... 3.00
(viii) Development of hospital appliances at Central Engineering Organisation	... 1.00
(ix) Reorganisation of the Mechanical Toy-making Centre at Hooghly for extension service facilities	... 3.00
	... <u>118.66</u>

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Scheme.	Allocation.
<i>Quality marking—</i>	
Expansion of the scheme for Quality marking of small-scale industries products ... ..	7.00
<i>Training—</i>	
Expansion, training and service facilities in (a) Braiding, (b) Hosiery, (c) Sports, and (d) Tailoring goods	22.50
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
(a) Loans under State Aid to Industries Act ... ..	150.00
(b) Subsidy of power ... ..	10.00
(c) Training of Officers engaged in the field of Small-scale Industrial Development ... ..	2.00
(d) Incentive prizes to Craftsmen, small-scale units, and technical personnel for any distinctive introduction of efficiency tools, and methods and quality production and ensuring fair working conditions	0.20
(e) Participation to Share Capital of West Bengal Small Industries Corporation ... ..	25.00
...	187.20
Expansion and Reorganisation of Integrated Scheme for Training-cum-Production Centre for Wood industries including Wood Industries Institute at Kalyani. ... ..	100.00
<i>Leather, Tanning Industry—</i>	
1. Reorganised Model-servicing Tannery ... ..	3.50
2. Expansion of Model-servicing for Footwear Scheme	1.50
3. Model Chrome Tanning-cum-Footwear Servicing Scheme ... ..	5.27
4. Extension-cum-Servicing Station for Development of Baby Shoes ... ..	1.51
5. Training Units in Tanning and Leather Goods	6.00
6. Spill over expansion of Third Plan ... ..	5.00
...	22.78
<i>Ceramic Industry—</i>	
1. Washery for China clay ... ..	6.00
2. Central Station at Patelnagar ... ..	10.00
3. Grinding Unit at Belgharia ... ..	7.64
4. Ceramic Laboratory ... ..	2.00
5. Common clay-glazed pottery ... ..	2.00
6. Training in ceramic ... ..	3.00
...	30.64

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Scheme.	Allocation.
<i>Pharmaceutical and Chemical—</i>	
Scheme for provision of accommodation and services facilities to small pharmaceutical and chemical units	12.00
<i>Sericulture—</i>	
1. Establishment of spun silk mill of 1,500 spindles capacity	35.00
2. Intensification of Grainage Work—	
(a) Establishment of Grainages at Kurseong, Kalimpong and Birbhum	4.00
(b) Assistance to Private grainages	6.00
3. Introduction of Chawki System of Rearing—	
(a) Establishment of Government Young Silk-worm Rearing Centre	12.00
(b) Assistance to Farmers' Co-operatives	5.00
(c) Grants for purchase of fly nets to rearers	2.00
(d) Common facilities of Rearing Houses for Hillzones	5.10
4. Introduction of Sericulture in Darjeeling and West Dinajpur	5.00
5. Construction of staff quarters	6.00
6. Electrification of Sericultural Units	3.80
7. Stabilization of Raw Silk Markets	10.00
8. Development of Eri Industry in Cooch Behar	2.00
9. Development of Tassar Industry	3.75
10. Assistance for Irrigation to Mulberry lands	2.98
11. Introduction of Domestic Basin in Berhampore Circle	1.00
12. Intensification of Inspection and Quality Control arrangements	1.90
13. Establishment of Experimental station at Behampore	1.00
14. Cultivation of host trees in Forest lands exclusively for Tassar	1.25
15. Incentive prizes to rearers and artisans for any distinctive introduction of better methods, quality, etc.	0.10
16. Scheme for aiding silk reeler, co-operatives and allied organisations	17.60
	<u>125.48</u>
Khadi and Village Industries Schemes	15.00
Allocations for Handloom-Powerloom Schemes in Fourth Plan	<u>467.70</u>

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Scheme.	Allocation.
<i>Industrial Co-operatives—</i>	
1. Subsidy for implementation of the scheme for concessional rates of interest to financing banks in the interest of the recipient Loanee-Societies	0.30
2. Establishment and repairs of godown and worksheds	4.00
3. Subsidy for Technical, Managerial and Marketing staff	13.10
4. State share participation	8.00
5. Share Capital loan	5.00
6. Working Capital loan	25.00
7. Assistance for purchases of tools, machines and implements and setting up kilns	20.00
8. Servicing-cum-Marketing Societies for Industrial Co-operatives	12.50
9. Organisational expenses, etc.	10.00
10. Grants to working co-operatives, etc.	5.00
11. Incentive prizes, etc.	5.00
12. Training for Technical, Marketing and Managerial personnel, etc.	4.00
13. Grants for participation in exhibitions to Co-operatives	1.00
14. On the spot case studies and Co-operatives	0.15
	113.05

*Marketing Exhibition, Sales Emporium*

1. Participation in melas and traditional fairs for popularising cottage and village industries products	3.50
2. Market Research and survey of the product of Cottage and Small Scale units	3.70
3. Additional development of the four existing Emporia, Calcutta and Howrah	1.43
	8.63

*Handicrafts*

1. Award of Prizes to Handicrafts artisans	0.50
2. Promotion of Designs	5.00
3. Organisation and Development of Handicrafts Co-operatives	2.50
4. Construction of common worksheds and godowns	1.50
5. Common facility centres for Horn Industry	2.00
6. Export promotion	4.00



(In lakhs of rupees.)

Scheme.	Allocation.
7. Quality marking of Handicrafts ... ..	1.50
8. Development of Fancy Leather Goods ... ..	1.50
9. Publicity of Handicrafts ... ..	2.50
10. Development of Non-ferrous Metal Industry ... ..	11.56
11. Apprenticeship Training under distinguished Mastercraftsman, etc. ... ..	1.00
12. Assistance to Dokra Craftsmen, etc. ... ..	1.00
13. Scheme for Training of Miscellaneous Handicrafts ... ..	3.50
14. Scheme for arrangements of plantation and supplies of Industrial Fibre and Grass, etc. ... ..	1.22
	<u>39.28</u>
Extension Training for Improved Technology for Rural Industrial Station ... ..	32.50
Administrative Reorganisation of the Directorate of Industries ... ..	43.00
Coir Industry ... ..	<u>1.22</u>
Industrial Co-operative, processing, etc (Co- operative Department), ... ..	135.00
Total: Small Industries ... ..	<u>1,620.00</u>

*Organised Industry**Large and Medium Industry—*

1. Expansion of Kalyani Spinning Mills ... ..	600.00
2. Setting up of new Industries in collaboration ... ..	100.00
3. Setting up of Industrial Development Corporation	1,200.00
4. Establishment of Large Industrial Estates ... ..	500.00
	<u>2,400.00</u>

*Mineral Development—*

1. Expansion of the Geological Prospecting Branch of the Directorate of Mines and Minerals ... ..	20.00
2. Training in Mining and Mining Education ... ..	15.00
	<u>35.00</u>

(In lakhs of rupees)

Scheme.	Allocation.
<i>Durgapur Industries Project—</i>	
1. Pig Blast Furnace .. .. .	1,150.00
2. Durgapur Chemicals ... .. .	200.00
	<u>1,350.00</u>
Total: Organised Industry ...	<u>3,785.00</u>
<i>Transport and Communications</i>	
<i>Development of State Road</i> ... .. .	<u>4,200.00</u>
<i>Road Transport—</i>	
1. Development of the Calcutta State Transport Corporation ... .. .	510.00
2. Development of North Bengal State Transport Corporation ... .. .	160.00
3. Expansion of the Durgapur Transport Service ...	150.00
4. Goods Transport Service in North Bengal ...	50.00
5. Construction of subways ... .. .	26.00
6. Construction of four-storied Car-Park-cum-Office Building at Dalhousie Square East ... .. .	36.00
	<u>932.00</u>
<i>Inland Water Transport—</i>	
1. Expansion of Government Dockyard ... .. .	19.00
2. Extension of Inland Water Transport Crew Training Centre ... .. .	18.00
	<u>37.00</u>
<i>Tourism</i>	
1. <i>Accommodation—</i>	
M.I.G. Lodge at Darjeeling ... .. .	15.00
M.I.G. Lodge at Durgapur ... .. .	12.00
Annexe to existing Durgapur Lodge ... .. .	3.60
Rest House at Jaldapara ... .. .	7.20
Rest House at Mahanadi Game Sanctuary ... .. .	3.60
Holiday Homes (tenements) at Jhilimili ... .. .	4.00
Holiday Homes (tenements) around Darjeeling ... .. .	6.00
Motel at Siliguri ... .. .	5.00
Motel at Malda ... .. .	5.00
Motel at Farakka ... .. .	5.00

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Scheme.	Allocation.
<b>II. Improvement of Places of Tourist Interest—</b>	
Murshidabad ... ..	5.00
Vishnupur ... ..	2.00
Gour and Pandua ... ..	2.00
Bansberia ... ..	1.00
Atpur ... ..	1.00
Cafeteria above Mount Harmon School at Darjeeling	2.10
<b>III. Development of Places of Tourist Interest—</b>	
(a) Bakreswar ... ..	15.00
(b) Frasergunge ... ..	20.00
(c) Jambudwip ... ..	5.00
<b>IV. Development of Hill Station including Mountaineering and Trekking</b> ... ..	<b>35.00</b>
<b>V. Beautification of Places of Tourist Interest</b> ... ..	<b>0.50</b>
<b>VI. Transport—</b>	
(a) Water Transport ... ..	60.00
(b) Road Transport ... ..	25.00
<b>VII. Publicity (Including Films)</b> ... ..	<b>25.00</b>
<b>VIII. Training of Staff of Tourist Organisation</b> ... ..	<b>5.00</b>
<b>IX. Reorganisation of Tourist Wing</b> ... ..	<b>10.00</b>
<b>X. Spill-over</b> ... ..	<b>20.00</b>
Total: Tourism ... ..	300.00
Total: Transport and Communications ... ..	5,469.00

### Education

<b>I. Primary Education—</b>	
1. (a) For bringing 15 lakhs of children on the basis of expenditure incurred for 11 lakhs of children brought to school during the Third Plan ... ..	1,190.00
(b) Additional provision for Primary Schools in Calcutta and Industrial areas ... ..	300.00
(c) Additional provision for Primary Schools in other municipal areas ... ..	150.00
2. Provision for terminal benefits for teachers of Primary Schools ... ..	100.00
3. Provision of free books for children of Primary Schools ... ..	70.00
4. Improvement of teaching in Primary Schools towards basic pattern ... ..	150.00
5. Development of Teachers' Training ... ..	196.00
6. Improvement of conditions of service of teachers ... ..	550.00
	2,706.00

Scheme.	Allocation.
<b>II. Secondary Education—</b>	
1. Improvement of teaching facilities in existing schools for the children of age-group 11-14 ...	320.00
2. Development and expansion of educational facilities for the children of:	
(i) Age-group 11-14 ...	275.00
(ii) Age-group 14-17 ...	345.00
3. Development of Higher Secondary Schools (conversion and new) up-grading of high schools into Higher Secondary Schools ...	709.00
4. Development of Sainik Schools ...	55.00
5. Improvement and expansion of teachers' training facilities (including training in guidance) ...	196.00
6. Improvement of conditions of services of the staff in schools, teaching and non-teaching and other amenities ...	200.00
Total ...	2,100.00
<b>III. University and College Education—</b>	
1. Additional facilities for Science at degree stage ...	55.00
2. Development for Library and Reading Room facilities ...	16.00
3. Expansion of Honours facilities in important Humanities subjects ...	12.00
4. Honours facilities in Science subjects ...	25.00
5. Hostel facilities for students in area Colleges providing Science and Honours courses ...	50.00
6. Development of Presidency College as a constituent College ...	25.00
7. Development of Darjeeling College as a constituent College ...	20.00
8. Development of non-Government Colleges—	
(i) For improvement and expansion ...	67.00
(ii) Financial assistance for maintenance ...	65.00
9. Stipends for needy and meritorious students ...	20.00
10. Improvement of service conditions of College teachers ...	100.00
11. Development of Universities ...	450.00
Total ...	905.00

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Scheme.	Allocation.
<b>IV. Technical Education and Scientific Research—</b>	
1. Technical Education—	
(a) Junior Technical Schools (Age group 14-17) ...	541.00
(b) Polytechnics Diploma Courses ...	516.00
(c) Engineering College (Degree and P.G.) ...	363.00
2. Higher Scientific Education and Technical Research ...	75.00
3. Special Institutions ...	105.00
	1,600.00
V. Physical Education ...	150.00
VI. Social Education ...	300.00
VII. Social Welfare ...	100.00
VIII. Special Education ...	50.00
Total (I—VIII) ...	7,700.00*
<i>Technical Education (Commerce and Industries Department)—</i>	
1. Development of College of Textile Technology, Berhampore ...	10.00
2. Development of the College of Textile Technology, Serampore ...	15.00
3. Development of the College of Leather Technology ...	10.00
4. Development of College of Ceramic Technology ...	5.00
5. Establishment of Chemical Polytechnics ...	25.00
6. Establishment of the State Industrial Research Institute ...	45.00
	110.00
Total: Education ...	7,810.00
<i>Health</i>	
<b>1. Family Planning—</b>	
1. Family Planning, Maternity and Child Welfare ...	126.00
2. Intensive Rural Health and Family Planning Programme ...	7.00
	133.00

\*B: schemes, this comes to 7,911.00 in excess by 211.00.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Scheme.	Allocation.
<b>II. Water Supply and Sanitation—</b>	
1. Urban Areas ... ..	549.00
2. Rural Water Supply ... ..	800.00
3. Strengthening of the Public Health Engineering Directorate ... ..	50.00
	1,399.00
<b>III. Control of Communicable Diseases—</b>	
1. Control of communicable diseases ... ..	691.00
<b>IV. Medical Education, Training and Research—</b>	
1. Under-graduate Medical Education ... ..	290.00
2. Post-graduate Education and Research ... ..	65.00
3. Dental Education and Service ... ..	25.00
4. Training programmes ... ..	75.00
	455.00
<b>V. Medical care including Hospitals, Dispensaries and Primary Health Centres—</b>	
1. Hospitals and Dispensaries ... ..	1,325.00
2. Health units ... ..	764.00
3. Expansion of Blood Bank ... ..	13.00
4. Reorganisation of Drug Control Service including setting up of a Drug Laboratory with Research wing ... ..	42.00
5. Improvement and expansion of Central Medical Stores and Regional Stores ... ..	15.00
	2,159.00
<b>VI. Public Health Services including Laboratory Services—</b>	
1. Laboratory Services ... ..	40.00
2. Nutrition ... ..	9.00
3. Prevention of Food adulteration ... ..	10.00
4. Health statistics including vital statistics ... ..	10.00
5. Health Education ... ..	15.00
6. Students Health Services ... ..	70.00
7. Epidemiological units ... ..	7.00
8. Strengthening of Municipal Health Services ... ..	10.00
9. Establishment of Central Animal Breeding Farm ... ..	5.00
10. Scheme for control of Air Pollution and reorganisation of Smoke Nuisances Commission ... ..	5.00
11. Scheme for prevention of pollution of river water ... ..	5.00
	186.00

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Scheme.	Allocation.
<b>VII. Indigenous System of Medicine—</b>	
1. Indigenous system of Medicine ... ..	55.00
2. Development of Homeopathy ... ..	20.00
	<u>75.00</u>
<b>VIII. Miscellaneous—</b>	
1. Strengthening of the State Health organisation ...	35.00
2. Reorganisation and strengthening of Health Transport service, Zonal service and maintenance ...	17.00
3. Rehabilitation Schemes ... ..	40.00
4. Manufacture of X-ray machines ... ..	10.00
	<u>102.00</u>
Total: Health ... ..	<u>5,200.00</u>

*Housing and Construction*

1. S.I.H. Scheme ... ..	500.00
2. Slum clearance ... ..	150.00
3. Plantation Labour Housing Scheme ... ..	20.00
4. Low Income Group Housing Scheme ... ..	1,400.00
5. Village Housing Project Scheme ... ..	80.00
6. Wood working industries under the Housing Directorate ... ..	50.00
7. Development of Kalyani Township ... ..	145.00
8. Gariahat Housing Estate ... ..	7.00
9. Karaya Housing Scheme ... ..	3.00*
Total ... ..	<u>2,355.00</u>

*Welfare of Backward Classes**Scheduled Tribes**Education—*

1. Payment of tuition fees ... ..	66.50
2. Book grants ... ..	8.10
3. Stipends to selected students in Secondary stage ...	7.00
4. Examination fees for appearing at the School Final and Higher Secondary Examinations ...	1.50
5. Boarding charges in Secondary stage ... ..	75.00
6. Ashram facilities in Basic schools ... ..	20.00
7. Extension of existing schools ... ..	5.00

\*Last estimate comes to Rs. 8 lakhs.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Scheme.	Allocation.
8. Extension of existing hostels ... ..	5.00
9. Construction of hostels ... ..	7.50
10. Construction of Primary schools ... ..	1.00
11. Coaching arrangements in Secondary stage ... ..	5.00
12. Contribution towards the establishment of Junior Basic schools ... ..	1.00
13. Book Bank ... ..	5.00
	<u>207.60</u>
<i>Economic Uplift—</i>	
1. Goat-keeping as a subsidiary means of livelihood ... ..	1.00
2. Pig-rearing as a subsidiary means of livelihood ... ..	2.00
3. Poultry farming ... ..	2.00
4. Minor irrigation ... ..	35.00
5. Training facilities in vocational trades and crafts ... ..	6.00
6. Financial assistance in selected trades ... ..	4.00
7. Residential facilities to training in vocational trades ... ..	5.00
8. Industry ... ..	12.00
9. Agricultural subsidy such as bullocks, implements, etc. ... ..	10.00
10. Provision for purchase of agricultural lands and house sites ... ..	5.00
11. Village roads with provision for wooden bridges and culverts ... ..	4.00
12. Improvement of land and agriculture ... ..	10.00
	<u>96.00</u>
<i>Health, Housing and Other Schemes—</i>	
1. Houses and house sites ... ..	40.00
2. Water-supply ... ..	15.00
3. Aid to voluntary agencies ... ..	6.00
4. Grant to institutions ... ..	3.00
5. Nursing-cum-midwifery ... ..	2.50
6. Establishment of Welfare Centres ... ..	25.00
7. Strengthening of staff ... ..	8.00
8. Spill over ... ..	3.00
	<u>102.50</u>
Total: Scheduled Tribes ... ..	<u>406.10</u>



(In lakhs of rupees.)

Scheme.	Allocation.
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>	
<i>Education—</i>	
1. Special stipends to poor meritorious Scheduled Caste students	25.00
2. Stipends for purchase of books	10.00
3. Hostel charges	80.00
4. Examination fees	5.00
5. Free tuition to educationally more backward Scheduled Castes	40.00
	160.00
<i>Economic Uplift—</i>	
1. Training facilities in vocational trades and crafts	12.00
2. Industry	10.00
3. Residential facilities	3.00
4. Financial assistance	7.00
5. Agricultural subsidy, i.e., bullocks, land reclamation, etc.	20.00
	52.00
<i>Health, Housing and other Schemes—</i>	
1. Aid to voluntary agencies	8.00
2. Grants to institutions and organisations for cultural, etc.	2.00
3. Water supply	20.00
4. Spill over	20.00
	50.00
Total: Scheduled Castes	262.00
<i>Other Backward Classes—</i>	
1. Stipends to poor meritorious and other backward classes (students)	10.80
Total: Welfare of Backward Classes	678.90
<i>Social Welfare</i>	
<i>Child Welfare—</i>	
1. Production of professional literature for Child Welfare workers	1.00
2. Integrated projects—	
(a) Continuance of the existing ones	1.00
(b) New projects to be started	3.00

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Scheme.	Allocation.
3. Institutional services for destitute and neglected children—	
(i) Foster care and adoption service ...	1.00
(ii) Orphanages ...	...
(iii) Reorganisation of the existing Children's Homes into Model Homes (Cottage Type) ...	2.00
(iv) Day Centres for working boys ...	0.08
(v) Aid to dependent children on experimental basis	1.00
4. Recreational Centres ...	0.20
5. Holiday Camps/Homes ...	0.60
6. National Centre for Child Welfare	
7. Counselling ...	1.50
8. Youth Vocational Centres ...	5.00
Total ...	16.38

*Women's Welfare—*

1. Hostel for working women (loans and grants) ...	1.00
2. Special hostels for working women of low income group ...	1.00
3. Centres for training girls and women in crafts, light engineering and small-scale industries ...	5.00
4. Training in Home Management ...	1.53
5. Welfare Extension Projects—	
(a) Continuance of the existing 31 projects run by the West Bengal Social Welfare Board ...	15.00
(b) Establishment of 20 new projects to be run by the West Bengal Social Welfare Board during the Fourth Plan period ...	2.00
6. Socio-Economic Units—	
(a) Small-scale Industry Units	}
(b) Ancillary Units	
(c) Handicrafts Units	
(d) Handloom Units	
... ..	3.00
7. Extension of the Socio-Economic Scheme for the upliftment of the lower income group specially women ...	5.00
8. Convalescent Home for women with children Annex. I Unit ...	1.50
Total ...	35.03

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Scheme.	Allocation.
<i>Education, Training and Rehabilitation of the Handicapped:</i>	
<i>The Blind—</i>	
1. Establishment of two workshops with hostels for the blind—	
(a) One for males            }	
(b) One for females        }	1.00
2. Adjustment Centre—newly blind     ...     ...	1.00
3. Training Centres for the Adult Blind—	
(a) Extension of the Rehabilitation Centre for the blind (adult) in West Bengal     ...     ...	2.00
(b) Stipend for the blind (extension of the scheme) ...	0.10
<i>The Deaf—</i>	
4. Special School for the Deaf.	
5. Production Centres—	
One for males                }	
One for females            }	2.00
6. Recreational Clubs                    ...     ...	0.10
7. Training Centre for adult deaf—	
(a) Establishment of a Rehabilitation Centre for the deaf and the dumb in North Bengal (Improvement and Expansion) (50 inmates at the initial stages. Number to be increased in the Fourth Plan period)     ...     ...	2.00
(b) Stipends for the deaf and dumb     ...     ...	0.10
(c) Establishment of a Training-cum-Production Centre for the deaf (adult) (expansion and improvement) (Garfa Scheme)     ...     ...	2.00
(d) Establishment of a Composite Rehabilitation Centre for deaf and blind in the districts other than North Bengal     ...     ...	2.00
(e) 80 inmates at the initial stages (South Garfa Scheme).	
(f) Ditto, for women during Fourth Plan     ...     ...	1.00
<i>The Orthopaedically Handicapped—</i>	
8. Rehabilitation Centre for severely crippled persons	1.00
9. Workshops with hostels (Jhargram)     ...     ...	1.40
10. Establishment of one workshop for Orthopaedically-handicapped with hostel. (Extension and improvement of 50 trainees at the initial stage) (Bon-Hooghly)     ...     ...	2.00
11. Reservation for 5 seats for training and rehabilitation of orthopaedically-handicapped persons in the group of hostels under the Society of Experimental Sciences (Bon-Hooghly), during the Fourth Plan period     ...     ...	2.00
12. Stipend for the orthopaedically-handicapped     ...     ...	0.10

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Scheme.	Allocation.	
<i>The Mentally Deficient—</i>		
13. Rehabilitation Centre for mentally retarded persons	2.00	
14. Workshops		
15. Rehabilitation Centre for recovered psychotics ...	2.00	
16. Programme for Home workers (for the orthopaedically-handicapped, the blind and the other handicapped) ... ..	1.00	
<i>General—</i>		
17. Establishment of an Information Bureau as a part of the Directorate of Social Welfare. (Expansion and Improvement) ...	0.30	
18. Short-term training course of Social Workers to provide recreational facilities for the handicapped	0.30	
<i>The Aged and the Infirm—</i>		
19. Grant of public assistance to the aged and the infirm. (Scheme for Age Pension) ... ..	30.00	
20. Recreation Clubs for the aged and the infirm ...	1.00	
21. Loans for rehabilitation of the inmates of Homes/Infirmaries, etc. (for displaced persons from East Pakistan) (for all including non-refugees) ..	3.00	
22. Homes/Infirmaries, etc., for unattached women and their children and the aged and infirm persons ... ..	2.00	
23. Grant of financial assistance to destitute handicapped persons including blind, deaf-mutes for purchase of artificial limbs as aids for rehabilitation ...	2.00	
24. Establishment of two Homes for the old on contributory basis (one for male and one for female) ...	3.00	
	66.40	
<i>Social Defence—</i>		
1. Probation Services—		
(a) Probation Officers—		
Whole time	}	2.50
Part time		
(b) Probation Home ... ..	1.50	
(c) Probation Hostels ... ..	1.00	
2. Care and Protection to Children—		
(a) Observation Homes ... ..	8.00	
(b) Children's Homes ... ..	2.00	
(c) Special Schools ... ..	3.00	
(d) Placement with fit persons ... ..	1.00	
(e) Juvenile Courts/Child Welfare Board ... ..	1.00	
(f) Special High Schools ... ..	2.00	

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Scheme.	Allocation.
3. <i>Non-institutional service for the prevention of juvenile delinquency (Cities to be covered)</i> ...	4.00
4. <i>Work under S.I.T. Act—</i>	
(a) Protective Homes for correctional training (Vigilance Homes) ...	2.00
(b) Creation of two Liaison Units ...	0.50
(c) Strengthening of existing Protective Homes ..	1.00
(d) Community organisation for prevention of traffic in women and girls ...	1.00
5. <i>Vagrancy and Begging—</i>	
(a) Work Centres . . . . .	3.00
6. <i>Welfare in Pensions and Rehabilitation and follow up—</i>	
(a) Legal Aid ...	1.00
(b) Developing Parcle ...	1.00
(c) Social Education and help in further studies ...	0.50
(d) Facilities for children of prisoners ...	0.75
(e) Recreational facilities, Library and cultural programmes ...	1.00
(f) After-Care Home-cum-Work Centres/Colonies ...	2.00
(g) Aid to discharged Prisoners' Society ...	0.25
7. (a) Training programme for Schools of Social work	} 1.00
(b) Training Reserve	
8. Central Bureau of Corrections Services ...	2.00
<i>Schemes suggested by the State Government—</i>	
9. Establishment of a Boy's Town at Jhargram ...	10.00
10. Extension and improvement of the existing Reformatory Schools for non-delinquent (homes for non-delinquent children under the West Bengal Children Act)—	
(a) One at Murshidabad ...	1.00
(b) One at Purulia (proposed to be established during 1964-65, building already secured) ...	1.00
11. Extension and improvement of the existing Reformatory School for delinquent children (boys) under the West Bengal Children Act, 1959 (at Murshidabad) ...	2.00
12. Extension and improvement of the existing Borstal School at Murshidabad, under the West Bengal Children Act ...	1.00
13. Extension and improvement of the existing Industrial Schools under the West Bengal Children Act—	
(a) One already at Murshidabad ...	1.00
(b) One proposed at Midnapore during 1964-65. Land and building already secured ...	1.00

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Scheme.	Allocation.
14. Extension and improvement of the existing After-Care Home for inmates of Reformatory, Industrial and Borstal Schools (already at Murshidabad) ...	0.25
15. Extension and improvement of the existing Reception Home under the West Bengal Children Act, 1959, at Lillooah (Observation Home) ...	1.00
16. Extension and improvement of the existing classification unit for psychological testing, etc., of children and others. (Scheme already completed and proposed to be introduced shortly) ... ..	0.50
17. Extension and improvement of the existing Home for destitute girls (age group 6-18) at Midnapore	2.00
Total ...	<u>63.75</u>
<i>Welfare of Slum and Pavement Dwellers—</i>	
1. Welfare of Slum Dwellers	} <u>1.00</u>
2. Dormitories and high shelters for Pavement Dwellers	
<i>Grant-in-Aid—</i>	
Aid to voluntary organisations for Social Welfare work ...	<u>9.00</u>
<i>Training, Research and Administration—</i>	
1. Conducting research in 10 subjects specified by the Working Group ... ..	1.00
2. Training of Personnel for implementing various Social Welfare Scheme ... ..	1.00
3. Administration at 3 per cent. of overall provision ...	5.00
Total ...	<u>7.00</u>
Spill over from Third Plan ... ..	<u>1.44</u>
Total: Social Welfare ...	<u>200.00</u>
<i>Craftsman Training and Labour—</i>	
1. Scheme on Statistical and Research Unit under Labour Department ... ..	2.50
2. Development of voluntary joint consultation machinery for implementation of the policy and schemes of workers' participation in management and formation of other consultative committees like Production Committees .. ..	2.30
3. Organisation of Fair Price Shops, Consumers' Stores and Consumers' Co-operative Stores for industrial labour ... ..	2.74
4. Strengthening of Industrial Relations Machinery	28.62
5. Model Labour Welfare Centres, holiday homes, etc.	62.00

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Scheme.	Allocation.
6. Institute of Industrial Safety and Health ...	7.38
7. Improvement of Statistics of Industrial accidents, employment and wages ...	1.65
8. Industrial Hygiene Service ...	2.40
9. Productivity unit ...	1.28
10. Setting up of a Testing Laboratory in the Boilers Directorate ...	13.75
11. Man-power and Employment ...	16.00
12. Employees' State Insurance ...	79.38
13. Extension of Craftsman training facilities in the Industrial Training Institutes ...	505.00
14. National Apprenticeship Training Scheme ...	39.70
15. Part-time Classes for Industrial Workers ...	5.20
16. Strengthening of the Headquarters Staff of the Directorate of Industries ...	5.13
Total: Craftsman Training and Labour ...	775.03
<i>Public Co-operation—</i>	
Lok Karya Kshetra ...	4.00
Planning Forum ...	4.00
Total ...	8.00
<i>Development of Digha—</i>	
Development of Digha as a Sea-side Health Resort ...	200.00
Total: Social Services ...	17,226.93
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	
<i>Statistics—</i>	
1. Strengthening of the Crop Survey Section for the Improvement of Collection of Agricultural Statistics ...	34.80
2. Strengthening of District Statistical Offices ...	5.45
3. Setting up of an Economic Division ...	3.97
4. Setting up of a Planning cell ...	3.98
5. Unit for continuous survey of Real Income ...	14.61
6. Strengthening of Method Branch and other Offices of the Bureau ...	12.51
7. Setting up of a Man-power Study Unit ...	2.22
8. Setting up of a Printing Unit for expeditious printing of Statistical Publications, Form, etc. ...	8.37
Total ...	85.91

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Scheme.	Allocation.
<i>Information and Publicity—</i>	
1. Public opinion analysis cell ... ..	4.00
2. Institute of Training in mass communication for field workers ... ..	3.68
3. Reorganisation of District Information Centre ... ..	20.35
4. Panchayat Publicity Posts ... ..	0.92
5. Mobile Exhibition Unit ... ..	4.81
6. Reorganisation of Rural Publicity set up at Headquarters ... ..	1.84
7. Direct Mailing Services ... ..	4.53
8. Art and Photo Studio ... ..	2.08
9. Urban Public Relations ... ..	2.50
10. Production of films ... ..	7.00
11. Publication of Advertisements ... ..	3.00
12. Printing of Publications, Posters and display materials ... ..	6.00
13. Plan Festival Week ... ..	2.50
14. Strengthening of Technical Section ... ..	4.93
15. Planning cell at Headquarters ... ..	1.86
Total ... ..	70.00
<i>Local Bodies</i> ... ..	600.00
<i>Village Panchayats</i> ... ..	250.00
<i>Others—</i>	
1. Development of West Bengal Government Press at Alipore and Cooch Behar ... ..	18.00
2. Setting up of a new Press ... ..	40.00
3. Constitution of Food Grains Storage and Staff Quarters ... ..	90.47
4. Improvement of Botanical and other Public Gardens ... ..	11.00
5. <i>Co-operation Schemes other than Agriculture and Small Industries Sector—</i>	
(a) Junior Co-operative Training Institutes ... ..	16.46
(b) Revised Member Education Programme ... ..	59.15
(c) Study Tours ... ..	2.10
(d) Seminars ... ..	0.47
(e) Essay and Debating Competition ... ..	2.00
(f) Special case for Consumers' Personnel Training ... ..	0.90



(In lakhs of rupees.)

Scheme.	Allocation.
(g) Co-operative Exhibition, Research and Field Studies ... ..	1.00
(h) Consumer Co-operative and other Co-operatives ... ..	55.00
Total: Others ... ..	296.55
Total: Miscellaneous ... ..	1,302.46

*City Development**Calcutta Metropolitan District*1. *Spill over from the Third Plan:**Approved Schemes—*

1. Calcutta-Dum Dum Super Highway ... ..	...
2. (i) Dum Dum Water-supply	} ... ..
(ii) North Dum Dum Water-supply	
(iii) South Dum Dum Water-supply	
(iv) Hooghly-Chinsurah Water-supply	
3. Emergency Water-supply of Calcutta Metropolitan District ... ..	250.00
4. Scheme for the Development of the Gas Distribution System in Calcutta ... ..	2.79
5. Cossipore-Dum Dum Sewage Scheme ... ..	...
	<u>252.79</u>

*Additional Schemes taken during the Third Plan—*

1. Calcutta Corporation Water-supply and Drainage Augmentation Schemes	
2. P. H. Water-supply Schemes:	
(i) Garden Reach ... ..	...
(ii) Halisahar (2nd Phase) ... ..	...
(iii) South Suburban (2nd Phase) ... ..	...
(iv) Bhatpara (2nd Phase) ... ..	...
3. Patipukur Township Sewerage ... ..	1.00
4. Serampore Sewerage (Phase II) ... ..	2.00
5. Arterial Sewerage Scheme (Howrah) ... ..	74.50
6. Moniakhalī Basin Drainage Scheme ... ..	19.94
7. Khardah Basin Drainage Scheme ... ..	34.00
8. Keorapukur Drainage Scheme ... ..	42.00
9. Bainchatala Basin Drainage Scheme ... ..	1.00
10. Tollygunge Panchannagram Drainage Scheme ... ..	...
11. Silt Clearance and completion work of Bantala-Kulti Outfall ... ..	...
12. Tollygunge Railway Bridge over Russa Road (State Government contribution) ... ..	...

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Scheme.	Allocation.
13. Organisational expenses of C.M.P.O. ... ..	...
14. Widening of Sarat Bose Road ... ..	12.00
15. Widening of Baishnav Set Street ... ..	37.87
16. Contribution to the Howrah Improvement Trust ... ..	...
17. Construction of a G. T. Road by-pass for improvement of the Howrah City ... ..	...
18. Improvement of Traffic condition of Howrah Station Area ... ..	...
	<u>224.31</u>
<i>New Schemes to be taken up in the Third Plan—</i>	
1. Work-cum-living Centre Project at Manicktolla (Industrial and Commercial units) ... ..	10.00
2. Traffic Operations Plan for Calcutta ... ..	50.00
3. Sonarpur Township Schemes ... ..	100.00
4. Massive Bustee Acquisition and Improvement Scheme ... ..	200.00
5. Experimental Construction and Research Programme ... ..	45.00
6. Feasibility Study and Preparation of Mass Transportation Plan ... ..	97.50
	<u>502.50</u>
Total: I—Spill over ... ..	<u>979.60</u>
<i>II. New Schemes—</i>	
<i>A. Water Supply Schemes—</i>	
1. Piped Water Supply System for 20 non-municipal urban areas ... ..	60.00
2. Installation of pre-treatment units (mechanical flocculation and clarification) at Palta ... ..	...
3. Improvements to Slow Sand Filters at Palta Water Works ... ..	...
4. Provision of clarified unfiltered water supply for Calcutta and rendering it bacteriologically safe ... ..	...
5. Remodelling of existing 60" Talla-Palta Water Main ... ..	...
6. Extension of water distribution system in Calcutta (First Phase) ... ..	...
7. Reorientation and strengthening of water distribution system in Calcutta ... ..	...
8. Survey and preparation of Project Report for Haldia Water Supply ... ..	15.00
	<u>75.00</u>

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Scheme.	Allocation.
<i>I. Sewerage, Drainage and Sanitation Schemes—</i>	
1. Tollygunge Sewerage Scheme ...	...
2. Sewerage Scheme for Cossipore-Chitpore Area ...	...
3. Sewering unanswered pockets in Calcutta ...	...
4. Manicktolla Area Sewerage Scheme ...	...
5. Howrah Sewerage Scheme (Phase I, Part II) ...	47.50
6. Outfall Drainage Scheme for West Bank Areas of C.M.D. ...	7.50
7. Removal of water logging in C.M.D. outside Calcutta ...	50.00
8. Removal of water logging in Calcutta (Town and Suburban System) ...	...
9. Howrah Sewerage Scheme (Phase II) ...	25.00
10. Mechanised Refuse Handling and Disposal Scheme for Calcutta and Howrah ...	...
11. Survey of Tollygunge and preparation of Development Plan ...	4.00
12. Khatal removal in Howrah ...	15.00
Total ...	<u>149.00</u>
Total—II: Water-supply, Drainage and Sanitation ...	<u>224.00</u>
 <i>II. Traffic and Transportation—</i>	
1. A New Bridge over the Hooghly River ...	400.00
2. <i>North-South Howrah Express Way—</i>	
(i) Proposed Hooghly River Crossing to Varanasi Road (2) ...	81.00
(ii) Buckland Bridge reconstruction and extension ...	67.00
3. <i>Eastern Metropolitan By-Pass Northern Section—</i>	
(i) Proposed Vivekananda Bridge approach to Barrackpore-Barasat Road ...	50.00
(ii) Barrackpore-Barasat Road to Kalyani (1) ...	50.00
4. <i>Eastern Metropolitan By-Pass Southern Section—</i>	
(i) Southern Section (Narkeldanga Main Road to Lady Willingdon Road) ...	50.00
(ii) Link Road to Biren Roy Road ...	15.00
(iii) Link Road to Taratola Road ...	50.00
(iv) Link Road to Rash Behari Avenue ...	4.00
(v) Link Road to Hazra Road ...	11.00
(vi) Link Road to Lower Circular Road ...	10.00
(vii) Link Road to C.I.T. Road ...	10.00

Scheme.	Allocation.
<b>5. Widening of Important Roads in Calcutta—</b>	
(i) Construction of Kasba overbridge ... ..	50.56
(ii) Construction of Chetla overbridge ... ..	12.40
(iii) Widening of Prince Anwarshah Road ... ..	171.43
(iv) Widening of Raja Subodh Mallick Road ... ..	16.50
(v) Widening of Jadavpur Central Road ... ..	2.84
(vi) Widening of Russa Road South ... ..	80.67
6. Remodelling of the approaches to the existing Howrah Bridge at the Calcutta end ... ..	...
Total—III: Traffic Communication ... ..	1,132.40
<b>IV. Township and Housing—</b>	
1. Housing Programme for Calcutta and Howrah ... ..	142.00
2. Improvement of Bustee Areas in Howrah ... ..	66.00
3. Kona Township Scheme ... ..	40.00
Total—IV ... ..	248.00
<b>V. Urban Renewal and Social Services—</b>	
1. Urban Redevelopment Programme for the C.M.D. including Howrah ... ..	100.00
2. Community Services Centres and Urban Community Development Programme for the C.M.D. includ- ing Howrah ... ..	66.00
3. Parks and Recreation Facilities for the C.M.D. including Howrah ... ..	33.00
4. Provision for compulsory Primary Education in the Calcutta Metropolitan District including Howrah	167.00
5. Stadium in Calcutta ... ..	50.00
Total—V ... ..	416.00
Total: II-V—New Schemes ... ..	2,020.40
Total: Calcutta Metropolitan District ... ..	3,000.00
<i>Asansol and Raniganj Sewerage Scheme</i> ... ..	100.00
Total: City Development ... ..	3,100.00
Grand Total: All Schemes ... ..	61,783.41

## ANNEXURE I

## (Graphical representation in plate)

In the projection of the annual Plan outlay, the following equation has been used:—

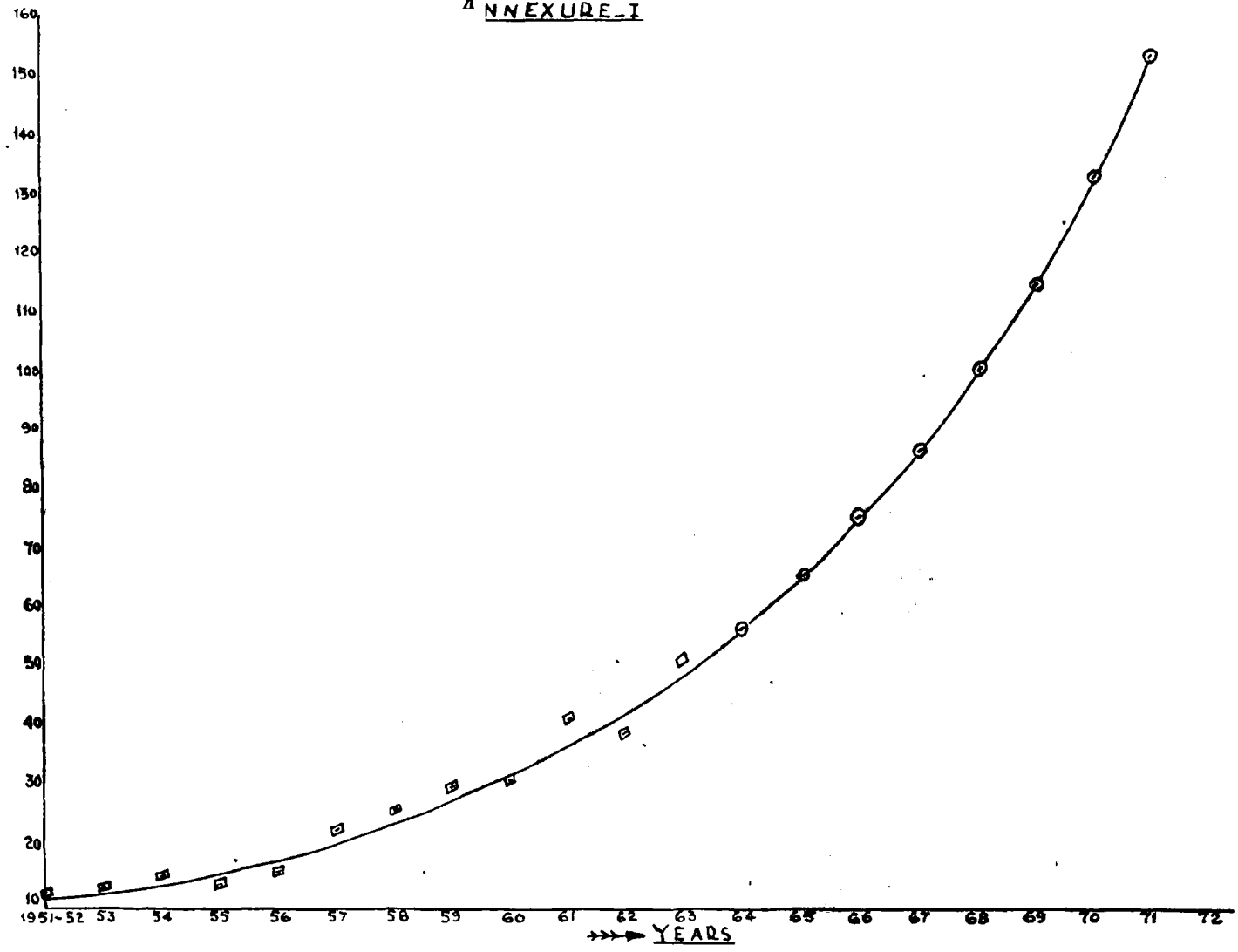
$$\text{Log}_{10} I = 0.9506 + 0.06203T,$$

where I is the unit in any particular year and T the ordinal number of the year beginning from 1951-52, i.e., T is 1 for 1951-52, 2 for 1952-53, 3 for 1953-54 and so on. The projected outlays and the actual where available are shown in the table below:—

Year $\text{Log}_{10} I$ .			Trend value of outlay.	Actual outlay.
			Rs. crores. I(Calc.).	Rs. crores. I(Actual).
T1	(1951-52)	1.0126	.. 10.29	10.53
T2	(1952-53)	1.0747	.. 11.88	12.48
T3	(1953-54)	1.1367	.. 13.70	15.05
T4	(1954-55)	1.1987	.. 15.81	13.25
T5	(1955-56)	1.2608	.. 18.23	16.41
			69.91	67.72
T6	(1956-57)	1.3228	.. 21.03	22.38
T7	(1957-58)	1.3848	.. 24.25	25.00
T8	(1958-59)	1.4468	.. 27.98	28.28
T9	(1959-60)	1.5089	.. 32.28	32.11
T10	(1960-61)	1.5709	.. 37.23	40.80
			142.77	148.57
T11	(1961-62)	1.6329	.. 42.94	39.20
T12	(1962-63)	1.6950	.. 49.55	50.40
T13	(1963-64)	1.7570	.. 57.15	..
T14	(1964-65)	1.8190	.. 65.92	..
T15	(1965-66)	1.8811	.. 76.05	..
			291.61	
T16	(1966-67)	1.9431	.. 87.72	
T17	(1967-68)	2.0051	.. 101.20	
T18	(1968-69)	2.0671	.. 116.70	
T19	(1969-70)	2.1292	.. 134.60	
T20	(1970-71)	2.1912	.. 155.30	
			595.52	

ANNEXURE-I

TREND VALUE OF OUTLAY IN CURVE } R.S. CRORES  
ACTUAL OUTLAY IN DOT



## ANNEXURE II

### Allocation under Heads of Development

(Rupees in crores.)

Head.	Third Plan Provision (Original).	Anticipated expenditure in the Third Plan.	Allocation in the Fourth Plan.	Percentage distribution			Column 4 as percentage of column 3.
				Of column 2.	Of column 3.	Of column 4.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>I. Agricultural Programmes</b>							
Agriculture .. ..	17.77	12.53	35.15	6.1	4.0	5.7	280.5
Minor Irrigation .. ..	16.32	11.96	22.50	5.6	3.9	3.6	188.1
Soil Conservation .. ..	4.71	1.64	4.29	1.6	0.5	0.7	261.6
Forestry .. ..	2.35	2.03	4.96	0.8	0.7	0.8	244.3
Animal Husbandry .. ..	4.11	2.62	6.88	1.4	0.8	1.1	262.6
Dairying Milk Supply .. ..	6.00	4.18	6.76	2.0	1.3	1.1	161.7
Fisheries .. ..	2.05	1.97	6.54	0.7	0.6	1.1	332.0
Warehousing and Marketing .. ..	1.04	0.84	1.50	0.4	0.3	0.2	178.6
Community Development .. ..	12.39	14.00	12.00	4.2	4.5	2.0	85.7
Co-operation .. ..	1.74	1.71	5.22	0.6	0.6	0.9	305.3
Total .. ..	<u>68.48</u>	<u>53.48</u>	<u>105.80</u>	<u>23.4</u>	<u>17.2</u>	<u>17.2</u>	<u>197.8</u>
<b>II. Irrigation</b>							
Irrigation .. ..	11.81	11.30	17.99	4.0	3.6	2.9	159.2
Flood Control .. ..	4.55	3.87	9.01	1.6	1.2	1.5	232.8
Total .. ..	<u>16.36</u>	<u>15.17</u>	<u>27.00</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>178.0</u>

(Rupees in crores.)

Head.	Third Plan Provision (Original).	Anticipated expenditure in the Third Plan.	Allocation in the Fourth Plan.	Percentage distribution.			Column 4 as percentage of column 3.
				Of column 2.	Of column 3.	Of column 4.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
III. Power .. ..	48.08	82.54(a)	160.00	16.4	26.6	25.9	193.8
IV. Small Industry .. ..	9.97	6.04	16.20	3.4	2.0	2.6	268.2
V. Organised Industry .. ..	13.19	18.06	37.85	4.5	5.8	6.1	209.6
VI. Transport and Communications							
Roads .. ..	25.00	20.96	42.00	8.5	6.8	6.8	200.4
Road Transport .. ..	1.00	2.61	9.32	0.3	0.8	1.5	357.1
Inland Water Transport .. ..	0.33	0.08	0.37	0.1	0.02	0.1	462.5
Tourism .. ..	0.17	0.83	3.00	0.1	0.3	0.5	361.4
Total .. ..	26.50	24.48	54.69	9.0	7.9	8.9	223.4
VII. Social Services							
Education .. ..	36.85	50.96	78.10	12.6	16.4	12.6	153.3
Health .. ..	19.80	22.32	52.00	6.8	7.2	8.4	233.0
Housing and Construction .. ..	16.50	13.71	23.55	5.6	4.4	3.8	171.8
Welfare of Backward Classes .. ..	3.50	2.96	6.79	1.2	1.0	1.1	229.4
Social Welfare .. ..	4.40	1.51	2.00	1.5	0.5	0.3	132.4
Craftsman Training and Labour .. ..	3.46	2.56	7.75	1.2	0.8	1.3	302.7



Public Co-operation	..	..	..	0.01	0.08	..	0.003	0.01	800.0
Development of Digha	..	..	0.09	0.22	2.00	0.03	0.1	0.3	909.1
<b>Total</b>	..	..	<b>84.60</b>	<b>94.25</b>	<b>172.27</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>182.8</b>
VIII. Miscellaneous	..	..	6.97	6.50	13.02	2.4	2.1	2.1	200.3
IX. City Development	..	..	10.00	4.54	31.00	3.4	1.5	5.0	682.8
X. Damodar Valley Corporation	..	..	9.00	5.37	..	3.0	1.7	..	..
<b>Grand Total</b>	..	..	<b>293.15</b>	<b>310.43</b>	<b>617.83</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>199.0</b>

(a) Includes Rs. 10 crores raised or to be raised by the State Electricity Board.

## ANNEXURE III

## Departmental Allocations under Heads of Development

(Rupees in crores.)

Head and Department.	Third Plan Provision (original).	Anticipated expenditure in the Third Plan.	Allocation in the Fourth Plan.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>I. Agricultural Programmes—Agriculture—</b>			
(a) Agriculture and Community Development (Agriculture) Department	17.33	12.32	35.00
(b) Cottage and Small Scale Industries Department (1)...	0.20	0.05	0.15
(c) Irrigation and Waterways Department (2)	0.24	0.16	..
Total ..	17.77	12.53	35.15
<b>Minor Irrigation—</b>			
(a) Agriculture and Community Development (Agriculture) Department.	15.85	11.54	22.50
(b) Irrigation and Waterways Department ..	0.47	0.42	..
Total ..	16.32	11.96	22.50
<b>Soil Conservation—</b>			
(a) Forests Department ..	1.00	1.07	1.29
(b) Agriculture and Community Development (Agriculture) Department.	2.98	0.39	3.00
(c) Irrigation and Waterways Department ..	0.73	0.18	..
Total ..	4.71	1.64	4.29
<b>Forestry—</b>			
(a) Forests .. ..	1.82	1.64	4.60
(b) Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services Department (3).	0.13	0.14	0.26
(c) Commerce and Industries Department .. (4).	0.40	0.25	0.10
Total ..	2.35	2.03	4.96
<b>Animal Husbandry—(A. H. and V. S. Department)</b>	4.11	2.62	6.88
<b>Note.—</b> (1) Lac Development. (2) Land Development Schemes. (3) Zoological Gardens. (4) Medicinal Plants and Cultivation of Coffee.			
<b>Dairying and Milk Supply—</b>			
(a) Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services Department.	6.00	4.08	4.86
(b) Co-operation Department ..	..	0.10	1.90
Total ..	6.00	4.18	6.76

(Rupees in crores.)

Head and Department.	Third Plan Provision (original).	Anticipated expenditure in the Third Plan.	Allocation in the Fourth Plan.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>Fisheries—</b>			
(a) Fisheries Department ..	2.05	1.65	5.12
(b) Co-operation Department ..	..	0.32	1.42
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>2.05</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>6.54</b>
<b>Warehousing and Marketing—</b>			
Agriculture and Community Development (Agriculture) Department.	1.04	0.84	1.50
<b>Community Development—</b>			
Agriculture and Community Development (Community Development) Department.	12.39	14.00	12.00
Co-operation (Co-operation Department) ..	1.74	1.71	5.22
<b>Total—Agricultural Programme</b>	<b>68.48</b>	<b>53.48</b>	<b>105.80</b>
<b>II. Irrigation—</b>			
Irrigation and Waterways Department ..	11.81	11.30	17.99
Flood Control Drainage (Irrigation and Waterways Department).	4.55	3.87	9.01
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>16.36</b>	<b>15.17</b>	<b>27.00</b>
<b>III. Power—</b>			
S. E. Board (Commerce and Industries Department).	38.50	59.26	160.00
Durgapur Industries Project ..	9.58	(a) 23.28	
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>48.08</b>	<b>82.54</b>	<b>160.00</b>
<b>IV. Small Industries—</b>			
(a) Cottage and Small Scale Industries Department.	9.97	6.04	14.85
(b) Co-operation Department ..	..	..	1.35
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>9.97</b>	<b>6.04</b>	<b>16.20</b>
<b>V. Organised Industry—</b>			
Durgapur Industries Project ..	10.72	16.43	13.50
Large and Medium Industries (Commerce and Industries Department).	1.15	1.55	24.00
Mineral Development (Commerce and Industries Department).	0.92	0.08	0.35
Sewage Gas (Irrigation and Waterways Department).	0.40	..	..
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>13.19</b>	<b>18.06</b>	<b>37.85</b>

(a) Includes Rs.10 crores raised or to be raised by the State Electricity Board.

		(Rupees in crores.)		
Head and Department.	Third Plan Provision (original).	Anticipated expenditure in the Third Plan.	Allocation in the Fourth F Plan.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>VI. Transport and Communications—</b>				
Roads (Public Works Department) ..	25.00	20.96	4242.00	
Road Transport—Home (Transport) Department.	1.00	2.61	9 9.32	
<b>Inland Water Transport—</b>				
Home (Transport) Department ..	0.14	0.0005	0 0.37	
Irrigation and Waterways Department ..	0.19	0.08	.. .	
Tourism (Development and Planning Department).	0.17	0.83	3 3.00	
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>26.50</b>	<b>24.48</b>	<b>54 54.69</b>	
<b>VII. Social Services—</b>				
<b>Education—</b>				
Education Department .. ..	36.00	50.51	77 77.00	
Commerce and Industries (Technical Education) Department.	0.85	0.45	1 1.10	
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>36.85</b>	<b>50.96</b>	<b>77 78.10</b>	
<b>Health—</b>				
Health Department .. ..	19.00	22.25	5 52.00	
Irrigation and Waterways Department ..	0.80	0.07	.. .	
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>19.80</b>	<b>22.32</b>	<b>5 52.00</b>	
<b>Housing—</b>				
(a) Housing Department .. ..	9.39	7.66	2 22.00	
(b) Development and Planning Department ..	0.02	-0.83	1.52	
(c) Agriculture and Community Development (Community Development) Department ..	0.25	0.11	.. .	
(d) Irrigation and Waterways Department (5)	6.75	6.66	.. .	
(e) Public Works Department (6) ..	0.09	0.04	0.03	
(f) Co-operation Department ..	..	0.07	.. .	
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>16.50</b>	<b>13.71</b>	<b>23.55</b>	

Note.— (5) Circular Canal and Salt Lakes Reclamation Schemes.  
(6) Karaya Road Housing.

Head and Department.		(Rupees in crores.)		
		Third Plan Provision (original).	Anticipated expenditure in the Third Plan.	Allocation in the Fourth Plan.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>Welfare of Backward Classes—</b>				
Tribal Welfare Department	.. ..	3.50	2.96	6.79
<b>Social Welfare —</b>				
Home (Social Welfare) Department	.. ..	4.40	1.51	2.00
<b>Craftsman Training and Labour—</b>				
(a) Labour Department	.. ..	2.24	0.91	2.20
(b) Commerce and Industries Department (7)	.. ..	1.22	1.65	5.55
Total	.. ..	3.46	2.56	7.75
<b>Public Co-operation—</b>				
Development and Planning Department	.. ..	..	0.01	0.08
Development of Digha—Development and Planning Department.	.. ..	0.09	0.22	2.00
Total Social Services	.. ..	84.60	94.25	172.27
<b>VIII. Miscellaneous —</b>				
Statistics—Finance (Taxation) Department	.. ..	0.22	0.18	0.86
<b>Information and Publicity—</b>				
Home (Publicity) Department	.. ..	0.40	0.20	0.70
<b>Local Bodies—</b>				
Local Self-Government and Panchayat Department.	.. ..	3.24	3.25	6.00
<b>Panchayat—</b>				
Local Self-Government and Panchayat Department.	.. ..	1.97	1.79	2.50
<b>Others—</b>				
(a) Commerce and Industries Department (Electrical Laboratory, Development of Press, etc.).	.. ..	0.10	0.03	0.58
(b) Food and Supply Department (Foodgrains Storage).	.. ..	0.23	0.12	0.90
(c) Forest Department (Botanical Gardens)	.. ..	0.10	0.12	0.11
(d) National Project Construction Corporation (Irrigation and Waterways Department).	.. ..	..	0.05	..
(e) Co-operation Schemes other than in Agriculture and Small Industries Sectors (Co-operation Department).	.. ..	0.71	0.76	1.37
Total	.. ..	1.14	1.08	2.96
Total—Miscellaneous	.. ..	6.97	6.50	13.02

(7) Craftsman and Other Training Schemes.

(Rupees in crores.)

Head and Department.	Third Plan Provision (original).	Anticipated expenditure in the Third Plan.	Allocation in the Fourth Plan.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>IX. City Development—</b>			
(a) Development and Planning Department	10.00	4.07	..
(b) Development and Planning ( T. and C. P.) Department.		0.47	31.00
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>10.00</b>	<b>4.54</b>	<b>31.00</b>
<b>X. Damodar Valley Corporation</b> .. ..			
<b>Grand Total</b> ..	<b>293.15</b>	<b>310.43</b>	<b>617.83</b>

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