



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of West Bengal

**West Bengal**  
**Second Five-Year Plan**  
**(1956-61)**

## FOREWORD

THE OBJECT of this book is to give a self-contained comprehensive picture of the development programmes under the Second Five-Year Plan of West Bengal.

For convenience of treatment, each head of development has been taken up separately and it forms the subject matter of a separate chapter. In each chapter the general features of the programme undertaken under the particular head of development have been indicated; then follows the details of the specific schemes in the programme.

The original Plan, as drawn up, provided only for the territories constituting West Bengal before the adjustment of territories. Subsequently, in November 1956, an additional area of 3,200 sq. miles was transferred from Bihar to West Bengal. A supplementary Plan for these transferred territories drawn up has been shown separately for the sake of certain obvious advantages.

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## CONTENTS

	Pages.
FOREWORD .. .. .	(i)
INTRODUCTION .. .. .	1—5
CHAPTER—	
I.—AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES .. .. .	6—14
II.—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY .. .. .	15—20
III.—DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY .. .. .	21
IV.—FORESTS .. .. .	22—24
V.—FISHERIES .. .. .	25—28
VI.—CO-OPERATION .. .. .	29—32
VII.—N. E. S. AND C. D. P. .. .. .	33
VIII.—IRRIGATION .. .. .	34—37
IX.—POWER .. .. .	38—40
X.—INDUSTRY .. .. .	41—55
XI.—ROADS .. .. .	56
XII.—ROAD TRANSPORT .. .. .	57—58
XIII.—EDUCATION .. .. .	59—69
XIV.—HEALTH .. .. .	70—79
XV.—HOUSING .. .. .	80—82
XVI.—WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES .. .. .	83—91
XVII.—LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE .. .. .	92—93
XVIII.—SOCIAL WELFARE .. .. .	94—96
XIX.—MISCELLANEOUS .. .. .	97—102
XX.—PLAN FOR TRANSFERRED TERRITORIES .. .. .	103—108
APPENDIX—STATISTICAL TABLES .. .. .	109—131

## INTRODUCTION

PLANNING signifies both a blue-print, and its translation into reality. Planning for a country inevitably becomes a long-term affair. It should naturally extend over several decades. For convenience of execution, however, it is desirable to break it up into Plans of a definite duration. At the first instance it focusses our attention on the immediate objective and thus helps a realistic approach. A set target for a set period accentuates our endeavour. Our Plans have been accordingly divided into periods of five years. The First Plan has been completed; we have started the Second Plan.

The Central objective of the First Plan was a rapid and balanced development of the country. The basic approach was economic development. But development embraces all aspects of human life, not only the material base through economic prosperity, but also better nutrition, medical comfort, cultural opportunities, etc. In fact, economic development is expected to provide the environment for the expression and application of diverse faculties and urges. This development should be on the lines of the "Socialist Pattern of Society". This means that the progress should be on such lines as would secure a greater equality in income and wealth. The determining factor should not be so much private profit as social gain. Moreover, economic policies and institutional changes should be so planned as to secure the economic advance along the democratic lines.

The First Five-Year Plan was intended as a step in this direction. The process is being continued in the Second Five-Year Plan. There has been a shift in the accent of endeavour. While in the First Plan the emphasis was on larger agricultural production and power, in the Second Plan, the development of basic and heavy industries has been given the greatest importance.

### Method of Approach

Within this framework, the State evolved its First and Second Plans. The need for responding to certain emergent local requirements gave it certain distinctiveness. Thus in the First Plan a new pattern of requirements emerged as a result of the partition. In the Second Plan in conformity with the emphasis on basic industries the exploitation of the coal resources of West Bengal became a major component factor.

A Plan provides for an all-round development of the country. It covers rural areas as well as urban areas. It provides for improvement of agriculture as well as industries. Its benefits are expected to be distributed all over the country, so that every part gets a fair share. Schemes have, therefore, to be formulated with a view to improving small areas as well as meeting the major needs of the country as a whole. All of them will have to find a place in the Plan. Requirements of the rural areas are as important as overall needs of the State. The elementary requirements of rural development were for these reasons made the base of the Plan.

It is true that such schemes will benefit a small subscribed area. In that sense they are local schemes. But the cumulative effect of such local schemes is enormous. They get the benefits to areas where they are needed most and help in the process of levelling up the standard of life. The utmost importance was, therefore, attached to these local schemes. They are not only the most numerous but account for the major part of the outlay.

The major problems of the State, however, called for special planning. As a result, certain major schemes were planned during the First Five-Year Plan. They were expected to benefit either a considerable area of the State or meet the overall needs of the country. The Mayurakshi Reserve Project is an illustration of the first category while the Agricultural College at Haringhata is an illustration of the second. They may be called major schemes. Such major schemes may, however, be so big that the time limit imposed by the plan may not be sufficient for their completion. It may also happen that a major scheme was taken up towards the end of the period of the first plan and so it could not be completed within it. Such schemes have to be inevitably carried forward to the next Plan. They are, therefore, called spill-over schemes. Both kinds of schemes referred to above could not be completed within the period of First Plan and so as spill-over schemes, they had to be accommodated within the Second Five-Year Plan. They account for one group of the major schemes of the State.

Some major problems of the State became so pressing as to give birth to other major schemes under the Second Plan. They may be called the new major schemes, and they form the second group. One such scheme is the Coke-Oven Project at Durgapur. Coal is the only resource in raw material in West Bengal. Any major industrial project should, therefore, be based on the exploitation of coal. The Coke-Oven Project is an integrated scheme for the full exploitation of the unlimited resources of coal in that area. It provides for a Coke-Oven plant, a power plant and a gas-grid.

### Size of the Plan

The requirements of the different Sectors of the Plan were worked out by the different Departments of the Government by May, 1955. The total figures for the entire State Plan as worked out by them amounted to Rs. 554 crore. This included an allocation of Rs. 113 crore for the rehabilitation of refugees. As rehabilitation of refugees is a central subject and provision for the same is made in the Central Plan, this was excluded, the total outlay being thereby reduced to Rs. 441 crore. This also included certain special projects having bearing on special problems of the State.

Having regard to the availability of resources, however, this figure appeared to be too high and it was felt necessary to cut it down. The point was discussed both in the State Development Board and the Cabinet. As a result, the figure was reduced to Rs. 322.78 crore including the special projects referred to above. The total provision for the special projects amounted to Rs. 56.72 crores broken up as follows:

	Rs. (Crores.)
(1) The Ganga Barrage .. .. .	30.00
(2) Reclamation of Northern Salt Lake .. .. .	10.50
(3) Reclamation of Southern Salt Lake .. .. .	4.36
(4) Disposal of sewage and production of sewage gas .. .. .	2.00
(5) Durgapur Coke-Oven Plant Power Project and gas-grid .. .. .	9.86
	56.72

The outlay of the Draft Second Five-Year Plan, as submitted to the Planning Commission, amounted to Rs. 322.78 crore, of which Rs. 56.72 was proposed to be allocated to these special schemes and the balance of Rs. 266.06 crore to other schemes. This draft was discussed with the Planning Commission in September, 1955. The Ganga Barrage Scheme was

dropped from the State Plan, as it was a central subject. Heavy cuts were imposed on the different sectors of the Plan, so that ultimately the outlay was reduced to Rs. 161.52 crore, inclusive of the remaining four special projects.

A second revised draft was thereupon submitted to the Planning Commission with a total allocation of Rs. 161.52 crore. Of this Rs. 155.02 crore represented expenditure for the different schemes of the State Plan and Rs. 6.5 crore for the four special projects. The Planning Commission, however, cut these figures by 5 per cent. to accommodate all the Plans of the States and the Centre within the ceiling of Rs. 4,800 crore fixed for the entire Plan. The size of the Plan as it ultimately emerged was thus reduced to the figure of Rs. 153.66 crore. This included a provision of Rs. 6 crore for the four special projects.

In terms of the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act of 1956 about 3,200 square miles of area were transferred from Bihar to West Bengal in November 1956. This consisted of territories forming part of the Kisenganj subdivision of Purnea district in North Bihar and the major part of Purulia subdivision. Purulia subdivision accounted for 2,407 square miles. The task of developing these additional territories thus fell to the West Bengal Government. As the Second Plan of the Bihar Government included provisions for the development of these transferred territories the funds were expected to come from the Bihar Plan. The Planning Commission allotted Rs. 4 crore for financing the development programmes for these areas to West Bengal. The total budget for the West Bengal Plan thus became Rs. 157.66 crore.

### Resources

In the first draft of the Second Five-Year Plan, the State Government indicated that the total resources available for financing the Plan from its own fund would be Rs. 89.16 crore. The break up of that fund is as follows:

	Rs. (Crores.)
Balance from revenue at the current rate of taxation .. ..	- 37.52
Increased revenue from additional taxation .. ..	32.00
Loans from the public and above the target collection of Small Savings ..	33.75
Voluntary contributions from rural areas .. ..	35.93
Recoveries from productive schemes .. ..	25.00
	<hr/> 89.16

As a result of a discussion of the working groups comprising officers of the Planning Commission, the Central Government and the State Government, the financial resources of the State Government were ultimately assessed to be Rs. 64.4 crore inclusive of capital and revenue resources. The following statement will show how this was worked out:

### Revenue Account.

	Rs. (Crores.)
Balance from revenue at the existing rates of taxation .. ..	- 7.2
Revenue from additional taxation .. ..	14.0
Share of additional Central Taxation .. ..	5.3
<i>Deduct</i> interest charges of loans from the public .. ..	- 4.0
Total ..	<hr/> 8.1

**Capital Account.**

	Rs. (Crores.)
Loans from the public .. .. .	35.0
Share of Small Savings .. .. .	27.5
Other receipts .. .. .	-6.2
(This head represents accumulations in provident funds, recoveries of loans and advances, appropriations from current revenues for reduction or avoidance of debt and miscellaneous capital receipts minus committed disbursements on capital account including re-payment of loans, payment of compensation to zamindars, etc.)	
Total ..	<u>56.3</u>

Total of Revenue and Capital Accounts—Rs. 64.4 crore.

As the original Plan outlay was Rs. 153.7 crore the gap in resources was Rs. 89.3 crore. On account of the addition of territories from Bihar the outlay has been raised to Rs. 157.7 crore. Consequently the gap is now Rs. 93.3 crore.

This gap is expected to be covered mainly with Central assistance. The types of Central assistance vary from scheme to scheme as worked out by the different Ministries of the Central Government. In respect of schemes, for which the whole of the expenditure is provided for in the State Plan there can be three possible types:

- (1) There may be no assistance from the Centre available, the entire expenditure being expected to be met from the funds of the State Government. The Deep Sea Fishing Scheme is an example to the point.
- (2) Schemes may be financed partly by assistance from the Centre and partly from State's own resources. This forms the most common pattern.
- (3) There are some schemes where the entire expenditure is met from assistance from the Centre. The Low Income-Group Housing Scheme falls under this pattern.

There are some schemes which are partly financed by assistance from the Centre and partly from the State's funds. They should hence in ordinary course come under category (2) above, but there is a difference. Such schemes are shown partly in the State Plan and partly in the Central Plan. To the extent the State finances it from its own resources it is shown in the State Plan. A typical example is the Slum Clearance Scheme. In respect of this scheme the Central Government contributes the loan of 50 per cent. and out of the subsidy of 50 per cent. it contributes half. The remaining 25 per cent. is contributed by the State. Only this portion of the expenditure is provided for in the State Plan.

**Allocations to Different Sectors**

The allocations of the Plan expenditure under different heads of developments is shown below in two separate statements. The first statement shows the allocation in respect of the original outlay of Rs. 153.7 crore. This is given below:

Head of development.	Allocation. (Rupees in crores.)
Agriculture and Community Development ..	33.36
Irrigation and Power .. .. .	30.40
Industry .. .. .	15.48
Transport and Communication .. .. .	19.03
Social Services .. .. .	52.21
Miscellaneous .. .. .	3.18
	<u>153.66</u>



The second statement will show the allocations under the different heads of development in respect of the additional sum of Rs. 4 crore transferred from the Bihar Plan for development of the transferred territories :

Head of development.	Allocation. (Rupees in lakhs).
Agriculture and Community Development	.. 103·92
Irrigation and Power .. ..	.. 34·07
Industry .. .. .	.. 47·20
Transport and Communication .. ..	.. 43·55
Social Services .. .. .	.. 169·67
Miscellaneous .. .. .	.. 1·59
	<hr/>
	400·00
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In the provisions in the Second Plan under different heads of development there has been a shift in the emphasis from one head to another as compared to the provisions of the First Plan. The most noticeable shift is in respect of agriculture and industries. The percentage of expenditure provided for is double in respect of agriculture while the provision for industries is five times more than what it was in the First Plan. The following table will show the relative positions :

Head of development.	Percentage of total outlay in the First Plan.	Percentage of total outlay in the Second Plan.
Agriculture and Community Development ..	11	22
Irrigation and Power .. .. .	22	20
Industries .. .. .	2	10
Transport and Communication .. ..	22	12
Social Services .. .. .	43	35
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100	100
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It has been already observed that the elementary requirements of rural areas form the base of the Plan. For this reason most schemes benefiting rural areas have received particular attention. This is reflected in the allocations to the major and the minor schemes. It is estimated that out of a total outlay of Rs. 157 crore the major schemes account for 65 crores and the balance of 92 crores has been allocated to rural areas.

# West Bengal Second Five-Year Plan (1956-61)

## CHAPTER I

### AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES

Agriculture is of primary importance in any scheme of planned economic development of an under-developed country like India.

Our First Five-Year Plan, therefore, placed great emphasis on agriculture with a view to laying the basis for rapid industrial development under the Second Five-Year Plan.

The maintenance of a stable price-structure is essential for the realisation of targets of such large-scale industrialisation. But the inevitable time-lag between heavy investment in industries and production has the tendency of generating an inflationary pressure in the economy, and of raising the prices. To keep this trend under proper control, a sustained tempo of agricultural development is urgently necessary.

Our Second Plan has, therefore, given due importance to agriculture in the overall expansion of the country's economy.

Apart from these general considerations, agricultural development is of utmost importance to West Bengal.

Excepting in 1954, when there was a surplus due to a bumper crop, West Bengal has not produced enough foodgrains. The production of rice, the main food crop, has no doubt increased by 28 per cent. since independence, but the population also has increased during the same period by 22 per cent., mainly due to an influx of refugees.

In this context agriculture has come in for concentrated development under the two Five-Year Plans. The total provision in the State's Second Five-Year Plan for agriculture and related development is of the order of Rs. 780.27 lakhs.

The line along which this development takes place is, however, determined largely by the peculiar conditions obtaining in West Bengal. The extent of land utilisation in this State is as high as 95 per cent., the highest in the country. There is thus very little scope for extensive agriculture.

Attention has, therefore, to be directed towards an intensive development of agriculture and crop-cutting experiments over 40,000 acres of land irrigated from the Mayurakshi Project indicate vast possibilities in this regard.

One of the most important conditions for raising agricultural production is the use of improved varieties of seeds for various crops. Specialised varieties of seeds, such as disease resistant, flood resistant, drought resistant and salt resistant, are also necessary for ensuring high yield. The agriculture programme in the State's Second Plan, therefore, provides for the establishment of 93 farms for production of nuclear seeds and adequate arrangements for multiplication of seeds by growers, and their distribution to the cultivators at moderate prices.

Manures and fertilizers contribute a great deal to raising the yield, particularly when agricultural operations are intensive. These are also essential for the maintenance and improvement of soil fertility. Provisions have, therefore, been made for the production and distribution of manures,

etc., in the State's Second Plan. Soil conservation, especially in the laterite zones of West Bengal, which are subject to erosion, have also received due attention.

Small irrigation schemes, which can cover extensive areas, have been included in the Plan. It also contains a provision for reclamation and cultivation of land with the help of tractors on behalf of private owners on hire terms.

A modest beginning has been made in utilising the great possibilities offered by horticulture.

Propaganda and publicity essential for arousing peoples' enthusiasm for building the country has received due attention in the Second Plan.

The all-round agricultural development envisaged in the Second Plan will require the expansion and strengthening of organisation and the extension and improvement of agricultural education and training. Hence due stress has been given to these questions.

Thus, schemes relating to administration, education and training, research, plant protection, soil and crop survey, multiplication and distribution of seeds, manures and fertilizers, utilization of horticultural potentialities, development of a number of commodities and miscellaneous items embracing different aspects of agricultural production have been included in the Second Plan.

The targets of additional agricultural production have been fixed at 6.56 lakh tons of foodgrains, 2.0 lakh tons of sugarcane, 23.25 lakh bales of jute and 0.24 lakh ton of oilseeds.

In order to achieve these targets, it is proposed to distribute over 6.8 lakh maunds of seeds and over 21,000 tons of superphosphates, to set up one seed testing organisation and to compost two lakh tons of town refuse into manures.

Over 4,000 demonstration centres with 22,000 demonstration plots will be established for disseminating modern methods and technique of agricultural production. Ninety-two seed farms of 25 acres each and one 200-acre seed farm will be set up. Provision has also been made for the establishment of sisal plantation farms on 1,000 acres of land at Rajnagar in Birbhum district for manufacturing saline water-proof coir. Schemes for the development of lac, arecanut, cocoanut and cashewnut have also been included.

About 50,000 acres of land will be reclaimed and another 50,000 acres cultivated with the help of tractors. Lift irrigation and deep tube-well irrigation together will benefit about 75,000 acres of land. The implementation of 50 minor irrigation and drainage schemes will provide irrigation and drainage facilities to nearly 2,00,000 lakh acres of land. Thus, all the minor irrigation schemes will provide water to about 4,00,000 acres.

Provisions have also been made for the improvement of horticulture and for extension of the facilities for storage and agricultural marketing.

The programme for agricultural development includes the establishment of the main Agricultural Research Institute and an Agricultural College at Haringhata on modern lines. It is also proposed to set up seven schools for training of farmers' sons in improved methods of agriculture.

## SCHEMES

*Administration***1. Strengthening of the offices of the Subdivisional Agricultural Officers**

The Subdivisional Agricultural offices are very much understaffed. The volume of work in those offices has increased considerably during the Second Five-Year Plan period. So, a provision of Rs. 13.83 lakhs has been made in the Plan for employment of the minimum additional staff necessary.

**2. Creation of the posts and offices of one Superintendent of Agriculture and two Subdivisional Agricultural Officers consequent on the partition of 24-Parganas district**

The partition of the 24-Parganas district into two districts is an administrative necessity. The partition will necessitate one additional post of Superintendent of Agriculture and two additional posts of Subdivisional Agricultural Officers. Offices will also have to be set up for these officers. A provision of Rs. 6.82 lakhs has been made in the Plan for this purpose.

**3. Strengthening of the offices of the Superintendents of Agriculture**

This scheme aims at providing the Superintendents of Agriculture with adequate staff in view of the heavy increase in the volume of work under the Second Five-Year Plan. The total five-year cost is Rs. 6.98 lakhs.

**4. Strengthening of the offices of Deputy Directors of Agriculture**

Provision has been made for providing Deputy Directors of Agriculture with one cashier and a few technical assistants in order to facilitate the supervision work of the Directorate. The total five-year cost is Rs. 1.24 lakhs.

**5. Strengthening of the offices at Directorate Headquarters**

The Second Five-Year Plan has largely increased the volume of work of the Directorate. The Plan will mean an expenditure of nearly  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times over the amounts which used to be spent previously. Additional staff is therefore essentially necessary. For this purpose a provision of Rs. 7.23 lakhs has been made in the Plan.

**6. Strengthening of the Agricultural Engineer's Section**

Additional staff is necessary in the Engineering Section of the Agriculture Directorate to cope with the increased volume of work in connection with the Second Five-Year Plan Schemes, e.g., small irrigation schemes, excavation of tanks, lift irrigation, lay out of new farms, construction of small farm buildings. The total provision in the Plan for this additional staff is Rs. 9.50 lakhs.

*Education and Training***7. Establishment of Agricultural College at Haringhata**

The existing State College of Agriculture at Rani Kuthi, Tollygunge, will be shifted to its permanent location at Haringhata. The work of construction of buildings at Haringhata has been taken up. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 28.50 lakhs.

### **8. Construction of Hostels at various Farms**

The scheme contemplates construction of hostels for ten students each at Chinsurah, Burdwan, Midnapore, Malda and Krishnagar farms for six months' practical training after B.Sc. (Agriculture) examination as required under the University Regulations. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 0.85 lakh.

### **9. Establishment of seven schools for the training of Farmers' sons**

Under this scheme it is proposed to give training to farmers' sons in improved methods of agriculture in an atmosphere akin to their mode of living and environment. The training course will be for one year and the trainees will be given suitable stipends. There will be seven such schools. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 19.95 lakhs.

## *Research*

### **10. Establishment of main Research Institute at Haringhata**

The existing Agricultural Research Institute of West Bengal is now located in a hired building at Tollygunge where research is being carried on under improved arrangements. It has been decided to centralise the main agricultural research work along with the State College of Agriculture at Haringhata. A building for the Institute will be constructed at Haringhata and provision will be made for adequate laboratory equipment, staff, etc. The scheme will cost Rs. 19.00 lakhs.

### **11. Development of the Kalyani Farm**

The scheme provides for extension of the area of Kalyani Farm by acquiring 100 acres of land for developing it into a full-fledged research station in order to afford necessary facilities for the field work of the research workers of the main Research Institute at Haringhata which is only a few miles away from Kalyani. The land will not be available at Haringhata because there is a cattle farm there. The total provision for the scheme is Rs. 6.65 lakhs.

### **12. Establishment of Research Substations**

The results obtained in the main Research Institute at Haringhata require to be tested under different soil and climatic conditions. It is, therefore, proposed to establish three research substations at Chinsurah, Burdwan and Midnapore at a total cost of Rs. 9.50 lakhs.

### **13. Research Scheme on water requirement of crops**

Large areas are going under irrigated agriculture. The water requirement of different crops under different soil conditions varies. Collection of data regarding this varied requirement is necessary for economic use of water. This scheme will provide Laboratory equipment as well as field equipment, impervious lining and pipe lines, etc., with a view to achieving accurate measurement of water requirement of crops. The total cost involved is Rs. 1.90 lakhs.

#### 14. **Lump sum provision for research scheme of Central Government and Commodities Committees**

Research and experimental work like the following are proposed to be undertaken under this scheme:

- (i) Scheme for reclamation of saline crops.
- (ii) Improvement of chillies.
- (iii) Studies on clay mineral contents of Indian soils.
- (iv) Co-ordinated scheme for intensification of research on mango.
- (v) Induction and study of amphiploidy in rice.
- (vi) Co-ordinated maize and paddy breeding scheme.
- (vii) Investigation on cytogenetics and morphogenesis of modules of common Indian leguminous crops.
- (viii) Development of ginger.
- (ix) Twig-blight diseases of orange.
- (x) Research on pineapple.
- (xi) Improvement of onion and garlic.
- (xii) Improvement of root crops.
- (xiii) Studies on the Aphilac.
- (xiv) Breeding of rust resistant wheat varieties.
- (xv) Manurial trials and model agronomic experiments.

The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 14.25 lakhs.

### *Plant Protection*

#### 15. **Plant Protection**

The scheme provides for the maintenance of a central plant protection unit equipped with sprayers, dusters, insecticides, pesticides, etc., for treatment of seeds, control of insect-pests, disease and weeds, dusting of potato crops both in the hills and the plains.

The total provision for the scheme is Rs. 43.60 lakhs.

#### 16. **Prizes for destruction of wild animals**

The object of the scheme is to save foodcrops from the ravages of wild animals by appointing Shikaris and awarding prizes to private parties. The implementation of such a scheme is an essential protective measure.

The total cost involved is Rs. 3.90 lakhs.

### *Extension*

#### 17. **Strengthening the extension services**

As a consequence to the establishment of National Extension Service Blocks at thana level the extension officers at subdivisional level have to be upgraded. This scheme provides for upgrading the posts of Subdivisional Agricultural Officers.

The total provision for the scheme is Rs. 1.90 lakhs.

### 18. **Agricultural Information and Workshop**

In order to provide for offering wider publicity to Agricultural Extension work and affording the cultivators to translate them in practice, various publicity materials are being produced for free distribution to the people. Demonstration of improved implements and other work of allied nature through mobile units in rural areas will benefit the cultivators in their day-to-day problems of rural economy.

The total cost involved is Rs. 3.96 lakhs.

### 19. **Demonstration Centres, plots, etc.**

With a view to demonstrating the efficacy of manures, improved seeds and various methods of agronomic practices, 4,095 demonstration centres will be started and 22,000 demonstrations will be staged at the cultivators' own holdings.

Rs. 28.50 lakhs have been provided for the scheme.

### 20. **Agricultural Information Projects Equipment**

To get the cultivators acquainted with the latest developments in Agricultural Extension work and newer methods of cultivation adopted in the advanced countries steps for publicity work are being taken. These projects and equipment comprise audio-visual aids, such as film shows, slides, film strips, printed teaching aids, etc., exhibiting new means to afford a better understanding to the cultivators.

- The total provision for the scheme is Rs. 2.04 lakhs.

## *Seed Schemes*

### 21. **Establishment of 100 Seed Farms**

The scheme provides for the establishment of 92 seed farms of 25 acres each at thana level, and one farm of 200 acres in West Bengal during the Second Plan period will be established at Kanksa police-station in Burdwan district.

It will incur an expenditure of Rs. 73.82 lakhs.

### 22. **Multiplication and distribution of seeds**

The purpose of the scheme is to produce seeds including jute seeds, fodder seeds and sugarcane cuttings and to distribute them at moderate prices. The total cost involved is Rs. 2.85 lakhs.

### 23. **Seed Testing Organisation**

The scheme provides for the establishment of an efficient organisation for ensuring the sale and distribution to cultivators, standard qualities of seeds on proper testing in respect of their viability and performances. To promote the standard of agriculture in the State, protection against the use of bad seed is required.

The amount earmarked for this scheme is Rs. 3.32 lakhs.

## *Manures and Fertilisers*

### 24. **Distribution of Sludge**

By this scheme 50,000 tons of sludge will be produced and distributed benefiting 50,000 acres of land. Rupees 7.12 lakhs will be required to complete the programme of the scheme.

**25. Distribution of Town Compost**

Altogether two lakh tons of town compost to benefit 2 lakh acres of land will be distributed. Rupees 6.17 lakhs has been provided for the five-year period.

**26. Distribution of Bone Meal**

The programme set forth in this scheme relates to the subsidised distribution of 33,000 tons of bone meal. It will ultimately benefit 3 lakh acres of land.

Rupees 13.30 lakhs will be required to complete the scheme.

**27. Distribution of Superphosphate**

21,000 tons of Superphosphate will be distributed on a subsidy basis which in turn will benefit 4.2 lakh acres of land.

The total cost involved is 11.64 lakhs of rupees.

*Horticulture***28. Expansion of the Horticulture Research Station at Krishnagar**

The scheme aims at carrying out research work on mango, litchi, citrus, guava, jackfruits, papaya, pineapple and vegetables. The existing area of the Krishnagar substation will be increased by 36 acres.

Rupees 2.85 lakhs will be required for the scheme.

**29. Establishment of a Horticulture Substation at Kalimpong**

Establishment of a substation in Darjeeling district for development of fruit crops such as orange, etc., is envisaged by this scheme with a provision of Rs. 2.37 lakhs during the Second Five-Year Plan.

**30. Horticultural expansion work—long-term loan**

For development of fruit production in West Bengal steps are being taken to set up nurseries for production and supply of fruit plant materials, and to distribute plant protection chemicals and long-term loans for orchard laying. This loan will be interest free.

The total provision for the scheme is Rs. 18.45 lakhs.

*Commodities***31. Jute Development**

The scheme aims at increasing production of jute from existing area by intensive measures, such as supply of high yielding jute seeds, protection of plants, improvement in the quality, excavation of retting tank, etc., on a subsidy basis. The area to be brought under improved varieties is approximately 2 lakh acres. The average yield per acre is to be raised from 2.48 bales to 3 bales. About 23.25 lakh bales of jute can be produced.

The total expenditure expected for this scheme is Rs. 50.35 lakhs.

**32. Sugarcane Development**

The scheme aims at increasing the yield of sugarcane by introducing improved variety of seed canes and improved methods of cultivation. Improved seeds to be distributed and demonstration plots set up. Sowing



season is from December to March. In D.V.C. and Mayurakshi project areas with the better utilisation of water, sugarcane cultivation will find improved prospect.

The average production per acre is proposed to be raised from 22 to 30 tons. Total production of cane will be 2.00 lakh tons.

Rupees 11.92 lakhs will be provided for this scheme.

### 33. **Areca nut Development**

The object of the scheme is mainly for the supply of quality seedlings with a view to increasing the area under Areca nut cultivation and also to increase the production from the existing area. About 4 lakh seedlings will be distributed. Rupees 3.01 lakhs will be required to complete the scheme.

### 34. **Cocoanut Development**

The object of the scheme is mainly to supply quality seedlings with a view to increasing the area under cocoanut cultivation and also to increase the production in the existing area. About 2½ lakh seedlings will be distributed. A provision of Rs. 2.33 lakhs has been made for 1956-61.

### 35. **Cashewnut Development**

Some of the coastal and other areas in West Bengal are suitable for production of cashewnut. The scheme provides for grants of suitable bonus to the cultivators for the purpose of developing and expanding cashewnut cultivation. The object is to bring 6,000 acres under this crop. An amount of Rs. 0.85 lakh has been earmarked for this scheme.

### 36. **Cocoanut Research Station**

The Central Committee has a plan to establish Regional Cocoanut Research Stations in the important cocoanut-growing States in India and West Bengal has been allotted one. A provision of Rs. 1.18 lakhs for the scheme has been made with a view to evolving improved types of cocoanut and to find out improved cultural methods.

### 37. **Lac Development**

To popularise the lac cultivation in the State, which has substantial potential areas, it is proposed to give widespread demonstration of the methods of lac cultivation and double the present production. The estimated expenditure for the scheme is Rs. 91 thousand.

### 38. **Regional Oilseed Research Station**

The State is at present highly deficient in oilseeds though there is a scope for increasing the acreage. Steps are being taken to develop the existing Oilseed Research Station at Berhampore with a view to introducing improved varieties of oilseed crops in this State. The total cost involved is Rs. 1.43 lakhs.

## *Miscellaneous*

### 39. **Crop Competition**

The scheme aims at imbuing a spirit of healthy competition among cultivators and creating incentive to achieve higher yields of crops through adoption of improved techniques and utilisation of improved variety of seeds. Competitions in respect of paddy, wheat and potato crops are to be held at Union, District and State levels.

The total provision for the scheme is Rs. 4.75 lakhs.

### *Minor Irrigation Projects*

#### 1. **Small Irrigation Scheme**

It is proposed to execute 1,200 small irrigation schemes on the subsidy basis during the Second Plan period. These are likely to benefit an area of about 40,000 acres.

The total cost will be Rs. 38.00 lakhs.

#### 2. **Excavation of Derelict Irrigation Tanks**

This provides for desilting and improving derelict tanks or bunds for purposes of irrigation in areas not covered by the major irrigation schemes. Nine hundred and sixty derelict tanks will be excavated by which 48,000 acres of land will be benefited.

The total cost involved is Rs. 57.00 lakhs

#### 3. **Lift Irrigation by Pumping Plants**

Pumping plants will be distributed to the cultivators on realisation of half the cost at the time of sale and the balance after one year. An area of 42,500 acres is expected to be benefited by this scheme.

The total provision for the scheme is Rs. 19.00 lakhs.

#### 4. **Minor Irrigation and Drainage Scheme**

There are 50 schemes under this group. These will benefit a total area of 1.78 lakh acres and are expected to yield an additional quantity of about 39,000 tons of agricultural produce.

The total cost of the scheme during the Second Plan period will be Rs. 76.00 lakhs.

#### 5. **Deep Tube-well Irrigation**

The scheme provides for the sinking of large capacity tube-wells for providing water for irrigation in certain concentrated areas where other sources of water are not readily available.

Rupees 95,00 lakhs will be the expenditure.

### *Land Development*

#### 1. **Reclamation of waste land**

The scheme provides for purchase of some new tractors replacing the old ones and will reclaim an area of 50,000 acres of waste lands and will till 50,000 acres of cultivated land. The total provision for the scheme is Rs. 28.50 lakhs.

#### 2. **Detailed Soil Survey of the State**

The Rapid Reconnaissance Soil Survey Scheme already taken up entails work of analysis of soil in the laboratory on the basis of which tentative soil maps are being prepared. On the basis of these maps, the field work on detailed survey of actual demarcation of soil boundaries in the field will start.

The total cost involved is Rs. 1.90 lakhs.

## CHAPTER II

### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The importance of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary facilities to agriculture in particular and to the rural economy in general cannot be overemphasised.

There can be no significant development of the agricultural economy of West Bengal unless due attention is given to the production of fodder, mixed farming and improvement of animal husbandry. The cattle is not only necessary as drought animals but also important from the point of view of production of nutritive food.

But, the cattle resources of West Bengal are poor both in quantity and quality. It is estimated that West Bengal has about 45 cattle for 100 persons. The latest available figure indicates that the increase in the number of cattle has lagged far behind the growth in population. There is also no indigenous breed of cattle worth the name. The cattle are small in size and weak. So the average yield of milk is low. The per capita milk production has been estimated at 3.1 oz. per day as against ideal milk requirement of 10 oz. per head of the population. This situation has come about as a result of long years of neglect and indiscriminate slaughter.

Hence, the process of preservation of the cattle wealth and its upgrading, which has been started has to be intensified in the next Plan period.

Two primary requirements in this respect are supply of good bulls for natural breeding or artificial insemination and production of fodder. An adequate supply of fodder seeds constitutes an important incentive to the cultivators for taking up fodder production. Hence, demonstration of the construction of silopits and methods of preservation of fodder will be necessary.

The office of the Animal Husbandry Wing of the Directorate both at the Headquarters and Range levels will have to be strengthened.

Apart from the veterinary facilities to be provided in the interior villages, schemes have been included for veterinary research and livestock improvement. Various other schemes, viz., key-village schemes, sheep development, poultry development and piggery development schemes have also been taken up.

The programme for animal husbandry consisting of 30 schemes provides for further development of the Bengal Veterinary College and Veterinary research, increased grant to 211 veterinary aid centres, construction of 96 veterinary dispensaries and the expansion of veterinary organisations including the setting up of 18 new veterinary hospitals and improvement of 30 existing ones. One check-post on the Bengal-Sikkim border will be established for controlling the spread of contagious diseases. A Central Medical Store will be established to facilitate proper distribution of medicines and equipment. Two hundred and seventy-one artificial insemination centres and sub-centres will be set up for upgrading the local stock.

Mass inoculation of the entire cattle population in the State for eradicating the rinderpest menace has already been taken up. Provision has been made for starting about 300 demonstration plots of one-third acre each for demonstrating methods of fodder cultivation and preservation. Schemes for subsidised distribution of 50,000 maunds of different fodder seeds, establishment of a small cattle breeding farm at Kalimpong and the holding of District and State cattle shows have also been included.

## SCHEMES

**1. Improvement of the Veterinary College and continuation of Condensed Diploma Course and expansion of training facilities in the degree course**

Qualified Veterinary Surgeons will be required for successful implementation of the Plan. For this purpose the College has already been reorganised. The work under the Second Plan envisages construction of hostel, remodelling of the Animal Husbandry Block, establishment of dairy herd, improvement of poultry farm, additions and alterations of administrative blocks, construction of staff quarters, etc.

With a view to providing veterinary personnel for National Extension Service and Community Development Project Blocks and also for the schemes under Animal Husbandry, a condensed diploma course was introduced in the Veterinary College in 1955. This condensed course and training facilities in the degree course will be continued. Two hundred and forty veterinarians will be trained in the two-year diploma course before it is discontinued. Sixty students are being admitted every year in the degree course which will continue as the permanent feature of the college.

The total expenditure for the scheme will be Rs. 19.00 lakhs.

**2. Development of Veterinary Research Organisation**

Facilities for veterinary research are proposed to be expanded by the extension of laboratories, additions to scientific apparatus and equipment, provision of experimental animals and specialised scientific staff at the Bengal Veterinary College.

The total expenditure will be Rs. 3.80 lakhs.

**3. Grants for Veterinary Aid Centres in National Extension Service Blocks**

It is proposed to supplement the fund provided in the schemes under the National Extension Service pattern for the efficient functioning of veterinary dispensaries and peripatetic veterinary service centres in the National Extension Service Blocks. In the scheme, arrangement has also been made for appointment of 48 additional Veterinary Field Assistants and 48 part-time sweepers and for supply of sufficient medicines, medical books, etc.

The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 6.31 lakhs.

**4. Increase of grants for medicines, etc., to Veterinary Aid Centres outside National Extension Service and Community Development Project Blocks**

Grants are being given for supply of additional medicines, etc., to the existing rural centres in some areas until they are converted into National Extension Service Blocks.

The cost will be Rs. 0.47 lakh.

**5. Construction of Veterinary Dispensaries in National Extension Service Blocks**

To render veterinary aid to the agriculturists and other stock owners, 96 veterinary dispensaries will be constructed in National Extension Service Blocks in addition to 11 dispensaries already started in the First Plan.

The total cost will be Rs. 10.48 lakhs.

## 6. **Veterinary organisation in Calcutta industrial area**

The existing seven Glanders Inspectors are proposed to be posted to seven different places in Calcutta with a small dispensary each to render veterinary aid to the stock owners in the city. For better supervision, a central office with an officer in the rank of West Bengal Veterinary Services is proposed to be established. A sum of Rs. 1.90 lakhs will be required for this scheme.

## 7. **Improvement and establishment of "A" Class Veterinary Hospitals**

The proposal is to improve 17 existing hospitals and to establish five new ones at the district headquarters and other important places at a total estimated cost of Rs. 8.70 lakhs.

## 8. **Improvement and establishment of "B" Class Veterinary Hospitals**

Thirteen existing veterinary hospitals at subdivisional headquarters will be improved and 13 new veterinary hospitals will be established during the Plan period. The total cost of the scheme will be Rs. 10.30 lakhs.

## 9. **Establishment of Veterinary Check Posts on the frontier at Rangpo**

One check post in the district of Darjeeling on the Bengal-Sikkim border is proposed to be set up to control influx of contagious diseases. The cost is estimated at Rs. 0.95 lakh.

## 10. **Rinderpest eradication and mass production of rinderpest vaccine**

Mass inoculation of the entire cattle population in the State has been organised for eradicating the rinderpest menace. The vaccines required for the purpose is also being produced in the Bengal Veterinary College. It is expected that the vaccines required by the neighbouring States of Bihar, Orissa, Assam and Tripura can also be supplied from this Centre. The entire cost on account of vaccine production will be met by the Government of India. The total cost for eradication and vaccine production will be Rs. 18.98 lakhs.

## 11. **Central Medical Stores**

The scheme provides for establishment of Central medical stores to facilitate centralised distribution of medicines, equipment, vaccines and sera to veterinary organisations including organisations for rinderpest eradication.

The cost involved is Rs. 0.48 lakh.

## 12. **Strengthening of supervisory organisation in mofussil and head-quarters**

Additional staff is necessary for supervision of the execution of the schemes included in the Plan. Under the scheme, three new Range Offices have already been started for better supervision. Some more Range Offices will be established and the headquarter office will also be reorganised within the Plan period. The cost will be Rs. 8.88 lakhs.

## 13. **Increased output of biological products**

This scheme was intended to expand the production of veterinary vaccine, sera, etc., in the Bengal Veterinary College in order to make the State self-sufficient in regard to the supply of these medicines. The five-year cost of the scheme was estimated to be Rs. 3.80 lakhs. The operation of the scheme has been kept in abeyance for this year.

#### 14. **Construction of office at Range and District headquarters**

Office buildings at three Range Headquarters to accommodate three Range Offices and three Superintendents' offices are proposed to be constructed at a cost of Rs. 2.63 lakhs.

#### 15. **New Key Village Centres and expansion in existing Centres**

It is proposed to have an organisation of seven breeding tracts serving an area of about 3,000 sq. miles and about 3 lakh breeding cows and buffaloes by establishing 38 Artificial Insemination Centres and 228 Key Village Centres. Five Artificial Insemination Centres in selected urban areas will also be established to provide breeding service for about 10,000 breeding cows. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 31.91 lakhs.

#### 16. **Training of Artificial Insemination Officers**

The object of the scheme is to impart training in artificial insemination and sterility to about 80 selected Veterinary Officers with a view to employing them as Artificial Insemination Officers per Key Village centre.

Rupees 19 thousand will be required for this purpose.

#### 17. **Supervisory Organisation for the Key Village Scheme**

The scheme with a total cost of Rs. 2.86 lakhs aims at providing adequate scientific and administrative supervision over the artificial insemination and sterility investigation work in the Key Village Scheme areas.

#### 18. **Subsidised maintenance of graded calves**

Rupees 1.9 lakhs will be utilised for subsidising the maintenance of about 800 graded heifers and 200 graded bull calves to ensure availability of selected stock for propagation of the improved breeds and upgrading of local stock in the future.

#### 19. **Demonstration of Fodder Cultivation and Silage**

About 3,000 demonstration plots, one-third acre each with a Silo pit to demonstrate fodder cultivation and preservation of fodder as silage will be started to stimulate the cultivation and preservation of fodder in rural areas.

Rupees 1.19 lakh will be required for this purpose.

#### 20. **Subsidised distribution of fodder seeds**

This scheme involving Rs. 9.5 lakhs aims at subsidised distribution of 50,000 maunds of different fodder seeds to farmers for encouraging mixed farming and fodder cultivation and ensuring better nutrition of cattle.

#### 21. **Establishment of Siri Cattle Farm at Kalimpong in Darjeeling district**

A small cattle breeding farm at Kalimpong in Darjeeling district is proposed to be established for improvement and preservation of the siri-breed of cattle found in the higher elevation of that district. The farm will be started with 50 cows of the Siri-breed to produce 40 Siri bulls and 40 heifers during the last two years of the Plan period. It involves an estimated expenditure of Rs. 2.28 lakhs for the Plan period.

The scheme will not be implemented now.

## 22. **Development of existing poultry multiplication centres at Ranaghat and Midnapore**

In order to bring about additional production of approximately 55,000 poultry birds and 1,10,000 hatching eggs during the Plan period for distribution in the rural areas, it is necessary to increase the capacity of poultry multiplication centre at Midnapore and Ranaghat from 1,050 to 1,500 laying birds. The construction of Cold Storage in the two centres has been taken up. The total five-year cost of the scheme is Rs. 1.42 lakhs.

## 23. **Establishment of a poultry multiplication centre in North Bengal**

A poultry multiplication centre will be established at Mohitnagar farm in Jalpaiguri district with 300 laying birds of improved breeds for production of about 32,000 poultry birds and 60,000 hatching eggs for distribution in National Extension Service and Community Development Project Blocks and other rural areas in North Bengal.

The scheme will cost Rs. 2.85 lakhs.

## 24. **Establishment of a duck multiplication Unit at Burdwan**

In order to produce about 20,000 birds and 40,000 hatching eggs required for distribution in Community Development Projects and National Extension Service Blocks and other rural areas, it is proposed to have one Duck Multiplication unit established at Burdwan farm with 200 laying ducks of improved breeds.

It is estimated that Rs. 1.42 lakhs will be spent for this purpose.

## 25. **Subsidised distribution of poultry**

This scheme with a cost of Rs. 5.70 lakhs aims at subsidised distribution of 95,500 poultry birds, 1,83,000 eggs per hatching in about 350 concentrated areas (each of about five villages) in National Extension Service and Community Development Project Blocks and other rural areas from the Poultry Multiplication Centres at Ranaghat and Midnapore as well as from the Haringhata farm.

## 26. **Poultry Extension Centres (G.I.)**

The scheme provides for the establishment of Poultry Demonstration Centres for demonstrating better Poultry Husbandry practices to rural people along with better storing and marketing arrangements for poultry products followed by distribution of improved poultry birds and eggs for breeding at subsidised rates around these demonstration centres. Eight such centres are proposed to be established with assistance from the Government of India.

The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 4.75 lakhs.

## 27. **District and State Cattle Show**

At a cost of Rs. 4.28 lakhs for the five-year period District and State Cattle Shows will be held to encourage stock owners in rearing improved livestock and to demonstrate to them results of improved animal husbandry practices.

## 28. **Construction of Hostel at the Farm**

The scheme provides for the construction of a hostel for the accommodation of trainees in Animal Husbandry at the Haringhata Farm. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 0.48 lakh.

**29. Training of personnel abroad**

A sum of Rs. 1.71 lakhs is earmarked for imparting specialised training in animal husbandry in foreign countries to selected personnel.

**30. Strengthening of Animal Husbandry Branch of the Directorate Headquarters**

Rupees 1.71 lakhs has been provided for additional staff at the headquarters of the Animal Husbandry Directorate to deal with the increased volume of work relating to the schemes contemplated during the Plan period.



## CHAPTER III

### DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY

#### 1. Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme

The scheme for removal of Khatala from Calcutta, renamed as the Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme, has been included in the Second Five-Year Plan in order to continue and accelerate the work started under the First Five-Year Plan. The object of the scheme is to abolish completely Calcutta Khatala and to remove the stock and their owners thus displaced to the Milk Colony, the establishment of which was started in the First Plan period.

The Plan aims at building 15 additional units at the Milk Colony at Haringhata, a Fodder Farm at Kalyani, a Dry Cattle Farm near Panagar and a new Dairy Factory in Calcutta. The organisation for distribution of milk, butter, raw ghee in Calcutta which consists of a chain of Government milk depots, is to be enlarged to arrange disposal of the milk and the milk products. It is intended to meet the bulk of the requirement of milk and milk products for the Greater Calcutta area in this manner. At the end of the Plan period about 6,000 maunds of milk will be distributed daily.

A sum of Rs. 466.45 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme.

## CHAPTER IV

### FORESTS

Forests attract rain-bearing clouds and induce rain. They help in the preservation of soil and formation of new soil. They are an important natural agent for the prevention of disastrous floods. Moreover, they yield useful products. They contribute thus much to the growth of a country's economy.

The forest resources of West Bengal today are very poor. This is mainly due to a thoughtless destruction of her forests during the last one hundred years.

The National Forest Policy of 1952 proposed that the area under forests in our country should be raised steadily to 33 per cent. of the total area, the proportion to be aimed at being 60 per cent. in the hilly regions and 20 per cent. in the plains.

But the existing forest coverage in West Bengal barely constitutes 14 per cent. of the total land surface of the State although a minimum of 25 per cent. is considered necessary to keep balance with agriculture.

Hence, efforts have to be directed towards afforestation on an intensive and extensive scale and establishment of village plantations for fuel and timber. Besides supplying fuel and timber, forests are an important source of raw materials for matchwood, plywood and paper industries and a number of minor products like lac, tanning material, gums and resins, medicinal herbs, etc.

The development of forest resources has, therefore, been accorded due priority in the State's Second Plan.

The programme which consists of 14 schemes includes afforestation of about 22,000 acres of waste land, including industrial plantations for match and paper. An area of 2,400 acres in the Midnapore district will be covered with coastal shelter belts in order to protect cultivable land along the coast against damage by tidal bores and sands carried inland by strong winds. Five thousand acres of land in the foothills of the Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts will be taken up for teak plantation. A scheme has been formulated for the conversion of the Jaldapara sanctuary in the Jalpaiguri district into a National Park and for the improvement of five other sanctuaries. Construction of an eleven-mile extraction road for the improvement of communications in the forests has been taken in hand. One thousand acres of Bholka forests will be developed. Medicinal plants will be cultivated on 160 acres of land in Darjeeling district. A scheme for soil conservation in Keleghai and other areas provides for afforestation of waste lands, rehabilitation of derelict forests, terracing of agricultural lands, stabilisation of slips in the Himalayan region and planting of forest belts on bare stream banks in the sub-montane region.

Besides these, various welfare measures will be taken up throughout the forest areas for the all-round improvement of the forest villages.

### SCHEMES

#### 1. Afforestation of waste lands including industrial plantation for match and paper industries

The scheme aims at planting up approximately 22,000 acres of land during the Second Plan period at a total cost of Rs. 50.11 lakhs. Of the

total acreage involved, 5,000 acres will be taken up under matchwood plantation, 8,000 acres under bamboo and Sabai grass for paper industry and 8,000 acres under fuel and timber for local requirements.

## **2. Afforestation for creation of a Coastal Shelter Belt**

The object of the scheme is to plant up during five years an area of 2,400 acres of coastal land along the south boundary of Midnapore district outside the giant sea dyke at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.12 lakhs for protective purposes.

## **3. Extension of Teak Plantation**

To meet the demand for teakwood, this scheme contemplates teak plantation in the foot hills of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts. An area of 5,000 acres in the foot hills will be taken up for this purpose. The estimated cost is Rs. 9.50 lakhs.

## **4. Creation of National Park and improvement of existing Game Sanctuaries**

This scheme falls into two parts. The first part relates to conversion of the Jaldapara Sanctuary in the Jalpaiguri district into a National Park at a cost of about Rs. 4 lakhs. Better living conditions for wild life and facilities for visitors to see wild life in its natural habitation will be provided.

Under the second part five other sanctuaries will be improved at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.75 lakh. In these extinct or nearly extinct fauna will be reintroduced.

In all Rs. 4.75 lakhs will be required to operate the scheme.

## **5. Construction of a Ropeway in Singalila and Tonglu Forests of Darjeeling Division**

This scheme is not being implemented.

## **6. Improvement of Communications in Northern Circle**

It is proposed to construct an eleven-mile extraction road in the foot hill forests of Kalimpong Division, Darjeeling district from Samsing to Roego and Khumani. This road when constructed will facilitate exploitation of forest products from larger areas inaccessible at present. Forests containing valuable timber will supply materials for Plywood industry.

The total expenditure will be Rs. 11.40 lakhs.

## **7. Development of Bholka Forests in Buxa Division**

The object of the scheme is to restock some of the damaged forests in the Bholka Reserve in the Jalpaiguri district. During five years 950 acres of damaged forests will be restocked at a cost of Rs. 0.95 lakh.

## **8. Improvement of forest villages (housing and water-supply for forest Labourers of non-tribal origin)**

To provide better housing and water-supply for forest labourers of non-tribal origin, 425 houses with water-supply arrangements will be constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.75 lakhs.

## **9. Primary education in forest villages of North Bengal**

Under this scheme 43 units of school buildings, each unit consisting of one school and a residence for a teacher, will be constructed for primary education of forest villagers' children. A sum of Rs. 2.85 lakhs during the Second Plan period has been provided.

#### 10. Improvement of Dow Hill Forest School

The scheme aims at training Foresters in rifle-shooting. It is proposed to purchase ten rifles, two portable radios (battery sets) and tents for use in camps during training. Rupees 24,000 will be required for the scheme.

#### 11. Construction of offices and quarters

With the enforcement of West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act, the management of private forests have vested in the government. Buildings essentially necessary for the accommodation of offices and staff sanctioned for the management of these forests are required to be constructed. In all 265 building units will be constructed during the five-year period at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.40 lakhs.

#### 12. Construction of Rest Houses

The proposal is to construct 50 cottage type Rest Houses in the Southern Circle at a cost of Rs. 5,000 each for the use of Gazetted Forest Officers on inspection tour in about 1,200 sq. miles of scattered forests under their management. The scheme also provides for construction of three Class II Rest Houses at a cost of Rs. 10,000 each in the Baikunthapur forests of Jalpaiguri district which are expected to come under the control of the Forest Directorate early. Rupees 2.85 lakhs will be required to operate the scheme.

#### 13. Cultivation of Medicinal Plants such as *Rauwolfia Serpentina*, *Digitalia*, etc.

The result of preliminary experiments so far carried out under the First Five-Year Plan proves that the cultivation of *Rauwolfia Serpentina*, *Digitalia purpurea*, *Atropa acuminata*, *Atropa belladonna*, *Ocimum Kalimandcharchum*, *Mentha pipenta*, if made on a large scale, will earn very good revenue.

Altogether cultivation of seven species, namely, *Atropa acuminata*, *Atropa belladonna*, *ocimum Kalimandcharchum*, *Rauwolfia Serpentina*, *Mentha pipenta*, *Digitalis purpurea*, *Cephaelis Ipecacuanha* will be taken up under the Second Plan excepting *Rauwolfia* and *Ipecacuanha*, the target fixed is cultivation in five acres of land per year totalling 25 acres in five years for each species. *Rouwolfia Serpentina* will be grown in five acres of land for each of the first three years of the Plan and in ten acres each for last two years totalling 35 acres in five years. No target has been fixed for *Ipecacuanha*. But some provision has been made for certain experiments for which 24 Kamras will be maintained. In all Rs. 2.37 lakhs will be required for the scheme.

#### 14. Soil Conservation in Keleghai and other areas

Soil erosion is one of the greatest menaces of the country and West Bengal has soil conservation problem in many of its districts. Under the scheme it is proposed to afforest 5,320 acres of waste lands, rehabilitate 38,400 acres of derelict coppice forests which were till recently in private ownership, terrace 900 acres of agricultural land, stabilise 660 acres of slips in the Himalayan region and provide 300 acres of forest belts on bare stream banks in the sub-montane region. The total provision for the five-year period is Rs. 73.62 lakhs including work by the Forest, Agriculture and the Irrigation and Waterways Directorates. Of this amount it is proposed to spend Rs. 44.14 lakhs on the above mentioned schemes of the Forest Directorate.

## CHAPTER V

### FISHERIES

Rich in protein, vitamin and mineral salt, fish is a valuable protective food. It forms a very important, if not an indispensable, constituent of the diet of the people of this State. The development of fisheries, therefore, should be given due emphasis in the programme.

The loss of East Bengal has deprived West Bengal of the richest and most extensive fresh-water fisheries. "It has also restricted the kingdom of the hilsa cycle". Although fresh water and estuarine fishes are well represented in this State, the supply falls far short of the estimated demand. The loss of fisheries to East Pakistan has, therefore, compelled attention to the possibilities of systematic exploitation of the estuaries and the Bay of Bengal.

The State has a broad coast line in the south which abound in marine fishes. Hence the development of deep-sea fishing which was taken up under the First Five-Year Plan, will be continued with greater tempo on commercial lines.

During the Second Plan, over 4,300 acres of additional water area will be brought under pisciculture.

The additional production of fish as a result of the implementation of the Plan will be about 14,000 tons annually. The production of fry will be five crores. Five hundred boats and 360 bales of yarn will be supplied to needy fishermen, and over 5,000 tons of fish pound manures will be produced. About 100 fishermen will be trained for exploitation of coastal fisheries. A new jetty at Kakdwip will be constructed for trawlers operating under the deep-sea fishing Schemes. A cold storage plant will be installed near this jetty.

### SCHEMES

#### 1. **Short-term loan scheme for augmenting fish production in culturable tanks of West Bengal**

The scheme aims at developing small culturable tanks by advancing short-term loans to their owners at Rs. 60 per bigha or Rs. 180 per acre of water area. The loan is recoverable within a period of three years together with Rs. 6½ per cent. interest. The total water area to be brought under this scheme is 1,438 acres and the estimated additional fish production is expected to be 1,462 tons during the Plan period. Rupees 2.73 lakhs will be required to operate the scheme.

#### 2. **Medium-term loan for fish production in the semi-derelict tanks of West Bengal**

This scheme provides for financial assistance in the form of medium term loans to the possessors of semi-derelict tanks at the average rate of Rs. 600 during the first year, Rs. 750 in the second year and Rs. 900 per acre in the subsequent years. Eighty per cent. of the projected cost would be met from the loan advanced by Government and the rest by the owners themselves. There is also a provision for remission of 25 per cent. of the loan and interest thereon as subsidy, provided the loanees carry out pisciculture properly and clear up the balance of loan in due time. The loan bears interest at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum and is recoverable by instalments within eight years. Seven hundred and ninety-one acres

of water area are earmarked to be brought under pisciculture and 692 tons of additional production of fish is estimated during the Plan period. Rupees 5.17 lakhs will be required to run the scheme.

### **3. Development of derelict fisheries in the State of West Bengal**

The scheme aims at the improvement of Government and private owned derelict water areas which will be acquired departmentally through requisition of mutually agreed terms. Gradually these beels will be leased out to fishermen's organisations or other suitable private pisciculturists on reasonable rent. The total water area to be covered by the scheme is 2,080 acres and the additional fish production during the Plan period is expected to be 1,093 tons. The cost involved during the Plan period is Rs. 13.48 lakhs.

### **4. Popularising the use of fish pond manure for increasing the production of pond fisheries**

The object of the scheme is to popularise the use of compost manure for increasing the yield in pond fisheries by subsidised distribution of certain ingredients forming composite mixture. It is intended to produce 5,111 tons of such manure which would result in an additional production of 5,944 tons of fish during the Plan period. In all Rs. 1.60 lakhs will have to be spent to operate the scheme.

### **5. Carrying out a sample survey to assess the inland fishery resources of the State**

The object is to collect detailed information of tanks and other fishery resources of the State such as their number, nature and intensity of distribution in different regions. The scheme has been put into operation since 1954-55 and is likely to be completed within the first three years of the Second Plan period. Rupees 1.05 lakhs will be required for this survey work.

### **6. Demonstration fish farm on private parties tanks in every thana of the State of West Bengal**

The scheme aims at the demonstration of improved methods of pisciculture to the indigenous fish farmers by setting up demonstration fish farms on private parties' tanks in rural areas in every thana of the State. Generally the fish farmers will have to spend Rs. 300 per acre of water area over the amount they spend for culture in their indigenous way. Government will bear the additional cost involved in following up the improved methods by granting subsidies at Rs. 150 in the first year, Rs. 90 in the second year and Rs. 60 in the third year in lieu of the farmers giving facilities for demonstration. In all 124 demonstration farms will be set up and an additional production of 1,840 tons of fish during the Plan period is expected. Rupees 1.82 lakhs will be required to operate the scheme.

### **7. Assisting the needy fishermen of the State by granting loan for augmenting fish supply**

The scheme contemplates giving financial assistance in the form of medium-term loan to the needy fishermen or groups or Co-operatives of fishermen for procuring their fishing implements. The loan with interest at Rs. 6½ per cent. is recoverable by instalments within five years after deduction of suitable subsidies in deserving cases. It is proposed to

advance loan to 1,000 fishermen for procuring 500 boats and 360 bales of yarn for making fishing nets during the Plan period. An additional production of 2,700 tons of fish is expected during the Plan period.

The total cost involved is Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

#### **8. Intensifying production of carp fry by granting loans to the culturists**

It is contemplated to intensify the production of quality carp fry through private pisciculturists by giving them an incentive in the form of production bonus at the rate of Rs. 2 per thousand of fry to be produced provided such fry are sold at the rate to be fixed by the Government. Under the Second Plan an amount of Rs. 0.78 lakh is earmarked for granting such bonus to the pisciculturists for production of 500 lakh fry.

#### **9. Experimental Fish Farm at Kalyani**

The scheme aims at carrying out chemical, biological bacteriological and meteorological studies on various aspects of fish and fisheries such as (a) improving general productivity of tanks, beels and *baors*, (b) evolving easy and economical methods for reclamation of derelict areas and (c) evolving easy capture technique for fisheries with uneven bottom surface, considerable depth and excessive submerged aquatic vegetations, (d) training of new recruits of Fisheries Directorate and educating the interested fish farmers in the improved technique of pisciculture, (e) studies of the causes of fish diseases and mortality and their prevention, (f) easy and economical methods of eradication of unwanted aquatic vegetation and (g) economics of fish production.

Although the scheme is of research and service nature, an additional production of 116 tons of fish is expected during the Plan period. The cost involved is Rs. 11.58 lakhs.

#### **10. Exploitation of coastal fisheries of the State by mechanising indigenous fishing crafts and making the same available to fishermen co-operative organisation on hire-purchase system.**

The scheme contemplates the mechanisation of fishing crafts by introducing the use of baby trawlers, purse seine, long lines, drift gill nets, etc., and training of coastal fishermen in the fishing with power boats with modern equipment and thereafter organising them into groups or co-operatives for carrying out efficient fishing. Fishing crafts and instruments will be made available to the fishermen at subsidised costs on hire-purchase system. It is proposed to impart training to 96 fishermen and distribute among them 16 boats fitted with engines and modern fishing equipment during the Plan period.

The scheme would cost Rs. 4.42 lakhs.

#### **11. Sea fishing with the help of Danish Cutters and Japanese Trawlers**

With a view to exploring the possibilities of exploiting the deep sea resources of the Bay, two Danish Trawlers have been working since 1950 for charting out fishing grounds, standardising fishing gears and training of Indian personnel in the technique of power fishing. This exploratory fleet has also been strengthened by the addition of three Japanese Bull Trawlers since March, 1955. As a result of the exploratory work, so far carried out, it may be said, that the Bay offers adequate scope of commercial exploitation provided necessary berthing, harbouring, storing and repairing facilities could be made available as near to the fishing grounds as possible. It has, therefore, been proposed to construct one Jetty, one

feeder road, necessary staff quarters and a cold storage plant at Kakdwip in the southern part of the district of 24-Parganas on the river Hooghly. Land acquisition proceedings for the purpose have already been started. Jetties and Plant when constructed will help the operation of sea fishing scheme on a commercial basis. Rupees 27.47 lakhs are required for the scheme during the Second Plan period.



## CHAPTER VI

### CO-OPERATION

In view of the vastness and unorganised state of the non-monetised sectors of our economy, co-operation had to be given due attention in the Plan.

Co-operation, specially in the spheres of warehousing and marketing of agricultural products, has to be extended and strengthened in order to prevent any wastage to safeguard against regional surpluses and shortages leading to uneconomic prices at one area and high prices at the other, and to ensure that every single surplus foodgrains comes to the market in the normal way.

The object of West Bengal's Plan in this sector is to reorganise the co-operative credit structure in the State with a view to setting up a strong, efficient and sound system of co-operative credit for the development of rural economy.

There are schemes under Co-operation, which include the provision for two market-news service centres, four egg-grading centres, one factory for mango canning and preservation and 100 agricultural marketing co-operative societies. A State Warehousing Corporation will also be set up in order to evolve uniform and improved methods of agricultural marketing.

During the Second Plan, the targets in view are that out of the present 40 Central Banks, 25 such will be formed by reorganising and amalgamating 38 existing Banks as the apex structure of co-operative credit. One thousand State-partnered large-sized credit societies with a share capital of Rs. 20,000 each will be functioning in terms of the programme for the thorough reorganisation of existing societies. Five Land Mortgage Banks, including a Central Land Mortgage Bank, will be set up for the supply of long-term credit. The Plan also envisages the creation of State Agricultural Credit Funds and State Co-operative Development Funds for agricultural credit. Altogether, 500 farming Co-operatives will be started as recommended in the West Bengal Land Reforms Act.

#### SCHEMES

##### *Warehousing and Marketing*

##### 1. **Warehousing Corporation**

The scheme provides for the establishment of State Warehousing Corporation by Joint Capital participation of Government and private enterprises with a view to opening warehouses in different parts of the State for storing agricultural produce and releasing to the markets according to a programme in order to fetch fair prices for primary producers.

Rupees 38.00 lakhs will be the total cost of the scheme.

##### 2. **Agricultural Marketing Co-operative Societies**

The scheme aims at organising 100 large-sized marketing societies and one apex society in the State. The amount provided under this scheme will be paid as advance to these societies for construction of godown in the shape of loan to the extent of Rs. 15,000 and grant to the extent of Rs. 5,000 per society. There is also provision for a subsidy of Rs. 5,000 per society for the maintenance of the staff. Besides there is also a further provision of Rs. 25,000 as 50 per cent. Government contribution towards

the total paid up share capital of each individual society. Towards the financial structure of the apex society Government will advance a sum of Rs. 2,50,000 as contribution to the share capital of the society and a sum of Rs. 50,000 as grant or loan for godown construction.

Total cost of the scheme is Rs. 50.35 lakhs.

### 3. **Expansion of Commodity Grading Centre in West Bengal**

It is proposed to establish Egg Grading Stations with one Grader Recorder and four Egg-Testers in each station. Four such stations are proposed to be organised during the Plan period.

The total cost involved is Rs. 72 thousands.

### 4. **Co-ordinated Market News Service**

The scheme provides for opening two centres in this State for collection and dissemination of market prices of agricultural produce prevailing around in collaboration with the Regional Office in Calcutta.

Rupees 38,000 will be required to operate the scheme.

(The scheme will not be taken up now.)

### 5. **Canning and Preservation of Fruits**

It is proposed to establish a canning and dehydration plant for the conservation and processing of fruits and transport of finished products economically over long distance.

Rupees 3.33 lakhs will be the total cost of the scheme.

### 6. **Staff required to implement the scheme for Agricultural Marketing Societies**

The scheme provides for the creation of some posts at the headquarters as well as mofussils for organisation, management and supervision of the work of the Marketing Societies as also for conducting the additional work involved under the schemes included in the Second Plan.

In all Rs. 4.27 lakhs will be required for the scheme.

## *Co-operation*

The object of the Plan under Co-operation is to reorganise the Co-operative Credit structure in West Bengal in order to set up a strong, efficient and sound system of Co-operative Credit for the development of rural economy.

### 1. **Reorganisation of Central Banks**

To strengthen the existing Central Banks for a comprehensive development of rural credit and economic activities in West Bengal, the existing 40 Central Banks will be reorganised into 25 strong Central Banks. Eight reorganised Central Banks will be brought into existence each year during the first and the second year, and nine in the third year of the Plan period. These Central Banks will have the services of 25 executive officers lent to them by the State Government. With the strengthening of their share capital the reorganised Central Banks will receive accommodation from the Reserve Bank of India on a much larger scale than before. Moreover, Asansol Central Bank will be converted into a Central Urban Bank.

The cost of the scheme will be Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

## 2. Reorganisation of Primary Credit Societies

The scheme aims at strengthening the financial position of the Credit Societies through both grants and loans. At present there are roughly 11,000 Primary Credit Societies in West Bengal all with unlimited liabilities of which 5,072 are good active societies. Under the scheme 1,000 State partnered large-sized Credit Societies will be formed each on limited liability basis and having a share capital of Rs. 20,000 of which Rs. 10,000 will be contributed by the State Government. The large sized Credit Societies along with their smaller counterparts will engage in all activities envisaged by the Rural Credit Survey Report, viz., distribution of crop and medium-term loans for production purpose, supplies of agricultural commodities as well as standardised capital goods. The large sized societies will be formed at the rate of 100, 250, 350, and 300 during the first four years of the Plan period. They will be given subsidy for managerial cost for three years. Loans and grants will be given for construction of 200 storage godowns by 200 larger sized societies.

These societies will also be linked up with the 100 marketing societies to be organised by the Agriculture Department. The estimated cost is Rs. 45.50 lakhs.

## 3. Supply of long-term Credit

The object of the scheme is to set up a Central Land Mortgage Bank to meet the expected increased demand for long-term loans. An Assistant Registrar will be employed as its Manager for the first three years or until it becomes self-supporting. Besides, four more new primary Land Mortgage Banks are proposed to be formed in the unrepresented area excepting Darjeeling which will cover Howrah, Hooghly, Nadia and Cooch Behar districts. One such bank has already been established in Hooghly district. The following assistance has been provided for implementing the scheme:

- (a) State partnership in the case of Central Land Mortgage Bank;
- (b) Payment of subsidy for managerial cost for the first three years' working as well as subsidy for any budgetary deficit in subsequent years.

The estimated cost of the scheme during the Second Plan period is Rs. 3.64 lakhs.

## 4. Expansion of Co-operative training and education

Three Regional Training Institutes at the rate of one each year for the first three years of the Plan will be set up to train up efficient personnel for the successful implementation of the various schemes included under Co-operation in the Second Five-Year Plan. One Institute at Barsul in Saktigarh National Extension Service Block in Burdwan district has already been set up, and the first batch of 100 trainees has received training there.

The total five-year cost will be Rs. 12.00 lakhs.

## 5. (a) Creation of State Agricultural Credit (Relief and Guarantee) Fund

The object of the fund to be created under the scheme is to ensure stability of the co-operative credit structure of the State. The fund will be utilised to make good irrecoverable arrears which will occur for causes beyond the control of the co-operative institution concerned. Other liabilities arising from guarantee given by the State Government will also be charged upon this fund.

The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

### **(b) Creation of State Co-operation Development Fund**

The object of the scheme is to create a fund from which share capital of the societies engaged in marketing and processing may be provided and recurring and non-recurring subsidies may be sanctioned wherever necessary for promotion of economic activities including co-operative farming, etc. The fund will thus promote the stability of the co-operative movement.

The five-year cost will be Rs. 18.00 lakhs.

#### **6. Staff for supervision**

The object of the scheme is to train up higher administrative and supervisory personnel for successful implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan schemes under Co-operation.

The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 27.00 lakhs.

#### **7. Subsidy for Farming Societies**

In view of the provisions of the West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955 (West Bengal Act X of 1956), the Farming Co-operatives will play vital role in the future scheme of land reforms in the State. About 500 Farming Co-operatives are expected to emerge during the Plan period and the first year's target is 100.

The object of the scheme is to render organisational and financial help to these Societies in their nascent stages by way of managerial assistance and capital grants for the purchase of costly agricultural implements, etc. The scheme will cost Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

### *Miscellaneous*

#### **1. Expansion of the Statistical section at headquarters of the Directorate**

Rupees 1.90 lakhs have been provided for additional staff in the Statistical section of the Agricultural Directorate to cope with the increased volume of work under the Second Five-Year Plan.

#### **2. Consolidation of holdings**

The scheme provides for consolidation of holdings of primary fragmented units, offering opportunities for intensifying agricultural operation. The work will be taken up in 1957-58.

A sum of Rs. 14.25 lakhs has been provided.

## CHAPTER VII

### NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Our Prime Minister has said that the CDP and the NES are bringing about "a silent but gigantic revolution in the countryside". Indeed, the CDP and the NES constitute a vital part of the overall developmental plan of the country.

The programme in this sector has for its objective a radical transformation of rural economy and life as a completing and sustaining adjunct to the urban and industrial sector. The progress of the Plan will depend to a very significant extent on the level of agricultural production, rural employment and investment and urge for development that we can ensure. All these objectives are an integral part of the programme under CDP and NES.

During the First Five-Year Plan, 43 NES and CDP Blocks, covering approximately one-fourth of the rural population were taken up in West Bengal. The Second Plan envisages the extension of these blocks to cover the whole of rural West Bengal and thus to enlist the services, moral and material of every villager for the development of the country.

In the rural areas coming under the purview of the NES and CD Programmes, both intensive and extensive work covering the different spheres of rural economy and life, such as, agriculture, co-operative marketing societies, tank fishery, kitchen garden, animal husbandry, irrigation, health and sanitation, education, communications, township and people's participation, is being done. But the most important objective of the whole programme is to arouse consciousness and enthusiasm among the villagers to work for themselves. It is to help villagers to help themselves.

Under the Second Plan, the whole of rural West Bengal will be covered with NES blocks. These blocks will be taken up by stages and the arrangement projected is that a proportion of the blocks will be converted into Community Development Blocks for the purpose of intensive development.

## CHAPTER VIII

### IRRIGATION

West Bengal is a land of paradox. Nature has endowed her with abundant water resources, but they are very unevenly distributed in different parts of the State. Sprawling over the entire land is a network of rivers and streams. But, in the dry season they dwindle into water channels, meandering through the middle of their beds and nourishing themselves at the cost of adjoining fields by draining away a substantial amount of the underground water. During the monsoons also, the rivers are not much of a help because they are not then needed for irrigation. But, with a slightly excessive rainfall, many of them cause devastating floods.

Thus, drought is no less a chronic problem of the State than floods.

The loss due to drought in the southern and western parts of the State amounted in terms of money to about Rs. 32 crores. The drought in 1957 was much more severe and widespread and the resultant loss too was much heavier.

The recurrence of drought, therefore, underlines the paramount importance of irrigation for West Bengal.

Moreover, the huge loss of agricultural acreage and influx of refugees as a result of partition, heavy pressure on land, high percentage of land utilisation and low productivity have made it absolutely necessary that all Plans in West Bengal should be directed towards intensification of agriculture. The various measures to achieve this purpose, such as extensive use of fertilizers and better seeds, doublecropping of lands, etc., will produce little result unless adequate irrigational facilities are there. This fact indicates the vital need for the extension of irrigation in West Bengal during the Second Plan period. That is why irrigation continues to occupy the focal attention of the State Government in the development programme.

The schemes included under irrigation in the State's Second Plan envisage an estimated expenditure of Rs. 18.05 crores of which Rs. 9.43 crores represent West Bengal's share of the expenditure on account of the Damodar Valley Project.

The schemes are of the nature of multi-purpose projects, major and medium projects, research and technical and minor measures, which show the scope and the different aspects of irrigational development now being attempted in the State.

The Second Plan contains two major projects, including the Damodar Valley Corporation, two investigation and Survey projects, four district projects, three organisation schemes at the level of executive and administrative personnel and four other items relating to continuing work of the First Plan.

At the end of the Second Plan period the total irrigated area in the State as a result of the combined operation of various irrigation schemes both under "Agriculture" and "Irrigation" proper will be 57.34 lakh acres as against 39 lakh acres which represent the total irrigated area in West Bengal at the end of the First Plan period. The additional agricultural production from the major and medium irrigation and drainage schemes to be implemented under the Second Plan is expected to be five lakh tons.

## SCHEMES

**1. D.V.C. Project**

To meet the State share of cost Rs. 943.35 lakhs have been provided.

**2. Contour Survey of areas in the district of 24-Parganas including Sundarbans**

The object of this scheme is to obtain a precise record of relative levels of the country at different places with reference to a fixed datum. Contour levels are absolutely necessary for the purpose of preparation of any irrigation, flood control or drainage project.

The total cost provided in the Second Five-Year Plan is Rs. 4.75 lakhs out of the ultimate estimated cost of Rs. 22.69 lakhs.

**3. Hydrological observations in West Bengal**

The purpose of this scheme is to obtain precise records of the gauge, discharge and silt observations of the West Bengal rivers and tributaries for preparation of any irrigation, hydro-electric power, drainage or flood control project.

Out of the total estimated cost of the scheme amounting to Rs. 20.83 lakhs, the provision in the Second Five-Year Plan is Rs. 4.75 lakhs.

**4. Kangsabati Reservoir Project**

The preliminary works of construction of staff quarters, workshops, service roads, electric transmission lines to the workshop and the head works sites at Khatra and the various sites of work along dam alignment have been taken up. Other preparatory works such as the purchase of the machinery and equipment, land acquisition proceedings, etc., have been taken up. The project will open up avenues of employment in various fields, irrigate 8 lakh acres of land for Kharif crops and 1.5 lakh acres for Rabi cultivation, and also mitigate the incidence of flood. The project when completed is expected to raise annual yield of agricultural produce by 459,400 tons.

The total cost of the Project is Rs. 25.36 crores of which Rs. 4.75 crores have been provided in the Second Five-Year Plan.

**5. Amta Basin Drainage Scheme**

An area of 28,800 acres of land will be benefited by this scheme. An additional quantity of 9,600 tons of agricultural produce is expected on completion of this scheme.

The total cost involved is Rs. 43.27 lakhs. But the estimate is being modified without affecting the physical target.

**6. Kharatowa-Talma Irrigation Scheme**

This scheme will benefit an area of 13.8 thousand acres of land and will yield an additional quantity of about 7.7 thousand tons of agricultural produce.

The total cost of the scheme in the Second Five-Year Plan is Rs. 46.38 lakhs.

**7. Re-excavation of Etaberia-Kalaberia Khal**

This scheme will benefit an area of 80,629 acres during the Plan period and will yield an additional quantity of 10,018 tons of agricultural produce.

The total expenditure of the scheme is Rs. 12.81 lakhs.

## 8. Further development of River Research Institute at Haringhata

The scheme is intended to bring the Institute in line with a modern well-equipped hydraulic laboratory with all arrangements for basic experiments. The work has not yet been taken up, as the question of selecting a more convenient site for the Hydraulic Laboratory is under consideration.

The total expenditure is Rs. 7.12 lakhs during the Second Five-Year Plan period out of the ultimate estimated expenditure amounting to Rs. 9,50,000.

## 9. Equipment of Irrigation Department Central Design Office and Library

At present there are no Central Design Office and Library of the Irrigation and Waterways Department and much difficulty is felt in design works. It is, therefore, proposed to set up a Central Designs organisation which will collect all up-to-date information and technique of design of irrigation structures. This will help adoption of standardised methods in design and consequent economic structures. A Central Irrigation Library will also be an integral part of the design office. This will be equipped with up-to-date literature on research and design works concerning Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment, Drainage, Power and allied subjects. The total cost involved is Rs. 2.85 lakhs.

## 10. Specialised training of selected officers of the Irrigation Directorate in large River Valley Projects in India and in Institutions abroad

The object of the scheme is to impart higher training to engineers and research officers of Irrigation and Waterways Department in design and construction of large irrigation Projects and in research works in hydrological institutions in India and abroad.

The total cost involved is Rs. 1.57 lakhs.

## 11. Outstanding expenditure on account of land acquisition on 21 completed schemes

The total expenditure provided in the Second Five-Year Plan is Rs. 7.86 lakhs.

## 12. Mayurakshi Reservoir Project

This is a large multipurpose project.

It will supply irrigation water to a further area of 3 lakh acres in addition to 3 lakh acres brought under Irrigation during the First Five-Year Plan period. It will also control intensity of floods in the lower portion of the Mayurakshi basin. It will irrigate a total of 6 lakh acres in the Kharif season and 1.20 lakh acres in the Rabi season covering a gross area of 1,400 square miles in the districts of Birbhum, Murshidabad, Burdwan and 30,000 acres in the Santhal Parganas.

As regards electrical output of the project, about 400 kw. is expected to be generated. Power will be supplied in Bihar, the adjacent towns and selected rural areas including two Community Development Blocks in West Bengal and one in Bihar.

The entire Mayurakshi Project has been completed except only a few minor works here and there.

The total cost involved in the Second Plan period is Rs. 190.00 lakhs.



**13. Sonarpur-Arapanch-Matla Drainage Scheme (Part II)**

This scheme will improve drainage of 48 sq. miles within Baruipore and Canning thanas. Ill-drained areas of 23.04 acres of land including large areas, completely water-logged, will be advantageously used for cultivation on completion of this scheme. The water-logged areas reclaimed for cultivation will afford facilities for resettlement of refugee agriculturists.

The total expenditure provided in the Second Five-Year Plan is Rs. 16.15 lakhs.

**14. Bagjola-Chuni-Jatragachi Scheme**

This scheme provides for improvement of drainage of about 92 sq. miles mainly to the east of Calcutta within the thanas of Baranagar, Dum Dum, Khardah, Rajarhat, Bhangar and Haroa. About 25,600 acres of land including large submerged area will be rendered fit for cultivation on completion of this scheme. The reclaimed areas will be utilised for rehabilitation of refugee agricultural families.

The total cost provided in the Second Five-Year Plan is Rs. 28.50 lakhs.

## CHAPTER IX

### POWER

How much the development of electricity is important is evidenced by the fact that its per capita consumption is an index of the level of a country's industrial development. Further, an adequate quantity of electricity is also essential for providing the people with one of the most important amenities of life.

In West Bengal, the question of providing power facilities in rural areas is part of the problem of rapid agricultural and industrial development and of bringing a much needed amenity within the reach of the villagefolks.

Under the State's First Plan, 66 K. V. transmission lines with a coverage of 106 miles and 33 and 11 K. V. transmission lines running up to 315 and 499 lines have been laid out. Seven collieries are receiving supply of electricity and retail supply is being given to 100 places in the State.

During the Second Plan period the State Electricity Board, which has been entrusted with the work of electrification, will execute 11 schemes for expanding the scopes of the schemes already started and providing further power facilities within the State. The Plan under Power involves construction of over 800 miles of transmission lines, including 106 miles of low voltage distribution lines and establishment of 13 sub-stations (including main). Sixty-two villages and 27 towns will get electricity. Besides, hydro-electricity will be generated by harnessing the rivers Jaldhaka and Balasun in North Bengal for supplying power to Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar and Darjeeling districts.

### SCHEMES

The West Bengal State Electricity Board are also executing the following power schemes included in the Second Five-Year Plan. Loans are advanced by the State Government to the Board for this work. The amounts mentioned as the cost of the schemes in the following paragraphs represent the loans to be advanced by the State Government.

#### 1. Extension of Mayurakshi Hydro Electric Scheme

The scheme aims at the extension of the Mayurakshi Transmission system laid out during the First Plan period. Besides augmentation of the main sub-station of the Mayurakshi Transmission System, four places in the district of Birbhum shall be electrified under this scheme. The five-year cost is Rs. 9.99 lakhs.

#### 2. Rural Electrification Scheme

The scheme envisages electrification of about 62 villages at a total estimated expenditure of Rs. 94.39 lakhs. Four hundred and fifty miles of 11 kv. O/H line and 70 miles of low voltage distribution line would be laid out.

#### 3. Diesel Electric Pool

The scheme envisages to electrify 4 places which are far off from the existing and proposed grid lines by isolated Diesel Electric sets. The capital cost involved is Rs. 11.84 lakhs.

#### 4. **Extension of North Calcutta Electrification Scheme**

The scheme envisages the stringing of the second circuit of 27 miles of the existing 66 kv. double circuit tower line between Shamnagar and Ranaghat of North Calcutta Electrification scheme implemented under the First Plan. It will benefit the districts of Nadia, Murshidabad and 24-Parganas. The total estimated capital expenditure for the Plan period is Rs. 6.08 lakhs.

#### 5. **Surveys and Investigation**

The provision under this scheme shall be utilised for load survey, hydrological and other investigation work during the Second Plan period. The cost involved is Rs. 7.36 lakhs.

#### 6. **Jaldhaka Hydro Electric Scheme**

The scheme envisages tapping of the river Jaldhaka in North Bengal to generate electricity. The generating capacity shall be 2-10 MW etc. The five-year provision for the scheme is Rs. 194.01 lakhs.

#### 7. **Balason Hydro-Electric Scheme**

The scheme envisages harnessing of the river Balason in the district of Darjeeling in North Bengal to generate electricity. The total estimated capital expenditure for the scheme is Rs. 158.53 lakhs. About 65 miles of 33 kv. and 11 kv. overhead transmission lines would be laid out. Besides, augmenting the existing supply undertakings in the district of Darjeeling, the tea gardens in the same district will also receive bulk supply of electricity under this scheme.

The scheme has been kept in abeyance.

#### 8. **Kharagpur-Midnapore Electrification Scheme**

The scheme envisages purchase of power in bulk from D.V.C.'s Kharagpur sub-station and distribution of this power in the various places of Midnapore district through a network of transmission lines. About 114 miles of 11 kv. and 33 kv. overhead lines shall be laid out. The capital expenditure involved is Rs. 45.34 lakhs.

#### 9. **Howrah-Hooghly Rural Electrification Scheme**

The scheme envisages drawing of transmission lines from the Electricity Board's existing Lillooah sub-station to electrify various places in the districts of Howrah and Hooghly. About 80 miles of 11 kv. overhead transmission line would be laid out.

The estimated cost is Rs. 25.89 lakhs.

#### 10. **Durgapur-Malda Transmission Scheme**

Under this scheme it is proposed to draw a 132 kv. inter-connection between the proposed Durgapur Thermal Power Station and Beldanga sub-station of the existing North Calcutta transmission system further to the north to arrange supply to the various places in the districts of Murshidabad, Malda and West Dinajpur. The provision during the Second Plan period for the scheme is Rs. 34.86 lakhs.

#### 11. **(i) Colliery Electrification Scheme**

Bulk supply to a number of collieries and industrial concerns on the one hand and affording retail supply for domestic and other purposes in the intervening rural areas on the other are the two-fold objectives of this

scheme. The sources of power are (1) D.V.C.'s Pandaveswar sub-station, (2) Andrew Yule Power Co.'s New Churulia and Victory sub-stations from which 11 k.v. overhead transmission lines shall be drawn.

**(ii) Tube-well Irrigation**

Tube-well irrigation pumps will be installed by the State Agricultural Department under Second Five-Year Plan. The scheme provides for the extension of State Electricity Board's Transmission system to meet the demand of power for the pumps.

**(iii) Central Testing Laboratory**

The scheme is intended to secure the benefit of applied electrical testing and research in connection with the extensive programme of electrification throughout the State. Central Testing Laboratory will consist of one Meter Testing Section, one Relay Testing Section and Maintenance and one High Voltage Technique section.

**(iv) Suburban Electrification Scheme**

The object of the scheme is to electrify a few suburban areas lying on the outskirts of the licensed area of Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd.

The total Plan provision for colliery electrification, tube-well irrigation, Central testing laboratory and Suburban electrification schemes is Rs. 29.21 lakhs.

**12. D.V.C. Project (State's share of cost)**

The five-year provision made for this scheme is Rs. 617.50 lakhs.

## CHAPTER X

### INDUSTRY

About 15.36 per cent. of the total population of West Bengal—the highest in India—depend on industry.

However, it would be a facile conclusion if this is taken as a sign of West Bengal's industrial prosperity and economic progress.

The tempo of progress in the industrial sector has been much less than that in most other States. There is still a good deal of scope for the expansion of industries. Our existing industries and industrial population are very unevenly distributed. The non-agricultural sector in the rural areas is absolutely backward and admits of vast expansion.

“West Bengal”, Dr. B. C. Roy, the State's Chief Minister, mentioned in his budget speech of 1955-56 “was once a land of prosperous cottage industries. There are many towns in West Bengal which were the clearing centres of the products of these cottage industries. The cottage industries have lost their old vigour and the towns through which their products were cleared are decaying.”

He rightly observed, “The agricultural sector of the economy is in a decadent state. It is not possible for it to absorb more men but it requires thorough revitalisation in order that it can maintain its present population at least at the subsistence level or slightly above it. Relief must come almost wholly through industries, both cottage industries as well as big industries. There is no getting away from this fact and the Second Five-Year Plan of West Bengal must be formulated accordingly”.

The State Government, therefore, attach great importance to the industrial development of West Bengal.

Under the Second Plan, the heavy and large-scale industries fall within the sphere of the Central Government and are regulated by them. In West Bengal the emphasis in her Second Plan is on a planned integration of big industries with small-scale and cottage industries. A Coke Oven and a Thermal Plant and three spinning mills will be set up. But the main emphasis has been laid on the development of labour-intensive small-scale and cottage industries with a view to creating the maximum possible employment opportunities. In order to foster the growth of such industries the State Government have provided for various facilities, such as lands, power supply, etc., and assistance to cottage and small industries by offering various opportunities for the training of artisans in improved methods of production and use of improved tools and equipment, conducting research for improving the quality of cottage industry products, establishment of training-cum-production centres and providing assistance to co-operatives for marketing cottage industry goods.

In the Second Plan greater stress has been laid on the development of small-scale and cottage industries. The reduced emphasis on factory production in the State Plan is due to the fact that large-scale industries will come under the purview of the Central sector of the Plan. In the sphere of village and small-scale industries, emphasis has been laid on both training

and production with rationalisation in organisation in terms of co-operative marketing and procurement of raw materials. The targets fixed during the Second Plan period are discussed below:

About two-lakh maunds of Gur will be produced under a specific scheme, the yardage of production of Khadi cloth will be one lakh and about three hundred tons of handmade paper will be available. Four hundred persons will be engaged for production of match on cottage industry basis. Industrial centres set up for production of textiles will yield about seventeen lakh yards of cloth. There will be two hundred and fifty handloom production centres. Two braiding factories will be set up. Besides the above, there will be three cotton spinning mills, each of 25,000 spindles capacity, in this State, with the primary object of making available to handloom weavers yarn at cheaper price. About six hundred constituent small engineering units under a central organisation set up by the Government for development of small-scale engineering industries of Howrah will be functioning. These units will receive financial assistance from the Government in terms of loans and also complete technical and managerial assistance through the Central Organisation. Provision has been made for assisting the small-scale cycle parts manufacturers in respect of stove-enamelling and electroplating facilities. As lock industry of West Bengal is an important cottage industry, a central factory will function in the heart of the villages of locksmiths to assist them with properly-made components produced on a mass scale and at reduced cost in this central factory.

One of the major items in the Plan is the development of sericulture, under which improved seeds of cocoons and mulberry grafts will be produced. About 5,000 acres of new land will be taken up under mulberry cultivation. A better quality of yarn, raw silk and fabric will be produced. Spinning wheels will be supplied to silk weavers.

The programme of training under the Industries Plan envisages setting up of mobile blacksmiths and carpentry workshops, and training-cum-production centres for different items of cottage industries.

## SCHEMES

### *Large and Medium Industries*

#### **Setting up of three spinning mills**

At present the handloom weavers of West Bengal suffer from a shortage in the supply of yarn. The annual requirement of yarn in West Bengal is estimated at 46.5 million lbs. including 15 million lbs. required by the handlooms. The surplus quantity of yarn available from the existing spinning mills is about 12 million lbs. There is thus a deficit of about 34.5 million lbs. per year. This deficit is sought to be made good, at least to an appreciable extent by the setting up gradually of three spinning mills in West Bengal during the Second Five-Year Plan period. By working double shifts the mills will be able to produce, by the end of the Plan period, about 10 million lbs. of yarn of different counts. This additional supply of yarn will greatly help the development of the handloom industry.

It has been decided that the first spinning mill will be established at Kalyani and the necessary land for the purpose has already been acquired. Construction of buildings and purchase of machinery are proposed to be taken up during 1957-58.

The total provision in the Plan for this scheme is Rs. 173.60 lakhs.

## *Village and Small Industries*

### *Handloom*

#### **1. Development of handloom industry**

A number of schemes for supplying working capital to co-operative societies, share capital to weavers, supply of improved appliances, publicity, propaganda and marketing of handloom products, setting up of model block printing centres, etc., have been formulated according to the general principles laid down by the All-India Handloom Board with a view to effecting all-round improvements in the handloom industry of the State.

Two hundred and fifty production centres are proposed to be started with a production capacity of 596 lakh yards.

The total cost involved is Rs. 149.44 lakhs.

#### **2. Braiding Factory**

The scheme aims at establishment of two training centres for braiding tapes, shoe laces, cords in electrified areas, for solving the unemployment problem among the middle-class women. Training will be imparted to 32 female trainees per year in each centre in a batch of 16 each for six months. After completion of the training, the trainees will start their own home units on a co-operative basis, with loans to be provided from co-operative banks or under the State Aid to Industries Act. The centres will also render marketing assistance to co-operatives. The two centres will be located at Garhbeta in Midnapore district and Dhupguri in Jalpaiguri district..

The cost of the scheme is Rs. 2.04 lakhs.

#### **3. Reorganisation of District Weaving Schools**

The scheme aims at reorganisation of the three existing District Weaving Schools with a view to providing better facilities for training in the technique of weaving.

The total cost is Rs. 2.97 lakhs. The scheme is being revised.

#### **4. Expansion of Silk Weaving Factory**

The scheme will be implemented from 1958-59.

#### **5. Introduction of Cottage Spinning Wheels for the utilisation of silk waste within the country**

At present, the by-products of raw silk, i.e., silk waste, is not utilised locally, the major portion being exported to Italy and other countries. These are manufactured into spun silk yarn and fabrics and imported into India. It is, therefore, proposed to utilise silk waste through improved type spinning wheels recently introduced in refugee camps and colonies. The aim is to produce 25 lbs. of silk waste yarn on each wheel per annum. This would require about 50 lbs. of silk waste per wheel. At present about 400 wheels are working. Six hundred iron wheels are proposed to be put under operation during the Second Five-Year Plan, the cost of which will be about Rs. 30,000 at Rs. 50 per wheel.

The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 0.30 lakh.

## 6. Industrial Centres

This is an expansion of the existing scheme and aims at opening eight more centres, in addition to the existing four centres to be equipped with improved appliances, for giving training in fabricating better designs and effecting other improvements in the finished products of the handloom, handloom accessories and allied products as well. During the Plan period, the production of 16 lakh yards of yarn is expected, other products worth Rs. 2.25 lakhs will also be produced during this period.

The total cost involved is Rs. 6.44 lakhs.

## *Khadi*

### 7. Production of Khadi

This is an expansion of the existing scheme of propagation of Khadi and the Charkha. The object of the scheme is to train up people in spinning with a view to making them self-sufficient in respect of cloth and to introduce the improved type of Ambar Charkhas in villages primarily by way of subsidiary employment, although in some cases it may provide full employment to the rural people. Under the Second Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 65,000 has been received from the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board for manufacture of Ambar Charkhas. The work has been started and about 112 Charkhas have so far been manufactured and 72 Charkhas have already been distributed to spinners trained in the *Parishramalayas*.

The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

## *Village Industries*

### 8. Organisation of hand-pounding of rice

Under this scheme it is proposed to select 50 suitable Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies, with 20 dhenkis each, in course of the first three years and to encourage paddy husking, which is the main source of livelihood of a considerable section of the village community by rendering necessary subsidy and financial assistance to such co-operatives. For every five societies there will be one supervisor, who will supervise the proper utilisation of grants and render technical and marketing assistance. It is expected that necessary financial assistance will be made available by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board while the working capital (to facilitate marketing of paddy and rice) will be provided by the co-operative banks.

The total cost involved is Rs. 6.11 lakhs.

### 9. Development of Ghani Oil Industry

The scheme is to develop the village Ghani Industry by introducing improved type of Ghanis, rendering financial assistance to the village ghani workers, through co-operative societies, and thus provide work to the unemployed residents of rural areas who were thrown out of employment by the competition of mill oil manufacturer. It is also proposed to provide marketing facilities for village ghani oil. There will be 15 co-operative societies through which 2,025 tons of oil and 4,050 tons of cakes will be produced. The total cost of the Scheme is Rs. 16.91 lakhs.



### 10. Peripatetic training Centres for Leather Industry

The scheme aims at setting up of nine peripatetic parties of three different types (there will be three parties of each kind) with a view to training up the local "chamars" and tanners in the modern technology of proper utilisation of leather and carcasses. The types of parties will be as follows:

(1) Utilization of dead cattle and flaying demonstration and training peripatetic party.

(2) Peripatetic demonstration and training party for production of different kinds of footwear.

(3) Peripatetic tanning demonstration party.

Each kind of peripatetic party will visit each Community Development Projects Block, in rotation, with a view to training up the villagers thoroughly.

The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 5.21 lakhs.

### 11. Development of Cane Gur and Khandsari

The scheme aims at the development of cane gur and Khandsari sugar production by rendering technical assistance to sugarcane growers with the help of improved tools and equipment. Twenty-five co-operatives, each comprising about 40 members, will get tools and equipment during the Second Five-Year Plan period. Co-operatives are expected to get production loans at subsidised rates from the co-operative banks and other types of assistance will be rendered from the funds made available for the purpose by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board. Two lakh maunds of cane gur and Khandsari will be produced during the Plan period.

The total cost involved is Rs. 4.76 lakhs.

### 12. Cottage Match Industry

The object of this scheme is to develop the match industry on a cottage basis, in rural areas in consonance with the general programme of the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board. Training-cum-production Centres, each with production capacity of 25 gross match boxes a day, will be started and these will ultimately, be converted into production units on a co-operative basis, with the training artisans. Under this scheme 400 persons will be engaged in ten production units.

The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 3.41 lakhs.

### 13. Ropes and Twines Industry

The scheme aims at the setting up of production units in the rural areas for making ropes and twines from jute, hemp and other indigenous fibres, with improved tools and equipment. This will create avenues of employment to the surplus village labour. The products have a local demand as well as demand in foreign countries. Five production units, preferably in National Extension Service Blocks, are proposed to be started during the Plan period, with an employment potential of 500.

The total cost involved is Rs. 4.31 lakhs.

### 14. Development of Village Pottery

Under this scheme it is proposed to open demonstration Centres amongst the potters for introducing the use of improved "Bhatees" and Potters' wheels for effecting betterment of the quality of products so that they can find a ready market. Seventy-five Kilns or "Bhatees" for improvement of village potters' centres in the National Extension Service Blocks will be

established during the Second Plan. For training and demonstration of improved methods of production, five demonstration parties will be appointed in each centre every year and the parties, at the end of each year, will hand over the "Bhatees" to the trained potters who are expected to carry on the production on a co-operative basis. One thousand and five hundred persons are expected to be trained during the Plan period.

The total expenditure is Rs. 7.00 lakhs.

#### 15. **Palm Gur Industry—Production of palm gur**

The object of this scheme is to develop the Palm Gur Industry by imparting the requisite training in new areas where palm trees are abundant and by formation of producers' co-operatives where there are ex-trainees and professional tappers. Introduction of better technique and scientific methods of tapping and boiling of juice for manufacturing gur is also another item. Assistance in marketing is also envisaged.

This is an expansion of the existing scheme. It will operate in all the districts of West Bengal, except Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar. One hundred and fifty training centres and 150 Silpi Sanghas (Production units) will be opened during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

The total cost involved is Rs. 9.50 lakhs.

#### 16. **Hand-made Paper Industry**

This is an expansion of an existing scheme. The scheme envisages the opening of 4 hand-made paper production centres for production of high grade rag papers, blotting papers and paper stationery. The project for production of hand-made paper at Kalyani will be expanded so as to provide training facilities for 100 trainees. One centre at Mainan (Howrah) will be developed with financial assistance from the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board. More production centres are proposed to be opened on a co-operative basis, in order to revive this traditional industry. Two hundred and seventy-five tons of paper are expected to be produced during the Plan period.

The total cost is Rs. 5.96 lakhs.

#### 17. **Procurement and supply of raw materials to cottage industries**

The scheme aims at the procurement and steady supply of standard raw materials to cottage industries. As supply of raw materials and sale of finished goods are allied problems, distribution of raw materials as well as marketing of finished products will be made through the Sales Depots. The number of depots proposed to be started during the Plan period is 70 and Rs. 170 lakhs worth of raw materials will be procured. There will also be a Central Depot in Calcutta.

The total cost is Rs. 45.09 lakhs.

### *Handicrafts*

#### 18. **Toy Making and Artistic Pottery**

The scheme aims at setting up of a central pottery factory for the supply of raw materials to the cottage units and providing facilities for firing in the common kiln, to be installed at Krishnagar, for development of toy making and artistic pottery. The site has been selected at Ghurni (Krishnagar).

The total cost involved is Rs. 2.60 lakhs.

### 19. **Malda Shilpa Vidyapith**

The scheme aims at the expansion of the existing Malda Silpa Vidyapith and its conversion into a training-*cum*-work centre for women. Training in utilisation of silk waste, along with training in cotton spinning, sewing and handlooms will be given. One hundred and fifty persons will be trained up during the Plan period. The trained persons will be absorbed in the centre as full-time workers.

The total cost involved is Rs. 2.88 lakhs.

### 20. **Mat Industry**

This is a continuation scheme, providing for expansion of the existing scheme in the districts, where suitable raw materials are available. The scheme aims at the improvement of the present technique of production, marketing the products and expansion of cultivation of mat grass in waste lands, thereby, increasing the scope of employment and the earning capacity of artisans in rural areas. One hundred co-operatives will be set up during the Plan period. The scheme will be executed in collaboration with the new organisations in the NES Blocks of the districts of Burdwan, Howrah, Nadia, Murshidabad, Midnapore and 24-Parganas.

The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 3.38 lakhs.

### 21. **Common Clay Glazed Pottery**

The scheme provides for taking up the manufacture of common clay glazed pottery on a cottage-*cum*-factory method. A central station will be installed at a suitable locality, with a high concentration of potters (preferably at Ranaghat) for processing of glazed materials, for making plaster of Paris moulds, for firing the products made by local artisans, and for marketing the products. The pottery block will consist of forty potter families, which will be supplied with necessary accessories required for the production. The potters will manufacture articles, as directed by the Centre and will be given reasonable labour charges. The potters will be required to procure common clay at their own cost.

The total expenditure is Rs. 2.44 lakhs.

## *Industrial Estate*

### 22. **Industrial Estate at Kalyani**

This scheme envisages the establishment of an Industrial Estate in the factory belt of Kalyani township. Under the scheme it is proposed to provide built up factory space of different sizes with facilities of good roads, electric light and power, filtered water, underground sewer, sanitation, etc. A railway siding is available adjacent to the estate and the Kalyani Railway Station is also close to the estate. Arrangements for a common canteen and medical facilities for the labour force working in the estate will be made. For ensuring the security of the property of the industrial estate, a central watch and ward unit will be maintained. The factory units will be available for hire, outright purchase or hire purchase on easy terms for small industrialists.

Industries to be settled there will be so selected as to form an inter-dependent groups so that some may cater for the needs of others in respect of raw materials or auxiliary products.

Land for the estate has been purchased and a lay out plan prepared. Construction of roads, laying of underground sewers and water mains as well as arrangements for supply of electricity for power and lighting have been started.

The total provision in the plan for this scheme is Rs. 57.02 lakhs.

### *Small Scale Industries*

#### **23. Training in miscellaneous food processing industry in West Bengal**

In rural areas, during the peak seasons, various seasonal fruits are wasted or disposed of at low prices for want of preservation. Raw materials for production of Sati-food and arrowroot, which grow in wild profusion in some districts are wasted for want of utilization. It is, therefore, proposed to give training to the rural people in the utilization of sati and arrowroot plants, as a substitute for tapioca globules and also in the methods of canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables, as a measure of domestic economy and as part-time employment. Two peripatetic units will be started in course of the five-year period for this purpose. Trainees, on completion of training, will be provided with loans on co-operative basis to start production activities. Four hundred and fifty persons are expected to be trained during the plan period. The site for one unit has been selected at Howrah.

The total cost involved is Rs. 0.80 lakh.

#### **24. Roofing and Floor tiles production**

The scheme aims at the establishment of a servicing station for production of roofing and floor tiles. The unit, which will be run departmentally at the initial stage, will ultimately be handed over to co-operatives of workers, to be formed in due course. During the Plan period, about 12.5 lakh pieces of roofing tiles and 4 lakh pieces of floor tiles will be manufactured. The Administrator, Durgapur Project, has allotted a piece of land for this scheme and construction of building has been taken up.

The total cost involved is Rs. 0.67 lakh.

#### **25. Mechanical toy making**

The object of the scheme is to establish a training-*cum*-production centre for toy making. Artisans, after completion of the training, will either be absorbed in the production centre, or be given financial assistance and guidance for starting independent business of their own. Loans will be given under the Bengal State Aid to Industries Act or from Co-operative Banks, if they form co-operatives. The components of toys made by them will be taken over by the Central Factory for assembling, final finishing and sale. One hundred and fifty persons will be trained and toys worth about Rs. 12.50 lakhs will be produced during the Second Five-Year Plan.

The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 4.92 lakhs.

#### **26. Model Servicing tannery**

The object is to set up a model servicing tannery at Tiljala area in Calcutta, where machinery will be installed to render help to cottage sole leather tanneries. A large number of tanneries are concentrated at Tiljala and most of them will avail themselves of the assistance of this servicing unit. The number of units to be set up is 50.

The total cost is Rs. 0.99 lakh.

#### **27. Footwear production servicing unit**

The object of the scheme is to set up centres in areas where there is a concentration of shoemakers and to provide the *muchi* population of mofussil towns, who are traditional shoemakers, with standard types of leather and other shoemaking materials and also to provide them with sewing machine, modern shoemaking tools and better type of casts, together with technical

guidance for shoe designing and manufacturing. Other persons connected with the footwear industry will also get the benefit of such centres on payment of a fabrication cost, to be charged for every pair of footwear manufactured with the help of the machines of the servicing unit.

The total expenditure is Rs. 2.33 lakhs.

### 28. **Cutlery Centres**

The scheme aims at the establishment of two central workshops, one at Kanchannagar and the other at Ghoom, for the development of cutlery industry in those areas. The central workshops will operate as technical servicing stations, with 20 cottage units attached to each and render assistance in respect of heat treatment, grinding, polishing and electroplating. Loans of working capital will be provided to the cottage units by these central stations. Two units will be started, for providing employment to 160 persons.

The total expenditure is Rs. 6.59 lakhs.

### 29. **Manufacture of Surgical Instruments**

The scheme aims at the establishment of a production unit at Baruipur for manufacturing surgical instruments. The unit, though it will be run by Government at the initial stage, will ultimately be handed over to the co-operative of local workers. The workers will be recruited from among the local blacksmiths, who are carrying on this trade with crude equipment.

The total cost is Rs. 1.33 lakhs.

### 30. **Development of Ceramic Industry**

The scheme aims at taking up the manufacture of the following items, under the Bengal Ceramic Institute operating as a central servicing station:

(a) A scheme for supply of processed clay for production of sanitary wares, electricals, etc., on cottage basis, together with common firing arrangements.

(b) A scheme for production of 20 tons of bone China and 10 tons of fine earthenware per month, on cottage-cum-factory basis with Bengal Ceramic Institute as the central station.

(c) The central station will also supply lithographic transfer materials to cottage units of ceramic ware products. Litho transfers had to be imported from foreign countries, previously.

These will provide employment to middle-class people particularly refugee women. Supply of raw materials and firing of the products will be arranged by the Bengal Ceramic Institute and the Institute will market the products. The cottage workers will be paid on job basis and each family will earn about Rs. 90 per month on an average.

The cost involved is Rs. 21.43 lakhs.

### 31. **Washery for China Clay**

The scheme aims at commercial utilisation of the high grade china clay deposits lying at Kharidumni in the district of Bankura for being consumed in the ceramic, textile, paper and rubber industries. A washery will be started where raw clay can be refined and graded for consumption of small scale industries. Eighteen thousand tons of production are expected during the plan period.

The total expenditure is Rs. 3.65 lakhs.

### 32. **Training-cum-production scheme for women in baby shoes**

The scheme aims at training of women workers in baby shoe production and after completion of training, they will be encouraged to organise production centres on a co-operative basis. Sixty thousand pairs of shoes are expected to be produced under this scheme.

The total cost involved is Rs. 1.03 lakhs.

### 33. **Mobile Blacksmithy**

The scheme aims at the establishment of mobile Blacksmithy Workshops for giving training in the use of modern tools and methods of production to the village blacksmiths in the NES Blocks. One blacksmithy workshop will be set up during the Second Five-Year Plan.

The total expenditure is Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

### 34. **Mobile Carpentry**

The object of the scheme is to establish 2 mobile carpentry units for introduction of improved tools and techniques among the village carpenters in the NES Blocks, enabling them to increase their productive capacity and efficiency.

The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

### 35. **Central shotblasting, electroplating and stove enamelling station for rendering service to small-scale cycle parts manufacturers**

There are about 30 small scale industrial units in and around Calcutta manufacturing cycle parts and accessories. All of them suffer from the disadvantages of not having their own shotblasting, electroplating and stove enamelling plants which are very costly. It is, therefore, proposed to set up a central shotblasting, electroplating and stove enamelling station under Government auspices at a suitable place with a view to rendering specialised service to these small units at cheap rates. This station is proposed to be located at Belgharia where necessary land and buildings are being acquired.

The total cost involved is Rs. 12 lakhs.

### 36. **Development of Small-scale engineering industries of Howrah**

A large number of small engineering firms operate in and around Calcutta. Nearly 75 per cent. of these are located within the Howrah Municipal area. According to a recent survey there are about 750 such firms in Howrah, employing about 6,800 workers.

Under this scheme, the engineering industries in Howrah will be brought together under a central organisation with a well equipped central workshop, a marketing organisation and a Technical Development Section. Necessary staff have been appointed and the scheme is in progress. Rules for the grant of financial and other help to constituent units have also been finalised.

The expenditure of this scheme is Rs. 72.34 lakhs.

### 37. **Integrated scheme for a Training-cum-Production Centre for Wood Industries**

The scheme aims at imparting training in carpentry, to the educated unemployed and the displaced persons. There will be 3 centres in West Bengal, at Durgapur, Kalyani and Siliguri. The centres will also be engaged in commercial production of building materials and furniture, and will also try to meet the demands, respectively of the proposed steel town of Durgapur, the industrial belt around Calcutta and the North Bengal districts, particularly the tea gardens.

The total cost involved is Rs. 22.86 lakhs to be found by adjustment later.

*Sericulture***38. Supply of mulberry grafts to increase production of mulberry**

Mulberry constitutes 60 per cent. of the production cost of cocoons. In order to reduce this cost, it is desirable to produce mulberry leaves of better quality through grafting of improved varieties.

It is proposed to supply 3 lakh grafts through reorganisation of existing nurseries and 2 lakh grafts through the three mulberry gardens proposed to be established. One such garden will be established at Bhadrapur in the district of Birbhum. It is also proposed to bring 5,000 acres of additional land under mulberry cultivation. In order to induce cultivators to take up mulberry cultivation of improved varieties loans will be granted to cultivators to meet a part of the cost of manuring and irrigation.

The total cost of this scheme is Rs. 10.28 lakhs.

**39. Supply of F1 cross-laying to increase the production of better quality silk**

The filament length of the indigenous cocoons is very short in comparison with that of foreign univoltine cocoons. The quality of raw silk obtained from former varieties is also inferior to that obtained from the latter. In order to reduce the cost of production of raw silk and to improve its quality, it is desirable to start the rearing of F1 layings by crossing indigenous silk worms with superior foreign races. The present production of F1 layings is about 60,000 per year. It is proposed to increase the production of F1 cross-layings to about 55 lakhs per annum at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period, leading to a production of 3 lakh lbs. of raw silk. To achieve this object hill nurseries will be started for mulberry cultivation and increased production of univoltine seed cocoons and for crossing the univoltine father stock to be reared in the hills with multivoltine mother stock to be reared in the plains. For the latter purpose it is proposed to enlist 500 selected rearers in the plains and to advance loans to them for setting up model rearing houses with adequate appliances. In order to get higher yield from cocoons and to arrest crop failure, it is proposed to increase the supply of disease-free layings to the commercial rearers. It is proposed to establish 4 Government grainages (seed production centres for examining disease-free layings) with a capacity of production of 7 lakhs of disease-free layings each and to enlist the services of 50 aided grainages. The site of one Government grainage has been selected at Matigara Nursery, Siliguri and the aided grainages have also been selected.

The total cost involved is Rs. 41.69 lakhs.

**40. Improved method of rearing silk-worm**

Successful cocoon crops depend primarily upon better rearing of worms. Heavy losses and damage suffered by the rearers are mainly due to faulty rearing of the worms during the first and second stages of their growth. To arrest chances of crop failure and produce cocoons of uniform size and quality at a lower cost, it is considered necessary to conduct and control the rearing of young silk worms in the first and second stages on a co-operative basis under expert supervision and control as is done in Japan. In the third stage of their growth, the worms may be handed over to the rearers as the risk of damages at that time is much less. It is proposed to establish 17 units of co-operative rearing centres in the Second Five-Year Plan period in different districts of West Bengal.

The cost of this scheme is Rs. 5.78 lakhs.

#### 41. **Establishment of a State filature and improved domestic units for reeling**

Out of the 5 lakh lbs. of raw silk proposed to be produced annually in West Bengal at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period against the existing production of 3.5 lakh lbs. per year, it is proposed to produce 2.5 lakh lbs. in a centralised filature and in improved domestic units to be organised on a co-operative basis, while the balance will be produced in the existing country charkhas.

The State filature to be established will be of 200 basins. It will manufacture 4 lakh lbs. of raw silk. As regards the different phases of the programme, it is expected that during 1957-58 only the lands and buildings will be completed. Machinery will be installed by the first half of 1958-59 and actual production will, therefore, commence only after this. It is proposed to set up two Units of State filature of 100 basins each—one at Malda and the other at Murshidabad.

The improved domestic units will produce 2 lakh lbs. of raw silk per annum. The number of units to be set up will be 650. Machinery required for the purpose will cost Rs. 6.5 lakhs, at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per unit.

The total cost of this scheme is Rs. 24.93 lakhs.

#### 42. **Scheme for the development of Eri-culture**

It is proposed to start two units of eri seed production centres, one each in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar with a view to developing eri industry of West Bengal. Each unit will have a production capacity of 50,000 disease-free layings and will cater to the needs of 1,000 producers. It is further proposed to give subsidy at Rs. 40 per producer to 3,500 producers so that they may purchase the rearing implements and undertake necessary repairs to the looms. These 3,500 men will produce eri silk fabrics worth about Rs. 5.4 lakhs per annum.

The scheme also envisages demonstration of improved method of eri rearing and spinning. Site for one eri nursery has been selected at Cooch Behar.

The total cost is Rs. 6.30 lakhs.

#### 43. **Silk-reelers' Co-operatives including schemes for the marketing of cocoons, raw silk and silk products**

There are about 3 lakhs of people in West Bengal who are directly or indirectly dependent for their livelihood on the sericulture industry. The ultimate target of production in West Bengal is 5 lakh lbs. of raw silk at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period. In order that those engaged in the different stages of the industries secure a proper price of their products, it is essential that production and marketing should be organised through co-operative organisations. But with the funds available at present only 10 per cent. of the producers, reelers, spinners and others have been covered. It is, therefore, proposed to provide for further development and expansion of these co-operatives during the Second Five-Year Plan period. These co-operatives would provide finance when required, arrange for the marketing of products produced by each separate group of producers, ensure that artisans get a minimum wage and that quality and standard are maintained.

At present, about 1,200 people are covered under the scheme. About 4,500 people will be covered after the proposed expansion.

The total cost involved is Rs. 16.00 lakhs.



*Coir***44. Development of Coir Industry**

The object of the scheme is to start one model production factory and 6 training-cum-production centres in course of 5 years. There will be a Research Institute attached to the factory, for carrying on research work in the technique of production and utilisation of coir yarn for various commercial purposes. The training-cum-production centres will be located in the NES Blocks in the districts of 24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly and Midnapore. They will run departmentally at the initial stage and will ultimately be handed over to local workers' co-operative, when formed.

The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 5.94 lakhs.

*Administration***45. Reorganisation of the Directorate of Industries**

In the Second Five-Year Plan more than 70 schemes have been included for the development of large-scale, medium, small-scale and cottage industries. In order to implement and execute these schemes properly it is necessary that the Directorate of Industries should be suitably strengthened by the appointment of additional supervisory, clerical and other staff. It is also considered necessary to appoint adequate staff at the District and the Subdivisional headquarters to supervise and assist the implementation of the schemes in the respective districts.

The total cost of this scheme is Rs. 21 lakhs.

*Research and Training***46. Experimental workshop for cottage Industries**

The scheme aims at the establishment of a workshop to carry on experiments on the possibility of (i) utilization of various locally available agricultural and other products for our cottage industries and (ii) improvement in the present technique of cottage Industries of the State. About 20 types of crafts will be tackled in the workshop during the Plan period, e.g., ghani, dhenki, buttons, toys, lacquer work, etc. The workshops will be set up in the Baruipore C D P Block.

The cost is Rs. 6.00 lakhs.

**47. Scheme for industrial Training and Cottage Industries Development Centre at Kalyani**

A central training centre will be started at Kalyani. The scheme provides for imparting training in the following trades:

- (a) Cane and bamboo works,
- (b) Weaving, Spinning, Dyeing and Printing,
- (c) General repairing,
- (d) Carpentry work,
- (e) Ceramic and pottery,
- (f) Boot and shoe-making,
- (g) Non-ferrous metal working,
- (h) Sheet metal working,
- (i) Smithy.

The trainees, on completion of their training, will be given tools and implements for starting independent business of their own. There will also be a production section where tools necessary for the above trades will be

produced. During the Plan period, there will be 5,352 tons of production in the Blacksmithy, Foundry, Machineshops, etc.

The total cost involved is Rs. 27.26 lakhs.

#### 48. **State Industrial Research Board and Research Institute**

The object of the scheme is to encourage research and investigations in industrial problems and to render technical advice to industries of the small and medium-scale groups.

With this end in view it is proposed to reconstitute the State Industrial Research Board. It will act as the co-ordinating body for industrial research within the State and will also arrange for the publication of suitable monographs and bulletin. Besides, the present Industrial Research Laboratory at Calcutta will be converted into a full-fledged State Industrial Research Institute to (a) render technical advice to industry in the analysis and testing of new materials and finished products, (b) undertake technical investigations and offer technical consultation service and (c) supply designs and layout for equipment. This Institute will also undertake investigations for the development of handicrafts. Implementation of the scheme will entail acquisition of land, construction of buildings, purchase of machinery equipment, books, etc., and appointment of qualified staff.

The total cost of this scheme is Rs. 14.00 lakhs.

#### 49. **Reorganisation of Bengal Ceramic Institute**

With a view to supplying increased quantities of standardised processed materials to the cottage workers for the production of ceramic goods, the laboratory and workshop of the Bengal Ceramic Institute are proposed to be expanded and provided with modern machinery and equipment. Up-to-date testing and analytical apparatus for research work and special machinery for the production of high class ceramic goods will be installed. It is further proposed to set up a machine shop for producing pottery tools and other equipment. Provision has also been made for the construction of new buildings to accommodate offices, laboratories, machinery, kilns, etc.

The total cost involved for this purpose is Rs. 4.48 lakhs.

#### 50. **Expansion of training facilities**

The Ministry of Labour, Government of India, formulated a number of schemes for increasing training facilities for craftsmen during the period of the Second Five-Year Plan. These schemes envisage 5 types of training of which training of craftsmen and apprentices has been accepted by this Government. The Government of India will bear 60 per cent. of the expenditure under this scheme. It is proposed to provide 2,500 additional seats for craftsmen's training and 3,000 additional seats for apprenticeship training in the various existing training institutes and centres in this State.

The total cost of this scheme is Rs. 40.53 lakhs.

#### *Others*

#### 51. **Quality marking of cottage industries products**

This is an extension of the existing scheme. It aims at assisting the cottage and small-scale manufacturers in maintaining the standard of their products. It will prescribe standard specification, encourage production of standard goods to win the confidence of the consumers and foreign importers, will make arrangement for inspection of production and quality marking of the commodities and will also give necessary publicity for popularising quality marked goods amongst the public and commercial concerns, at home and abroad as well.

The total expenditure is Rs. 2.60 lakhs.

## 52. Marketing of products of small-scale and village industries

One of the major problems of cottage industries is the marketing of products. For want of a suitable organisation, the workers have to face difficulty in disposing of their products and have to depend on the *mahajans*. It is proposed to organise a market for the products by setting up chains of sale depots in all the districts and subdivisional towns, CDP towns and Calcutta. These sale depots will market the products of not only the Government institutes but also the private enterprises. Altogether, 70 such sales depots will be set up within the State in five years and Rs. 280 lakhs worth of products will be procured. The Central Emporium in Calcutta will also market the products of other States on a reciprocal basis.

The total expenditure is Rs. 65.50 lakhs.

## CHAPTER XI

### ROADS

The lack of roads has been for long a grave problem in West Bengal. The solution of many of the problems with which she is faced today depends to a large extent on the construction of a large network of roads.

First, as a result of partition West Bengal has been divided into two geographical blocks, which require good inter-communication. Secondly, a six-hundred mile border with East Pakistan, with seven of the State's 16 districts lying on this border, presents important communication problems for the border areas. Thirdly balanced economic development requires the opening up of the whole State. The development of new roads has the effect of fostering trade and new industry which create new employment opportunities. Lastly, the terrain in West Bengal, which renders road construction difficult and costly, is itself the reason why there should be more roads in the State.

During the pre-Independence period, road development was somewhat neglected because its important bearing on the economic life of the State was not properly appreciated.

With a density of population nearly three times that of India as a whole, West Bengal had at the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan only 0.57 miles of roads (of all categories) per thousand of her people as compared to the all-India figure of 0.75. A very large percentage of these roads remained impassable for most part of the year.

The partition created additional problems.

The State Government, therefore, attach great importance to the programme for development of roads.

The immediate objective in the State's First Plan was to build up an extensive network of roads so that all the district and subdivisional towns might be connected with one another as well as with the State capital on the basis of an integrated communication system. Under the roads programme, 1,700 miles were completed.

With reasonable augmentation of existing resources, both technical and material a larger programme of work has been undertaken during the Second Plan period. As a foil to the technical handicaps in the matter of supply of road-making materials and machinery, the works programme has been so arranged as to keep by each year sufficient works of different types, viz. earth-work, soling, consolidation, painting and construction of bridges and culverts. The target under the Second Plan envisages work on 3,600 miles of roads with the purpose of extending the roads network, so as to connect all the thana headquarters with good roads.

## CHAPTER XII

### ROAD TRANSPORT

A phased programme of the nationalisation of road transport constitutes an important aspect of the State's Five-Year Plans.

Under the Second Plan, there are three schemes under this head, of which two relate to the running of State Transport Services—one in Calcutta and the other in Cooch Behar. The third scheme relates to the remodelling of the traffic arrangements in the area around Dalhousie Square in Calcutta in order to relieve traffic congestion.

The State Transport Service Scheme for Calcutta, which has been carried over from the First Plan, will be extended during the Second Plan period.

A number of approximately 438 private buses operating on 23 routes in the city will be replaced by 280 State buses at the end of this period. The continuing work of the third depot will be completed and the construction of the fourth new depot as well as wayside depots will be also taken up. In order to provide improved and increased travelling facilities to the people of Cooch Behar, which is not adequately served by railways, the existing State Transport Service there will be extended to new areas. Old vehicles will be replaced, 35 new ones will be purchased, administrative building, garages, sheds, stores and depots will be constructed. Remodelling of the traffic arrangements in the Dalhousie Square area of Calcutta which has become an urgent necessity will cost about Rs. 22.80 lakhs. The expenditure will be shared by the Calcutta Tramways Company, Limited, and the State Government. The works programme consists of removal of tram tracks, fencing, relaying of new tracks and construction of a car park and a State bus stand.

#### SCHEMES

##### 1. State Transport Service in Calcutta and surrounding areas

This scheme is a continuation of the scheme for State Transport Service executed in the First Five-Year Plan and provides for implementation of a phased programme of nationalisation and expansion of bus services in Calcutta during Second Five-Year Plan. Four hundred and thirty-eight private buses operating in 23 routes in the city will be replaced by State buses in course of 5 years. Besides, the construction of bus station and passenger shelters, a fourth depot will be taken up after the completion of the 3rd depot.

The total cost after 5 per cent. cut over plan expenditure is Rs. 153.90 lakhs.

##### 2. State Transport Service in Cooch Behar

The object of this new scheme is to provide improved and increased travelling facilities to the people of Cooch Behar and its neighbouring districts which are not adequately served by the railways. The Darbar had started Road Transport Services which have been taken over by the Government on the merger of that State in West Bengal. With the improvement and construction of new roads, the State Transport Service is being extended to the different parts of north zone with Cooch Behar as the centre. The existing service needs purchase of new buses, construction of stores and administrative buildings, garages, passenger shelters, workshop, depots, etc. Thirty-five new vehicles will be purchased and construction of way-side sub-depots will be taken up during the Second Plan period.

On the transfer of the territories, formerly in Purnea district, to West Bengal new services have been opened linking these areas with Siliguri on one hand and Raiganj and Balurghat on the other. Moreover fast trunk services have been inaugurated between Siliguri at one end and Manikchak on the Ganga opposite to Rajmahal on the other and thus the much needed overland connection between North Bengal and the nearest Railhead on the Ganga has been established for these areas.

The total cost of the scheme in plan after 5 per cent. cut is Rs. 16.63 lakhs. An increased allotment will be necessary to provide long distance transport facilities through the newly-added areas.

### **3. Shifting of tram tracks from the east, north and west of Dalhousie Square and construction of car-park and State bus stand**

On account of the severe pressure of traffic in the area around Dalhousie Square which is the centre of Governmental and commercial activities in Calcutta remodelling of the traffic arrangements in this important area has become imperative. The total cost of this scheme after 5 per cent. cut is estimated at Rs. 22.80 lakhs which will be shared by Calcutta Tramways Company, Limited, and the State Government. A loan of Rs. 10 lakhs will be advanced to the Company to be repaid by the Company with interest in three annual instalments.

According to the scheme a State bus stand will be constructed on the northern side and there will be car-parks on three sides of the Square with about 25 per cent. of the same covered. By charging a park fee the scheme is expected to yield a revenue to the extent of Rs. 72,000 per year from the third year of the Plan period. Besides, for the improvement and better regulation of traffic in this congested area and on the ground of public safety construction of two subways at the north-east and north-west corner of Dalhousie Square has been approved by the State Government. This additional programme of construction of subways has been proposed to be implemented during the later phase of the Second Five-Year Plan as part of the main scheme if funds are available.

## CHAPTER XIII

### EDUCATION

Education has assumed a new significance after the achievement of Independence.

Every citizen is now called upon to form his independent judgment on all kinds of complicated social, economic and political issues. The educational system must, therefore, make its contribution to the development of habits, attitudes and qualities of character which will enable all to bear the responsibilities of democratic citizenship.

Our country has embarked on a vast programme of economic development. It naturally makes growing demands on human resources and calls for values, attitudes and aptitudes in the building up of which the extent and quality of education are important element. The socialist pattern of society also assumes widespread participation of the people in all activities and constructive leadership at various levels. That is why, in recent years, there has been a great deal of re-examination of the pattern of our education by such high-power bodies as the University Education Commission and Secondary Education Commission and a number of other committees concerning technical and technological education.

The Second Five-Year Plan of West Bengal aims at a balanced development of various phases of education. Due emphasis has been laid on basic education, expansion of primary education, diversification of secondary education, improvement of the standards of colleges, extension of facilities for technical and vocational education, the implementation of social education and cultural development programmes and rehabilitation of the socially handicapped.

#### Primary and Basic

About 87,000 students will get basic education in intensive areas and about 2 lakhs outside the intensive areas. There will be ten new Basic Training Colleges besides fourteen converted Basic Training Colleges. The number of new full Basic Schools will be over 1,000, the corresponding figure for part Basic Schools being about 1,400. 19,000 Primary and Basic teachers will be benefited through improvement of the condition of their services. The total number of new and converted Senior Basic Schools during the Plan period will be 160.

#### Secondary Education

There will be 144 Multipurpose Schools. During the Plan Period it is proposed to improve the conditions of service of 11,000 teachers in Secondary Schools in the following manner:—

- (a) improved pay scale of teachers in pursuance of the recommendation of the Secondary Education Commission,
- (b) free tuition of the children of teachers in Secondary Schools,
- (c) medical facilities in Hospitals and dispensaries. Training facilities will be offered to 3,100 teachers.

#### University Education

College teachers and college students outside Calcutta will have housing facilities. Scholarships have been provided for higher education. Provision has been made for the development of universities one by the conversion of National Council of Education into a more or less residential University known as Jadavpur University, another in the north-eastern part of West Bengal and a third in the western part of the State.

### **Technical Education**

The Plan includes provision for rendering financial assistance to scientific and research institutions for their development activities in co-operation with the Government.

### **Social Education**

The number of Social Education Literary Centres will be suitably increased. There will be a library in each district not yet covered. These libraries will have subdivisional branches. In the field of cultural and aesthetic education, provision has been made for promotion of inter-State goodwill and international understanding and the institutions promoting aesthetic education will be improved.

## **SCHEMES**

### *Administration*

#### **1. Headquarters Organisation**

The scheme provides for strengthening of headquarters organisation with administrative, technical and other staff for efficient execution and supervision of educational developments at all stages. Construction of accommodation for the Planning and Statistical Unit of the Education Department has been taken up. An educational survey has also been undertaken.

The total cost involved is Rs. 41.22 lakhs.

#### **2. Strengthening of Inspectorates for Basic Schools**

In the Second Five-Year Plan period there will be about 3,000 Basic Schools. For these schools, the requirement of Sub-Inspectors will be about 70. These officers will be recruited at the rate of 10 in the first year, 10 in the second year, 20 in the 3rd year and 30 in fourth and fifth years.

The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 6.31 lakhs.

### *Primary and Basic Education*

#### **3. Basic Training Institutions**

The object of the scheme is to convert 14 schools into colleges. Four to be taken up in each of the first three years and two in the fourth year. Besides, 10 new colleges will be set up: 1 college to be taken up in the 1st year, 2 in the 2nd year, 4 in the 3rd year and 3 in the 4th year of the Plan period.

The total cost involved is Rs. 38.27 lakhs.

#### **4. Expansion of Basic Education**

The object of the scheme is to set up 2,415 Junior Basic Schools in order to impart education to 2.67 lakh of students. In intensive areas children of the age group 6-11 and 30 per cent. of the age group of 11-14 and outside intensive areas 75 per cent. of children of the age group 6-11 will be benefited by this scheme. 6,940 teachers will also be employed.

The total cost involved is Rs. 475.05 lakhs.



### 5. **Improvement of the conditions of service of teachers**

The objective is to provide for the improvement in the quality of teachers and Headmasters, etc., and appointment of school-mothers in primary and Basic Schools.

The total estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 47.51 lakhs.

### 6. **Seminar of Teachers and Headmasters**

The object of the scheme is to arrange for 32 seminars during the Plan period. 3,200 teachers will attend them.

The total cost involved is Rs. 2.43 lakhs.

### 7. **Improved accommodation for Primary Schools in rural areas**

The objective is to provide suitable teaching accommodation in about 400 primary schools in rural areas with sanitation and water-supply.

The cost of the scheme is Rs. 28.50 lakhs.

### 8. **Essential accommodation for women teachers in Rural areas**

The objective is to provide quarters for women teachers in Primary and Middle Schools in rural areas. During the plan period 244 teachers' quarters will be provided.

The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 14.27 lakhs.

### 9. **Financial assistance to Voluntary Organisations for promotion of Basic and Pre-Basic Education**

With a view to assisting Voluntary Organisations in their endeavour to maintain Basic and Pre-Basic Schools, a sum of Rs. 9.50 lakhs is proposed to be spent during the Second Five-Year Plan period. Assistance has so far been given to Voluntary Organisations to set up—

- (i) Senior Basic Training College,
- (ii) Senior Basic Schools,
- (iii) Junior Basic Schools, and
- (iv) Pre-Basic Centres.

### *Secondary Education*

### 10. **Senior Basic Schools (New and Conversion)**

The objectives are:

- (i) Conversion of seventy Middle Schools in intensive areas into Senior Basic Schools,
- (ii) Setting up of 90 new Senior Basic Schools in outside intensive areas, and
- (iii) Setting up of 90 Middle English Schools and 160 Senior Basic Schools during the Plan period to provide facilities to 13,000 students within age group 11-14. Besides, 500 teachers will find employment.

The total cost involved is Rs. 47.45 lakhs.

### 11. **Multipurpose Schools**

The objective of the scheme is to establish 144 Multi-purpose schools on the principles laid down by the Government of India.

The total expenditure of the scheme is Rs. 308.85 lakhs.

### 12. **Improvement of teaching facilities (including accommodation in Arts, Science, Geography, Crafts, etc.)**

The objectives are:

- (i) to render assistance for improving the existing facilities for teaching Science in 64 schools,
- (ii) to improve teaching in Science, Social Studies and Craft, in 120 Schools, and
- (iii) to provide for teaching of Crafts in 60 Middle Schools during the Plan Period.

Radio sets and equipment grants are to be given to schools under this scheme.

The total cost involved is Rs. 55.33 lakhs.

### 13. **Improvement of Libraries and Reading Rooms**

The objective is to improve the Libraries and Reading Rooms of Secondary Schools as follows:

- (i) Multipurpose Schools—144,
- (ii) Other Schools—400.

The total expenditure of the scheme is Rs. 16.34 lakhs.

### 14. **Seminars, Refresher Courses for teachers, Headmasters, etc.**

The objective is to hold eleven Seminars for Headmasters and 26 Refresher Courses for teachers including women teachers during vacations in selected places.

The total cost involved is Rs. 4.57 lakhs.

### 15. **Expansion and upgrading of High School Courses (Academic type) and provision of Class XI**

It is proposed to upgrade 65 of the existing schools to higher Secondary level (Class XI) with a view to imparting education to 2,600 students. Besides, 280 teachers will find employment.

The total cost involved is Rs. 47.50 lakhs.

### 16. **Improvement of quality and condition of service of teachers**

During the Plan period it is proposed to improve the conditions of service of 11,000 teachers in Secondary Schools in the following manner:

- (i) improved pay scale of teachers in pursuance of the recommendation of the Secondary Education Commission,

- (ii) free-tuition of the children of teachers in Secondary Schools, and
- (iii) medical facilities in hospitals and dispensaries.

The total cost involved is Rs. 95.00 lakhs.

#### **Improvement and Expansion of Teachers' Training facilities (including training in guidance)**

During the Second Five-Year Plan period it is proposed to set up 8 Training Colleges for the training of 3,100 persons. Eighty teachers will be employed.

The total expenditure is Rs. 73.09 lakhs.

#### **B. Educational Experiments and Research**

During the Second Five-Year Plan Research on Scholastic attainment and behaviour problem would be undertaken in the Psychological Bureau attached to the Training Colleges.

The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 4.75 lakhs.

#### **C. Provision for books and free tuition to needy and deserving girl students in Secondary Schools**

The objective is to provide stipends and/or book grants to needy and meritorious girl students.

During the Second Plan period about 1,625 girl students will be benefited by this grant.

The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 4.75 lakhs.

#### **Housing for students in Secondary Schools**

The scheme is to provide residential accommodation (hostels) for 100 students of Secondary Schools in rural and urban areas.

The total cost is Rs. 9.50 lakhs.

#### **Housing for teachers of Secondary Schools**

During the Second Plan period, it is proposed to provide residential accommodations for 50 Headmasters and 100 teachers of the Secondary Schools especially women teachers.

The total cost involved is Rs. 9.50 lakhs.

### *University Education and Research*

#### **Development of University Education**

Under this scheme it is proposed to develop new regional universities and render assistance to the Calcutta University and the Jadavpur University for construction of buildings, purchase of equipment and for undertaking research work.

The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 254.60 lakhs.

**23. Improvement of non-Government Colleges (equipment, salary, etc.)**

The objective is to improve the quality of teaching in non-Government Colleges by providing suitable accommodation, equipment, library and laboratory facilities and teachers' amenities.

The cost of the scheme is Rs. 47.50 lakhs.

**24. Improvement of Government Colleges (equipment, etc.)**

The objective is to provide the Government Colleges with improved teaching facilities, accommodation, equipment, etc. A girls' hostel and Chemistry block have been provided at Victoria College, Cooch Behar. Equipment for different colleges will be purchased.

The total expenditure is Rs. 28.50 lakhs.

**25. Development of Presidency College (Honours and Research Studies)**

The objective is to develop the Presidency College with improved equipment for Honours and Post-Graduate Research Studies. Menial quarters, caretakers' quarters and additional building for Science teaching will be constructed.

The total cost involved is Rs. 33.25 lakhs.

**26. Housing of Students in non-Calcutta, Urban and Rural areas**

Under this scheme it is proposed to provide suitable residential accommodation to 700 students of Colleges. A hostel for Hooghly Women's College will be constructed.

The total expenditure of the scheme is Rs. 11.86 lakhs.

**27. Housing of teachers of Colleges in non-Calcutta, Urban and Rural areas**

The objective is to provide residential accommodation to the teaching staff of College in areas other than Calcutta.

The total cost involved is Rs. 9.46 lakhs.

**28. Scholarships and maintenance grant for higher education for needy and meritorious students**

The scheme is to make provision for awarding stipends to 500 needy and meritorious students in the Intermediate, Bachelor and Post-Graduate stages—both Arts and Science.

The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 11.86 lakhs.

**29. Development of Goenka College of Commerce**

Under this scheme it is proposed to develop the Goenka College of Commerce and Business Administration as a First Grade Arts and Commerce College with an additional block, construction of which will be completed during the Second Plan period.

The total expenditure is Rs. 20.80 lakhs.

*Technical and Commercial Education***30. Development of Higher Scientific and Technical Education and Research**

The scheme provides for extending financial assistance to the Scientific and Research Institutions for their development activities. Assistance has been given towards the development of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science.

The total cost involved is Rs. 15.20 lakhs.

### 1. **Development of Bengal Engineering College, Sibpore**

The objective is to make provision for the following :

- (i) Expansion of teaching accommodation,
- (ii) Expansion of residential accommodation,
- (iii) Expansion of research facilities, and
- (iv) Students' amenities.

Existing facilities in the under-graduate Departments have been improved. New Mining Engineering Department and Post-graduate Department have been opened.

The total expenditure of the scheme is Rs. 67.45 lakhs.

### 2. **Development of Commercial and Art Education (All India Certificate Course)**

The objective is to introduce new courses and to expand the existing courses of studies for the National Diploma and Certificate Courses in Arts and Commerce.

During the Second Five-Year Plan period, it is proposed to establish additional Institutions for these purposes. All-India certificate course will also be introduced in the Goenka College of Commerce and Business Administration.

The total cost involved is Rs. 7.51 lakhs.

### 3. **Polytechnics for apprenticeship-cum-technical education courses and part-time courses and Diploma (Sandwich System)**

Under this scheme it is proposed to develop :

- (i) Institutions for Training of Junior Executives in co-operation with local Industry,
- (ii) Part-time (Sandwich System) Courses (Licentiate of Electrical Engineering & Licentiate of Mechanical Engineering), and
- (iii) Full-time Diploma Courses.

Six new Institutions will be opened during the Second Plan period.

The total cost is Rs. 42.77 lakhs.

### 4. **Research Scholarship Scheme (Technical and Scientific)**

The objective of the scheme is to make provision for practical training 306 undergraduates and passed Engineering Graduates by awarding stipends to them.

The total expenditure of the scheme is Rs. 4.67 lakhs.

### 5. **Establishment, improvement and development of Technical Institutions for certificate courses (Junior Technical Institution)**

The scheme provides for the setting up of seven Junior Technical Institutions during the Second Plan period.

The total cost is Rs. 44.84 lakhs.

### 36. **Spill-over from the First Five-Year Plan**

The provision of Rs. 50.35 lakhs has been made for unfinished non-recurring works undertaken in the First Five-Year Plan in the following respects:

- (i) Diploma Courses,
- (ii) Under-Graduate Courses, and
- (iii) Post-Graduate Courses.

The amount will be spent to accelerate completion of the works during the Second Plan period.

### 37. **Reorganisation of the Berhampore Textile Institute (and the Sericulture Training Institute at Berhampore)**

The Berhampore Textile Institute in the district of Murshidabad offers training in the various branches of textile technology with special emphasis on silk. During the First Five-Year Plan period, training facilities at the Textile Institute have been improved to some extent by the purchase of machinery and equipment worth about Rs. 50,000, appointment of some teaching and technical staff and purchase of books for the Institute Library. But even now the Institute is in need of more staff and machinery. The accommodation available for the Institute is inadequate. A hostel building is also necessary to accommodate the students. The Sericulture Training Institute at the same place also suffers from similar difficulties.

During the Second Five-Year Plan it is proposed to provide for the Textile and Sericulture Training Institutes more accommodation, additional staff and additional equipment. These measures will improve the standard of training imparted by the Institutes. Some additional technical staff for the Textile Institute have been sanctioned in 1956-57. Construction of an annexe to the building of the Sericulture Training Institute has been taken up. It is proposed to introduce degree course in textile technology at the Berhampore Textile Institute from 1958-59.

The total provision in the Plan for this scheme is Rs. 3.74 lakhs.

### 38. **Reorganisation of the Bengal Textile Institute, Serampore**

At present the Bengal Textile Institute, Serampore, in the district Hooghly imparts training in the following courses:

- (i) Diploma Course (three years),
- (ii) Artisans' Course (one year),
- (iii) Women Artisans' Course (two years), and
- (iv) Operatives' Training Course (six months).

With a view to raising the standard of teaching of the existing diploma course, it is proposed to appoint additional, better-qualified staff and instal additional spinning and other machinery and equipment. It is further proposed to set up a Handloom Research Section and a Dyeing Research Section and to run a Model Handloom Factory to impart practical training to the passed out students of the Institute. To meet the requirement of additional accommodation, the construction of a two-storied building has been taken up. A degree course in textile technology is also proposed to be introduced at the Institute from 1957-58 in place of the existing 3 year Diploma Course.

The total provision in the Plan for the scheme is Rs. 5.71 lakhs.

### 39. Reorganisation of the Bengal Tanning Institute, Calcutta

Till 1955 the Bengal Tanning Institute used to offer facilities for advanced as well as junior training in leather technology and boot and shoe and leather goods manufacture and award diplomas and certificates to the successful candidates. A degree course in leather technology was introduced during the First Five-Year Plan period. During the Second Plan period, it is proposed to develop the Institute further by modernising the demonstration tannery and by constructing buildings for the workshop, laboratory, etc. During 1956-57 some additional staff for the degree course have been appointed. A few more staff will be appointed during 1957-58. Construction of Physics Laboratory and Institute building has been undertaken. Additional machinery, apparatus and furniture are proposed to be purchased for the Institute.

The total plan provision for the scheme is Rs. 3.47 lakhs.

### 40. Expansion of the Calcutta Technical School

The object of this scheme is to upgrade the Plumbing and Sanitary Engineering Course of the Calcutta Technical School and to impart some theoretical training to skilled factory workers.

There is a great dearth of qualified plumbers in West Bengal and the trade is now monopolised by people who have no scientific knowledge of the subject. The existing course at the Calcutta Technical School is considered to be inadequate by the Chief Engineer, Public Health Engineering. It is, therefore, proposed to upgrade the course so that West Bengal's requirement of plumbers and sanitary engineers may be fully met.

With the rapid advance of science and technology, machinery are becoming more and more complicated and it is essential that factory workers should have some knowledge of theory, particularly workshop calculations, reading of blue-prints and the use of precision tools. It is, therefore, proposed to hold evening classes in the school with a view to imparting technical training to such workers so that they may qualify in due course for supervisory positions.

The Plumbing and Sanitary Engineering Course has already been upgraded. Evening classes for workers will be introduced in 1957-58.

The total provision for this scheme in the Plan is Rs. 3.24 lakhs.

### 41. Chemical Polytechnic

Under this scheme it is proposed to develop the existing training section at the Industrial Research Laboratory of the Directorate of Industries and to introduce new courses of training on the lines of a chemical polytechnic. The various courses of training will be as follows:

(i) *Paint and Varnish Technology*.—Technologists' course for Science Graduates of 2 years' duration; Operatives' course for School Final Candidates of 2 years' duration; and a six-month course of training for 'Master Painters'.

(ii) *Oil and soap technology*.—A two-year course for Science Graduates; an operatives' course of two years duration for School Final Candidates; and a six-month artisans' course for training in small-scale soap making.

(iii) *Sundry Chemical Manufactures*.—The existing course of training in inks, adhesive, disinfectant, polishes, etc., will be reorganised so as to include facilities for training and research on other items. The duration of training will be six months.

(iv) *Chemical Engineering*.—A junior course in chemical Engineering of 2 to 3 years' duration. This course is proposed to be operated in collaboration with the chemical Industry which provides courses of chemical engineering in the existing Institutions. This junior course is particularly necessary because although there are three institutions in this State providing courses of study in Chemical engineering of a graduate or post-graduate standard none provides training facilities in chemical engineering at the overseer level.

The total Plan expenditure for this scheme is Rs. 4.75 lakhs.

### *Social and Cultural Education*

#### **42. Strengthening of Social Education Staff**

The objective is to have the following organisational staff for Social Education:

- Fifteen District Social Education Organisers,
- Forty-two Social Education Organisers,
- Sixty-seven clerks and sixty-seven peons.

The total cost involved is Rs. 11.40 lakhs.

#### **43. Production of Social Education, Children Literature and vocabulary Research unit**

The objective of the scheme is to make provision for the following:

- (i) Centre for Social Education and a literary workshop for assisting authors in the technique of production of children literature.
- (ii) Setting up of a vocabulary Research unit at the David Hare Training College.
- (iii) Award of prize for best children literature.
- (iv) Financial assistance to private agencies for production of children literature.

(Assistance has been given to the R. K. Vedanta Ashram, Darjeeling, for publication of a Tibetan primar for children.)

The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 2.94 lakhs.

#### **44. Improvement and Expansion of Library Service and Training**

Under this scheme it is proposed to make provision for the following:

- (i) Training of Public and School librarians,
- (ii) Expansion of Library Service in districts, subdivisions and villages. One hundred and thirty village library centres and 3 area libraries with 18 feeder library centres will be set up.

The total expenditure of the scheme is Rs. 11.31 lakhs.

#### **45. Promotion of dance, drama and music including folk dances, folk drama and folk music**

The objective is to maintain the Academy of dance, drama and music in co-operation with Rabindra Bharati for the development and promotion of the Indian School of music, dance and drama. Training Institutions for the training of teachers in music for Secondary Schools will be set up. Selected institutions for dance, drama and music are also proposed to be improved with suitable grants.

The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 9.50 lakhs.



#### 46. **Improvement of Voluntary organisations**

Under this scheme it is proposed to improve the standard of institutions in the field of Social and Cultural Education (including Music Schools and Colleges) run by voluntary organisations.

The total cost is Rs. 2.85 lakhs.

#### 47. **Youth welfare and provision of facilities for development of Physical Education**

The objective is to make provision for youth activities, promotion of Physical Education, hiking, mountaineering, etc., along with expansion of NCC and sanction of grants to clubs for youth welfare.

The cost of the scheme is Rs. 25.66 lakhs.

#### 48. **Development of cultural and aesthetic education**

The objective is to promote cultural and aesthetic education through Government and Voluntary agencies. Under the scheme grant has been given to Rabindra Bharati for collection of valuable paintings and for other cultural activities.

The total cost involved is Rs. 4.75 lakhs.

#### 49. **Promotion of Hindi**

Under this scheme propagation of Hindi in this State through a number of Hindi teaching centres is proposed.

The total expenditure is Rs. 0.95 lakhs.

#### 50. **Education of the Handicapped**

The objective is to provide for the education of physically disabled such as deaf and dumb or blind children. New homes are to be established and expansion of the existing homes are to be accomplished simultaneously. Two Deaf and Dumb Schools at Murshidabad and Birbhum have been developed. A new home for 20 blind students has been established under the auspices of the R. K. Mission Ashram, Rajpur.

The total cost involved is Rs. 1.90 lakhs.

#### 51. **Rehabilitation of the Socially handicapped**

The objective is to set up Welfare Homes on an organised basis for 5,000 boys and girls of the age group up to 18 years during the Second Plan period.

The total cost of the Scheme is Rs. 47.48 lakhs.

## CHAPTER XIV

### HEALTH

The general aim of health programmes in the Second Plan is to expand existing health services, to bring them increasingly within the reach of all the people and to promote a progressive improvement in the level of national health. The different programmes in the overall health plan will not be, however, put into operation simultaneously in a particular area. Efforts are, therefore, being directed to cover every locality with some features of the comprehensive health plan.

As a result of the various measures taken by the State Government, there has been a remarkable improvement in the general health conditions of the people. Between 1948 and 1956, the death rate per thousand has come down from 18.1 to 8.2 and the infant mortality per thousand live births has been reduced from 136.7 to 79.9.

The Second Plan under Health envisages the creation of a unified health service under State control by taking over sanitary staff employed by local bodies like district boards for better supervision and control of Public Health measures. It is also proposed to upgrade the hospitals at district and subdivisional headquarters, previously run by the local bodies and already taken over by State Government into district and subdivisional health centres on the lines recommended by the Bhole Committee. Work also is to be taken up on construction and improvement including purchase of equipment of certain Government hospitals in Calcutta and grants will also be given to non-Government hospitals. The Plan also provides for extension of medical and public health facilities in the rural areas by setting up additional 330 health centres in thanas and unions. The infectious diseases' hospital at Calcutta, construction of which is nearly complete, will provide a permanent bed strength of 280 with facilities for additional beds, if required. There will be also an expansion of T.B. hospitals at Kanchrapara and Digri with 350 additional beds. The establishment of a convalescent and rehabilitation centre for T.B. patients with 1,000 beds at Dhubulia is also contemplated. It is also proposed to improve the Nilratan Sircar Medical College Hospital by providing at least one hundred and fifty additional beds to afford greater training facilities and for raising the standard of teaching. Additional 31 V.D. clinics to cover all district and subdivisional towns will be established for control and prevention of venereal diseases. It is proposed to start a Post-Graduate Training Centre at the Seth Sukhlall Karnani Memorial Hospital in Calcutta where instructions and training in various subjects will be imparted in modern and well-equipped hospitals by highly qualified specialists. It is also proposed to develop and expand the School of Tropical Medicines for providing better research facilities. One Pharmacy Training Centre will be opened at Burdwan to cope with the increasing demand for qualified pharmacists. A 300-bed mental hospital will be established in the State which has at present no such hospital. There is also a scheme for establishment of a 400-bed leprosy hospital and rehabilitation of leprosy patients. The number of additional beds in the different hospitals and health centres of the State at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period is likely to be more than 4,000. The Dental College in Calcutta will be expanded so as to provide a well-equipped modern dental college and hospital to the State. Elaborate training programme for pharmacists, nurses, midwives and other medical and auxiliary personnel will be instituted. Provision has also been made for research and compilation of health statistics. Laboratory services will be provided for by the establishment of district public health laboratories and construction of a central combined laboratory.

The Public Health Programme includes measures for controlling diseases like malaria, filaria, tuberculosis and leprosy. Health education, maintenance of health statistics, family planning, maternity and child welfare centres are also included in the pattern of work to be implemented in this sector. A training programme for additional sixty health visitors in an integrated course of 2½ years in two batches will be undertaken by expanding the existing training institution to be shifted to Singur and run by the Government. These trained personnel will be required for maternity and child welfare-cum-family planning centres to be opened in subdivisional towns and thana health centres during the Second Five-Year Plan period. Maternity and child welfare clinics attached to such centres will also undertake domiciliary midwifery service. About 1,900 assistant midwives/dais will be trained for work in villages and for employment in health centres and maternity and child welfare centres. A School Hygiene Scheme will be taken up in both rural and urban areas of the State for regular medical examination and treatment of minor ailments of the school boys and girls. Thirty-three teams will be set up for this purpose. Fifteen BCG vaccination teams will go round the State to conduct tuberculine tests and vaccination amongst seven million people. Nutrition work will be taken up by establishing one nutrition laboratory and in the Central combined laboratories. Work in connection with the establishment of thirty-five chest clinics in district and subdivisional towns and improvement of existing chest clinics will be done.

There are still nearly 18,000 villages which are without any protected water-supply. It is proposed to sink 13,000 tube-wells and make provision for 3,000 ring-wells on the basis of the standard of one source of protected water-supply for every four hundred people.

Pollution of surrounding areas in the villages by human excreta will be stopped by constructing 1.35 lakh cheap type latrines. It is also proposed to provide each thana health centre and subdivisional hospital with an ambulance to facilitate removal of patients. The composite health programme gives due emphasis to the organisation of administrative and technical personnel so as to cope with the increasing volume of work projected in this field.

## SCHEMES

### *Additional administrative staff*

#### 1. **Provincialisation of Public Health Services**

Plan Provision: Original—Rs. 68.93 lakhs, Revised—Rs. 68.93 lakhs.

The scheme envisages creation of a unified Health Service under State control by taking over the sanitary staff employed under the District Boards and reorganising them into an integrated service with Government Health Services for better supervision and control of Public Health Measures.

#### 2. **Appointment of Occupational Theraputists**

Plan Provision: Original—Rs. 0.04 lakh, Revised—Rs. 0.04 lakh.

It is contemplated to appoint one Occupational Theraputist in one of the State Hospitals in Calcutta.

#### 3. **Appointment of Medico-Social Worker**

Plan Provision: Original—Rs. 0.04 lakh, Revised—Rs. 0.04 lakh.

It is proposed to appoint one Medico-social Worker in one of the State Hospitals in Calcutta.

4. **Appointment of Dietitian** (*proposed revised nomenclature: Employment of Dietitian and Establishment of Diet Kitchen*)

Plan Provision: Original—Rs. 0.50 lakh, Revised—Rs. 0.50 lakh.

Under the Second Five-Year Plan a special diet kitchen has already been opened at the Seth Sukhlall Karnani Memorial Hospital, Calcutta, during 1956-57. Another special diet kitchen is contemplated to be opened at the Kanchrapara T.B. Hospital during the Plan period.

5. **Administrative and controlling staff including transport for implementation of Development Schemes**

Plan Provision: Original—Rs. 25.20 lakhs, Revised—Rs. 25.20 lakhs.

The scheme envisages employment of certain additional staff at headquarters as well as at district level and also provision of transport facilities with a view to effective supervision and speedy implementation of the different development schemes.

*Education and Training*

6. **Setting up of a Training Centre for the training of Medical and Auxiliary Personnel** (*proposed revised nomenclature: Training of Medical and Auxiliary Personnel*).

Plan Provision: Original—Rs. 10.10 lakhs, Revised—Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

It is proposed to start a training centre for the training of medical and auxiliary personnel before they are posted to health centres. The scheme envisages training of 100 medical officers and 100 health assistants every year.

7. **Improvement of Pharmacy and Pharmacy Training**

Plan Provision: Original—Rs. 6.16 lakhs, Revised—Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

Opening of a second Pharmacy training centre at Burdwan and the development of the existing centre at Jalpaiguri are contemplated under this scheme during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

8. **Study leave ex-India of the officers of the Medical and Public Health Services**

Plan Provision: Original—Rs. 0.50 lakh, Revised—Rs. 0.50 lakh.

The provision has been made for the deputation of some West Bengal Medical and Health Services Officers for higher studies abroad.

9. **Establishment of a Physio-Therapist Training School**

Plan Provision: Original—Rs. 3.91 lakhs, Revised—Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

A school for the training of Physio-Therapists is proposed to be opened during the Second Plan period at the Seth Sukhlall Karnani Memorial Hospital, Calcutta.

10. **Training of Lady Health Visitors**

Plan Provision: Original—Rs. 6.76 lakhs, Revised—Rs. 6.76 lakhs.

The scheme provides for the establishment of a new training institution at the Lady Dufferin Victoria Hospital, Calcutta, for imparting training to 60 Lady Health Visitors in two batches in an integrated course of 2½ years during the Plan period.

### 11. Training of Dais

Plan Provision: Original—Rs. 4.16 lakhs, Revised—Rs. 4.16 lakhs.

The scheme contemplates training of 1,900 Dais and Assistant Midwives through a course of six months' duration during the Second Five-Year Plan period. The training will be imparted at various State hospitals, health centres and Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. The training of the first batch of 400 Assistant Midwives/Dais has already started.

### 12. Training of Laboratory Assistants

Plan Provision: Original—Nil, Revised—Rs. 0.43 lakhs.

It is proposed to arrange for training of 240 laboratory assistants at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, and at the Seth Sukhlall Karnani Memorial Hospital, Calcutta, during the Plan period.

This scheme was not originally included in the State Health Plan but was subsequently included in the Revised Health Plan. Planning Commission's approval to the Revised Health Plan is being awaited.

### *Research and Statistics*

### 13. Central compilation of Health Statistics

Plan Provision: Original—Rs. 3.93 lakhs, Revised—Rs. 3.93 lakhs.

The scheme for central compilation of Health Statistics envisages the establishment of a central unit at Calcutta for mechanical compilation of vital and hospital statistics in the State.

### 14. Establishment of Post-Graduate Research Training Centre and development of existing ones (*proposed revised nomenclature: Post-Graduate and Research Training Centre*)

Plan Provision: Original—Rs. 20 lakhs, Revised—Rs. 17 lakhs.

The scheme envisages the opening of a Post-Graduate and Research Training Centre at the Seth Sukhlall Karnani Memorial Hospital, Calcutta, and the improvement of the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta (a post-graduate and research institution). Provision has been made, *inter alia*, for construction of additional accommodation, purchase of library books, equipment and appliances, etc.

The Institute for Post-graduate Medical Education and Research located at the Seth Sukhlall Karnani Memorial Hospital has already been set up and affiliated to the Calcutta University for teaching the following courses, viz., M.S., M.O., M.D., and D.Phil. (Medicine) in Pathology.

### *Hospitals, dispensaries and health units*

### 15. Increase in the number of rural dispensaries and establishment of Public Health Units (*proposed revised nomenclature: Rural Health Centres*)

Plan Provision: Original—Rs. 352.49 lakhs, Revised—Rs. 352.49 lakhs.

There are two types of Health Centres, viz., Thana Health Centres and Union Health Centres. In these Health Centres both curative and preventive health services have been integrated. Under the Second Plan it is contemplated to open 330 new health centres, 63 Thana health centres

and 267 Union health centres. This programme is however under revision in view of the assistance since offered by Ministry of Health, Government of India, towards the establishment and maintenance of primary health centres as per their type scheme.

#### 16. **Provision of an Infectious Diseases Hospital at Calcutta**

Plan Provision: Original—Rs. 68.00 lakhs, Revised—Rs. 61.00 lakhs.

The scheme envisages the opening of an independent infectious diseases hospital in Calcutta. Constructional works of the 4-storied building with accommodation of 640 beds have been completed. The hospital has been formally opened with effect from 8th April 1957 with 280 permanent beds for the present for cases of small-pox, cholera, diphtheria and meningitis. Additional permanent beds will be opened in near future and arrangements will also be made for temporary beds during epidemic seasons.

It is further proposed to construct a paying patients' block as well as a leprosy patients' block in this hospital during the Second Plan period.

#### 17. **Improvement of Nilratan Sircar Medical College** (*proposed revised nomenclature: Improvement of State Medical Colleges*)

Plan Provision: Original—Rs. 46.25 lakhs, Revised—Rs. 120.00 lakhs.

In the newly constructed stories of the Baker and Fraser Ward Buildings of the Nilratan Sircar Medical College, 78 additional beds have been opened. It is proposed to construct a new building for the Nilratan Sircar Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, with accommodation for additional 150 beds (besides an equal number of beds meant for the insured factory workers under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme). It is also contemplated to construct a multi-storied building for expansion of the Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta, and to open 350 new beds in the Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta.

#### 18. **Improvement of Dental College**

Plan Provision: Original—Rs. 11.00 lakhs, Revised—Rs. 17.00 lakhs.

During the Second Five-Year Plan period, the College will be made more up-to-date with construction of new buildings and renovation of present building and provision has been made with regard to equipment, books, journals, instruments, etc. The lease-hold land on which the existing buildings stand is also proposed to be permanently acquired by Government.

#### 19. **Establishment of Dental Clinics in District Hospitals**

Plan Provision: Original—Nil, Revised—Rs. 8.08 lakhs.

The scheme envisages opening of 6 new clinics and improvement of 8 existing clinics attached to the district hospitals.

This scheme was not initially included in the State Health Plan but was subsequently incorporated in the Revised Health Plan. Planning Commission's approval to the Revised Health Plan is still to be received.

#### 20. **Expansion of Nursing Service** (*proposed revised nomenclature: Improvement of Nursing Service*)

Plan Provision: Original—Rs. 19.16 lakhs, Revised—Rs. 19.16 lakhs.

The existing two training centres at Jalpaiguri and Burdwan are proposed to be improved. Six additional Nurses' Training Centres attached

to the following District hospitals will function during the Second Plan period :

- (i) M. J. N. Hospital, Cooch Behar.
- (ii) Sadar Hospital, Malda.
- (iii) Berhampore Sadar Hospital.
- (iv) Krishnagore Sadar Hospital.
- (v) Midnapore Sadar Hospital.
- (vi) Chinsurah Sadar Hospital.

#### 21. **Provision of Ambulance Service in Subdivisions and Thana Health Centres**

Plan Provision: Original—Rs. 45.47 lakhs, Revised—Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

With the extension of medical relief facilities in the rural areas of the State, the necessity for removal of complicated cases from union to thana, thana to subdivision and subdivision to district hospitals for purpose of specialised treatment is being keenly felt. The scheme aims to provide the thana health centres and the subdivisional hospitals with 114 ambulances, besides improving the district ambulance service.

#### 22. **Establishment of the Department of Preventive and Social Medicine**

Plan Provision: Original—5.80 lakhs, Revised—Rs. 5.80 lakhs.

It is proposed to establish a Department of Preventive and Social Medicine in the Medical College, Calcutta.

#### 23. **Rehabilitation and improvement of existing hospitals** (*proposed revised nomenclature: Improvement and Establishment of Hospitals other than Sadar and Subdivisional Hospitals*)

Plan Provision: Original—Rs. 74.59 lakhs, Revised—Rs. 165.73 lakhs.

The scheme envisages improvement of State hospitals in Calcutta by provision of additional beds and purchasing equipment and also to open a few new hospitals, viz., Kalyani General Hospital, Uttarpara General Hospital, Sagar Dutta Hospital at Kamarhati. Of the State Hospitals at Calcutta the Seth Sukhlall Karnani Memorial Hospital, the M. R. Bangur Hospital and the Sambhunath Pandit Hospital are proposed to be improved and expanded.

#### 24. **Improvement and establishment of District and Subdivisional Health Centres (Hospitals)**

Plan Provision: Original—Rs. 168.87 lakhs, Revised—Rs. 168.87 lakhs.

It is contemplated to raise the bed-strength of each Subdivisional hospital to 58 and that of each District hospital to 128 (including T.B. beds) and to effect other improvements in these hospitals so as to upgrade them where possible into District and Subdivisional Health Centres as per Bore Committee's recommendations. Accordingly 694 beds are expected to be provided during the Second Plan period.

#### 25. **Establishment of a Mental Hospital**

Plan Provision: Original—Rs. 53.20 lakhs, Revised—Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

The existing arrangements at Ranchi Mental Hospital being inadequate to meet the requirements of this State, a 300-bedded mental hospital is proposed to be established in this State during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

## 26. **Establishment of Chest Clinics**

Plan Provision: Original—Rs. 23.20 lakhs, Revised—Rs. 23.20 lakhs.

The scheme envisages the establishment of 35 chest clinics in district headquarters and subdivisional towns. It is also proposed to arrange for domiciliary treatment of T.B. patients in Calcutta.

## 27. **Establishment in Teaching Hospitals of Child Guidance Clinic and Psychiatric Department**

Plan Provision: Original—Nil, Revised—Rs. 3.40 lakhs.

The centrally-aided scheme envisages establishment of clinics during the Second Plan period for treatment of behaviours, personality, etc., of children at the Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta. This scheme was not included in the Original State Health Plan but was subsequently incorporated in the Revised Health Plan. Planning Commission have not yet approved the Revised Health Plan.

## 28. **Paediatric Centre**

Plan Provision: Original—Nil, Revised—Rs. 12.82 lakhs.

This is a centrally-aided scheme for provision of beds, better treatment facilities, teaching, etc., in Paediatrics.

This scheme was not originally included in the State Health Plan but was subsequently incorporated in the Revised Health Plan. Planning Commission's approval to the Revised Health Plan has not yet been received.

### *Laboratory Services*

## 29. **Establishment of District Diagnostic and Public Health Laboratories**

Plan Provision: Original—Rs. 27.42 lakhs, Revised—Rs. 25.50 lakhs.

During the Second Plan period it is proposed to establish at each district headquarters a laboratory with provision for pathological and bacteriological examination as well as for analysis of food, water, etc.

## 30. **Construction of Combined Laboratory in Calcutta**

Plan Provision: Original—Rs. 37.67 lakhs, Revised—Rs. 32.25 lakhs.

A four-storied building for centralisation of all State Public Health Laboratories located in different places of Calcutta, viz., West Bengal Vaccine Institute, West Bengal; Vaccine Laboratory; Pasteur Institute, West Bengal; Public Health Laboratories (Food and Water), West Bengal; Public Health Laboratory (Bacteriology), West Bengal; Public Health Laboratory (Drugs) will be constructed under the scheme for better administration and co-ordination of work as well as for their expansion and improvement. Accommodation of the proposed Nutrition Laboratories will also be provided.

### *Control of Diseases*

## 31. **Malaria-cum-Filaria**

Plan Provision: Original—Rs. 348.12 lakhs, Revised—Rs. 375.33 lakhs.

The Malaria Control work and the Filaria Control work are proposed to be undertaken through the same agency under this integrated scheme. Malaria Control work was started during the First Plan while Filaria Control work is a new measure. Besides 16 malaria control units carried over from the First Five-Year Plan, 6 new units have been sanctioned with a view to cover the entire malarious area of this State.

It is proposed to entrust Filaria Control work to these 22 units by provision of certain additional staff, equipment and requisite insecticides.



### 32. B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme

Plan Provision: Original—Rs. 16.35 lakhs, Revised—Rs. 16.35 lakhs.

The scheme contemplates tuberculin test and B.C.G. Vaccination among children and young adults. 14 mass-campaign and one non-mass campaign teams are functioning in this State.

The target is as below :

	Rs.
Tuberculin test of new cases ... ..	81,50,000
Post-vaccination tuberculin test ... ..	15,00,000
Re-testing of the previously position tuberculin reactors ... ..	15,00,000
	1,11,00,000

Among the 1,11,00,000 persons to be tested those who will be found non-reactors to tuberculin test will be given B.C.G. vaccination.

### 33. After-care Colony for Ex-T.B. patients

Plan Provision: Original—Rs. 21 lakhs, Revised—Rs. 17.73 lakhs.

It is proposed to open an occupational training centre attached to the 1,000-bedded T.B. Hospital at Dhubulia during the Second Plan period. It is also proposed to sanction suitable subsidy towards the establishment of a non-Government After-care Colony for ex-T.B. patients at Digri for which the requisite land has already been acquired.

### 34. Expansion of T.B. Hospitals at Kanchrapara and Digri (*proposed revised nomenclature: Expansion and Establishment of T.B. Hospitals*).

Plan Provision: Original—Rs. 81.33 lakhs, Revised—Rs. 140.00 lakhs.

It is proposed to expand and improve the existing T.B. Hospitals at Kanchrapara and Digri and to provide additional 350 beds. It is also proposed to open a new 1,000-bedded T. B. Hospital at Dhubulia in the district of Nadia.

### 35. T. B. Demonstration Centre

Plan Provision: Original—Nil, Revised—Rs. 4.86 lakhs.

This scheme was not included in the Original Health Plan but was subsequently included in the Revised Health Plan.

This scheme contemplates to establish a T. B. demonstration centre at the Chest Department of the Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta.

### 36. Establishment of a 400-bedded Leprosy Hospital and rehabilitation of leprosy patients

Plan Provision: Original—Rs. 37.87 lakhs, Revised—Rs. 32.00 lakhs.

The scheme envisages completion of certain staff quarters and electrification of the Gouripore Leprosy Colony. Instead of establishing another 400-bedded leprosy hospital in the State as originally contemplated, it is proposed to utilise the provision under this scheme for setting up additional leprosy clinics, static as well as mobile, to cover the entire leprosy zones of the State, besides the clinics already provided for under scheme No. 37.

**37. Establishment of 18 Leprosy Clinics**

Plan Provision: Original—Rs. 10.35 lakhs, Revised—Rs. 10.35 lakhs.

Eighteen Leprosy clinics for out-door treatment of leprosy cases on modern lines are proposed to be established under the scheme during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

Notes under scheme No. 36 may also be seen in this connection.

**38. Control and Prevention of Venereal Diseases**

Plan Provision: Original—Rs. 15.74 lakhs, Revised—Rs. 15.74 lakhs.

Excluding Purulia District there are 45 subdivisions in West Bengal of which 14 are already provided with V.D. Clinics. During the Second Five-Year Plan period it is proposed to open 31 new V.D. Clinics in the remaining 31 subdivisions.

*Systems other than Modern Medicine***39. Ayurvedic College**

Plan Provision: Original—Rs. 4.50 lakhs, Revised—Rs. 4.50 lakhs.

The scheme provides for payment of non-recurring grants to existing Ayurvedic Institutions for running and for setting up a well-equipped college as a unitary organisation for scientific development of Ayurvedic system in respect of teaching, research and treatment.

*Other Schemes***40. Family Planning-cum-Maternity and Child Welfare Centre**

Plan Provision: Original—Rs. 26.39 lakhs, Revised—Rs. 35.56 lakhs.

It is proposed to open 14 urban centres at the district headquarters and 84 rural centres attached to subdivisional hospitals and thana health centres for doing both family planning and maternity and child welfare work.

(The two schemes in the State sector of the Health Plan for Family Planning and Maternity and Child Welfare have been integrated into one in Revised Health Plan.)

**41. School Hygiene Scheme**

Plan Provision: Original—Rs. 35.11 lakhs, Revised—Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

The scheme envisages the establishment of 14 supervisory units at the district headquarters and 100 primary units for school health work among boys and girls.

(The two schemes in the State sector of the Health Plan for school health work in urban and rural areas have been integrated.)

**42. Rural Water-supply and Sanitation**

Plan Provision: Original—Rs. 288.80 lakhs, Revised—Rs. 268.80 lakhs.

It is proposed to provide water supply sources in rural areas at the rate of one for every 400 people. It is also proposed to provide dug well latrines on experimental basis for the rural people in certain areas, 13,000 tube-wells and 3,000 ring wells will be provided during the Second Five-Year Plan period to supply water for the villagers.

**43. National Water-supply and Sanitation (Rural)**

Plan Provision: Original—Rs. 25.60 lakhs, Revised—Rs. 25.60 lakhs.

The scheme provides for spill-over works of rural water-supply and sanitation undertaken during the First Five-Year Plan under the Government of India's National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme in rural areas.

**44. Water-supply and Drainage in Municipal areas**

Plan Provision: Original—Rs. 1.80 lakhs, Revised—Rs. 1.80 lakhs.

The scheme provides for spill-over works of municipal water-supply and drainage schemes taken up under the State First Five-Year Plan.

## CHAPTER XV

### HOUSING

There is no denying that there is a close relation between housing and health, and consequently, the productive efficiency of the people. Private enterprise has, however, proved incapable of meeting the growing needs of housing facilities. It is for these reasons that housing has been recognised as one of important functions of the State.

West Bengal is the most industrialised State in the country. Consequently, her housing problems in the urban areas are much larger and more pressing than those of other States.

The absence of systematic town planning and control over the use of land have led to haphazard growth of towns with a large proportion of sub-standard houses and disgraceful slums.

The municipal area of Calcutta has by far the higher density in the world. The density is 88,953 per sq. mile as against 13,463 of Bombay municipal area and 30,139 of Delhi municipal area. According to the internationally accepted standard, the density should not exceed 100 persons per acre. But the density per acre is 139 in Calcutta municipal area, 47 in Delhi municipal area and 21 in Bombay municipal area. The Census Report of 1951 points out that if only the built area in Calcutta municipal area is taken into consideration, the density rises to 370 persons per acre.

There are a little over 4,000 bustees in and around Calcutta, inhabited by nearly six lakhs of people. With a density of 340 persons per acre and containing mud huts of flimsy construction, poorly ventilated and often lacking in such essential amenities as water, latrines and light, these scenes present a most disgraceful sight.

The density per sq. mile in other urban areas was 5,411 in 1951. But, as a result of the influx of nearly 4.1 million refugees and the natural growth of population, the overall position has worsened much since 1951.

In the Second Plan of West Bengal it is proposed to step up the programme under housing so as to solve to some extent the problem which is no doubt very acute in this State specially after partition. The Low-Income Group Housing Scheme aims at giving financial aid to persons who do not already own a house and whose income does not exceed Rs. 6,000 per annum. It is proposed to give Rs. 285 lakhs as loan for house-building during the Second Five-Year Plan. The administration of this loan scheme will enable 4,750 houses or flats to be built during the Plan period. Four dormitory buildings will be constructed for accommodating 1,000 working girls who experience acute housing shortage in Calcutta. The Industrial Housing Scheme seeks to construct 14,000 tenements for providing proper accommodation to the industrial workers. The Karaya Estate will further be expanded by building up four more blocks containing 56 flats. Under the Gariahat Housing Scheme, five blocks of 10 flats each will be constructed. Of the total programme of six blocks containing 192 tenements in the Bowali Mandal Road Housing Scheme, five blocks containing 160 tenements will be constructed, one block of 32 tenements having been completed already in the First Plan.

#### **Slum Clearance**

The Slum Clearance Scheme prepared and sponsored by the Government of India envisages the re-housing of slum-dwellers as far as possible at

the existing sites of the slums or sites nearby so as not to affect adversely their existing employment opportunities. The scheme is restricted to slum families whose income does not exceed Rs. 250 per month in Calcutta and Rs. 175 per month elsewhere. In terms of this scheme each slum dweller will be provided with a developed plot of land and Rs. 150 worth of building materials, leaving it to the slum dwellers to build huts of the prescribed pattern themselves under the technical guidance of the State. Exception has, however, been made in the case of big cities like Calcutta in consideration of special circumstances. Hence in such cities the Government and the Local Bodies have been authorised to construct houses or tenements with a minimum covered area of 220 sq. ft.

During the Second Five-Year Plan period, West Bengal will implement a slum clearance programme worth Rs. 2.8 crores of which 75 per cent. will be contributed by the Government of India and the balance by the State Government. The task of slum clearance is so stupendous that it cannot be solved within one plan period. The West Bengal Government have decided to make a modest beginning and have submitted schemes to the Government of India which are awaiting sanction. The schemes envisage putting up of 800 units of construction at a total cost of Rs. 56 lakhs by the Calcutta Improvement Trust and another 384 units by the Chief Engineer, Construction Board, at a cost of Rs. 23 lakhs. Other schemes are now under preparation. A Slum Clearance Bill regarding acquisition of land for clearance of slums for construction of new tenements thereon to provide accommodation to slum dwellers is now before our legislature.

### **Rural Housing**

The problem of Rural Housing in our country is no less important. Here the problem is more of reconditioning or rebuilding of large number of houses which in most cases are insanitary and unhygienic mud hovels without drainage and adequate water supply. Thanks to the initiative taken by Dr. B. C. Roy, Chief Minister, West Bengal, the State has already marched ahead in the matter of tackling with the rural housing problem. We have already started a comprehensive project on rural housing in the flood-affected areas of West Bengal. These are our "Build Your Own House Scheme" and "Model Village Scheme" on aided self-help basis.

## **SCHEMES**

### **1. Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme**

The Industrial Housing Scheme, which aims at providing housing accommodation to industrial workers on payment of rent suited to their income, was sponsored during the second half of the First Plan period and was taken up for implementation by adjustment in the First Five-Year development programme. Under this scheme 50 per cent. of the cost is received as subsidy and 50 per cent. as loan from the Government of India. The State Government undertook only three projects for execution, one at Kadamtala in the district of Howrah and two at Shyamnagar and Dum Dum in the district of 24-Parganas during the First Plan period.

These projects cover a total number of 716 tenements and were in progress during the Second Five-Year Plan period. These tenements are now almost complete and will be let out to industrial workers as early as possible. The State Government's programme for industrial housing under the Second Five-Year Plan involves a total expenditure of Rs. 475 lakhs. The target aimed at under this plan is to construct about 14,000 tenements for housing the industrial workers provided suitable plots of land are available.

Fresh projects for construction of 1,392 tenements at different sites noted below at a total cost of about Rs. 60 lakhs have been finalised in spite of scarcity of suitable lands in industrial areas in this State where pressure on land is very heavy:

	Tenements.	
(i) Circular Road, Howrah	...	64
(ii) Ghusuri, Howrah	...	416
(iii) Belur, Howrah	...	224
(iv) Baidyabati, Hooghly	...	128
(v) Allambazar (Baranagar), 24-Parganas	...	160
(vi) Asansol, Burdwan	...	400
	Total	<u>1,392</u>

These projects have been sanctioned by Government. Actual construction work at Circular Road, Howrah, has already been started while works at other sites will be started as soon as possible during the current financial year 1957-58.

Besides these, projects for construction of another 1,500 tenements at several other sites are under investigation and are expected to be finalised and put under execution before the close of the current year.

## 2. Low Income Group Housing

The scheme envisages the grant of long-term loans to persons of the low income group (viz., persons having an annual income not exceeding Rs. 6,000) for the purpose of construction of residential houses. The maximum amount of loan admissible to an individual is Rs. 8,000. Loans are also advanced to Co-operative Societies for the construction of residential houses by the members of the Co-operative Societies and to local bodies and registered and recognised hospitals and institutions for the construction of residential houses for their low paid staff. The loans are repayable with interest in annual instalments over a period varying between 16 years to 25 years.

The total amount of loans for which provision has been made in the Second Five-Year Plan is Rs. 2.85 crores.

For details of other schemes, please see "Building and Construction" at page 101.

## CHAPTER XVI

### WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The evolution of our society through centuries led to the existence of large communities which suffered handicaps and disabilities imposed by other economically and culturally dominant groups. The chief amongst these under-privileged or specially handicapped groups are the Harijans, i.e., the scheduled castes, the tribal population, groups which were hitherto known as criminal tribes and other groups who can be considered to constitute the weaker section of the population and who are socially, economically and educationally backward.

Their backwardness is expressed in a lack of adequate opportunity for group and individual self-development, especially in economic life and in matters of health, housing and education. It is reflected in low income, extent of illiteracy and low standard of life as demonstrated by living conditions.

The welfare and uplift of the backward classes, is, therefore, a matter of utmost importance in any plan for an all-round development of the country. But, the general pattern of social, economic and cultural development can hardly produce adequate impact on the life of the backward classes, who exhibit problems of a special character. This explains why in the First Five-Year Plan of West Bengal a programme of development of a special nature was adopted in areas with concentrations of backward classes.

The Second Five-Year Plan seeks to intensify and increase the scope of development work for the benefit of backward classes. The pattern of development includes schemes relating to agriculture, irrigation, water supply, communications, health and sanitation, medical relief, education, arts and crafts and encouragement of cultural activities.

The schemes included in the Second Plan may be classified under three heads:

- (1) Welfare of Scheduled Tribes;
- (2) Removal of untouchability; and
- (3) Rehabilitation of ex-criminal tribes.

#### **Welfare of Scheduled Tribes**

The schemes under this head aim at a systematic and determined effort for raising the standard of living of the Scheduled Tribes, which comprised 11 lakh population. An integrated programme of development covering Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Irrigation, Education, Industries, Medical and Public Health, etc., will be taken up for this purpose.

#### **Removal of Untouchability**

The programme for removal of untouchability will benefit principally the Scheduled Castes. Schemes to publicise the evils of untouchability and in view of the imperative necessity for its eradication, schemes aimed at encouraging free mixing in common institutions, living in common premises, using drinking water from the common sources, intermixing in common institutions for cultural and recreational activities and the like will be taken up during the Second Plan period. Schemes for educational improvement of the Scheduled Castes and also by way of pilot measures, schemes intended to raise their income have been included.

## **Rehabilitation of ex-Criminal Tribes**

It is proposed to rehabilitate 310 families of ex-criminal tribes in the districts of Midnapore and Bankura. These families will be provided with residential houses, lands for agricultural and other facilities for subsidiary avocations, e.g., goat-rearing, bee-keeping, poultry, rope-making, sericulture, etc.

### **SCHEMES**

#### **(i) Scheduled Tribes**

##### *Education*

#### **1. Provision of free tuition to tribal students of all Secondary Schools of this State**

Tribal students of Secondary Schools will be provided with free tuition. Tuition fee at the average rate of Rs. 50 per student per annum will be given. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 15.04 lakhs.

#### **2. Book grants to tribal students of Secondary Schools**

Deserving tribal students will be given book grants, the rates varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 40. The total plan provision for the scheme is Rs. 1.20 lakh.

#### **3. Examination fees for the students appearing at the School Final Examination at Rs. 25 per student.**

Deserving tribal students appearing at the School Final Examination will be given examination fees at the rate of Rs. 20 per student. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 0.50 lakh.

#### **4. Boarding charges to the Scheduled tribe students of the Secondary Schools**

Deserving Scheduled Tribe students of Secondary Schools will be given boarding charges at the rate of Rs. 200 per student per annum in urban areas, at the rate of Rs. 150 in rural areas. The total cost involved is Rs. 3.70 lakhs.

#### **5. Renovation of Primary School building and provision of furniture and equipment**

Grants to be given to Primary Schools in tribal areas at the rate of Rs. 750 in all districts excepting Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar where the rate will be Rs. 1,000 per school for renovation of school building and for furniture and equipment. The total expenditure on account of the scheme is Rs. 0.97 lakh.

#### **6. Contribution towards the establishment of Junior Basic Schools**

Rupees 4,000 per school in tribal areas representing the local contribution required, will be paid out of this scheme. The school will actually be established out of the Development Programme of the Education Department. The scheme will cost Rs. 2.40 lakhs.

#### **7. Upgrading of 2 classes Junior High School to 4 classes Junior High School**

Selected 2 classes Junior High Schools in tribal areas which have secured recognition for conversion into 4 classes Junior High Schools will be granted Rs. 10,000 for building construction and deficit grant for a period not exceeding 3 years at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per annum. The total plan provision for the scheme is Rs. 2.48 lakhs.



### 8. **Upgrading of 4 classes Junior High School to Senior High School**

Selected 4 classes Junior High Schools in tribal areas which have secured recognition for conversion into Senior High Schools will be granted Rs. 20,000 for building construction and deficit grant for a period not exceeding 3 years at the rate of Rs. 5,000 per annum. The total expenditure in respect of the scheme is Rs. 4.08 lakhs.

### 9. **Expansion of existing School Hostels**

Existing hostels will be given grants of Rs. 10,000 each for expansion to accommodate tribal students. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 1.80 lakhs.

### 10. **Construction of new hostel buildings**

New hostels for schools in tribal areas will be constructed at the rate of Rs. 15,000 each, provided the majority of the boarders are of tribal communities. The total cost involved is Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

### *Medical*

### 11. **Grants to Dispensaries and Health Centres**

Grants to the extent of Rs. 750 each will be given to dispensaries in tribal areas for providing free supply of costly medicines to the tribals. The total expenditure on account of the scheme is Rs. 1.78 lakhs.

### 12. **Provision of T.B. beds for treatment of tribal T.B. Patients**

T.B. beds will be reserved in T.B. Hospitals for free treatment of tribal T.B. patients at an average non-recurring cost of Rs. 5,500 and recurring cost of Rs. 2,500 per bed per annum. The scheme will cost Rs. 1.30 lakhs.

### *Public Health*

### 13. **Water-supply in tribal areas**

Tube/R.C.C./Masonry wells will be provided in tribal areas for the supply of drinking water, rates of wells varying according to nature of soil and type, depth and dimension of wells. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 10.82 lakhs.

### *Agriculture and Animal Husbandry*

### 14. **Subsidised distribution of seeds**

For popularising the use of improved varieties and introduction of new crop, seeds will be distributed at subsidised rate. Subsidy, including prices of seeds and incidental expenses will, on average, be Rs. 10 per maund. The total expenditure in respect of the scheme is Rs. 0.70 lakh.

### 15. **Demonstration plots in cultivators' holdings**

For introducing and popularising improved practices and use of cheap improved implements, half plot demonstration will be arranged in cultivators' holdings. Government will provide for the additional expenses to be incurred by the cultivator in connection with the demonstration. Financial assistance for each plot will not exceed Rs. 40. The total cost involved is Rs.0.63 lakh.

### 16. Improvement of live-stock

For upgrading of local stock improved bulls at the rate of Rs. 600 each will be supplied in tribal areas in concentrated blocks. A grant at the rate of Rs. 30 per bull per month for meeting a part of the maintenance cost will also be provided. The total expenditure is Rs. 0.75 lakh.

### 17. Subsidised distribution of poultry birds

To give some amount of relief to the poor tribals it is proposed to sell the poultry birds at a nominal rate, the subsidy being Rs. 4 per bird and allowance for transit loss at the rate of 3 per cent. of the total birds to be distributed. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 0.72 lakh.

### 18. Poultry Multiplication Centre in Darjeeling

Existing Multiplication Centres being in the plains, it becomes very difficult to supply birds safely and quickly. Due to transit loss and cost of transport the ultimate price chargeable from the tribals becomes much higher than what the tribals in the plains have to pay. Moreover, due to transport difficulty adequate supply cannot be arranged. To obviate all these difficulties, to give relief to the tribals in the hills and to encourage to the maximum extent poultry distribution amongst the tribals, it is proposed to set up a small poultry multiplication centre. The scheme will cost Rs. 1.58 lakhs.

### 19. Goat-keeping as a subsidiary means of livelihood

A hegoat at the rate of Rs. 40 and 20 shegoats at the rate of Rs. 30 each will be distributed in each block. Maintenance cost of Rs. 5 per month will be given to the keeper of the hegoat who will also try to see that one female progeny in the first year is distributed free to the neighbours by each of the 20 beneficiaries. The cost in respect of this scheme is Rs. 0.45 lakh.

### 20. Sheep-rearing as a subsidiary means of livelihood

A ram at the rate of Rs. 40 and 20 ewe at the rate of Rs. 30 each will be distributed in each block. Maintenance cost of Rs. 5 per month will be given to the keeper of the ram, who will also try to see that one female progeny in the first year is distributed free to the neighbours by each of the 20 beneficiaries. The total cost involved is Rs. 0.45 lakh.

### 21. Pig-rearing as a subsidiary means of livelihood

An improved boar at the rate of Rs. 80 and 20 sows at the rate of Rs. 55 each will be distributed. Maintenance cost of Rs. 15 per month will be given to the keeper of the boar who will also try to see that two piglings in the first year are distributed free to the neighbours by each of 20 beneficiaries. The total Plan provision for this scheme is Rs. 0.63 lakh.

### 22. Encouragement of homestead vegetable-cum-fruit gardening

For improving nutrition, tribal families will be encouraged to take to homestead vegetable-cum-fruit gardening. Seeds, seedlings and grafts and suckers valued at not more than Rs. 10 per family will be distributed free. Workers in the Welfare Centres will assess requirement and supervise the working of the scheme. Pending setting up of Welfare Centres in all districts, indents from co-operatives of tribals and zonal committees will be given preference. The total expenditure on account of this scheme is Rs. 0.70 lakh.

*Irrigation***23. Minor Irrigation Scheme**

In addition to the completion of one Minor Irrigation Scheme (*viz.*, Jhikukhal Irrigation Scheme in Bankura district), the following two schemes will be taken up and completed:

- (i) Loddhma Block Irrigation Scheme, police-station Phul Bazar, district Darjeeling—
- |                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| (a) Estimated cost | ... Rs. 37,000 |
| (b) Benefited area | ... 123 acres. |
- (ii) Weir on Jore between the Nanda and the Ranga, police-station Khatra, district Bankura—
- |                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| (a) Estimated cost | ... Rs. 30,064 |
| (b) Benefited area | ... 121 acres. |

The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 1.64 lakhs.

**24. Small Irrigation Scheme**

Small Irrigation and drainage schemes not exceeding Rs. 10,000 per scheme will be taken up. Contribution from the beneficiaries will be limited to 25 per cent. of the cost of the execution of the scheme. The total plan provision for the scheme is Rs. 1.80 lakhs.

**25. Irrigation through portable Pumping Plant**

Portable pumping plants for irrigation will be distributed free through Co-operative Societies and irrigation societies in tribal areas at the cost of Rs. 2,200 per pumping plant. The total cost involved is Rs. 1.39 lakhs.

**26. Irrigation through Tank Improvement in tribal area**

Subsidy to the extent of 25 per cent. of the total cost of the scheme will be granted under this scheme in order to compensate the Tank Improvement Organisation for taking up "uneconomic" (where the realisation is less than 50 per cent. of the total cost) schemes for the benefit of the tribal people. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 1.35 lakhs.

*Commerce and Industries***27. Training facilities to the Scheduled Tribes in vocational trades and crafts**

It is proposed to provide training facilities in vocational trades and crafts such as weaving, carpentry, blacksmithy, masonry and other suitable trades in existing institutions and institutions proposed during the Second Five-Year Plan. Stipends at the rate of Rs. 50 plus tuition fee to the extent of Rs. 6 per month where required, per student per month will be given. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 2.77 lakhs.

**28. Financial assistance to Scheduled Tribe people trained in various trades and crafts by way of interest free loan to the limit of Rs. 250 to each individual**

By way of after-care measure, tribals trained in technical institutions will be helped to set up independent trades. Without such assistance, training may become infructuous and may only lead to frustration and increased unemployment. The total expenditure is Rs. 3.79 lakhs.

### 29. **Training-cum-production centre in selected areas**

The following training-*cum*-production centres will be established :

- (i) Development of weaving,
- (ii) Decorated wood work,
- (iii) Ericulture,
- (iv) Mat-making.
- (v) Cane and bamboo works,
- (vi) Well rings, pipes, etc. and
- (vii) Fibre industry.

The total plan provision for the scheme is Rs. 8.02 lakhs.

#### *Roads*

### 30. **Repair to Belpahari-Banspahari Road**

Work taken up during the First Five-Year Plan period will be completed. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 0.60 lakh.

### 31. **Construction of pucca village road—morrur consolidated road**

To open up communications in the interior, fair weather village roads will be improved and new roads constructed in south-western districts at an average cost of Rs. 15,000 per mile. The total plan provision is Rs. 3.05 lakhs.

### 32. **Construction of cart tracts in hill areas**

To open up communications in the interior, new cart tracks in hill areas will be constructed at an average cost of Rs. 15,000 per mile. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

### 33. **Provision of wooden bridges and masonry culverts on village roads**

To ensure all-weather traffic in the interior new bridges and masonry culverts where required will be provided on existing village roads, the estimated cost being Rs. 500 per r.ft. per wooden bridge and Rs. 1,000 per r.ft. per masonry culvert. The total expenditure in respect of the scheme is Rs. 2.80 lakhs.

### 34. **Improvement of Kutcha village roads**

To open up communications in the interior, new kutcha village roads will be improved or new roads constructed. Most of the earth work will be done by the villagers, Government providing only for culverts and bridges and heavy earthwork. Estimated cost per mile is about Rs. 2,500. The total cost involved is Rs. 5.92 lakhs.

#### *Co-operation*

### 35. **Establishment of Co-operative Grain Golas in areas having concentration of tribal population**

Co-operative Grain *Golas* will be started in tribal areas, the cost of establishment is Rs. 10,000 per *gola* and maintenance cost per *gola* being Rs. 1,000 per year. In the first year of operation each *gola* to be started will be allowed maintenance charges for three months only. The total plan provision in respect of the scheme is Rs. 5.41 lakhs.

### 36. **Establishment of Creamery Societies in tribal zones**

To ensure a better price for milk and cream produced by tribal families, 10 societies for production of ghee/butter in the districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, 24-Parganas, Burdwan and Bankura will be set up. Government will provide the initial non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 4,375, revolving capital of Rs. 2,000 for 1½ months and recurring expenses for supervision at Rs. 1,150 (approximate) per annum for each society for the entire Plan period. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 1.09 lakhs.

#### *Forest*

### 37. **Improvement of Forest Villagers' huts**

Scheduled Tribe forest villagers are employed in plantation and other forest work. Suitable house accommodation for them is required to keep the forest villagers content. Average rate for the improved hut is Rs. 1,000 each. The total expenditure of the scheme is Rs. 5.60 lakhs.

### 38. **Improvement of water-supply in forest villagers' huts**

There being an acute scarcity of drinking water in forest areas, where a large number of tribals reside the scheme for water-supply in those areas is to be taken up to remove this difficulty. One source of drinking water will be provided for every two houses. The total cost involved for the scheme is Rs. 1.40 lakhs.

#### *Miscellaneous*

### 39. **Establishment of Welfare Centres**

In areas having concentration of tribal population, welfare centres will be set up to serve as the nuclei of welfare activities amongst the tribals, such as, common meeting ground for the tribal panchayets and adult literacy centre, demonstration centre, first-aid and milk-distribution centre, work centre and also information centre. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 4.48 lakhs.

### 40. **Aid to Voluntary Agencies**

Non-official agencies will be assisted with grant each year. The expenditure provided for, represents 80 per cent. of the total cost of the scheme to be executed by them for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes. The scheme will cost Rs. 3.40 lakhs.

### 41. **Grants for adult education centres, night schools, exhibition and other cultural and recreational activities and rewards and prizes for outstanding welfare work**

Grants are to be given to Adult Education Centres, Night Schools, exhibitions and other cultural and recreational activities, and rewards and prizes to be given for outstanding welfare work. The total expenditure in respect of the scheme is Rs. 1.75 lakhs.

### 42. **Grants to Bhutia and Lepcha Monasteries**

A sum of Rs. 1,000 on an average will be given to each monastery for encouragement and preservation of Bhutia and Lepcha cultural activities. The total plan provision for the scheme is Rs. 0.75 lakh.

### 43. **Publicity**

Publicity work in tribal areas through films, film-strips, slides, posters, charts, etc., will be undertaken. The total expenditure involved is Rs. 0.70 lakh.

#### 44. **Cultural Research Institute**

The Cultural Research Institute which was set up during the First Plan period is proposed to be expanded. The total cost involved is Rs. 1.65 lakhs.

#### 45. **Establishment of Social Welfare Workers' Training Institute**

Under this scheme social workers of the voluntary agencies employed on welfare work and the workers to be appointed for running the Welfare Centres, to be run by Government, will be trained. Thirty-five workers will be trained each year. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 3.09 lakhs.

#### 46. **Strengthening of staff at headquarters and at the field level**

The headquarters and the field staff of the administrative department will be strengthened. The total expenditure is Rs. 9.74 lakhs.

### (ii) **Scheduled Castes**

#### 1. **Education**

Stipends to poor meritorious Scheduled Caste students will be given at Rs. 250 and Rs. 300 per head per annum in rural and urban areas, respectively. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 5.34 lakhs.

#### 2. **Expansion of common hostel facilities**

Existing hostels will be expanded for the benefit of Scheduled Caste students. Average cost of Rs. 10,000 per hostel will be granted. The total cost involved is Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

#### 3. **Hostel charges to Scheduled Caste students**

Hostel charges will be given to Scheduled Caste students at the rate of Rs. 100 per student per annum in rural areas and at the rate of Rs. 150 per student per annum in urban areas and in the plains of Darjeeling and at the rate of Rs. 300 per student per annum in the hill areas of Darjeeling. The total expenditure is Rs. 3.68 lakhs.

### *Public Health*

#### 4. **Water-supply arrangements in Scheduled Caste areas**

In order to remove scarcity of drinking water in Scheduled Caste areas, potable water supply sources will be provided. Rates of wells will vary according to nature of soil and type, depth and dimension of wells. The total cost in respect of the scheme is Rs. 7.50 lakhs.

### *Commerce and Industries*

#### 5. **Training facilities to Scheduled Castes in vocational trades and crafts**

Scheduled Castes will be provided with facilities for training in vocational trades and crafts. Stipend at the rate of Rs. 30 per student per month plus tuition fee to the extent of Rs. 6, per student per month wherever required, will be given for the purpose. The total expenditure is Rs. 3.37 lakhs.

#### 6. **Financial assistance to the Scheduled Caste people trained in various trades and crafts by way of interest free loan to the limit of Rs. 250 to each individual**

The total plan provision for the scheme is Rs. 2.06 lakhs.

*Miscellaneous***7. Aid to Voluntary Agencies**

Non-official agencies will be assisted with a suitable annual grant. The expenditure provided for represents 80 per cent. of the total cost of the schemes for carrying out various types of welfare activities among the Scheduled Castes by the voluntary agencies. The total expenditure in respect of the scheme is Rs. 2.23 lakhs.

**8. Encouragement of Community activities**

Community activities such as holding of *melas*, celebration of Harijan Days will be undertaken; prizes for outstanding work in eradication of untouchability will be given. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 0.97 lakh.

**9. Strengthening of staff at the Headquarters and at the field level**

The staff of the Administrative Department entrusted with the welfare of Scheduled Castes will be strengthened both at headquarters and at the field level. The total plan provision for the scheme is Rs. 0.38 lakh.

**(iii) Welfare of ex-Criminal Tribes****1. Rehabilitation and housing of ex-Criminal Tribes**

The scheme aims at the rehabilitation of ex-criminal tribes. Lodha families in the Midnapore and Bankura districts will be rehabilitated under this scheme.

The total cost involved is Rs. 4.75 lakhs.

**(iv) Continuing Schemes****1. Spill-over cost of uncompleted schemes of the First Five-Year Plan**

The total provision in the plan is Rs. 5.48 lakhs.

## CHAPTER XVII

### LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

The labourer is one of the principal instruments in fulfilling the targets of the plan and in the achievement of economic progress, generally. His co-operation and a climate of industrial peace are essential for a successful implementation of the plan. That is why the State Government seeks, within its limited sphere, to fulfil the basic needs of the workers in terms of a modest programme of labour and labour welfare.

The State's Second Plan for Labour and Labour Welfare provides for medical services through Employees' State Insurance Scheme, opening of Welfare Centres and Employment Exchanges. It is proposed to establish 21 Model Labour Welfare Centres and a mobile cinema unit catering to activities, such as, education, entertainment, recreation, physical culture, medical aid and vocational training. About four lakhs of factory labourers would come within the purview of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme during the Second Plan period. The establishment of 12 district employment exchange offices throughout the State in addition to the existing nine with a view to facilitating employment for the unemployed is also contemplated.

#### SCHEMES

##### 1 Model Labour Welfare Centres

Twenty-one Model Welfare Centres and a mobile cinema unit are aimed at during the Second Five-Year Plan. Permanent buildings and playgrounds are provided for each of them. Medical aid, amusement, indoor games and vocational training will be arranged in each Centre.

Besides, each Centre will have a hall (Auditorium) for 200 persons, a Library-cum-Reading Room, a Dispensary-cum-Doctor's chamber, an Office-cum-Store Room and a Lecture-cum-Store Room.

Arrangements are being made for construction of three such centres in the urban area within this year.

The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 22.79 lakhs.

##### 2 Employees' State Insurance Scheme

The object of the scheme is to extend benefit, *viz.* sickness cash benefit, free medical treatment, death benefit, disablement benefit and maternity benefit, etc., to the employees of the factories, covered by the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, in areas other than Calcutta proper and Howrah where the scheme is already in operation since 14-8-55 covering about 2½ lakh employees.

During the Second Five-Year Plan period, this scheme will be extended to all industrial areas of West Bengal other than Calcutta and Howrah and additional 4 lakh employees will be covered. So far as Second Five-Year Plan is concerned, this is a new scheme. Due to want of hospital facilities, it has not been possible to introduce the scheme to any other area in 1956-57. During 1957-58 it will be extended to Greater Calcutta. Three fourths of the cost of the scheme are payable by the employees' State Insurance Corporation and one-fourth by the State.

The cost involved on account of State's share is Rs. 94.86 lakhs during the Second Plan period.



### 3 Man Power and Employment

The object of the scheme is (1) to open 12 Employment Exchanges in West Bengal in addition to 9 existing ones, (2) to collect employment market information, (3) to establish a youth employment service and employment counselling at Exchanges and (4) occupational research and analysis and testing at Exchanges. Three Exchanges have already been opened in north Calcutta and south Calcutta and Durgapur. Arrangements are being made for opening the fourth Centre at Siliguri.

Officers are also being equipped with Specialised training to start works in connection with items (2), (3) and (4).

The scheme will be financed jointly by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 60 : 40. The cost involved on account of the State's share during the Second Plan period is Rs. 13.30 lakhs.

## CHAPTER XVIII

### SOCIAL WELFARE

“The object of social welfare is the attainment of social health which implies the realisation of such objectives as adequate living standards, the assurance of social justice, opportunities for cultural development through individual and group self-expressions, and readjustment of human relations leading to social harmony” (First Five-Year Plan).

The Second State Plan includes a modest programme for social welfare, the field of which is very comprehensive. Public assistance has been sought to be concentrated upon vulnerable points and is also being utilised for securing a measure of co-ordination between the efforts of the Government and of voluntary organisations which are working in this sphere. Under social welfare, there are the following schemes: (1) Aid to voluntary organisations; (2) Social and moral hygiene and after-care services.

The scheme, Aid to voluntary organisations, was not included in the Draft Plan submitted to the Planning Commission in September 1955 but has been subsequently included as a result of representations from some existing voluntary social organisations for the grant of financial assistance to undertake social welfare work in the various parts of the State. These organisations are suitable agencies through which local zeal and initiative can be aroused for successful implementation of the Plan. The funds made available to them are likely to be supplemented by local contributions in cash or kind or in both. The financial assistance proposed to be given to different organisations will be Rs. 4.75 lakhs during the entire Plan period.

The Scheme for social and moral hygiene and after-care services envisages setting up of a State Home and district shelters wherein provision will be made for rehabilitating the socially or physically-handicapped members of society after giving them training in suitable crafts and professions. The details of the scheme are being worked out.

#### Miscellaneous

The improvement measures for Zoological Garden, Alipore, will consist of purchase of animals, provision of an open-air enclosure for carnivora, children's section, construction of a new reptile house, remodelling of rhino enclosure and acquisition of cultivable land for production of animal feeds.

The proposal for improvement of Botanical Garden comprises of improvement of the herbarium, affording other scientific facilities and some public amenities in the garden.

The standard of training in mining will be improved by reorganising the evening mining classes in the coal mine areas of Asansol.

#### SCHEMES

##### 1. Welfare Extension Projects

West Bengal Social Welfare Advisory Board was set up in West Bengal in July 1954 by the Central Social Welfare Board in consultation with the State Government. The main object of the Board is to set up Welfare extension projects in the rural areas of West Bengal for the benefit of women and children. A Welfare Extension Project is designed to provide the following facilities:

- (i) Maternity and child welfare including pre and post-natal services.
- (ii) Adult and social education for women.

- (iii) Tailoring and training in indigenous crafts.
- (iv) Children health and recreation.
- (v) Promotion of cultural activities.
- (vi) *Balwadi*.
- (vii) Milk distribution.

Emphasis is laid on a project according to the needs and population of the locality which it is intended to serve. But the needs being varied and enormous, centres have been converted into multi-purpose ones. During the First Five-Year Plan seventeen Welfare Extension Projects, with five centres each of multipurpose activities, have been set up in villages of West Bengal, *i.e.*, 14 projects in 14 districts and 3 extra Projects in 24-Parganas making a total of four in this district. At the end of the First Plan period, 208 villages, comprising a population of 3 lakhs, have been covered by 17 welfare extension projects.

Proposals are under consideration for establishment of three more Welfare Extension Projects in each district during the Second Plan period making 4 Projects in a district inclusive of the existing Projects. Over and above these 60 Projects there are likely to be 4 Prize Projects inclusive of the existing 3 such projects. At the end of the Second Plan the total number of the Welfare Extension Projects in West Bengal are expected to be about 64. The area of operation of these projects will be expanded so as to cover more villages and more population.

On this basis five new projects have been started in the districts of Birbhum, Purdwan, Murshidabad, Nadia and Malda and another two are being started. And more Projects will be started according to the Plan and programme so as to reach the total number of about 64 at the end of the Second Plan.

In the First Plan period in each centre there were two workers. But in order to comply with the Central Social Welfare Board's direction, 3 workers namely, one Gramsevika, one Dai and one Craft Instructress have been employed in each Project Centre. One Welfare Extension Project has five such work centres. One Midwife and one Mukhya Sevika have also been provided on project level, to supervise and guide the activities of all the 5 centres under a project. This supervision is possible as all the centres under a project are contiguous.

The most striking feature in this plan is the availability of the services of voluntary social welfare workers. One hundred and forty-five Voluntary Social Workers who have practical experience in field work are rendering selfless and invaluable services towards successful implementation of the scheme.

The total cost of the scheme will be Rs. 16.46 lakhs.

## 2. **Aid to Voluntary Organisation for Social Welfare Work**

The Scheme aims at rendering financial assistance to voluntary social organisations for social uplift work in various parts of the State. The funds made available to them are likely to be supplemented by public contributions in cash or in kind or both.

An expenditure of Rs. 4.75 lakhs will be incurred under the scheme.

## 3. **Improvement of Botanical Garden**

The programme includes improvement of the Herbarium and other scientific facilities at the Indian Botanic Garden, Sibpur. Provision for constructing a jetty for restoring the steamer service between Calcutta and

Sibpur, and sinking of tubewells for supply of drinking water and construction of a new pavilion has been made. This scheme also provides for improvement of Scientific facilities at Lloyd Botanic Garden, Darjeeling and construction of an office building and store room in the Eden Gardens.

Rs. 4.83 lakhs will be required to operate the scheme.

#### **4. Reorganisation of evening Mining Classes**

Since 1922, the evening mining classes run by Government at Dhadka (Asansol) have been imparting training to students for obtaining first and second class certificates of competency and Mine Surveyor's Certificate. On the recommendation of the Mining Education Advisory Board, it is proposed to reorganise the classes in order to provide a higher type of training in mining practices, so that the candidates may qualify for Mine Supervisor's Certificate as well. The reorganisation will entail the employment of additional teaching staff, setting up of laboratories and additions and alterations to buildings. No increase in the number of trainees is, however, contemplated as the reorganisation proposal aims at upgrading the standard of training only.

The total provision in the Plan for the scheme is Rs. 1.90 lakhs.

#### **5. Improvement of Zoological Garden**

This scheme is intended to provide the Zoological Garden with additional funds for the purchase of new animals so that the Garden may be more interesting and educative. The scheme also provides for the construction of open air enclosure for carnivora, setting up of a Children's Zoo, construction of a new reptile house, remodelling of Rhino enclosure and construction of a Visitors' Rest House. Cultivable land will be acquired for production of animal food.

The total cost of the scheme will be Rs. 9.43 lakhs.

## CHAPTER XIX

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### Statistics

The amount of 4.75 lakhs provided for the Statistical Organisation will be utilised for strengthening the State Statistical Bureau to cope with the demands for statistical data in connection with the execution of the Second Five-Year Plan.

#### Publicity

The Publicity Plan includes expansion of the existing media and strengthening of the Publications Branch and of the unit of the Publicity Department attached to the Development Department. Twelve new 16 m.m. audio-visual units will be added, including mobile boat units for riverine areas; eight 35 m.m. units will be replaced by new ones. Four mobile drama units will be set up and two mobile exhibition units started together with a central exhibition unit at headquarters. Information centres will be opened at the district headquarters. Provision has also been made for production of more documentary films and short features.

#### Development Corporation

The total development budget of West Bengal under the Second Five-Year Plan is of the order of Rs. 153.7 crores including Rs. 6 crores as contribution of the State Government to the State Development Corporation, which has come into being in terms of the West Bengal Development Corporation Act, 1954. The object has been to entrust the Corporation with the execution of certain special types of schemes. The following development schemes would come within the purview of the West Bengal Development Corporation:

- (1) Reclamation of Northern Salt Lakes;
- (2) Reclamation of Southern Salt Lakes;
- (3) Disposal of sewage and production of sewage gas; and
- (4) Durgapur Coke-oven Gas-grid-cum-Power Plant.

The scheme for reclamation of Northern Lakes near Calcutta contemplates reclamation of four square miles of land for the extension of the Calcutta city and the reclamation of about 8,960 acres of water-logged land for the purpose of agricultural production. As a result of the execution of the above project about 10,200 tons of additional agricultural produce would be raised.

The scheme for reclamation of Southern Salt Lake area aims at improvement of sanitary conditions and communications in about 1,280 acres of urban area in the suburbs of Calcutta, reclamation of 8,800 acres of water-logged land for agriculture calculated to yield additional agricultural produce of about 7,850 tons, improvement of the Tolly's Nullah for the drainage of the countryside and provision of drinking water supply for the adjacent areas nearabout Tollygunge and also for neighbouring suburbs.

The special scheme for the disposal and utilisation of sewage in Calcutta contemplates a production of 35 crores c.ft. of gas equivalent to 17.5 lakh gallons of petrol and 90,000 tons of sludge to be used as manure from the sewage waste of the Calcutta city. The Coke-oven Gas-grid-cum-Power Plant taken up at Durgapur, West Bengal, has already been approved by the Planning Commission. Details of the Gas-grid Project as an adjunct of the above composite project are now under examination of the Planning

Commission. Tenders for the Coke-oven Project have been already accepted and the work has started recently. Tenders for Power Plant have been already accepted and the work has started recently. Tenders for Power Plant have been already accepted and work will start soon. The Gas-grid Project will be executed during the Second Plan period. The capital cost involved for the composite project during the Second Plan is Rs. 9.86 crores.

Further details relating to the schemes of the West Bengal Development Corporation would follow.

### **Local Bodies and Urban Development**

The provision for the Howrah Improvement Trust is meant for a grant to the proposed Trust for which legislation has been already enacted. Eighty miles of roads in the Howrah town will be improved. One hundred and eighty miles of municipal roads outside Calcutta will be tarmacadamised by way of grant from the State Government to the extent of two-thirds of the total cost while the municipalities themselves will find funds for the balance of one-third.

### **Cultural Activities**

Under this head a scheme has been formulated to develop Digha in the district of Midnapore as a sea-side health resort through the agency of a co-operative organisation. The object has been to afford cheap facilities for periodic changes to the middle-class people of West Bengal.

## **SCHEMES**

### **1. Statistical Organisation**

Rupees 4.75 lakhs has been provided for strengthening the State Statistical Bureau to cope with the demands for statistical data in connection with the execution of the Second Five-Year Plan.

### **2. Publicity for the Second Five-Year Plan**

The scheme contemplates expansion of the existing media of publicity and strengthening of the Publications Branch and organisation of a unit of Publicity Department attached to the Development Department. Twelve new 16 m.m. audio-visual units will be added, including mobile boat units for riverine areas; eight 35 m.m. units will be replaced by new ones. One mobile drama unit will be set up and two mobile exhibition units will be started together with a central exhibition unit at headquarters. Information centres will be opened at the district headquarters. Provision has also been made for production of more documentary film and short features.

A sum of Rs. 37.94 lakhs has been provided for this scheme for expenditure on the following items:

- (i) Mobile Cinema Units,
- (ii) Planning and Development.
- (iii) Film Production,
- (iv) Rural Broadcasting,
- (v) Drama Unit
- (vi) Exhibition,
- (vii) Publication and Distribution.
- (viii) Advertisement.
- (ix) Art,
- (x) Photography,
- (xi) Press Publicity, and
- (xii) Information Services.

### 3. West Bengal Development Corporation

(i) *Reclamation of Northern and Southern Salt Lake Areas near Calcutta.*—A scheme for survey and investigation for preparation of project reports for reclamation of 32 sq. miles of Salt Lake area near Calcutta at a cost of Rs. 6.08 lakhs was included in the First Five-Year Plan. The Netherlands Engineering Consultants of Holland (NEDECO) were entrusted with the task of study and investigations and drawing up of detailed reports and estimates of costs. After carrying out necessary investigations they submitted project reports on the two schemes. The total cost on the investigation scheme during the First Five-Year Plan period amounted to Rs. 5.01 lakhs. Spill over expenditure on this scheme in the Second Five-Year Plan period is estimated at Rs. 1.07 lakhs.

The two projects are included among those projects which are proposed to be entrusted to the West Bengal Development Corporation during the Second Five-Year Plan period. The detailed reports and estimates are under preparation by the NEDECO. The rough estimated costs of the two projects are as follows:

		Rs.
(a) Northern Salt Lake Area Project—		
(i) Land Reclamation and drainage	...	8,38 lakhs.
(ii) Post reclamation works and town development	... ..	6,50 ,,
		<hr/>
		14,88 lakhs.
(b) Southern Salt Lake Area Project	... ..	4,36 ,,
		<hr/>
		19,24 lakhs.

Out of this amount, Rs. 1,486 lakhs is expected to be required during the Second Five-Year Plan period. These estimates are being revised.

Pending transfer of the two projects to the Development Corporation, the State Government has to carry out all the preliminary work of inviting tenders of stage II of the works which includes preparation of designs and drawings, specifications, bills of quantities, detailed estimates, general conditions of contracts, analysis of rates for the principal items of work, etc. The NEDECO have again been entrusted with stage II of the works. The NEDECO will deliver all necessary documents pertaining to this stage of the works in instalments within three years from the end of May, 1956. The total cost involved on this work is Rs. 5.41 lakhs. Government of India have sanctioned release of pound sterling to the extent of Rs. 5.07 lakhs for payment of fee to the NEDECO.

Irrigation and Waterways Directorate has undertaken the work of additional survey and borings for furnishing data to the NEDECO in connection with the preparatory work. The cost is estimated at Rs. 0.56 lakhs.

An experiment to be conducted for a period of two years on agricultural possibilities in a small area of the Northern Salt Lake, estimated to cost Rs. 75,000, has been undertaken.

This agronomic experiment is necessary in order to determine the most suitable pattern of agriculture to be developed in the reclaimed area.

The project report on the Northern Salt Lake area contemplates that the northern area of 4 sq. miles out of the 18 sq. miles should be raised to the required level by undertaking special dredging in the river Hooghly and pumping the spoils on to the area to be raised. The proposal of special

dredging is subject to the concurrence of the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta. At their instance model experiments at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.25 lakhs are being carried out in the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona, to study the effect of special dredging on the regime of the river.

The schemes will reclaim about 8,960 acres and 8,800 acres of water-logged land in the Northern Salt Lake area and Southern Salt Lake area respectively, for agricultural use.

(ii) *Scheme for the disposal and utilisation of sewage in Calcutta.*—The scheme contemplates a production of 35 crores c.ft. of gas which is equivalent to 17.5 lakh gallons of petrol. Ninety thousand tons of sludge will be available as manures from the sewage waste of the Calcutta city. The total estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 2 crores.

A pilot plant is in operation at Bantala. The cost of installation and operation of this plant is estimated at Rs. 1.05 lakhs.

(iii) *Durgapur Project.*—The various sections of the integrated Durgapur Project, which is being executed by the Durgapur Industries Board set up by the Government of West Bengal, are as follows:

(1) Coke Oven and By-Products Plant at Durgapur designed for—

(a) the manufacture of 960—1,000 tons of hard coke by carbonizing 1,300 tons of dry coal, and

(b) recovery of the by-products, viz., Ammonia, Coal Tar, Sulphur in the form of Sulphuric Acid and Crude Benzol and its rectified products like Benzene, Toluene, etc;

(2) Coal Tar Distillation Plant with a throughout capacity of 50 tons of Coal Tar;

(3) By-products Utilization Plant for utilizing the by-products recovered;

(4) Coke Oven Gas Purification Plant;

(5) A 60 MW Thermal Power Station to supply bulk power to the State Electricity Board for rural and industrial distribution in the area and to D.V.C. system to meet the power demands of the Railway Electrification Scheme, and to supply power to the integrated chemical industries to be developed in the area.

Coal is the only raw material resource of West Bengal on which a new industrial Bengal can be based. Durgapur Project forms the nucleus of a basic chemical industry with definite objective for different phases of development which have been planned as self-contained, viable economic units.

The following facilities will be available:

Quick transport towards Calcutta side by a four track railway system which will soon be electrified;

Cheaper railway freight for coke compared with that from Jharia and other places;

Water transport through Durgapur Canal towards Calcutta and places en-route;

Cheap land, water supplies and a developed colony.

The project, by drawing away a part of the population of overcrowded Calcutta by offering employment, will solve middle class unemployment problem to a considerable extent and will simultaneously relieve the congestion of Calcutta.



*Local Bodies and Urban Development***4. Scheme for improvement of Municipal roads**

The roads of some of the municipalities in West Bengal are in a deplorable condition and it is beyond the resources of the municipalities to improve them up to a reasonable standard. The present scheme is designed to have these roads improved through the agency of the Development (Roads) Department, in the Second Five-Year Plan period, the expenditure being borne by Government and the municipalities in the ratio of 2:1. Government propose to spend a sum of Rs. 107.35 lakhs in addition to the sum to be contributed by the municipalities which have agreed to participate in the scheme.

Work has already commenced and during 1956-57 projects of 35 municipalities have already been taken up by the Development (Roads) Department and an expenditure of Rs. 6 lakhs was incurred on Government account during 1956-57.

**5. Grant to Howrah Improvement Trust**

The Howrah Improvement Act came into force on the 26th January 1957 and the Board of Trustees were constituted on the 1st June 1957. The Act provides for the improvement of the town of Howrah through the agency of an Improvement Trust. A subsidy of Rs. 47.5 lakhs will be given to the said Board of Trustees during the Second Five-Year Plan period, the quota for 1957-58 being Rs. 7.44 lakhs.

*Building and Construction***6. Housing accommodation for working girls in Calcutta**

In order to cope with the acute housing problem for women employees of the middle class serving in different offices and establishments in Calcutta a scheme for housing accommodation for working girls in Calcutta has been included in the Second Plan. The five-year provision for the scheme is Rs. 28.50 lakhs.

It is proposed to construct 4 dormitories in different parts of Calcutta to provide hostel accommodation to about 1,000 girls. One of the dormitories will be constructed on the land at 28/1A Gariahat Road and 19 Panchanan-tala Road which was already acquired for construction of residential flats for middle class families.

**7. Kalyani Township**

Under this scheme, started in 1950, a total area of approximately 10,000 acres at Kalyani, 35 miles north of Calcutta, has been acquired for intensive development of an urban character. This area has been divided into six blocks, viz., A, B, C, D, E and F and a green belt has been kept reserved on the periphery of this area.

At the end of the First Five-Year Plan the development of B block covering about 1,100 acres has been almost completed in all respects (underground sewerage, drinking water supply, electricity, parks, metalled roads, market, High School, etc.) and that of D Block measuring about 113 acres which will be an industrial area is nearing completion.

The object of the scheme is to build up a modern planned town with all urban amenities but without the overcrowding and congestion which are common features of unplanned towns.

The total provision for the scheme in the Second Five-Year Plan is Rs. 29.45 lakhs.

### **8. Karaya Road Housing**

Under the First Five-Year Plan a housing estate with seven blocks containing 104 flats at Karaya has been completed to provide residential accommodation to middle-class families in Calcutta. It has been decided to construct altogether 160 Flats. Hence necessary provision for construction of the remaining 56 flats has been included in this scheme under the Second Five-Year Plan.

The estimated total expenditure for this scheme as provided for in the plan is Rs. 9.77 lakhs.

But the construction of the remaining 56 flats is now held up as acquisition proceedings for the lands on which these flats will be constructed have been stayed under a rule issued by the High Court on a petition filed by some people of the locality.

### **9. Gariahat Housing**

The scheme forms part of the housing programme undertaken by Government. About 164 kottahs of land at 28/1A Gariahat Road and 19 Panchanantala Road have already been acquired for the purpose at a cost of Rs. 4.10 lakhs. It has been decided to construct on the land 5 blocks of five-storeyed buildings consisting of 50 residential flats.

The provision made for this scheme in the Second Five-Year Plan is Rs. 31.26 lakhs.

### **10. Bowali Mondal Road Housing**

With a view to providing housing accommodation to the poorer section of the people, particularly the bustee dwellers at the Bowali Mondal Road, Tollygunge, who were displaced by a disastrous fire in 1953, it was decided to construct 6 blocks of four-storeyed building comprising 192 tenements at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.54 lakhs only. One such block was nearly completed during the First Five-Year Plan period. The construction of other blocks could not be started as the land on which the other blocks were to be constructed had been occupied by squatters. It was, therefore, decided that the construction of other blocks would be started by removing the squatters from the land to the completed block. The construction of further block will be taken up as soon as it will be possible to remove the squatters from the open land to the completed block.

The total provision for the scheme under the Second Plan is Rs. 8.47 lakhs.

### **11. Development of Digha as a Sea Side Health Resort**

The object of the scheme is to develop Digha in the district of Midnapore as a sea side health resort through a Co-operative Society at a cost of about Rs. 13.00 lakhs. An area of about 252 acres of land will be immediately developed and the area will have arrangement for water-supply and roads. The Community buildings, shopping centres, 5 units, each one roomed and 2 roomed rented tenements, will be constructed by Government. The members of the Co-operative Society will be the lessees of the plots. An Administrator for looking after the execution of the scheme has been appointed. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been advanced to the Society as loan.

The total cost involved is Rs. 13.00 lakhs.

## CHAPTER XX

### PLAN FOR TRANSFERRED TERRITORIES

In terms of the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act of 1956 framed on the basis of the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission about 3,200 sq. miles of area consisting of portions of KISSANGANJ Subdivision of Purulia district, a portion of Gopalpur thana of the same district and the Purulia Subdivision of Manbhum district have been transferred from Bihar to West Bengal. A new district of Purulia and a new subdivision of Islampur under the West Dinajpur district have been created out of the transferred territories. With the integration of these territories into West Bengal, the question of bringing them up within the Five Year Development Programme of the State was taken in hand.

The Planning Commission held consultations with the Governments of Bihar and West Bengal on the recasting of the Plan of Bihar and West Bengal in consequence of the reorganisation of these two States. Although the population element was kept in mind, the revision was made on other considerations. In the main, where schemes have been linked to geographical areas the amounts relating to them have been allowed to follow the relevant areas and where schemes have been of a general nature benefiting the entire State, the amount relating to them have been split up on the population basis. On an appraisal of these factors, an amount of Rs. 4 crores was transferred from the Plan of Bihar to that of West Bengal for the development of transferred territories.

The socio-economic conditions prevalent in transferred territories of Purulia bear certain resemblance to that in the adjacent Bankura district. A complete Plan after co-ordinating all the proposals from departments was prepared within the ceiling of Rs. 4 crores.

Under **Agriculture** an allocation of Rs. 19.49 lakhs has been made. The Agriculture programme includes mainly measures for strengthening the offices at the field and headquarters levels, establishing a school for basic agricultural training, plant protection, strengthening of extension services, setting up demonstration centres, seed and multiplication farms, expansion of horticultural work and other steps for development of jute, sugarcane and arecanut cultivation. There are two minor irrigation projects and one scheme for reclamation of waste lands. A sum of Rs. 3.27 lakhs under **Animal Husbandry** has been provided for the improvement and establishment of "A" class and "B" class veterinary hospitals and also for the opening of artificial insemination centres.

The development of **forestry** for which an allocation of Rs. 16.75 lakhs has been made in the Plan includes afforestation of waste lands, including industrial plantation for match and paper industry, and soil conservation measures.

In all six schemes have been formulated at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.64 lakhs for the development of **Fisheries**. The programme envisages distribution of short term and medium-term loans to pisciculturists for improving fish production and augmenting water areas to be brought under pisciculture, establishment of fish farms in private tanks where modern methods and techniques of pisciculture will be demonstrated for eventual adoption. Measures for intensifying production of carp fry by granting loans to the culturists have also been included.

A sum of Rs. 1.16 lakhs has been provided for schemes under **Warehousing and marketing**, aiming at the establishment of agricultural

**marketing co-operative societies** and expansion of commodity grading centres.

The objective for the Plan under **Co-operation** is to lay down the foundation for evolving an integrated co-operative credit structure by way of reorganising Central Bank, Primary Credit Societies, provisioning of long term credit to them, subsidy for farming societies and strengthening the supervisory staff to execute the co-operative development programme. The total cost estimated is of the order of Rs. 7.65 lakhs.

Under **GDP and NES** there is a provision of Rs. 41.87 lakhs for establishing Blocks seeking to reorient the whole sphere of rural life by enlisting active co-operation and participation of village people in the implementation of comprehensive rural development programme.

Under **Irrigation** an amount of Rs. 20.94 lakhs has been proposed for the benefit of transferred territories. The Irrigation and Waterways Department has started investigation for preparing detailed schemes.

The Rural and Urban Electrification Schemes will cost Rs. 13.13 lakhs.

For the development of **village and small-scale industries** which are of special significance to the development of transferred territories, an allocation of Rs. 47.20 lakhs has been made in the Plan.

The **Road Development** programme will be executed at a cost of Rs. 37.69 lakhs and the Cooch Behar State Transport Service will be extended to serve at a cost of Rs. 5.86 lakhs.

The **Educational Schemes** for the transferred territories account for Rs. 86.60 lakhs in the plan provision. Due to the comparatively low percentage of literacy in these areas, these schemes have been given adequate importance.

The different measures under the **Health Programme** envisage provincialisation of public health services, strengthening of the administrative and controlling staff for implementation of development schemes, establishment of rural health centres with the provision of an ambulance service, improvement and establishment of District and Subdivisional health centres and public health laboratories. There are also schemes for malaria-cum-filaria control, B.C.G. vaccination campaign, leprosy control, family planning-cum-maternity and child welfare clinics, school hygiene and rural water supply and sanitation. The costs estimated for the whole health plan is Rs. 62.46 lakhs.

There is a large concentration of the so-called **backward classes** in the added territories and consequently some special attention has been paid towards formulating measures for the welfare of these classes. Small schemes under diverse development heads, e.g., agricultural production, irrigation, arts and crafts, roads, education, health and social welfare, etc., have been worked out at an estimate of Rs. 17.08 lakhs.

For **Labour and Labour Welfare** model centres will be set up and the scheme "Employees State Insurance" will be implemented. There is a provision of Rs. 1.47 lakhs for setting up welfare extension projects.

For **Publicity** and construction of foodgrains storage Rs. 1.59 lakhs has been provided for in the Plan Budget.

Out of the total transferred area of 3,200 sq. miles Purulia district accounts for 2,407 sq. miles. The balance of 793 sq. miles has been made part of the West Dinajpur district in North Bengal. Schemes specifically

meant for the benefit of this area have been integrated with the schemes of the district. A specific reference is necessary to the major road schemes in this new territory. The improvement of the National Highway for a stretch of about eight miles near Dalkhola, the need for a bridge across the Mahananda at Malda to link it up with Darjeeling district and a diversion road to by-pass Kishanganj which has been kept outside West Bengal are the major problems. They have been all provided for in the State Plan.

A list of individual development schemes indicating their total provision under the Second Plan for the transferred territories is given below:

Name of Scheme.	Plan provision (Rs. lakhs)
<b>AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES.</b>	
<i>Agricultural Production.</i>	
1. Strengthening of the offices of the Subdivisional Agricultural Officers ..	0.36
2. Strengthening of the offices of the Superintendents of Agriculture ..	0.19
3. Strengthening of the offices at Directorate Headquarters ..	0.26
4. Establishment of one School for basic agricultural training ..	3.92
5. Plant Protection .. .. .	0.90
6. Prizes for destruction of wild animals .. .. .	0.37
7. Strengthening the extension services .. .. .	0.06
8. Demonstration Centres, plots, etc. .. .. .	1.04
9. Establishment of 100 Seed Farms and one seed multiplication farm ..	3.06
10. Multiplication and distribution of seeds .. .. .	0.62
11. Extension of Hathwara Farm in Purulia District .. .. .	2.55
12. Distribution of Town Compost .. .. .	0.56
13. Horticultural expansion work .. .. .	0.73
14. Jute Development .. .. .	2.60
15. Sugarcane Development .. .. .	0.48
16. Arecanut Development .. .. .	1.67
17. Crop Competition .. .. .	0.12
	<b>19.49</b>
<i>Minor Irrigation Projects.</i>	
18. Small Irrigation Scheme .. .. .	7.20
19. Lift Irrigation by Pumping Plants .. .. .	1.30
	<b>8.50</b>
<i>Land Development.</i>	
20. Reclamation of waste land .. .. .	3.61
<i>Animal Husbandry.</i>	
21. Improvement and establishment of 'A' Class Veterinary Hospitals ..	0.22
22. Improvement and establishment of 'B' Class Veterinary Hospitals ..	1.84
23. Artificial insemination in Purulia District .. .. .	1.21
	<b>3.27</b>

Name of Scheme.	Plan provision (Rs. lakhs)
<i>Forests.</i>	
24. Afforestation of waste lands including industrial plantation for match and paper industries .. .. .	5·48
25. Construction of office and quarters .. .. .	1·84
26. Construction of Rest Houses .. .. .	0·42
27. Soil conservation scheme on Keleghai and other areas .. .. .	9·01
	<u>16·75</u>
<i>Fisheries.</i>	
28. Short-term loan scheme for augmenting fish production in culturable tanks of West Bengal .. .. .	0·15
29. Medium term loan for fish production in the semi-derelict tanks of West Bengal	0·30
30. Development of derelict fisheries in the State of West Bengal .. .. .	0·73
31. Demonstration fish farm in private parties' tanks in every thana of the State of West Bengal .. .. .	0·12
32. Assisting the needy fishermen of the State by granting loan for augmenting fish supply .. .. .	0·30
33. Intensifying production of carp fry by granting loan to the culturists .. .. .	0·04
	<u>1·64</u>
<i>Warehousing and Marketing.</i>	
34. Agricultural Marketing Co-operative Societies .. .. .	0·80
35. Expansion of Commodity Grading Centres in West Bengal .. .. .	0·06
36. Staff required to implement the schemes for Agricultural Marketing Societies .. .. .	0·30
	<u>1·16</u>
<i>Co-operation.</i>	
37. Reorganisation of Central Bank .. .. .	0·34
38. Reorganisation of Primary Credit Societies .. .. .	5·87
39. Supply of Long-term credit .. .. .	0·45
40. Staff for supervision, etc. .. .. .	0·83
41. Subsidy for farming societies .. .. .	0·16
	<u>7·65</u>
Total : Agricultural Programmes .. .. .	<u>62·07</u>
National Extension Service and Community Development Project .. .. .	<u>41·87</u>

## IRRIGATION AND POWER.

*Irrigation.*

1. Outlay on schemes for transferred territories .. .. .	20·94
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*Power.*

2. Electrification of Purulia District .. .. .	13·13
	<u>34·07</u>

## Name of Scheme.

Plan  
provision  
(Rs. lakhs)

## INDUSTRY AND MINING.

*Village and Small Scale Industries.*

1. Palm Gur Industry	..	..	..	..	..	1.05
2. Khadi Industries	..	..	..	..	..	2.00
3. Handpounding of rice	..	..	..	..	..	1.08
4. Development of Village Ghani Oil Industry			..	..	..	1.86
5. Peripatetic Training and Demonstration parties for Leather Industries					..	1.99
6. Scheme for Training of students in utilisation of Lac and Manufacture of Lacquered toys at Namkum and Ranchi	..	..	..	..	..	0.08
7. Scheme for Servicing Co-operatives for Lac Industry	..			..	..	1.67
8. Scheme for a Test House for Lac	..	..	..	..	..	1.34
9. Industrial Research Laboratory for research on the possible use of Lac Dye	..				..	9.09
10. Industrial Centres for manufacture of Lac Products and Lacquered articles	..				..	0.42
11. Training-cum-Production Centre for Jute Spinning and Weaving					..	2.40
12. Pattern Making and Dyeing Factory for Tassar Industry				..	..	2.13
13. Scheme for reorganisation of the existing Tassar Seed Station at Raghunathpur						3.00
14. Tassar Seed Sub-station	..	..	..	..	..	1.22
15. Training Institute at Purulia	..	..	..	..	..	11.01
16. Development of Cutlery Industry at Purulia and Jhalda				..	..	6.86
						47.20

## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

*Roads.*

1. Development of State Roads	..	..	..	..	..	37.69
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*Road Transport.*

2. State Transport Service in Cooch Behar	..	..	..	..	..	5.86
						43.55

## SOCIAL SERVICES.

*Education.*

1. Improvement of the condition of service of teachers	..	..	..	..	..	50.60
2. Polytechnics—						
(a) Diploma Course (L. C. E. and M. E. and C.)	..	..	..	..	}	36.00
(b) Part-time Course and Sandwich Courses	..	..	..	..		
						86.60

Name of Scheme.	Plan provision (Rs. lakhs)
<i>Health.</i>	
1. Provincialisation of Public Health Services .. .. .	6.35
2. Administrative and controlling staff for implementation of development scheme (Administrative and controlling staff including transport for implementation of development scheme) .. .. .	0.45
3. Rural Health Centres (Increase in the No. of Rural dispensaries and Establish- ment of Public Health Units) .. .. .	24.00
4. Provision of an Ambulance Service in Subdivisions and Thana Health Centres	1.50
5. Improvement and Establishment of District Subdivisional Health Centre (Hospitals) .. .. .	1.65
6. Establishment of District Diagnostic and Public Health Laboratories ..	0.85
7. Malaria-cum-Filaria Control Scheme .. .. .	8.70
8. B. C. G. Vaccination Campaign (Scheme) .. .. .	0.80
9. Integrated scheme for control of Leprosy (Establishment of a 400-bedded Leprosy Hospital and Rehabilitation of Leprous patients and Establishment of 18 Leprosy Clinics) .. .. .	2.62
10. Family Planning-cum-Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics .. .. .	1.40
11. School Hygiene Scheme .. .. .	1.64
12. Rural Water Supply and Sanitation .. .. .	12.50
	<hr/> 62.46
<i>Welfare of Backward Classes.</i>	
1. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes .. .. .	7.70
2. Welfare of Scheduled Castes .. .. .	6.10
3. Rehabilitation of Ex-criminal Tribes .. .. .	0.20
4. Welfare of Other Backward Classes .. .. .	3.08
	<hr/> 17.08
<i>Labour and Labour Welfare.</i>	
1. Model Labour Welfare Centre .. .. .	0.99
2. Employees State Insurance (State share of cost) .. .. .	1.07
	<hr/> 2.06
<i>Social Welfare.</i>	
1. Welfare Extension Projects (State share of cost) .. .. .	1.47
Total : Social Services ..	<hr/> 169.67
MISCELLANEOUS.	
1. Publicity .. .. .	0.69
2. Foodgrains Storage Shed .. .. .	0.90
	<hr/> 1.59
Grand Total ..	<hr/> 400.02



## APPENDIX

## (i) Abstract of Plan Expenditure on Revenue and Capital Account.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Head of development.	Plan, 1956-61.		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
<b>I. Agricultural Programme.</b>			
Agricultural Production .. .. .	4,09·04	39·68	4,48·72
Minor Irrigation Projects .. .. .	79·41	2,05·59	2,85·00
Land Development (other than Soil Constructions) .. .. .	30·40	..	30·40
1. Total—Agriculture .. .. .	<u>5,18·85</u>	<u>2,45·27</u>	<u>7,64·12</u>
Animal Husbandry .. .. .	1,70·83	..	1,70·83
Dairying and Milk Supply .. .. .	79·00	3,87·45	4,66·45
2. Total—Animal Husbandry .. .. .	<u>2,49·83</u>	<u>3,87·45</u>	<u>6,37·28</u>
Forests .. .. .	1,00·89	15·00	1,15·89
Soil Conservation .. .. .	73·62	..	73·62
3. Total—Forests .. .. .	<u>1,74·51</u>	<u>15·00</u>	<u>1,89·51</u>
4. Fisheries .. .. .	<u>60·10</u>	<u>14·00</u>	<u>74·10</u>
Warehousing and Marketing .. .. .	44·32	52·73	97·05
Co-operation .. .. .	1,18·14	15·00	133·14
5. Total—Co-operation .. .. .	<u>1,62·46</u>	<u>67·73</u>	<u>2,30·19</u>
6. Village Panchayats .. .. .	..	..	..
7. Miscellaneous .. .. .	<u>16·15</u>	..	<u>16·15</u>
<b>Total—Agricultural Programme .. .. .</b>	<b><u>11,81·90</u></b>	<b><u>7,29·45</u></b>	<b><u>19,11·35</u></b>
<b>N. E. S. and Community Projects .. .. .</b>	<b>8,90·77</b>	<b>5,34·23</b>	<b>14,25·00</b>
<b>III. Irrigation and Power.</b>			
Irrigation .. .. .	11·07	17,93·93	18,05·00
Power .. .. .	53·12	11,81·88	12,35·00
Land Control .. .. .	..	..	..
<b>Total—Irrigation and Power .. .. .</b>	<b><u>64·19</u></b>	<b><u>29,75·81</u></b>	<b><u>30,40·00</u></b>

(i) Abstract of Plan Expenditure on Revenue and Capital Account—*concl'd.*

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Head of development.	Plan, 1956-61.		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
<b>IV. Industry and Mining.</b>			
Large and Medium Industries .. .. .	..	1,73·60	1,73·60
Village and Small Industries .. .. .	4,54·99	3,19·40	7,74·39
<b>Total—Industry and Mining ..</b>	<b>4,54·99</b>	<b>4,93·00</b>	<b>9,47·99</b>
<b>V. Transport and Communications.</b>			
Roads .. .. .	..	17,10·00	17,10·00
Road Transport .. .. .	..	1,93·33	1,93·33
<b>Total—Transport and Communications ..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>19,03·33</b>	<b>19,03·33</b>
<b>VI. Social Services.</b>			
Education .. .. .	9,65·28	11,64·68	21,29·96
Health .. .. .	12,61·97	7,34·34	19,96·31
Housing .. .. .	..	7,60·00	7,60·00
Welfare of Backward Classes .. .. .	1,66·63	..	1,66·63
Labour and Labour Welfare .. .. .	1,30·95	..	1,30·95
Social Welfare .. .. .	36·78	0·59	37·37
<b>Total—Social Services ..</b>	<b>25,61·61</b>	<b>26,59·61</b>	<b>52,21·22</b>
<b>VII. Miscellaneous.</b>			
Statistics .. .. .	4·75	..	4·75
Publicity .. .. .	37·94	..	37·94
Development Corporation .. .. .	..	6,00·00	6,00·00
Local Bodies and Urban Development .. .. .	1,54·85	..	1,54·85
Building and Construction .. .. .	..	1,07·45	1,07·45
Cultural activities .. .. .	..	13·00	13·00
<b>Total—Miscellaneous ..</b>	<b>1,97·54</b>	<b>7,20·45</b>	<b>9,17·99</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL ..</b>	<b>53,51·00</b>	<b>1,00,15·88</b>	<b>1,53,66·88</b>

## (ii) Plan Expenditure on Revenue and Capital Account

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Scheme.	Plan, 1956-61.		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
<b>I. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMME</b>			
<b>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION</b>			
<i>Administration.</i>			
1. Strengthening of the offices of the Subdivisional Agricultural Officers.	13·83	..	13·83
2. Creation of the posts and offices of one Superintendent of Agriculture and two Subdivisional Agricultural Officers consequent on the partition of 24 Parganas district.	6·82	..	6·82
3. Strengthening of the offices of the Superintendents of Agriculture.	6·98	..	6·98
4. Strengthening of the offices of Deputy Directors of Agriculture.	1·24	..	1·24
5. Strengthening of the offices at Directorate Headquarters	7·23	..	7·23
6. Strengthening of the Agricultural Engineer's Section ..	9·50	..	9·50
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>45·60</i>	..	<i>45·60</i>
<i>Education and Training.</i>			
7. Establishment of Agricultural College at Haringhata ..	18·05	10·45	28·50
8. Construction of Hostels at various Farms ..	..	0·85	0·85
9. Establishment of seven schools for the training of Farmers' sons.	19·95	..	19·95
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>38·00</i>	<i>11·30</i>	<i>49·30</i>
<i>Research.</i>			
10. Establishment of main Research Institute at Harin-ghata.	14·96	4·04	19·00
11. Development of the Kalyani Farm .. ..	5·70	0·95	6·65
12. Establishment of Research Sub-stations ..	9·50	..	9·50
13. Research scheme on water requirement of crops ..	1·90	..	1·90
14. Lump sum provision for research scheme of Central Government and Commodities Committees.	14·25	..	14·25
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>46·31</i>	<i>4·99</i>	<i>51·30</i>
<i>Plant Protection.</i>			
15. Plant Protection .. ..	43·60	..	43·60
16. Prizes for destruction of animals .. ..	3·90	..	3·90
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>47·50</i>	..	<i>47·50</i>
<i>Extension.</i>			
17. Strengthening the extension .. ..	1·90	..	1·90
18. Agricultural Information Workshop .. ..	3·96	..	3·96
19. Demonstration Centres, plots .. ..	28·50	..	28·50
20. Agricultural Information Project, Equipment ..	2·04	..	2·04
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>36·40</i>	..	<i>36·40</i>

(ii) Plan Expenditure on Revenue and Capital Account—*contd.*

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Scheme.	Plan, 1956-61.		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
<b>I. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMME—<i>contd.</i></b>			
<b>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—<i>concl.</i></b>			
<i>Seeds Scheme.</i>			
21. Establishment of 100 seed farms .. ..	70.02	3.80	73.82
22. Multiplication and distribution of seeds .. ..	2.85	..	2.85
23. Seed Testing Organisation .. ..	3.32	..	3.32
23(a). Establishment of a Sisal plantation Farm at Rajnagar. .. ..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<b>76.19</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>79.99</b>
<i>Manures and Fertilisers.</i>			
24. Distribution of Sludge .. ..	7.12	..	7.12
25. Distribution of Town Compost .. ..	6.17	..	6.17
26. Distribution of Bone Meal .. ..	13.30	..	13.30
27. Distribution of Superphosphates .. ..	11.64	..	11.64
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<b>38.23</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>38.23</b>
<i>Horticulture.</i>			
28. Expansion of the Horticulture Research Station at Krishnagar. .. ..	2.85	..	2.85
29. Establishment of a Horticulture Sub-station at Kalimpong. .. ..	1.93	0.44	2.37
30. Horticultural expansion work—long-term loan .. ..	..	18.45	18.45
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<b>4.78</b>	<b>18.89</b>	<b>23.67</b>
<i>Commodities.</i>			
31. Jute Development .. ..	50.35	..	50.35
32. Sugarcane Development .. ..	11.92	..	11.92
33. Arecanut Development .. ..	3.01	..	3.01
34. Coconut Development .. ..	2.33	..	2.33
35. Cashewnut Development .. ..	0.85	..	0.85
36. Coconut Research Station .. ..	0.85	0.33	1.18
37. Lac Development .. ..	0.91	..	0.91
38. Regional oil-seed Research Station .. ..	1.06	0.37	1.43
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<b>71.28</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>71.98</b>
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
39. Crop Competition .. ..	4.75	..	4.75
<b>Total—Agricultural Production</b> .. ..	<b>4,09.04</b>	<b>39.68</b>	<b>4,48.72</b>

(ii) Plan Expenditure on Revenue and Capital Account—*contd.*

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Scheme.	Plan, 1956-61.		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
<b>I. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMME—<i>contd.</i></b>			
<i>Minor Irrigation Projects.</i>			
1. Small Irrigation Scheme .. .. .	38·00	..	38·00
2. Excavation of Derelict Irrigation Tanks .. .. .	28·41	28·59	57·00
3. Lift Irrigation by Pumping Plant .. .. .	2·00	17·00	19·00
4. Minor Irrigation Schemes .. .. .	4·00	72·00	76·00
5. Deep Tube-well Irrigation .. .. .	7·00	88·00	95·00
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>79·41</i>	<i>2,05·59</i>	<i>2,85·00</i>
<i>Land Development.</i>			
1. Reclamation of waste land .. .. .	28·50	..	28·50
2. Detailed Soil Survey of the State .. .. .	1·90	..	1·90
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>30·40</i>	..	<i>30·40</i>
<b>ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.</b>			
1. Improvement of the Veterinary College and continuation of Condensed Diploma Course and expansion of training facilities in the degree course.	19·00	..	19·00
2. Development of Veterinary Research Organisation ..	3·80	..	3·80
3. Grants for Veterinary Aid Centres in N. E. S. Blocks	6·31	..	6·31
4. Increase of grants for medicine, etc. to Veterinary Aid Centres outside N. E. S. and C. D. P. Blocks.	0·47	..	0·47
5. Construction of Veterinary Dispensaries in N. E. S. Blocks.	10·48	..	10·48
6. Veterinary Organisation in Calcutta Industrial area	1·90	..	1·90
7. Improvement and establishment of "A" class Veterinary Hospitals.	8·70	..	8·70
8. Improvement and establishment of "B" Class Veterinary Hospitals.	10·30	..	10·30
9. Establishment of Veterinary check posts on the frontier at Rangpo.	0·95	..	0·95
10. Rinderpest eradication and production of Rinderpest Vaccine.	18·98	..	18·98
11. Central Medical Stores .. .. .	0·48	..	0·48
12. Strengthening of supervisory organisation in mofussil and headquarters.	8·88	..	8·88
13. Increased output of biological products .. .. .	3·80	..	3·80
14. Construction of offices at Rangpo and District Headquarters.	2·63	..	2·63
15. New Key Village Centres and expansion in existing Centres.	31·91	..	31·91
16. Training of Artificial Insemination Officers .. .. .	0·19	..	0·19
17. Supervisory Organisation for the Key Village Scheme	2·86	..	2·86

**(ii) Plan Expenditure on Revenue and Capital Account—contd.**

(Rs. in lakhs.)

	Plan, 1956-61.		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
<b>I. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMME—contd.</b>			
<b>ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—concl'd.</b>			
18. Subsidised maintenance of graded calves ..	1·90	..	1·90
19. Demonstration of Fodder Cultivation and Silage ..	1·19	..	1·19
20. Subsidised distribution of fodder seeds .. ..	9·50	..	9·50
21. Establishment of Siri Cattle Farm at Kalimpong in Darjeeling district.	2·28	..	2·28
22. Development of existing poultry multiplication centres at Ranaghat and Midnapore.	1·42	..	1·42
23. Establishment of a poultry multiplication centre in North Bengal.	2·85	..	2·85
24. Establishment of a Duck Multiplication Unit at Burdwan.	1·42	..	1·42
25. Subsidised distribution of poultry .. ..	5·70	..	5·70
26. Poultry Extension Centres (G. I.) .. ..	4·75	..	4·75
27. District and State Cattle Show .. ..	4·28	..	4·28
28. Construction of Hostel at the Farm .. ..	0·48	..	0·48
29. Training of personnel abroad .. ..	1·71	..	1·71
30. Strengthening of Animal Husbandry Branch of the Directorate Headquarters.	1·71	..	1·71
<i>Total (A.H.)</i>	<i>1,70·83</i>	..	<i>1,70·83</i>
<i>Dairying and Milk Supply.</i>			
1. Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme .. ..	79·00	3,87·45	4,66·45
<b>Total—Animal Husbandry</b> .. ..	<b>2,49·83</b>	<b>3,87·45</b>	<b>6,37·28</b>
<b>FORESTS</b>			
1. Afforestation of waste lands including industrial plantation for match and paper industries.	50·11	..	50·11
2. Afforestation for creation of a Coastal Shelter Belt ..	7·12	..	7·12
3. Extension of teak plantations .. ..	9·50	..	9·50
4. Creation of a National Park and improvement of existing game sanctuaries.	4·75	..	4·75
5. Construction of rope way in Singalila and Tonglu forests of Darjeeling Division.	7·60	..	7·60
6. Improvement of communications in Northern Circle	5·33	6·07	11·40
7. Development of Bolka Forests, Buxa Division ..	0·95	..	0·95
8. Improvement of Forest Villages (Housing and Water Supply for forest labourers of non-tribal origin).	4·75	..	4·75
9. Primary Education in Forest Villages of North Bengal.	2·85	..	2·85
10. Improvement of Dow Hill Forest School ..	0·24	..	0·24

(ii) Plan Expenditure on Revenue and Capital Account—*contd.*

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Scheme.	Plan, 1956-61.		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
<b>I. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMME—<i>contd.</i></b>			
FORESTS— <i>concl'd.</i>			
11. Construction of offices and quarters .. ..	5·32	6·08	11·40
12. Construction of Rest Houses .. ..	..	2·85	2·85
13. Cultivation of Medicinal Plants, such as Rouwolfia, Serpentina, Digitalia, etc.	2·37	..	2·37
<i>Soil conservation.</i>			
14. Spill over from the First Plan .. ..	..	..	..
15. Soil conservation scheme on Keleghai and other areas	73·62	..	73·62
<b>Total—Forests .. ..</b>	<b>1,74·51</b>	<b>15·00</b>	<b>1,89·51</b>
FISHERIES.			
1. Short-term loan scheme for augmenting fish production in culturable tanks of West Bengal.	2·73	..	2·73
2. Medium term loan for fish production in the semi-derelict tanks of West Bengal.	5·17	..	5·17
3. Development of derelict fisheries in the State of West Bengal.	13·48	..	13·48
4. Popularising the use of fish pond manure for increasing the production of pond fisheries.	1·60	..	1·60
5. Carrying out a sample survey to assess the inland fishery resources of the State.	1·05	..	1·05
6. Demonstration fish farm on private parties' tanks in every thana of the State of West Bengal.	1·82	..	1·82
7. Assisting the needy fishermen of the State by granting loan for augmenting fish supply.	4·00	..	4·00
8. Intensifying production of carp fry by granting bonus to the culturists.	0·78	..	0·78
9. Experimental Fish Farm at Kalyani .. ..	11·58	..	11·58
10. Exploitation of coastal fisheries of the State by mechanising indigenous fishing crafts and making the same available to fishermen co-operative organisation on hire purchase system.	4·42	..	4·42
11. Sea fishing with the help of Danish Cutters and Japanese Trawlers.	13·47	14·00	27·47
<b>Total—Fisheries .. ..</b>	<b>60·10</b>	<b>14·00</b>	<b>74·10</b>

(ii) Plan Expenditure on Revenue and Capital Account—*contd.*

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Scheme.	Plan, 1956-61.		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
<b>I. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMME—<i>concl'd.</i></b>			
CO-OPERATION.			
<i>Warehousing and Marketing.</i>			
1. Warehousing Corporation .. ..	..	38·00	38·00
2. Agricultural Marketing Co-operative Societies ..	35·62	14·73	50·35
3. Expansion of Commodity Grading Centres in West Bengal.	0·72	..	0·72
4. Co-ordinated Market News Service .. ..	0·38	..	0·38
5. Canning and Preservation of Fruit .. ..	3·33	..	3·33
6. Staff required to implement the schemes for Agricultural Marketing Societies.	4·27	..	4·27
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>44·32</i>	<i>52·73</i>	<i>97·05</i>
<i>Co-operation.</i>			
1. Re-organisation of Central Bank .. ..	2·00	..	2·00
2. Re-organisation of Primary Credit Societies ..	30·50	15·00	45·50
3. Supply of Long-term Credit .. ..	3·64	..	3·64
4. Expansion of Co-operative Training and Education	12·00	..	12·00
5. Creation of—			
(a) State Agricultural Credit (Relief and Guarantee) Fund.	20·00	..	20·00
(b) Co-operative Development Fund .. ..	18·00	..	18·00
6. Staff for Supervision, etc. .. ..	27·00	..	27·00
7. Subsidy for Farming Societies .. ..	5·00	..	5·00
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>118·14</i>	<i>15·00</i>	<i>133·14</i>
<b>Total : Co-operation</b> .. ..	<b>162·46</b>	<b>67·73</b>	<b>230·19</b>
Village Panchayat .. ..	..	..	..
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
1. Expansion of the Statistical Section at Headquarters of the Directorate.	1·90	..	1·90
2. Consolidation of Holdings .. ..	14·25	..	14·25
3. Spill over from the First Plan .. ..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>16·15</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>16·15</i>
<b>Total—I. Agricultural Programmes</b> ..	<b>11,81·90</b>	<b>7,29·45</b>	<b>19,11·35</b>
<b>II. National Extension Service and Community Development Projects.</b>	<b>8,90·77</b>	<b>5,34·23</b>	<b>14,25·00</b>



(ii) Plan Expenditure on Revenue and Capital Account—*contd.*

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Scheme.	Plan, 1956-61.		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
<b>III. IRRIGATION AND POWER.</b>			
<b>MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS.</b>			
†1. D. V. C. Project (State's share of cost) .. .. .	..	9,43.35	9,43.35
2. Contour Survey of areas in West Bengal excluding Sunderbans.	4.75	..	4.75
3. Hydrological observations in West Bengal .. .. .	4.75	..	4.75
4. Kangsabati Reservoir Project in Bankura, Midnapore and Hooghly districts.	..	4,75.00	4,75.00
5. Amta Basin Drainage Scheme in Howrah district .. .. .	..	43.27	43.27
6. Kharatowa-Talma Irrigation Scheme in Jalpaiguri district.	..	46.38	46.38
7. Re-excavation of Etabaria and Kalaberia Khals in Midnapore district.	..	12.81	12.81
8. Dantbhanga Drainage Scheme in 24-Parganas district	..	20.64	20.64
9. Further development of River Research Institute .. .. .	..	7.12	7.12
10. Equipment of Irrigation Department Central Design Office Library.	..	2.85	2.85
11. Specialised training of selected officers of the Irrigation Directorate in large River Valley Projects in India and in Institutions abroad.	1.57	..	1.57
†12. Outstanding expenditure on account of land acquisition on 21 completed schemes.	..	7.86	7.86
†13. Mayurakshi Reservoir Project .. .. .	..	1,90.00	1,90.00
†14. Sonarpur-Arapanch Scheme, Part II .. .. .	..	16.15	16.15
15. Sonarpur Arapanch Part I (Spill) Scheme .. .. .	..	..	..
†16. Bagjola-Ghuni-Jatragachi Drainage Scheme .. .. .	..	28.50	28.50
<i>Total—Major and Medium Irrigation Projects</i> .. .. .	<i>11.07</i>	<i>17,93.93</i>	<i>18,05.00</i>

**POWER.**

1. Extension of Mayurakshi Hydro-Electric Scheme .. .. .	..	0.49	9.50	9.99
2. Rural Electrification Scheme .. .. .	..	13.64	80.75	94.39
3. Diesel Electric Pool .. .. .	..	2.72	9.12	11.84
4. Extension of North Calcutta Electrification Scheme	..	0.13	5.95	6.08
5. Surveys and Investigation .. .. .	..	6.71	0.65	7.36
6. Jaldhaka Hydro-electric Scheme .. .. .	..	10.51	1,83.50	1,94.01
*7. Balasun Hydro-electric Scheme .. .. .	..	..	1,58.53	1,58.53

\*Postponed till further investigation.

†Continuing Scheme.

**(ii) Plan Expenditure on Revenue and Capital Account—*contd.***

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Scheme.	Plan, 1956-61.		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
<b>III. IRRIGATION AND POWER—<i>concl.</i></b>			
POWER— <i>concl.</i>			
8. Kharagpur-Midnapore electrification Scheme ..	13.04	32.30	45.34
9. Howrah-Hooghly Rural Electrification Scheme ..	..	25.89	25.89
10. Durgapur-Maldah Transmission Scheme ..	1.61	33.25	34.86
11. (i) Colliery Electrification Scheme ..	4.27	24.94	29.21
(ii) Tubewell Irrigation ..			
(iii) Central Testing Laboratory ..			
(iv) Suburban Electrification ..			
†12. D. V. C. Project (State's share of cost) ..	..	6,17.50	6,17.50
<i>Total—Power</i> ..	53.12	11,81.88	12,35.00
<b>Total—III. Irrigation and Power</b> ..	<b>64.19</b>	<b>29,75.81</b>	<b>30,40.00</b>
<b>IV. INDUSTRY AND MINING.</b>			
LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES.			
1. Setting up of 3 Spinning Mills ..	..	1,73.60	1,73.60
VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES.			
<i>Handloom.</i>			
1. Development of handloom industry ..	82.79	66.65	1,49.44
2. Braiding Factory .. ..	2.04	..	2.04
3. Reorganisation of District Weaving Schools ..	2.97	..	2.97
4. Expansion of silk-weaving— Silk weaving factory .. ..	1.25	..	1.25
5. Introduction of cottage spinning wheels for the utilisation of silk waste within the country.	0.30	..	0.30
6. Industrial centres for the production of textiles ..	2.44	4.00	6.44
<i>Total</i> ..	91.79	70.65	1,62.44
<i>Khadi.</i>			
7. Production of Khadi .. ..	7.00	3.00	10.00

†Continuing Scheme.

(ii) Plan Expenditure on Revenue and Capital Account—*contd.*

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Scheme.

Plan, 1956-61.

Revenue. Capital. Total.

**IV. INDUSTRY AND MINING—*contd.*****VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES—*contd.****Village Industries.*

8.	Organisation of hand-pounding of rice .. ..	6.11	..	6.11
9.	Development of Ghani oil industry .. ..	7.91	9.00	16.91
10.	Peripatetic training centres for leather industry .. ..	5.21	..	5.21
11.	Development of Cane Gur and Khandsari .. ..	4.76	..	4.76
12.	Cottage match industry .. ..	2.76	0.65	3.41
13.	Ropes and Twines Industry .. ..	2.31	2.00	4.31
14.	Development of village pottery .. ..	7.00	..	7.00
15.	Palm gur industry—production of palm gur .. ..	7.15	2.35	9.50
16.	Hand-made paper industry .. ..	4.56	1.40	5.96
17.	Procurement and supply of raw materials to cottage industries. .. ..	19.09	26.00	45.09
	<i>Total</i> .. ..	<i>66.86</i>	<i>41.40</i>	<i>1,08.26</i>

*Handicrafts.*

18.	Toy-making and artistic pottery .. ..	2.60	..	2.60
19.	Malda Shilpa Vidyapith .. ..	2.05	0.83	2.88
20.	Mat Industry .. ..	1.38	2.00	3.38
21.	Glazed Earthen Pottery Centres .. ..	2.44	..	2.44
	<i>Total</i> .. ..	<i>8.47</i>	<i>2.83</i>	<i>11.30</i>

*Industrial Estates.*

22.	Industrial Estate .. ..	6.02	51.00	57.02
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*Small-scale Industries.*

23.	Training in miscellaneous food processing industries	0.80	..	0.80
24.	Roofing and floor tiles manufacture .. ..	0.55	0.12	0.67
25.	Mechanical toy-making .. ..	4.92	..	4.92
26.	Model servicing for tannery .. ..	0.99	..	0.99
27.	Model servicing for footwear .. ..	2.33	..	2.33
28.	Cutlery centres .. ..	6.19	0.40	6.59
29.	Manufacture of surgical instruments .. ..	1.33	..	1.33
30.	Development of Ceramic industry :—			
	(a) Supply of processed clay for sanitary wares .. ..			
	(b) Supply of processed clay for electrical goods .. ..			
	(c) Development of bone China .. ..			
	(d) Supply of lithographic ceramic transfer .. ..			
		19.28	2.15	21.43

(ii) Plan Expenditure on Revenue and Capital Account—*contd.*

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Scheme.	Plan, 1956-61.		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
<b>IV. INDUSTRY AND MINING—<i>contd.</i></b>			
VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES— <i>contd.</i>			
<i>Small-scale Industries—concltd.</i>			
31. Washery for China clay .. .. .	3.16	0.49	3.65
32. Training-cum-production centres in baby shoes (for women).	0.87	0.16	1.03
33. Mobile blacksmithy workshops .. .. .	2.00	..	2.00
34. Mobile carpentry workshops .. .. .	3.00	..	3.00
35. Central shot-blasting electroplating and stove enamelling for rendering service to small-scale cycle parts manufacture.	10.00	2.00	12.00
36. Development of small-scale engineering industries of Howrah.	31.09	41.25	72.34
37. Integrated scheme for training-cum-production Centre in wood Industry.	..	..	..
38. Model Blacksmith workshop .. .. .	..	..	..
39. Model Carpentry workshop .. .. .	..	..	..
40. Manufacture of Surgical Instrument of Sahaspur .. .. .	..	..	..
41. Development of Horn Industry .. .. .	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>86.51</i>	<i>46.57</i>	<i>1,33.08</i>
<i>Sericulture.</i>			
42. Supply of mulberry grafts—			
(a) Reorganisation of existing nurseries .. .. .	2.05	3.45	5.50
(b) Establishment of three new mulberry gardens .. .. .	1.83	0.45	2.28
(c) Grant of loan to cultivators for manure and irrigation.	..	2.50	2.50
43. Supply of F <sub>1</sub> cross-laying to increase the production of better quality silk :			
(a) Hill nurseries for rearing foreign univoltineraes .. .. .	11.65	17.04	28.69
(b) Production of multivoltine mother stock in the plains .. .. .	..	1.00	1.00
(c) Establishment of grainages for the supply of disease-free layings.	8.00	4.00	12.00
44. Improved method of rearing silk worm .. .. .	2.58	3.20	5.78
45. Establishment of a state filature and improved domestic units for reeling.	17.15	7.78	24.93
46. Development of Ericulture .. .. .	5.12	1.18	6.30
47. Silk-reelers' co-operatives including schemes for the marketing of cocoons, raw silk and silk products.	..	16.00	16.00
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>48.38</i>	<i>56.60</i>	<i>1,04.98</i>

**(ii) Plan Expenditure on Revenue and Capital Account—contd.**

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Scheme.	Plan, 1956-61.		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
<b>IV. INDUSTRY AND MINING—concl'd.</b>			
VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES—concl'd.			
<i>Coir.</i>			
48. Development of coir industry .. ..	5.14	0.80	5.94
<i>General Schemes.</i>			
<i>Administration.</i>			
49. Reorganisation of the Directorate of Industries ..	21.00	..	21.00
<i>Research and Training.</i>			
50. Experimental workshop for cottage industries ..	6.00	..	6.00
51. Industrial training and production centres at Kalyani.	25.26	2.00	27.26
52. State Industrial Research Board and Research Institute.	9.00	5.00	14.00
53. Bengal Ceramic Institute .. ..	1.53	2.95	4.48
54. Expansion of training facilities .. ..	29.93	10.60	40.53
<i>Others.</i>			
55. Quality marking of cottage industries products ..	2.60	..	2.60
56. Marketing of products of small-scale and village industries.	39.50	26.00	65.50
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>1,13.82</i>	<i>46.55</i>	<i>1,60.37</i>
<i>Total—Village and Small-scale Industries</i> ..	<i>4,54.99</i>	<i>3,19.40</i>	<i>7,74.39</i>
<b>Total—IV. Industry and Mining</b> ..	<b>4,54.99</b>	<b>4,93.00</b>	<b>4,97.99</b>
<b>V. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.</b>			
ROADS.			
1. Development of State Roads .. ..	..	17,10.00	17,10.00
2. Spillover from the First Plan .. ..	..	..	..
<i>Total—Roads</i> ..	..	<i>17,10.00</i>	<i>17,10.00</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT.			
1. State Transport Service in Calcutta and surrounding areas.	..	1,53.90	1,53.90
2. State Transport Service in Cooch Behar .. ..	..	16.63	16.63
Shifting of Tram tracks from the East, North and West of Dalhousie Square and construction of Car Park and State Bus Stand.	..	22.80	22.80
<i>Total—Road Transport</i> ..	..	<i>1,93.33</i>	<i>1,93.33</i>
<b>Total—V. Transport and Communications</b> ..	..	<b>19,03.33</b>	<b>19,03.33</b>

(ii) Plan Expenditure on Revenue and Capital Account—*contd.*

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Scheme.	Plan, 1956-61.		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
<b>VI. SOCIAL SERVICES.</b>			
<b>EDUCATION.</b>			
<i>Administration.</i>			
1. Headquarters Organisation (Development) ..	33·72	7·50	41·22
2. Strengthening of Inspectorates for Basic Schools ..	6·31	..	6·31
	<b>40·03</b>	<b>7·50</b>	<b>47·53</b>
<i>Primary and Basic Education.</i>			
3. Basic Training Institutions .. ..	19·38	18·89	38·27
4. Expansion of Basic Education .. ..	1,59·27	3,15·78	4,75·05
5. Improvement of the conditions of service of teachers	47·51	..	47·51
6. Seminars of teachers and Headmasters .. ..	2·43	..	2·43
7. Improved accommodation for Primary Schools in rural areas.	..	28·50	28·50
8. Essential accommodation for women teachers in rural schools.	..	14·27	14·27
9. Financial assistance to Voluntary Organisations for promotion of Basic and Pre-Basic Education.	9·50	..	9·50
	<b>2,38·09</b>	<b>3,77·44</b>	<b>6,15·53</b>
<i>Secondary Education (Reorganisation and Expansion).</i>			
10. Senior Basic Schools (New and conversion) ..	20·75	26·70	47·45
11. Multipurpose Schools .. ..	86·07	2,22·78	3,08·85
12. Improvement of teaching facilities (including accommodation in Arts, Science, Geography, Crafts, etc.).	55·33	..	55·33
13. Improvement of Libraries and Reading Rooms ..	16·34	..	16·34
14. Seminars, Refresher Courses for teachers, Headmasters, etc.	4·57	..	4·57
15. Expansion and upgrading of High School courses (Academic type) and provision of Class XI.	21·56	25·94	47·50
16. Improvement of quality and condition of service of teachers.	95·00	..	95·00
17. Improvement and expansion of Teachers' Training facilities (including Training in Guidance).	31·29	41·80	73·09
18. Educational experiments and Research ..	4·75	..	4·75
19. Provision for books and free-tuition to needy and deserving girl students in Secondary Schools.	4·75	..	4·75
20. Housing for students in Secondary Schools ..	0·27	9·23	9·50
21. Housing for teachers of Secondary Schools ..	..	9·50	9·50
	<b>3,40·68</b>	<b>3,35·95</b>	<b>6,76·63</b>

(ii) Plan Expenditure on Revenue and Capital Account—*contd.*

(Rs. in lakhs).

Scheme.	Plan, 1956-61.		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
<b>VI. SOCIAL SERVICES—<i>contd.</i></b>			
<b>EDUCATION—<i>contd.</i></b>			
<i>University Education and Research.</i>			
22. Development of University Education .. ..	57.00	1,97.60	2,54.60
23. Improvement of non-Government Colleges (equipment, salary, etc.).	47.50	..	47.50
24. Improvement of Government Colleges (equipment, etc.).	19.00	9.50	28.50
25. Development of Presidency College (Honours and Research Studies).	7.12	26.13	33.25
26. Housing of students in non-Calcutta Urban and Rural areas.	..	11.86	11.86
27. Housing for teachers of colleges in non-Calcutta Urban and Rural areas.	..	9.46	9.46
28. Scholarships and maintenance grant for higher education for needy and meritorious students.	11.86	..	11.86
29. Development of Goenka College of Commerce ..	1.90	18.90	20.80
	<u>1,44.38</u>	<u>2,73.45</u>	<u>4,17.83</u>
<i>Technical and Commercial Education.</i>			
30. Development of Higher Scientific and Technical Education and Research.	15.20	..	15.20
31. Development of Bengal Engineering College ..	22.80	44.65	67.45
32. Development of Commercial and Art Education (All-India Certificate Course).	7.51	..	7.51
33. Polytechnics for apprenticeship-cum-technical education courses and part-time courses and Diploma (Sandwich system).	12.35	30.42	42.77
34. Research Scholarship Scheme (Technical and Scientific).	4.67	..	4.67
35. Establishment, improvement and development of Technical Institutions for Certificate Courses—Junior Technical Institute.	11.59	33.25	44.84
†36. Spillover from the First Five-Year Plan ..	19.00	31.35	50.35
37. Reorganisation of the Berhampore Textile Institute	2.89	0.85	3.74
38. Reorganisation of the Bengal Textile Institute, Serampore.	3.94	1.77	5.71
39. Reorganisation of the Bengal Tanning Institute, Calcutta.	2.07	1.40	3.47
40. Expansion of the Calcutta Technical School ..	3.24	..	3.24
41. Chemical Polytechnic .. ..	3.75	1.00	4.75
	<u>1,09.01</u>	<u>1,44.69</u>	<u>2,53.70</u>

†Continuing Scheme.

(ii) Plan Expenditure on Revenue and Capital Account—*contd.*

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Scheme.	Plan, 1956-61.		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
<b>VI. SOCIAL SERVICES—<i>contd.</i></b>			
<b>EDUCATION—<i>concl'd.</i></b>			
<i>Social and Cultural Education.</i>			
42. Strengthening of Social Education Staff ..	11.40	..	11.40
43. Production of Social Education, Children Literature and Vocabulary Research unit.	2.94	..	2.94
44. Improvement and expansion of Library Service and training.	11.31	..	11.31
45. Promotion of Drama and Music including folk dances, folk drama and folk music.	9.50	..	9.50
46. Improvement of Voluntary Organisations ..	2.85	..	2.85
47. Youth Welfare and provision of facilities for Development of Physical Education.	25.66	..	25.66
48. Development of cultural and aesthetic education ..	4.75	..	4.75
49. Promotion of Hindi .. ..	0.95	..	0.95
50. Education of the Handicapped .. ..	1.90	..	1.90
51. Rehabilitation of the socially handicapped ..	21.83	25.65	47.48
	<i>93.09</i>	<i>25.65</i>	<i>1,18.74</i>
<b>Total—Education</b> ..	<b>9,65.28</b>	<b>11,64.68</b>	<b>21,29.96</b>
<b>HEALTH.</b>			
<i>Additional Administrative Staff.</i>			
1. Provincialisation of Public Health Services: Expansion.	68.93	..	68.93
2. Appointment of occupational therapists: Expansion.	0.04	..	0.04
3. Appointment of medicosocial workers: Expansion	0.04	..	0.04
4. Appointment of Dieticians: Expansion ..	0.50	..	0.50
5. Administrative and Controlling staff for implementation of Development Scheme.	25.20	..	25.20
	<i>94.71</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>94.71</i>
<i>Education and Training.</i>			
6. Setting up of a training centre for the training of medical and auxiliary personnel: Expansion.	10.10	..	10.10
7. Pharmacy training and improvements in Pharmacy: Expansion.	2.66	3.50	6.16
8. Study leave ex-India for officers of the medical service (Upper): Expansion.	0.50	..	0.50
9. Establishment of a physio-theraputists' training school: Expansion.	2.11	1.80	3.91
10. Training Scheme for Lady Health Visitors: Expansion.	2.76	4.00	6.76
11. Training of <i>Dais</i> .. ..	4.16	..	4.16
	<i>22.29</i>	<i>9.30</i>	<i>31.59</i>



**(ii) Plan Expenditure on Revenue and Capital Account—contd.**

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Scheme.

Plan, 1956-61.

**VI. SOCIAL SERVICES—contd.**

	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
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**HEALTH—contd.***Research and Statistics.*

12. Central compilation of health statistics : Expansion	3·93	..	3·93
13. Establishment of a Post-Graduate and research training centre and development of the existing ones : Expansion.	8·00	12·00	20·00
	<i>11·93</i>	<i>12·00</i>	<i>23·93</i>

*Hospitals, Dispensaries and Health Units.*

14. Increase in the number of rural dispensaries and establishment of Public Health : Continuance.	1,47·89	2,04·60	3,52·49
15. Provision of an infectious diseases hospital in Calcutta : Continuance.	28·00	40·00	68·00
16. Conversion of Nilratan Sircar Medical School into College and provision of 100 additional beds : Continuance.	13·75	32·50	46·25
17. Dental College : Continuance .. ..	3·00	8·00	11·00
18. Establishment of rural nursing service and improvement of nursing system : Expansion.	11·66	7·50	19·16
19. Provision of an ambulance service in subdivisions and thana health centres : Expansion.	23·04	22·43	45·47
20. Establishment of the Department of Preventive and Social Medicine in Medical Colleges : Expansion.	5·50	0·30	5·80
21. Rehabilitation and improvement of existing hospitals : Expansion.	23·59	51·00	74·59
22. Establishment of District and Subdivisional Health Centres : Expansion.	27·52	1,41·35	1,68·87
23. Establishment of a Mental Hospital : Expansion ..	11·80	41·40	53·20
24. Establishment of Chest Clinics : Expansion ..	14·23	8·97	23·20
	<i>3,09·98</i>	<i>5,58·05</i>	<i>8,68·03</i>

*Laboratory Services.*

25. Establishment of District Diagnostic and Public Health Laboratories : Expansion.	15·50	11·92	27·42
26. Construction of Central combined laboratories ..	8·82	28·85	37·67
	<i>24·32</i>	<i>40·77</i>	<i>65·09</i>

(ii) Plan Expenditure on Revenue and Capital Account—*contd.*

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Scheme.	Plan, 1956-61.		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
<b>VI. SOCIAL SERVICES—<i>contd.</i></b>			
<b>HEALTH—<i>concl.</i></b>			
<i>Control of Diseases.</i>			
27. Control of malaria : Expansion .. ..	2,78·62	..	2,78·62
28. Control of filaria : Expansion .. ..	69·50	..	69·50
29. BCG vaccinations : Expansion .. ..	16·35	..	16·35
30. Establishment of an after-care colony for ex-T.B. patients : Expansion.	21·00	..	21·00
31. Establishment of T. B. Hospitals at Kanchrapara and Digri (600 beds) : Continuance.	20·14	61·19	81·33
32. Establishment of 400-bedded leprosy colony : Expansion.	10·00	27·87	37·87
33. Establishment of 18 Leprosy Clinics .. ..	2·14	8·21	10·35
34. Control and prevention of V. D. : Expansion .. ..	15·74	..	15·74
	<b>4,33·49</b>	<b>97·27</b>	<b>5,30·76</b>
<i>Systems other than Modern Medicine.</i>			
35. Ayurvedic College : Expansion .. ..	4·50	..	4·50
<i>Other Schemes.</i>			
<i>Maternity and Child Welfare—</i>			
36. Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes-cum-family planning : Expansion.	6·00	4·00	10·00
37. Small Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes : Expansion.	6·54	9·85	16·39
<i>School Health Service—</i>			
38. School Hygiene Scheme for girls : Expansion .. ..	14·17	..	14·17
39. School Health Services for boys in the State : Expansion.	17·84	3·10	20·94
<i>Water-supply and Sanitation—</i>			
40. Rural Water-supply and Sanitation .. ..	2,88·80	..	2,88·80
41. National Water-supply and Sanitation .. ..	25·60	..	25·60
†42. Water-supply in Municipal areas (Spill) .. ..	1·80	..	1·80
	<b>3,60·75</b>	<b>16·95</b>	<b>3,77·70</b>
<b>Total : Health</b> .. ..	<b>12,61·97</b>	<b>7,34·34</b>	<b>19,96·31</b>
<b>HOUSING.</b>			
1. Industrial Housing .. ..	..	4,75·00	4,75·00
2. Low Income Group Housing .. ..	..	2,85·00	2,85·00
3. Rural Housing .. ..	..	..	..
<b>Total—Housing</b> .. ..	<b>..</b>	<b>7,60·00</b>	<b>7,60·00</b>

†Continuing Scheme.

(ii) Plan Expenditure on Revenue and Capital Account—*contd.*

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Scheme.

Plan, 1956-61.

Revenue. Capital. Total.

**VI. SOCIAL SERVICES—*contd.***

## WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

**Scheduled Tribes.***Education.*

1. Provision of free tuition to tribal students of Secondary Schools.			
2. Book grants to tribal students @ Rs. 25 per student			
3. Examination fee for the students appearing at the School Final Examination @ Rs. 25 per student.			
4. Boarding charges for the Scheduled Tribes students of the Secondary Schools.			
5. Renovation of primary school buildings and provision for furniture and equipment.	34.17	..	34.17
6. Contribution towards the establishment of Junior Basic Schools.			
7. Upgrading of 2 classes Junior High School to 4 classes Junior High School.			
8. Upgrading of 4 classes Junior High School to Senior High School.			
9. Expansion of existing school hostels .. ..			
10. Construction of new hostel buildings .. ..			
	34.17	..	34.17

*Medical and Public Health.*

11. Grants to dispensaries and Health Centres ..			
12. Provision of T. B. beds for treatment of Tribal patients	13.90	..	13.90
13. Water-supply in tribal areas .. ..			
	13.90	..	13.90

*Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.*

14. Subsidised distribution of seeds .. ..			
15. Demonstration plots in cultivator's holdings ..			
16. Improvement of livestock .. ..			
17. Subsidised distribution of poultry birds ..			
18. Poultry multiplication centres in Darjeeling ..	6.61	..	6.61
19. Goat-keeping as a subsidiary means of livelihood ..			
20. Sheep rearing as a subsidiary means of livelihood ..			
21. Pig rearing as a subsidiary means of livelihood ..			
22. Encouragement of homestead vegetable-cum-fruit gardening.			
	6.61	..	6.61

(ii) Plan Expenditure on Revenue and Capital Account—*contd.*

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Scheme.	Plan, 1956-61.		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
<b>VI. SOCIAL SERVICES—<i>contd.</i></b>			
WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES— <i>contd.</i>			
<b>Scheduled Tribes—<i>contd.</i></b>			
<i>Irrigation.</i>			
23. Minor Irrigation Scheme .. .. .	6·18	..	6·18
24. Small Irrigation Scheme .. .. .			
25. Irrigation through portable pumping sets .. .. .			
26. Irrigation through tank improvement .. .. .			
	6·18	..	6·18
<i>Commerce and Industries.</i>			
27. Training facilities to Scheduled Tribes in vocational trades and crafts. .. .. .	14·58	..	14·58
28. Financial assistance to Scheduled Tribes people trained in various trades and crafts by way of grants (Rs. 250 each). .. .. .			
29. Training-cum-production centres in selected areas .. .. .			
	14·58	..	14·58
<i>Roads.</i>			
30. Repairs to Belpahari-Banspahari road .. .. .	13·87	..	13·87
31. Construction of <i>pucca</i> village roads—Morrum consolidated road. .. .. .			
32. Construction of cart-tarcks in hill areas .. .. .			
33. Provision of wooden bridges and masonry culverts on village roads. .. .. .			
34. Improvement of <i>kutch</i> a village roads .. .. .			
	13·87	..	13·87
<i>Co-operation.</i>			
35. Establishment of Co-operative Grain Golas .. .. .	6·50	..	6·50
36. Establishment of Creamery Societies in tribal zones .. .. .			
	6·50	..	6·50
<i>Forest.</i>			
37. Improvement of forest villagers' huts .. .. .	7·00	..	7·00
38. Improvement of water-supply in forest villagers' huts. .. .. .			
	7·00	..	7·00

(ii) Plan Expenditure on Revenue and Capital Account—*contd.*

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Scheme.

Plan, 1956-61.

Revenue. Capital. Total.

**VI. SOCIAL SERVICES—*contd.*****WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES—*contd.*****Scheduled Tribes—*concl'd.****Miscellaneous.*

39. Establishment of Welfare Centres .. ..	}	25.56	..	25.56
40. Aid to voluntary agencies .. ..				
41. Grants for adult education centres, schools, exhibition and other cultural recreation activities and rewards and prizes for outstanding welfare work.				
42. Grants of Bhutia and Lepcha monasteries .. ..				
43. Publicity .. ..				
44. Cultural Research Institute .. ..				
45. Establishment of Social Workers' Training Institute				
46. Strengthening of staff at the head quarters and at field level.				
		25.56	..	25.56
<b>Total—Scheduled Tribes .. ..</b>		<b>1,28.37</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,28.37</b>

**Scheduled Castes.***Education.*

1. Stipend to poor meritorious Scheduled Caste students	}	11.52	..	11.52
2. Expansion of common hostel facilities .. ..				
3. Hostel charges to Scheduled Caste students .. ..				
		11.52	..	11.52

*Public Health.*

1. Water-supply arrangements in Scheduled Caste areas	7.50	..	7.50
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*Commerce and Industries.*

5. Training facilities to Scheduled Castes in vocational trades and crafts.	}	5.43	..	5.43
6. Financial assistance to Scheduled Castes people trained in various trades and crafts by way of grants (limit Rs. 250 each).				
		5.43	..	5.43

**(ii) Plan Expenditure on Revenue and Capital Account—contd.**

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Scheme.	Plan, 1956-61.		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
<b>VI. SOCIAL SERVICES—concl'd.</b>			
<b>WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES—concl'd.</b>			
<b>Scheduled Castes—concl'd.</b>			
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
7. Aid to Voluntary Agencies .. .. .			
8. Encouragement of community activities such as holding of melas, celebration of Harijan days, grant of prizes, etc.	3.58	..	3.58
9. Strengthening of staff at the head-quarters and field level.			
	<u>3.58</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>3.58</u>
<b>Total—Scheduled Castes ..</b>	<b>28.03</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>28.03</b>
<b>Ex-Criminal Tribes.</b>			
1. Rehabilitation and Housing .. .. .	<u>4.75</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>4.75</u>
<b>Continuing Schemes.</b>			
†1. Spillover cost of uncompleted schemes of the First Five-Year Plan.	<u>5.48</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>5.48</u>
<b>Total—Welfare of Backward Classes ..</b>	<b>1,66.63</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,66.63</b>
<b>LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE.</b>			
1. Model Labour Welfare Centre .. .. .	22.79	..	22.79
2. Employees' State Insurance .. .. .	94.86	..	94.86
3. Man Power and Employment .. .. .	13.30	..	13.30
<b>Total—Labour and Labour Welfare ..</b>	<b>1,30.95</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,30.95</b>
<b>SOCIAL WELFARE.</b>			
1. Welfare Extension Projects .. .. .	16.46	..	16.46
2. Aid to Voluntary Organisation for Social Welfare Works.	4.75	..	4.75
3. Improvement of Zoological Garden .. .. .	9.43	..	9.43
4. Improvement of Botanical Garden .. .. .	4.83	..	4.83
5. Reorganisation of evening Mining Classes ..	1.31	0.59	1.90
<b>Total—Social Welfare ..</b>	<b>36.78</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>37.37</b>
<b>Total—VI. Social Services ..</b>	<b>25,61.61</b>	<b>26,59.61</b>	<b>52,21.22</b>

†Continuing Scheme.

(ii) Plan Expenditure on Revenue and Capital Account—*concl'd.*

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Scheme.	Plan, 1956-61.		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
<b>VII. MISCELLANEOUS.</b>			
<i>Statistics.</i>			
1. Statistical organisation .. .. .	4.75	..	4.75
2. Publicity .. .. .	37.94	..	37.94
<i>Development Corporation.</i>			
3. West Bengal Development Corporation—			
(i) Salt Lake Reclamation .. .. .	..	40.00	40.00
(ii) Disposal of Sewage and Production of gas .. .. .	..	10.00	10.00
(iii) Coke Oven Gas Grid and Power Plant at Durgapur.	..	5,50.00	5,50.00
(iv) Loans to West Bengal Development Corporation	..	..	..
	..	6,00.00	6,00.00
<i>Local Bodies and Urban Development.</i>			
4. Municipal roads, etc. .. .. .	1,07.35	..	1,07.35
5. Contribution—Howrah Improvement Trust .. .. .	47.50	..	47.50
	1,54.85	..	1,54.85
<i>Building and Construction.</i>			
6. Housing accommodation for working girls in Calcutta	..	28.50	28.50
†7. Kalyani Township .. .. .	..	29.45	29.45
†8. Kanya Road Housing .. .. .	..	9.77	9.77
†9. Gariahat Housing .. .. .	..	31.26	31.26
†10. Bowali Mondal Road Housing .. .. .	..	8.47	8.47
11. Kalyani Housing (Spill) .. .. .	..	..	..
	..	1,07.45	1,07.45
<i>Cultural activities.</i>			
11. Development of Digha as a sea side health resort .. .. .	..	13.00	13.00
<b>Total—VII. Miscellaneous</b> .. .. .	<b>1,97.54</b>	<b>7,20.45</b>	<b>9,17.99</b>
<b>ALL SCHEMES</b> .. .. .	<b>53,51.00</b>	<b>1,00,15.88</b>	<b>1,53,66.88</b>

†Continuing Scheme.