



DRAFT OUTLINE
FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
ASSAM

Volume II
(SECTORAL PROGRAMMES)

GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

PLD-52-PD-5 IO048893

June, 1973



352.960954162
PLA-D, 1973

TRAL & TRAL
10-048893
GOVERNMENT

SECTORAL PROGRAMMES

CONTENTS

Head/Sub-head of Development	Pages
I. Agricultural Production Programme	
1. Agriculture	1—21
2. Land Reforms	22—26
3. Minor Irrigation, (a) by Agriculture Department, and (b) by Flood Control and Irrigation Department ...	27—28
4. Soil Conservation	29—32
5. Area Development	33
6. Animal Husbandry	34—39
7. Dairying and Milk Supply	40
8. Forests	41—47
9. Fisheries	48—52
10. Warehousing, Marketing and Storage	53
II. Co-operation, Community Development and Panchayat	
1. Co-operation	54—59
2. Community Development	60—61
3. Panchayats	62—63
III. Irrigation and Power	
1. Irrigation	64—65
2. Flood Control, (a) Brahmaputra and (b) Barrak ...	66—68
3. Power	69—73
IV. Industry and Mining	
1. Large and Medium Industries including Weights and Measures.	74—84

(ii)

	Pages:
2. Mineral Development	85—86
3. Village and Small Industries	
(a) Cottage Industries	87—91
(b) Sericulture and Weaving	92—94
(c) Co-operative Handloom	95—98
(d) Khadi and Village Industries	99—101

V. Transport and Communication

1. Roads and Bridges	102—105
2. Road Transport—(a) Transport Corporation, (b) Commissioner of Transport, (c) Transport Survey Unit	106
3. Inland Water Transport	107
4. Tourism	108

VI. Social Services

1. General Education	109—115
2. Technical Education	116—120
3. Health and Family Planning	121—129
4. Water Supply and Sanitation, (a) Public Health Engineering	130—132
(b) Gauhafi Drainage and Sewerage	133
5. Housing	134—136
6. Urban Development	137
7. Social Welfare	138—141
8. Labour and Labour Welfare	
(a) Labour	142
(b) Employment	143
(c) Craftsmen Training	144
(d) E.S.I. Schemes	145

	Pages
VII. Miscellaneous	
1. Statistics	146
2. Information and Publicity	
(a) Publicity	147
(b) Cultural Affairs	148
3. State Capital Project	149—150
4. Evaluation	151
5. Others—(a) P. & D. Organisation	152
(b) Municipal Administration	153—154
(c) Assam Government Press	155—156

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Review of progress in the fourth Plan

During the first three years of the Fourth Plan, a sum of Rs. 523.84 lakhs was spent for Agricultural Programmes or the General Areas of the State. An expenditure of Rs. 213.22 lakhs (provisional) was incurred during 1972-73. The outlay for 1973-74 is Rs. 216.00 lakhs. It is, therefore, expected that about Rs. 953.06 lakhs would be spent by the end of 1973-74 as against the Fourth Plan allocation of Rs. 960.00 lakhs.

The targets of production of various crops as fixed for the Fourth Plan and anticipated achievements by the end of 1973-74 are indicated in Table I below—

TABLE—I

Area in lakh hectares.

Production in lakh tonnes/bales (jute)

Crops	Fourth Plan target (1969-74)		Anticipated achievement (1973-74)	
	Area	Production	Area	Production
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total Food-Grains ...	20.61	25.00	22.58	23.82
Jute	1.36	10.74	1.40	11.00
Sugar-cane	0.37	1.42	0.35	1.22
Oil seeds	1.65	0.64	2.00	1.00
Potato	0.34	1.65	0.28	1.40

It would, therefore, appear that there may be a slight short-fall in achieving the Fourth Plan target in respect of food-grains by the end of 1973-74. In respect of sugarcane and potato, it may not be possible to achieve the targets in full, although serious efforts would be made to step up the present level of production. It may be noted that achievement of targets would depend, to a large extent, on the timely availability of required quantity of fertiliser and certified varieties of seeds. It is expected that by the end of the Fourth Plan period the targets for jute and oilseeds will be exceeded.

FIFTH PLAN PROPOSALS

Objectives

The following main objectives have been set—

- (a) to increase the food-grains production at an average annual rate of 8 per cent,

- (b) to increase production of jute, oil-seeds, potatoes and leafy vegetables.
- (c) to increase the production of fruits specially pine-apples, citrus fruits, bananas, etc ; and
- (d) to increase the area under Irrigation.

Strategy

The broad strategy for stepping up agricultural production during the Fifth Five-Year Plan will be as follows:—

- (a) to bring about a change in the land use pattern so as to bring greater area under H.Y.V. Crops and to diminish land under the traditional varieties ;
- (b) to raise productivity through the supply of better and improved inputs such as improved seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, etc.,
- (c) adoption of a three-crop cultivation pattern with a short duration crop in between the two major crops ;
- (d) change of cropping pattern especially in the flood affected areas to eliminate too much dependence on flood prone crops ; and
- (e) provision of greater irrigation facilities to reduce dependence on monsoon and to facilitate production of H.Y.V. and rabi crops.

Land Use

A statement showing the land utilisation in Assam (as available upto 1967-68) is given in Table 2 below—

TABLE—2

Land utilisation in Assam, 1967-68				(in lakh hectares)
1. Total Geographical Area	...	...	...	78.40
2. Non-reporting area	...	...	...	0.45
3. Forest area	...	...	...	20.80
4. Land not available for cultivation	...	...	...	25.61
5. Other uncultivated land excluding current fallow land	...	...	...	8.37
6. Total cultivated area (7+8)	...	...	...	23.28

Land utilisation in Assam, 1967-68

(in lakh hectares)

7. Current fallows ...	...	...	...	...	1.35
8. Net area sown ...	...	...	...	...	21.93
9. Multiple cropped area ...	...	...	...	...	4.91
10. Total area sown (8+9) ...	...	...	...	...	26.84
11. Intensity of land use (in percentage)	...	...	...	...	83.3%
12. Intensity of cropping (in percentage)	...	...	...	...	122.4%

It will be seen from the above table that the total cultivated area available in the State is 23.28 lakh hectares. Taking the total cultivated area as fixed, and postulating a rising cropping intensity estimates of gross cropping area as well as a suggested pattern of its use is indicated in Table 3 below---

TABLE—3

Estimates of total cropping area and a suggested pattern of its use.

	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Area available—						
Net area sown ...	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00
Area sown more than once ...	5.75	6.90	8.05	9.20	10.35	11.50
Implied cropping intensity %	125	130	135	140	145	150
Gross cropping area available	28.75	29.90	31.05	32.20	33.35	34.50
Uses—						
A. Food-grains						
Rice (Local) ...	18.00	15.70	14.00	12.00	9.50	7.00
Rice (H.Y.V.) ...	2.00	2.64	4.11	5.60	6.75	9.20
Wheat (H.Y.V.) ...	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.75
Maize (HYV) & other Cereals	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.27	0.30
Total Cereals ...	21.38	19.74	19.63	19.24	18.02	18.25
Pulses ...	1.20	1.40	1.60	1.80	2.00	2.20
TOTAL—A ...	22.58	21.14	21.23	21.04	20.02	20.45

	(1)	1973-74 (2)	1974-75 (3)	1975-76 (4)	1976-77 (5)	1978-79 (6)	1978-79 (7)
B. OTHERS—							
Tea		1.82	1.84	1.87	1.90	1.93	1.97
Jute and Mesta		1.40	1.42	1.42	1.44	1.55	1.70
Sugarcane		0.35	0.40	0.45	0.50	0.55	0.60
Oil-seeds		2.00	2.40	2.70	3.00	3.36	3.60
Potatoes		0.28	0.30	0.35	0.40	0.50	0.60
Other including Fodder		0.32	2.40	3.03	3.92	5.50	5.58
TOTAL—B		6.17	8.76	9.82	11.16	13.33	14.05
TOTAL (A+B)		28.75	29.90	31.05	32.20	33.35	34.50

It will be seen from the above table that the cropping intensity of 125 per cent in 1973-74 will be raised to 150 per cent by the end of the Fifth Plan period. There will also be a shift from the traditional varieties to the high yielding varieties as is evidenced from the fact that while the traditional area is expected to decrease, area under HYV would increase progressively. As a result of more emphasis being given to Animal Husbandry, production of fodder had to be given some degree of priority. Accordingly, a provision of Rs.3.08 lakh hectares has been made for production of fodder by the end of the Fifth Plan.

Targets

The physical targets of area under cultivation and production in respect of important crops as proposed during the Fifth Plan are indicated in the Table 4 below, while year wise details are given in the Statements I and II appended.

Table—4

Area in lakh hectares.
Production in lakh tonnes/bales (for jute)

Crops	Anticipated level of achievement			
	1973—74		1978—79	
	Area	Production	Area	Production
1	2	3	4	5
Rice (Local)	18.00	17.00	7.00	7.00
Rice (HYV-Dwarf-M. Sali)	2.00	4.00	9.20	24.60
Wheat (HYV)	1.20	1.92	1.75	2.80
Maize and Other Cereal	0.18	0.18	0.30	0.30
Pulses	1.20	0.72	2.20	1.32
Total Food Grains	22.58	23.82	20.45	36.02

Jute and Meata	...	...	...	1.40	11.00	1.70	17.60
Sugarcane	..	...	...	0.35	1.22	0.60	3.00
Oil-Seeds	..	...	...	2.00	1.00	3.60	2.88
Potatoes	..	...	...	0.28	1.40	0.60	3.24

Input Requirements

Estimates of some inputs essentially required for implementation of various physical targets for stepping up agricultural production in the State are given in table below, while details are shown in the Statement III :

Seeds		(In lakh Tonnes) Total Quantity required at the end of Fifth Plan				
(1) Rice (Local)	2.18
(2) Rice (HYV)	0.86
(3) Wheat (HYV)	0.71
(4) Maize (HYV)	0.02
(5) Pulses	0.18
(6) Jute and Mesta	0.053
(7) Sugarcane (Setts)	75,000
(8) Potato	3.22
(9) Oil-seeds	0.15

The supply of seeds for the above crops will be arranged as follows—

(1) Rice (Local)	...	Cultivators would arrange their own seeds.
(2) Rice (HYV)	...	Excepting foundation seeds from Research Centres from outside the State, all the other H.Y.V. paddy seeds would be locally arranged through the State Seeds Corporation.
(3) Wheat (HYV)	} }	Foundation seeds will be arranged from the National Seeds Corporation, Pantnagar Agricultural University, etc. through the State Seeds Corporation.
(4) Maize (HYV)		
(5) Pulses	...	} } Foundation seeds will be arranged from outside, while the rest will be locally arranged through the State Seeds Corporation.
(6) Oil-seeds	...	

- (7) Jute and Mesta } Seeds will be arranged locally through
the State Seeds Corporation.
- (8) Sugarcane }
- (9) Jotzo ... Bulk of the seed will be arranged from
Meghalaya through the State Seeds Cor-
poration. Other improved varieties
will be arranged from Central Potato
Research Centres outside the State.

Local seed will be made available by the State Seed Corporation from the following sources:—

- (i) Farms of the State Seed Corporation ;
- (ii) Registered Growers ;
- (iii) Agricultural Farming Corporations ; and
- (iv) Central Farm at Kakalabari (Barpeta).

Fertilizers	Total requirement during the Fifth Plan
(1) Urea	14.073 lakh tonnes
(2) Sulphate	20.466 lakh tonnes
(3) Muriate of potash	4.618 lakh tonnes

The supply of these fertilizers will be arranged as below:—

- (1) Urea It is expected that the F. C. I. Unit at
Namrup will be in a position to meet
the requirement.
- (2) Sulphate ... }
(3) Muriate of Potash } It is proposed to arrange the procure-
ment from outside through the
Central Pool. A 'Coal Fertilizer
Complex' is proposed to be set up
in the Industries Sector during the
Fifth Plan.

In addition, steps will be taken to produce urban and rural composts to supplement the above categories of fertilizers.

<u>Insecticides</u>	Total requirement during the Fifth Plan
(1) Indring—20 E. C.	82.38 lakh litres.
(2) Dithane	88.64 lakh litres.
(3) Thiodan	4.60 lakh litres.
(4) Aldrin	4.60 lakh litres.
(5) Agallol	1.24 lakh tonnes.
(6) I. H. C. 50 per cent	0.45 lakh tonnes

The supply of Endrin—20 E. C., Aldrin and B.1 C. can be arranged locally. The other agro-chemicals will have to be procured from outside firms through their local dealers or representatives. There is also a proposal under the Industries sector for establishing pesticides manufacturing plant for these agro-chemicals during the Fifth Plan. If this is established, local demand for such pesticides can be met.

Additional Requirements of Agricultural Machinery and Implements.—Total requirement as estimated for the Fifth Plan is indicated below while year-wise break-up is shown in Statement IV:-

(1) Tractors	...	...	1,300 Nos.	These will have to be procured from outside, which may include imported quota for Assam.
(2) Power Tillers	...	...	5,000	} Supply will be arranged from outside the State.
(3) Power Sprayers and Dusters.	...	...	25,000	
(4) Power Threshers	...	...	7,500	
(5) Power Pumps	...	...	10,000	
(6) Minor Implements			7,50,000	Most of them will be locally available.

A project for manufacturing power tillers and various agricultural implements is in the process of implementation under the industries sector during Fourth Plan. Local demand for such machines and implements will be met when this is set up and commissioned.

Agricultural Credit Requirement.—A total sum of Rs 718.76 crores is estimated to be required for supply of inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, machineries and implements during the Fifth Plan. The year-wise break-up of this requirement is shown below, while the details are indicated in Statement V:

				Rs. in crores.
1974-75	...	....	...	101.87
1975-76	..	....	...	120.68
1976-77	..	...	...	141.22
1977-78	..	....	...	165.28
1978-79	..	....	...	189.71
Total			...	718.76

Agriculture Farming Corporations.—The State Government have since promulgated an Act for the setting up of Agricultural Farming Corporation in the State. In order to enable the cultivators to form such Corporations and to manage their affairs, surplus agricultural land will be placed at the disposal of such Corporations. The scheme is being implemented by the Agriculture Department from 1973-74. So far, 4 Corporations have been started out of which 3 have been registered. It is planned to set up at least one Corporation in each of the 22 Subdivisions. The number of corporations will increase during the Fifth Plan. Under this scheme land will be considered as a means of production, and not as property. Members of the Corporations will be provided with facilities of modern cultivation such as provision of better inputs like seeds, fertilisers, etc. and also with irrigation facilities.

Financial Outlays

(A) State Sector Schemes.—In order to achieve the various physical targets of agricultural development as proposed, a total outlay of Rs. 32.40 crores is proposed for the General Areas of the State under the State sector. Tentative programme-wise break up of this amount is shown below:

	Rs. in crores.
I. Agricultural Research and Education ...	5.90
II. Agricultural Production—	
(i) Administration	6.50
(ii) Adoptive Trial Farms and Nursery	2.50
(iii) Soil Testing and Soil Survey	0.50
(iv) Seed Testing and Certification	0.25
(v) Agricultural Training and Propaganda	1.00
(vi) Agricultural Marketing	1.00
(vii) Agricultural Engineering Workshop	2.00
(vi i) Agricultural Quality Control Services	1.00
(ix) High Yielding Varieties (Cereals)	0.50

	Rs. in crores.
(x) Pulses and Oil-seeds Development	0.50
(xi) Jute and Sugarcane Development	0.50
(xii) Other Commercial Crops Development	0.50
(xiii) Horticulture and Vegetable Development including Fruit processing.	1.50
(xiv) Rural and Urban Compost Development	0.50
(xv) Seed Processing Units and Godowns	1.00
(xvi) Building, Staff quarters, etc.	4.50
(xvii) Investigation, designs, etc.	0.25
(xviii) Agricultural Farming Corporations	2.00
Total	32.40

(B) **Centrally Sponsored Schemes.**—In addition to the State sector schemes, certain Centrally Sponsored schemes are being implemented in the State according to the programmes and outlays approved by the Central Government. It is expected that these schemes with additional schemes, if any, would be continued in the State during the Fifth Plan period with increased outlays. A total outlay of Rs. 10.00 crores is, however proposed for the purpose.

(C) **Central Sector Scheme.**—A Central sector scheme for S.F.D.A. and M. F. A. L. is under operation in four districts of the State. It is hoped that these schemes will be continued and extended to other districts by the Centre during the Fifth Plan. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 crores is proposed.

Programmes for vulnerable sections of society.—The following steps will be taken as special programmes for vulnerable sections of society :—

- (1) Farmers' education and training programme will be located in the areas with maximum number of small farmers and marginal farmers belonging to the backward communities and they would be selected for training on priority basis.

- (2) Horticulture programmes will be taken up in backward areas in order to benefit the poorer section of the people.
- (3) Special High Yielding Variety programmes will be organised in backward areas so that small farmers and backward farmers may be benefited.
- (4) Credit institutions will be located in backward areas and special rate of interest will be allowed to small farmers, share croppers and farmers belonging to the backward communities.
- (5) Sons of the small and backward farmers will get special treatment in agricultural education in the training institutions or in the Agricultural University.

Foreign Exchange.—A sum of Rs.1.00 crore is estimated to be involved in foreign exchange for importing machineries from out of India, like bull-dozers heavy machineries, laboratory equipment, etc.

Employment generation.—As per estimate made at the end of Statement III appended herewith, the various agricultural programmes as envisaged will generate additional employment for about 7.55 lakhs people by the end of the Fifth Plan at the rate of 200 man-days in a year.

STATEMENT I

Physical Target of Food-Grains

Area in lakh hectares
Production in lakh tonnes.

Crop	1973-74		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Rice (Local) ..	18.00	17.00	15.70	15.70	14.00	14.00	12.00	12.00	9.50	9.50	7.00	7.00
Rice (H. Y. V.- Dwarf).	1.00	2.50	1.64	4.93	2.61	7.83	3.60	10.80	4.85	14.55	6.20	18.60
Rice (H. Y. V. M. Sali).	1.00	1.50	1.00	2.00	1.50	3.00	2.00	4.00	2.50	5.00	3.00	6.00
Wheat (H. Y. V.)	1.20	1.92	1.20	1.92	1.30	2.08	1.40	2.24	1.50	2.40	1.75	2.80
Maize (H.Y.V.) } and Other Cereals }	0.18	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.30	0.30
Pulses ...	1.20	0.72	1.40	0.84	1.60	0.96	1.80	1.08	2.00	1.20	2.20	1.32
Total Food Grains	22.58	23.82	21.14	25.59	21.93	28.09	21.04	30.36	20.62	32.92	20.45	36.02

STATEMENT II

CROP-WISE PHYSICAL TARGETS

Area in lakh hectares
Production in lakh tonnes.

Crop	Year	Area	Production		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Rice (Local)	...	1973-74	18.00	17.00	
		1974-75	15.70	15.70	Yield 1.0 tonne per hectare.
		1975-76	14.00	14.00	
		1976-77	12.00	12.00	
		1977-78	9.50	9.50	
		1978-79	7.00	7.00	
Rice (H.Y.V.) (Dwarf and M. Sali)	...	1973-74	2.00	4.00	
		1974-75	2.64	6.93	
		1975-76	4.11	10.88	Dwarf-Yield 3 tonnes per hectare.
		1976-77	5.60	14.80	M. Sali Yield 2 Tonnes per hectare.
		1977-78	7.30	19.55	
		1978-79	9.20	24.60	
Wheat (H.Y.V.)	...	1973-74	1.20	1.92	Yield 1.6 tonnes per hectare.
		1974-75	1.20	1.92	
		1975-76	1.30	2.08	
		1976-77	1.40	2.24	
		1977-78	1.50	2.40	
		1978-79	1.75	2.80	
Maize (H.Y.V.) and Other Cereals.	..	1973-74	0.18	0.18	Yield Maize 1.4 tonnes per Hectare.
		1974-75	0.20	0.20	Other Cereals 0.5 tonne per hectare.
		1975-76	0.22	0.22	
		1976-77	0.24	0.24	@ 1 Tonne per hectare on average.
		1977-78	0.27	0.27	
		1978-79	0.30	0.30	

Area in lakh hectares.
Production in lakh tonnes.

Crop			Year	Area	Production	
Pulses	1973-74	1.20	0.72	Yield 0.6 tonne per hectare
			1974-75	1.40	0.84	
			1975-76	1.60	0.96	
			1976-77	1.80	1.08	
			1977-78	2.00	1.20	
			1978-79	2.20	1.32	
Jute and Mesta (Bale)	1973-74	1.40	11.00	
			1974-75	1.42	11.40	
			1975-76	1.42	12.12	
			1976-77	1.44	13.14	
			1977-78	1.55	14.80	
			1978-79	1.70	17.60	
Sugarcane	1973-74	0.35	1.22	
			1974-75	0.40	2.00	Yield 50 tonnes per hectare
			1975-76	0.45	2.25	
			1976-77	0.50	2.50	
			1977-78	0.55	2.75	
			1978-79	0.60	3.00	
Oil-seeds	1973-74	2.00	1.00	
			1974-75	2.40	1.92	Yield 0.8 tonnes per hectare
			1975-76	2.70	2.16	
			1976-77	3.00	2.40	
			1977-78	3.30	2.64	
			1978-79	3.60	2.88	
Potatoes	1973-74	0.28	1.40	
			1974-75	0.30	1.72	Yield 5.4 tonne per hectare
			1975-76	0.35	1.89	
			1976-77	0.40	2.16	
			1977-78	0.50	2.70	
			1978-79	0.60	3.24	

Area in lakh hectares.
Production in lakh tonnes.

Crop	Year	Area	Production	
Fodder	1973-74	...	...
	1974-75	1.30	32.70	Yield 25 tonnes per hectare
	1975-76	1.60	40.00	
	1976-77	2.02	50.50	
	1977-78	3.00	75.00	
	1978-79	3.08	77.00	
Feed (by-products) ...	1973-74	...	..	Live-stock that can be supported.
	1974-75	...	5.26	15 lakhs. } Production of feeds (by-products) for livestock taken at 20 per cent of the foodgrains and oil-seeds production of the year.
	1975-76	..	6.00	17 lakhs. }
	1976-77	...	6.70	19 lakhs. }
	1977-78	...	7.70	22 lakhs. }
	1978-79	...	8.25	23 lakhs. }
Fruits	1973-74	...	...
	1974-75	0.50	...	
	1975-76	0.60	...	
	1976-77	0.80	...	
	1977-78	1.00	...	
	1978-79	1.00	..	
Other Commercial Crops.	1973-74	0.32	..	
	1974-75	0.60	...	
	1975-76	0.83	...	
	1976-77	1.10	..	
	1977-78	1.50	...	
	1978-79	1.50	...	

STATEMENT—III

Estimates of some Input Requirements

Area in lakh hectares.

Quantity in lakh tonnes

ITEM	Quantity required per hectare (kg.)	1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		
		Area	Quantity required	Area	Quantity required	Area	Quantity required	Area	Quantity required	Area	Quantity required	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
SEEDS—												
Rice (Local)	37.5	15.70	0.588	14.00	0.525	12.00	0.450	9.50	0.356	7.00	0.262
Rice (H.Y.V.)	30.0	2.64	0.079	4.11	0.123	5.60	0.168	7.30	0.219	9.20	0.276
Wheat (H.Y.V.)	100.0	1.20	0.12	1.30	0.18	1.40	0.14	1.50	0.15	1.75	0.175
Maize (H.Y.V.)	16.0	0.20	0.003	0.22	0.004	0.24	0.004	0.27	0.004	0.30	0.005
Pulses	20	1.40	0.028	1.60	0.032	1.80	0.036	2.00	0.04	2.20	0.044
Jute and Mesta	7.5	1.42	0.01	1.42	0.01	1.44	0.01	1.55	0.011	1.70	0.012
Sugarcane	30,000 (Nos.)	0.40	12,000 (Nos.)	0.45	13,500	0.50	15,000	55	16,500	0.60	18,000
Potatoes	1,500	0.30	0.45	0.35	0.525	0.40	0.60	0.50	0.75	0.60	0.90
Oil-Seeds	10	2.40	0.024	2.70	0.027	3.00	0.03	3.30	0.033	3.60	0.036

Area in lakh hectares
Quantity in lakh tonnes

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
FER TILIZER—												
(a) Urea—												
Rice (H. Y. V.)	...	175	2.64	.462	4.11	.719	5.60	.980	7.30	1.277	9.20	1.61
Wheat (H. Y. V.)	..	220	1.20	.264	1.30	.286	1.40	.308	1.50	.330	1.75	.385
Maize (H. Y. V.)	...	220	0.20	.044	0.22	.048	0.24	.052	0.27	.059	0.30	.066
Sugarcane	...	280	0.40	.112	0.45	.126	0.50	.140	0.55	.154	0.60	.168
Jute & Mesta	...	150	1.42	.213	1.42	.213	1.44	.216	1.55	.232	1.70	.255
Potatoes	...	175	0.30	.052	0.35	.061	0.40	.070	0.50	.087	0.75	.131
Pulses	...	45	1.40	.063	1.60	.072	1.80	.081	2.00	.090	2.20	.099
Oil-Seeds	..	65	2.40	.156	2.70	.175	3.00	.195	3.30	.214	3.60	.234
Others	...	175	2.40	.420	3.03	.530	3.92	.686	5.50	.962	5.58	.976
			1.786		2.230		2.728		3.405		3.924	

GRAND TOTAL 14,073 lakh tonnes.

Area in lakh hectares.
Quantity in lakh tonnes.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
FER FILLIZER —											
(B) Super Phosphate—											
Rice (H.Y.V.)	247	2.64	.652	4.11	1.015	5.60	1.383	7.30	1.803	9.20	2.272
Wheat (H.Y.V.)	300	1.20	.350	1.30	.390	1.40	.420	1.50	4.50	1.75	.525
Sugarcane	413	0.40	.165	0.45	.185	0.50	.206	0.55	.227	0.60	.247
Potatoes	500	0.30	.150	0.35	.175	0.40	.200	0.50	.250	0.60	.30
Pulses	250	1.40	.35	1.60	.4	1.80	.15	2.00	.50	2.2	.55
Jute and Mesta	95	1.42	.134	1.42	.134	1.44	.136	1.55	.147	1.70	.161
Others	300	2.40	.720	3.03	.909	3.92	1.176	5.50	1.650	5.58	1.674
Total ... ..	...	...	2.531	...	3.208	...	3.971	...	5.027	...	5.729
(C) M.O.P.—											
Rice (H.Y.V.)	65	2.64	.171	4.11	.267	5.60	.364	7.30	.474	9.20	0.598
Wheat (H.Y.V.)	50	1.20	.060	1.30	.065	1.40	.07	1.50	.075	1.75	.087
Maize (H.Y.V.)	60	0.20	.032	0.22	0.13	0.24	.014	0.27	.016	0.30	.018
Sugarcane	100	0.40	.04	.045	.045	.050	0.50	0.55	.055	0.60	.060
Jute and Mesta	22	1.42	.031	1.42	.031	1.44	.031	1.55	.034	1.70	.037
Potatoes	125	0.30	.037	0.35	.043	.040	.05	0.50	.062	0.60	.075
Others	80	2.40	.192	3.05	.242	3.92	.313	5.50	.44	5.58	.446
...	...	...	.543	...	0.706	...	0.892	...	1.156	...	1.321

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
PESTICIDES—												
(a) Endrin 20 EC. (Litres)—												
Rice	1.25	15.70	19.62	14.00	17.50	12.00	15.00	9.50	11.87	7.00	8.75
Maize (H.Y.V.)	1.75	0.20	0.35	0.22	0.38	0.24	0.42	0.27	0.47	0.30	0.52
Sugarcane	3.00	0.40	1.20	0.45	1.35	0.50	1.50	0.55	1.65	0.60	1.80
Total	21.17	...	19.23	...	16.92	...	13.99	...	11.07
(b) Dithane (Litres)—												
Rice	1.25	15.70	19.62	14.00	17.50	12.00	15.00	9.50	11.87	7.00	8.75
Sugarcane	2.00	0.40	0.80	0.45	0.90	0.50	1.00	0.55	1.10	0.60	1.20
Potatoes	5.00	0.30	1.50	0.35	1.75	0.40	2.00	0.50	2.50	0.60	3.00
Total	21.92	...	20.15	...	18.00	...	15.47	...	12.95
(c) Thiodan (Litres)—												
Jute	0.65	1.42	0.92	1.42	0.92	1.44	0.93	1.55	1.00	1.70	1.10
(d) Aldrin (Litres)—												
Potatoes	20	0.30	0.60	0.35	0.70	0.40	0.80	0.50	1.00	0.75	1.50
(e) Agallol (Kgm)												
Sugarcane	500	0.40	0.20	0.45	0.22	0.50	0.25	0.55	0.27	0.60	0.30

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		
B. H. C. 50 % (Kgm.)—												
Wheat (H.Y.V.)	...	60	1.20	0.072	1.30	0.078	1.40	0.084	1.50	0.09	1.75	0.105
Pulses	...	2	1.40	0.003	1.60	0.003	1.80	0.004	2.00	0.004	2.20	0.004
Total	0.075	...	0.081	...	0.088	...	0.094	...	0.109

LABOUR (MILLION MAN DAYS)—												
		Days per hectare.	Million hectares.									
Rice (H.Y.V.)	..	210	0.26	55.44	0.41	86.31	0.56	117.60	0.73	153.30	0.92	193.20
Rice (Local)	...	150	1.57	235.50	1.40	210.00	1.20	180.00	0.95	142.50	0.70	105.00
Wheat (H.Y.V.)	...	150	0.12	18.00	0.13	19.50	0.14	21.00	0.15	22.50	0.18	26.25
Maize (H.Y.V.)	...	100	0.02	2.00	0.02	2.20	0.02	2.40	0.03	2.70	0.03	3.00
Sugarcane	...	300	0.04	12.00	0.04	13.50	0.05	15.00	0.06	16.50	0.06	18.00
Jute and Mesta	...	170	0.14	24.14	0.14	24.14	0.14	24.48	0.16	26.35	0.17	28.90
Pulses	...	90	0.14	12.60	0.16	14.40	0.18	16.20	0.20	18.00	0.22	19.80
Oil-Seeds	...	90	0.24	21.60	0.27	24.30	0.3	27.00	0.33	29.70	0.36	32.40
Others	...	250	0.24	60.00	0.30	75.73	0.39	98.00	0.55	137.50	0.56	139.50
	...	...	2.77	441.28	2.87	470.08	2.99	501.68	3.16	549.05	3.20	566.05

STATEMENT—IV

Estimated Additional Requirement of Agricultural Machineries and implements

Item	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Tractors (Nos.)	500	200	200	200	200	1,300
2. Power Tillers (Nos.)	500	800	1,000	1,200	1,500	5,000
3. Power Sprayers and Dusters (Nos.)	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	25,000
4. Power Threshers (Nos.)	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	7,500
5. Minor Implements (Nos.)	50,000	1,00,000	1,50,000	2,00,000	2,50,000	7,50,000
6. Power-Pumps	1,000	2000	2000	2000	3000	10,000

STATEMENT—V

Estimates of Credit Requirement for Agricultural Sector during Fifth Five Year-Plan

(Rs. in crores)

Crop	Credit Need per Hectare (Rs.)	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rice (H.Y.V.)	720	19.01	29.59	40.32	48.60	66.24	203.76
Rice (Local)	100	15.70	14.00	12.00	9.50	7.00	58.20
Wheat (H.Y.V.)	875	10.50	11.38	12.25	13.12	15.31	62.56
Maize (H.Y.V.)	750	1.50	1.65	1.80	2.62	2.25	9.22
Pulses	400	5.60	6.40	7.20	8.60	8.80	36.00
Jute and Mesta	400	5.68	5.68	5.76	6.20	6.80	30.12
Sugar-cane	1950	7.80	8.78	9.75	10.72	11.70	48.75
Oil-Seeds	500	12.60	13.50	15.00	16.50	18.00	75.00
Potatoes	2425	7.28	8.49	9.70	12.12	14.55	52.14
Others	700	16.80	21.21	27.44	38.50	39.06	143.01
Total		101.87	120.68	141.22	165.28	189.71	718.76

LAND REFORMS

Land is one of the basic inputs for production in agriculture and allied activities. In order to ensure that the achievement of the desired objectives in agricultural production are in conformity with the accepted concepts of social justice, it is necessary to remodel the existing agrarian structure. One of the important steps to be taken in this direction is the reforming of the present land system. The main purpose of such land reforms would be to so alter the pattern of land ownership and bring about such a structural change in rural society as to ensure that the fruits of production are equitably enjoyed by those who toil in the field. Emphasis has, therefore, been laid on land reform-measures as a matter of high priority during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

During the Fourth Five Year Plan, a revised outlay of Rs.160·00 lakhs has been fixed in respect of the following four schemes—

	Rs.
(1) Consolidation of holdings	0·26 lakhs.
(2) Preparation of tenants and adhiars' records of rights.	75·89 lakhs.
(3) Strengthening of land record staff for collection of agricultural statistics.	65·77 lakhs.
(4) Re-settlement of landless agricultural workers	18·03 lakhs.
Total ...	160·00 lakhs.

A brief review of the above schemes is given below:

(1) **Consolidation of Holdings**—This Scheme was originally taken up to save labour and money in agricultural operations and also to increase agricultural production. The Assam Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1960 was enacted in 1961 for consolidation and prevention of fragmentation of agricultural holdings for better cultivation in the plains districts of the State. A programme for consolidation of land holdings was in progress till 1969-70 and an area of about 2005 bighas of land in 41 villages was brought under the scheme. But this scheme had been kept in abeyance since June 1969 due to the desirability of first completing the work relating to recording of rights of tenants and, if possible, conferring ownership rights on them. Meanwhile a sample survey of the utility of consolidation in existing circumstances is being carried out.

(2) **Preparation of Tenants' and Adhiars' Records of Rights.**—This scheme is at present under imolementation along with the resettlement operations in the districts of Nowgong, Darrang, Lakhimpur and Dibrugarh and also in two subdivisions of the district of Cachar. A crash programme for preparation of records of rights in the districts of Kamrup, Goalpara, Sibsagar and in the Karimganj Subdivision of Cachar district, has since been undertaken. The need for up-dating the record of

rights of tenants and adhiars (now tenants) in these districts was become extremely urgent partly because of the launching of S.F.D.A and M.F.A.L. schemes and partly due to the enactment of the Assam (Temporarily Settled Areas) Tenancy Act, 1971. This scheme is expected to be completed during the Fifth Plan.

(3) **Strengthening of Land Records Staff for collection of Agricultural Statistics.**— This scheme is now being implemented in the districts of Kamrup, Cachar and Nowgong. This would be extended to other districts of the State during the next plan.

(4) **Resettlement of Landless Agricultural Workers.**— During the Fourth Plan period, about 2,270 landless agricultural families are expected to be settled. In view of adoption of a new land settlement policy and the fact that Agricultural Farming Corporations have come into being, all landless agriculturists will be resettled in these Corporations. According to the scheme cultivators would be organised into corporate bodies to manage and cultivate agricultural land. Fifty or more agriculturists approved by the State Government jointly with the State Government may form an Agricultural Farming Corporation in the State. Every corporation shall have a Memorandum of Association, containing its objectives, regulations, and procedures connected therewith. State Government will only give their share capital contribution to such corporations. The basic idea underlying the setting up of such corporations is to treat land as an earning asset rather than as a form of wealth.

Land Ceiling

The existing legislation in land ceilings has since been amended by the State Legislature to limit the amount of agricultural land that can be held by a family to 50 bighas and to reduce the allowable area of orchards from 30 bighas to 15 bighas. Through the implementation of these amendments, it is expected that surplus area of about 12 lakhs bighas would be available for acquisition under the Act, composed of 9 lakhs bighas from tea garden areas and the balance from non-tea areas. The surplus land so acquired would have to be equitably distributed among several beneficiaries. It is proposed that the surplus land, as and when acquired, would have as a first charge on it the requirements of homestead land for landless agriculturists and others without homestead land. Thereafter, the remaining cultivable lands would be constituted into Farming Corporations composed of genuine landless cultivators. Land not suitable for cultivation would be utilised for afforestation, where feasible.

The object of land reforms during the Fifth Five-Year Plan would, therefore, be two-fold, viz :—

- (i) to ensure an institutional framework for increased agricultural output and an improved and diversified rural economy; and
- (ii) to reduce disparities in wealth and income, eliminate exploitation, and provide security for tenants and workers.

To achieve these objectives, particularly in the sphere of land reforms, the intermediary tenures like zamindars, jotedars, etc., prevalent in the permanently settled areas in the districts of Goalpara and Cachar have been

abolished and the existing legislation on land ceilings amended as referred to in the foregoing paragraph. Besides, legislation has also been enacted for the acquisition of the lands belonging to the religious or charitable institutions of public nature.

Fifth Plan Proposals

In order to implement the land reforms measures in the State, it is proposed to continue/take up the following schemes during the Fifth Five Year Plan period:

(1) **Preparation of tenants records of rights.**—The crash programme for preparation of records of rights already undertaken in the districts of Kamrup, Goalpara, Sibsagar and Karimganj Subdivision of Cachar District during 1972-73 would be continued during the Fifth Plans. It is also proposed to undertake similar programmes for updating the records of rights in Nowgong and other remaining districts.

An outlay of Rs. 74.00 lakhs is required for this scheme.

(2) **Strengthening of Primary and Supervisory land reforms agencies for collection of Agricultural statistics.**—The collection of agricultural statistics assumed special importance in the context of planning. It is, therefore, considered necessary that the agencies for collection of agricultural statistics should be strengthened so that they can produce dependable statistical data for success of schemes already undertaken or to be undertaken during the Fifth Plan so far as land reforms measures are concerned. During the Fifth Plan, this scheme is proposed to be extended to the remaining districts of Goalpara, Darrang, Lakhimpur, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar and Karimganj subdivision of Cachar district. Construction of barracks for mandals in a phased programme is also envisaged under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 215.00 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

(3) **Scheme for acquisition of Ceiling on surplus lands.**—As per provisions of the amended Assam Fixation of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1970, it is expected to get about 12 lakh bighas of surplus lands mostly from the tea garden areas. A sum of Rs. 12.00 crores would be required to be paid as nominal compensation to the owners of the land at a rate of Rs. 100.00 per bigha. According to the existing law, the amount of compensation paid for the land is realisable as premium from the allottees who are tenants on the land. The tenants are also entitled to get 70 per cent of the amount of compensation money and this is adjusted against the premium payable by them. Out of the total amount of compensation of Rs. 12.00 crores, only Rs. 2.50 crores would be realisable as premium from the standing tenants. Again, out of this amount of Rs. 2.50 crores, only Rs. 1.75 crores payable to the tenants as compensation money would be adjusted against their instalments of recovery. It may be possible to realise only the instalments during the Fifth Plan and the remaining two instalments are required to be deferred to the Sixth Plan. It is, accordingly, estimated that a sum of Rs. 10.25 crores (Rs. 12.00 crores—Rs. 1.75 crores) would be required for the purpose during the Fifth Plan. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 55.00 lakhs is proposed under the State Plan sector for meeting overhead charges on the scheme and the balance of Rs. 9.70 crores is to be met from Institutional Finance.

(4) **Acquisition of Ownership and intermediary rights by tenants.**—Under this new scheme, it is envisaged to acquire the ownership rights and intermediary rights for the tenants cultivating the land. As per provision of the Assam (Temporary Settled Areas) Tenancy Act, 1971, Government would first acquire the right and pay compensation from the State exchequer, which would, however, be recovered later from the cultivating tenants on whose behalf such acquisition would be made. In fact, there would ultimately be no expenditure for compensation, but to complete the process of acquisition and conferring the ownership rights of cultivators, entertainment of additional staff would be inevitable. It is, therefore, necessary to provide adequate funds for administering the law and for increasing recurring expenditure which is not recoverable. A sum of Rs. 136.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

As regards consolidation of holdings, it has already been stated that this scheme has been kept in abeyance since June, 1969 due to certain practical difficulties faced in the process of implementation of the measures and for certain other more important land reforms measures required to be taken up. It is found that unless the land is owned by the cultivator himself, no purpose would be served by consolidation of owners' shares of the land, who are mostly absentee landlords. The Assam (Temporary Settled Areas) Act, 1971 aims at, amongst others, conferring ownership rights to the tenants on payment of compensation, for which a separate scheme is proposed during Fifth Five Year Plan. Under that scheme it would be attempted to implement the same in compact blocks so that after the end of Fifth Plan, sufficient land would be available in the districts where the tenants (cultivators) would acquire ownership rights over the land motivated by them, to take up the programme for consolidation in those areas. It is, therefore, expected that with completion of the scheme for acquisition of ownership and intermediary rights by tenants in certain compact blocks during the Fifth Plan period, the scheme for consolidation of holding may be taken up in successive plan periods.

Besides the State plan scheme, there will be another scheme for the provision of house sites to landless workers in rural areas, as indicated in Chapter VII.

In order to effectively implement the various land reforms measures as envisaged, a proposal to re-organise the administrative set up of the Revenue Department at various levels including the creation of a post of Land Reforms Commissioner is being considered separately.

A total financial outlay of Rs. 480.00 lakhs, as detailed below, is proposed for Land Reforms measures during the Fifth Five Year Plan, under the State plan sector.

(Rs. in lakhs)

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| (1) Scheme for preparation of tenants' records—
of rights. | Rs. 74.00 lakhs |
| (2) Scheme for strengthening of primary and
supervisory land record agencies for collec-
tion of agricultural statistics. | Rs. 215.00 lakhs |

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(3) Scheme for acquisition of ownership rights by tenants.	Rs. 136.00 lakhs
(4) Scheme for acquisition of ceiling surplus lands	Rs. 55.00 lakhs
Total	... <hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> Rs. 480.00 lakhs

Institutional Finance.—In addition to the above outlay a sum of Rs. 970.00 lakhs is proposed as institutional finance for implementation of the scheme for acquisition of ceiling surplus lands.

MINOR IRRIGATION

Introductory

Minor irrigation programmes of the State are at present being implemented by the Agriculture Department as well as by the Flood Control and Irrigation Department. It is proposed to bring all the irrigation programmes under one Irrigation Department. Minor irrigation programmes mainly include construction of bunds and dongas (channels) to irrigate high land areas, installation of deep tube wells and power pumps, construction of canals to drain out excess water from low-lying areas, etc. Smaller projects are executed by the Agriculture Department while bigger ones are undertaken by the F. C. & I. Department.

Review of progress in the Fourth Plan

The total Fourth Plan allocation for minor irrigation programmes for the plains districts of the State is Rs.1,000.00 lakhs, out of which Rs. 400.00 lakhs for the programmes under 'Agriculture Department' and Rs. 600.00 lakhs for those under 'F. C. & I. Department'. It is expected that the total allocation of Rs.1,000.00 lakhs will be spent by the end of the Fourth Plan. As regards, the achievement of the target, a total additional area of 3,97,85,000 hectares is likely to be irrigated/benefited at the end of the Fourth Plan. The break-up of the expenditure figures, the targets and the anticipated achievement are indicated below—

	Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	Likely Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)	Target (000 hectares)	Anticipated Achievement (000 hectares)
1. By Agriculture Department.	400.00	399.38	248.00	248.00
2. By F. C. and I. Department.	600.00	600.72	149.79	149.85
Total	1000.00	1000.00	397.79	397.85

Fifth Plan Proposals

Strategy.—Water is one of the most important factors affecting agricultural production. During the Fifth Plan, the strategy will, therefore, be to maximise agricultural production, which requires certain measures including utilisation and exploitation of water resources to the maximum extent possible at minimum cost.

Objectives.—In drawing up the Fifth Plan proposals, the main objective will be to make a proper balance by providing both quick-maturing schemes and long-term schemes so that assured irrigation can be provided from the new schemes and also to stabilize the existing minor irrigation schemes, many of which suffer from shortage of water specially for the rabi-crops. This is also necessary to increase the irrigation potential which will be needed in a big measure to support the production programmes including rabi crops.

Programmes.—The quick-maturing schemes will be in the nature of lift irrigation schemes (both by electric and diesel) from surface water of bigger tributaries having perennial sources, and deep and shallow tube-wells. Although there are abundant surface water resources in the State, there are many tracts of land which cannot be fed by such available resources. It is, therefore, considered necessary to explore and exploit the ground water resources for those areas. There will also be need for a good number of small mobile pump-sets for meeting the emergency needs during the spell of drought and after floods. The shallow tube wells will also cover such needs to a great extent. The long term schemes will be in the nature of diversion type flow irrigation schemes. Both major and medium rivers with adequate perennial sources are proposed to be tapped for this purpose. There are some existing minor irrigation schemes which were originally designed more as supplemental irrigation schemes for the kharif crops. These schemes are required to be remodelled with a view to making them fit for providing benefit to the rabi crops as well. Adequate provision is also proposed to be made in the Fifth Plan for investigation and collection of hydrological, meteorological and other allied data relating to irrigation schemes.

Programmes will be so aimed as to remove the regional imbalance within the State giving special emphasis to extending irrigation facilities in backward and tribal areas as well as in chronically drought affected areas.

Target.—The additional irrigated area to be made available during the Fifth Plan is proposed as follows.—

		(In 000' Hectares)
(i)	under Irrigation Department's Plan ...	244.00
(ii)	from Institutional finance for Irrigation ...	223.45
		467.45

Financial Outlay.—In order to achieve the above targets a total outlay of Rs. 58.50 crores is required during the Fifth Plan period under the State sector. The break-up of this outlay is shown below.

		Rs.
(i)	Irrigation Department's Plan ...	30.50 crores.
(ii)	Irrigation Corporation Plan ...	28.00 ,,
Total ...		58.50 ,,

Institutional Finance.—In addition to the above, a sum of Rs.22.00 crores is proposed as institutional finance for private individuals. Availability of Rs 50.00 crores institutional financed has been assumed.

SOIL CONSERVATION

Introductory.—The adoption of soil conservation measures is of importance in increasing and stabilising agricultural production. Assam is being subjected to continued erosion and floods and as such the need for soil conservation measures for those areas has been long felt. In the First and Second plans, some soil conservation programmes were included under forest and agricultural development programmes. A separate Soil Conservation Department was set up in 1959 with a skeleton staff. The process of building this organisation continued for the greater part of the Third plan. Initially soil conservation work was taken up in the Hill districts of the State. It was soon realised that in the plains districts, also, there are large tracts which are subjected to accelerated erosion due to extension of cultivation in the foot hills, sheet and gully erosion on sloping land and stream bank erosion due to rivulets often changing course and devouring many agricultural fields. In the plains, the programmes implemented were (i) gully control, (ii) terracing, (iii) afforestation on stream banks (iv) pasture development on lands unsuitable for agriculture or too good for forestry, and (v) stream bank erosion control.

II. Review of the progress under the Fourth Plan

During the fourth plan, an outlay of Rs.105.00 lakhs was fixed for the soil conservation programmes in the plains districts of the State. It is expected that the entire allocation would be spent by the end of the Fourth Plan. The main programmes included in the Fourth plan are (i) gully control, (ii) terracing and contour bunding, (iii) afforestation on stream banks, (iv) Stream bank erosion control through minor engineering structures, and (v) pasture development. The achievement expected under some of the items by the end of the Fourth plan is given in the table below.—

TABLE I

Item of works	Unit	Achievement in the adhoc plan periods	Achievement expected by the end of fourth plan
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(a) Contour bunding and terracing.	Hectares	20	454
(b) Gully control works (command areas).	„	2560	12,194
(c) Afforestation ...	„	1018	5,200
(d) Cash crop development.	„	2	15
(e) Grassland development.	„	816	80
(f) Soil Conservation Engineering Stream bank erosion, control, disposal of excess water, etc.	„	53 Spurs constructed.	Construction of 600 different structures.

III. Strategy, overall targets and outlays for the Fifth Plan

The aim of the soil conservation programmes would be to tackle the two major problems of soil erosion in Assam, *i. e.*, (i) jhumming in the hills and (ii) gully and stream bank erosion in the plains areas within a period of 15 and 10 years respectively.

A rough reconnaissance type of survey undertaken in 1970 showed that an area of 12,500 hectares of cultivable land in the northern part of the Brahmaputra valley alone has been completely damaged by gully erosion and annually about an area of 1000 hectares is getting added to it. It is expected to achieve control of gully erosion by the end of the Fourth plan on an area of about 3,500 hectares of actual gullied area. This leaves a balance of over 12,000 hectares to be tackled during the next 10 years of the Fifth and Sixth plans. It is also probable that some more areas would go under gully erosion during this period. It is, therefore, proposed to take up 6,000 hectares of gullied land for control during the Fifth Plan period and the balance would be tackled during the sixth plan.

To achieve the above aims, the following major items of work would be taken up during the fifth plan period:—

1. Terracing of land upto 30 per cent slope with good soil depth for settled agriculture ;
2. Contour bunding of land with slope upto 5 per cent ;
3. (a) Reclamation of the valley bottom land by clearing jungles, up-rooting stumps and land levelling, where necessary;
- (b) Reclamation of submerged land by draining out water and construction of dykes, bunds, etc., where necessary.
4. Provision of irrigation both by gravity and lift methods ;
5. Afforestation of land not suitable for permanent agriculture and horticulture and where the type of land suggests such measures ;
6. Cash crops cultivation ;
7. Gully control in the areas in the north bank of the Brahmaputra mainly and in the southern valley in parts where land is subject to such type of erosion ;
8. Development of pasture and fodder areas for meeting the existing cattle need and improvement of village grazing land ;
9. Planting of trees on the outer side of the various embankments and in areas included within the embankments, where possible, in order to check land erosion ; and
10. Control of bank erosion by streams and stabilisation of newly formed banks by vegetative measures.

Some proposals for river valley projects mainly for flood prevention are now under consideration. In the event of such projects materialising within the fifth plan period, it would be necessary to take up certain soil conservation measures in catchment areas of such projects, as a special programme.

The physical targets of various programmes proposed to be implemented in the plain areas of the State are shown below:—

1. Reclamation and Drainage	...	...	3,000	hectares.
2. Contour bunding	...	...	7,000	„
3. Gully Control	...	...	24,000	„
4. Afforestation	...	...	3,200	„
5. Cash crop	...	...	50	„
6. Stream bank protection	...	...	6,000	running metres.

Supporting Schemes.—It is also proposed to undertake the following supporting schemes for implementation of various soil conservation programmes as targeted for the Fifth Plan at a total estimated cost of Rs. 24.95 lakhs (for General Areas):—

1. To establish a Soil Conservation Research Station (cost Rs.13.49 lakhs) ;
2. To set up a soil conservation training school for training A. C Assistants and Sub-Assistants (cost Rs. 9.96 lakhs), and
3. To create a full-fledged soil survey division in the soil conservation Directorate (cost Rs. 1.50 lakhs).

Institutional Finance.—In addition it is proposed to set-up a Plantation Crops Corporation to take up plantation work on a commercial scale at a total estimated cost of Rs.150.00 lakhs. This amount is expected to be made available as Institutional Finance. All existing cash crop plantations and institutions, processing units, etc., would be transferred to the Corporation.

On the basis of the targets and supporting schemes as envisaged, the following outlays are proposed for the Fifth Plan:—

(1) State Sector

(i) General Schemes	...	—	Rs. 290.00 lakhs.
(ii) Institutional Finance	...	...	Rs. 150.00 lakhs.

Fifteen years' Perspective Plans.—The following targets have been estimated for perspective sixth and seventh plans:—

Items of work	Unit	Sixth plan	Seventh plan
1. Land Development ...	Hectare	1,000	1,500
2. Gully control ...	,,	9,000	10,500
3. Water distribution ...	,,	1,000	1,500
4. Contour bunding ...	,,	10,000	15,000
5. Afforestation ...	,,	4,000	4,000
6. Cash crop development ...	,,	250	500
7. River bank protection ...	R. Metre	9,000	2,000

AYACUT (AREA) DEVELOPMENT

A provision of Rs.13.00 lakhs was made for Ayacut (Area) Development programme during the Fourth Plan. Out of this provision, a total sum of Rs.7.00 lakhs is expected to be spent by the end of the Plan.

During the Fifth Five Year Plan, this programme would be undertaken in the command areas of Sukla or other medium irrigation projects when completed. No specific physical targets could, therefore, be fixed at this stage. The scheme, however, envisages an all-round development in the project area covering aspects of soil survey, reshaping of land, consolidation of holdings, construction of irrigation channel, creation of drainage facilities and crop planning for maximisation of production.

An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed for the purpose under the State Sector during the Fifth Plan.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The Livestock population of this State is as follows:—

				(figures in lakhs)		
				1966	1971	1976 (anticip- ated)
Cattle	...	...	...	65.19	67.14	69.15
Buffaloes	...	...	...	5.79	5.93	6.08
Sheep	...	...	...	0.70	0.74	0.79
Goat	...	...	...	15.61	17.17	18.89
Pig	...	...	...	3.73	N.A.	N.A.
Poultry	...	...	...	96.45	101.25	106.30
Other Livestock	...	...	...	3.75	3.79	3.83

The trend of annual production and per capita consumption in regard to milk, meat and eggs in Assam is also given below:—

				1968-69	1973-74	1978-99 (anticip- ated)
Milk (000 tonnes)	...	...	...	100	125	156.25
Meat (000 tonnes)	..	...	...	6.9	8.4	11.5
Eggs (million)	...	...	...	155	234	410

Estimated per capita consumption

				1966	1971	1976 (anticip- ated)
Milk (in litres) per annum	...	...	...	7.29	8.44	9.08
(In gram) per day	...	...	...	20	23	25
Eggs Nos per annum	...	...	...	11.32	15.81	23.83
Nos per day	...	...	...	0.03	0.04	0.06
Meat (in kgs) per annum	...	...	...	0.504	0.567	0.673
(In gram) per day	...	...	...	1.6	1.6	1.84

II. Review of Progress under Fourth Plan:—With the poor stock of livestock of various species in relation to the requirements of the State's population, the task to bring about all-round improvement of livestock in the State is stupendous. In the Fourth Plan, emphasis was, therefore laid on expansion of the key village scheme, distribution of improved breeding stock on a large scale, establishment of veterinary dispensaries and first-aid centres and mobile dispensaries with a view to extend veterinary aid to interior rural areas to control disease and to prevent outbreak of epidemics. Feeder and fodder development, poultry development, veterinary research and education are also getting emphasis during the Fourth Plan.

The Fourth Plan outlay for implementation of various animal husbandry programmes in the General Areas of the State was Rs.340·00 lakhs. This amount was far below the actual need and as a result many important programmes could not be taken up due to lack of funds. It is, however, expected that the entire allocation would be spent by the end of the Fourth Plan. The physical targets fixed for the Fourth Plan, as shown below, are also likely to be achieved in full.

(1) Key Village Blocks	...	..	...	...	6
(2) Cattle Breeding Farms	...	..	...	...	7
(3) Bull Rearing Farms	...	...	...	...	2
(4) Fodder Seed Production Farms	...	...	...	...	2
(5) Fodder Bank	...	...	...	...	1
(6) Feed Mixing Plants	...	...	...	...	4
(7) Poultry Breeding Farms (extension)	...	...	...	...	2
(8) Intensive Egg and Poultry Production--cum--Marketing Centres.	...	...	4	...	
(9) Poultry Farmers trained	...	...	200	...	
(10) Pig Breeding Farms	...	...	2	...	
(11) Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries (new).	...	...	18	...	
(12) Production of Animal Product:—					
(a) Milk/Milk products	...	...	1,25,000 tonnes.	...	
(b) Eggs	...	...	234 Millions.	...	

III. Overall objectives, Strategy and Outlay in the Fifth Plan

During the Fifth Plan, emphasis would be laid on all the existing programmes to be implemented on a more intensive scale with particular attention to cattle development, poultry development, increased health, cover etc.

The total estimated requirements of milk, egg and meat in Assam per annum during the Fifth Plan are shown below:

Milk (000 tonnes)	...	...	...	1776	@283.5 grams per day.
Egg (millions)	...	...	...	6273	@1 No. per day
Meat (000 tonnes)	...	...	...	178	@28.35 gram per day.

The estimated requirements of 'feed and fodder' by the end of 1976 are also indicated below:—

				Feed (concentrate 000 tonnes)	Fodder (in million tonnes)
Cattle	...	...	...	4140	37.7
Buffaloes	...	...	...	412	3.01
Sheep	...	...	...	15	0.14
Goat	...	...	...	347	3.4
Poultry	...	...	...	399	...
Total				5313	44.25

A total outlay of Rs.700.00 lakhs, as detailed below, is proposed under State Plan Sector for Animal Husbandry and Veterinary programme in the plains districts of the State:

	(Rupees in lakhs)
1. Cattle Development Programme ...	350.00
2. Feed and Fodder Development Projects ...	60.00
3. Sheep and Goat Development Programmes	15.00
4. Poultry Development Programme ...	102.00
5. Piggery Development Programme ...	40.00
6. Animal Health and Disease Control ...	102.00
7. Veterinary Education and Research ...	1.00
8. Other Schemes ...	30.00
Total ...	700.00 lakhs.

The following Schemes with a total outlay of Rs 60.00 lakhs are proposed under Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the Fifth Plan.

1. Bovine Contdigious Pluro Pneumonia Schemes	Rs.25.00 lakhs
2. Rinderpest Eradication Scheme	Rs.15.00 ,,
3. Progeny Testing of Bulls	Rs.20.00 ,,
Total	Rs.60.00 lakhs.

IV Individuals Schemes and Programmes included in the Fifth Plan

A brief note on certain important programmes is given below:

(1) **Cattle Development**:—It is proposed to increase the milk production from 125,000 tonnes to 156,25,000 tonnes during the Fifth Plan. It is contemplated to achieve this target by intensifying the Cross Breeding Programme already under implementation under the two existing I. C. D. P. and by undertaking 4 new I C. D. Projects including 5 key village blocks.

(2) **Feed and Fodder Development**:—Along with the better breeding of Cattle, emphasis would be given to the balanced feeding of such cattle. Only 54 lakhs acres of land are under crops in the State, the by-products of which are available for livestock; 4.8 lakhs acres are available for fodder purposes in V. G. R. and P. G. R. Out of the total estimated requirement 45 Million tonnes of Green Fodder, there would be a shortage of 27 million tonnes. To meet this shortage, considerable area would be brought under Fodder Cultivation. In addition, suitable programmes like development of selected grass-land, forage conservation, establishment of fodder banks, etc. would be undertaken.

The requirement of concentrates for adult stock of cattle including cross-bred cows and poultry during the Fifth Plan would be about 5.3 million tonnes. Out of this requirement, there may be a shortage of 1.3 million tonnes. This shortage is proposed to be met primarily by increased production of food crops like paddy, wheat, maize, maikalai, etc.

(3) **Poultry Development**:—The total requirement of egg according to human population (*i.e.* @ 1 egg a day) is about 6278 million numbers during the Fifth Plan. It is expected to produce only 410 million of eggs during the Plan period. The production would be obtained considering average production of 60 eggs from local hens 120 eggs from improved hens and 180 eggs from exotic hens per year. The per capita consumption of eggs during the Fifth Plan is calculated to be 23.8 per year as against 15.8 in the Fourth Plan. It is proposed to increase the production of eggs under five I. P. D. P. 50 A. N. P. Blocks and by distribution of cockrels and strengthening of existing farm.

(4) **Goat, Sheep and Piggery Development**:—During the Fifth Plan the production of meat is proposed to be increase from 84,000 tonnes to 1,15,000 tonnes. The additional production of 31,000 tonnes is expected to be derived from the increased production of meat that would be available from the improved types of animal like goat, sheep, pig and poultry under the different programmes envisaged in the Fifth Plan like Breeding operation, distribution of good breeding stock, strengthening of existing goat, sheep and poultry farms.

(5) **Animal Health and Disease Control**:—There would be about 10 schemes under this programme during the Fifth Plan, including establishment of Veterinary Aid Centres, B. P. Section, Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries and expansion of Veterinary Dispensaries, etc. and follow up programmes for Rinderpest eradication.

(6) **Veterinary Education and Research**:—Adequate provisions are being made in the Fifth Plan under various Scheme for the purpose.

(7) **Statistics, Training, Administration and other schemes**:—Adequate provisions are being made in the Fifth Plan under various schemes for the purpose.

(8) **Credit Requirement**.—Details of credit requirements for Dairying, Poultry Farming, Fodder Farming, etc., estimated for the Fifth Plan, are indicated below:—

- (i) For Dairying—Rs.40.00 lakhs for 200 educated unemployed @ Rs.20,000 each.
- (ii) For Poultry Farming—Rs 50 00 lakhs for 200 educated unemployed @ Rs.25,000 each.
- (iii) For Pig Farming—Rs 25.00 lakhs for 50 educated youths @ Rs.50,000 each.
- (iv) For Fodder Farming—Rs.35.00 lakhs for 100 educated unemployed @ Rs.35,000 each.

Total	Rs.150.00 lakhs.
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This amount will have to be arranged as Institutional Finance through nationalised Banks and from other sources and would be outside the plan ceiling.

(9) **Special Development Programmes for economically Backward Areas**.—It is proposed to spend about Rs.40.00 lakhs for economically backward people of the State, comprising Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes, etc., under Special Development Programmes. Out of this, Rs.10.00 lakhs are proposed for rearing goats, Rs.10.00 lakhs for Poultry and Rs.20.00 lakhs for Piggery. About 12,500 families are expected to be benefited by this programme.

(10) Fifteen Years Perspective Plan.—The following projections of production, requirement, etc., in respect of certain outputs relating to Animal and Husbandry Programme have been worked out for the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Plan:—

	Sixth Plan	Seventh Plan	Eighth Plan
Milk (000 tonnes):			
(i) Requirement	2024	2293	2633
(ii) Production	234	410	820
(iii) Per capita consumption ...	33 grams per day.	50 grams per day.	88 grams per day.
Eggs (in millions):			
(i) Requirement	7154	8103	9307
(ii) Production	820	1845	4612
(iii) Per capita consumption (eggs per year).	40.1	83.1	141.6
Meat (000 tonnes) (excluding beef):			
(i) Requirement	201	229	264
(ii) Production	12.3	14.1	16.7
(iii) Per capita consumption ...	1.70	1.74	1.80
Feed and Fodder (million tonnes):			
(i) Requirement	46.2	47.8	49.3
(ii) Production	42.0	43.4	44.4

(11) Private Sector Programme.—In addition to the above, a special programme of Rs.40.00 crores has been drawn up under Private Sector for giving financial assistance to about 4 lakhs families of weaker sections of the people specially in backward areas during the Fifth Plan at the rate of Rs.1,000 per family. It would be possible to organise supply of additional live-stock, birds, sheep, goat, pig, etc., to the individuals, as required under this programme. This special programme is considered necessary because of the fact that the production of nutritious food like, milk, meat and egg as proposed in the State Plan Sector, would be meagre as compared to the needs of the population. This would also provide additional subsidiary occupation to the rural population and thereby they would be in a position to augment their income.

DAIRING AND MILK SUPPLY

In spite of the large cattle population in the State, there has been an acute shortage of milk. Consequently, the price of milk has been rising and this has given rise to adulteration and other evils.

Milk supply schemes were located at Gauhati and Jorhat towns in 1968-69 and about 6000 litres of milk could be supplied daily under these schemes. In the Fourth plan, two more towns, *i.e.*, Dibrugarh and Tezpur have been covered under these Schemes. The financial outlay for this programme during the Fourth plan is 70.00 lakhs for General Areas of the State and it is expected that the entire allocated funds would be spent by the end of the plan period and the annual production would be about 386 million litres.

One of the objectives to be attained through agricultural development in the Fifth plan is meeting of basic minimum nutritional needs of the entire population. So basic approach during the plan would be to both increase milk production as well as raise its nutritional standard. Sustained and calculated efforts to improve the local livestock would, therefore, be necessary for a period extending over 15-20 years in order to reach at least the minimum level of production of milk and other nutritional foods.

It is envisaged that during the Fifth Plan period the State population could get at least 56.70 grams of milk per day in their daily diet and the programmes would be launched accordingly. Target for production of milk has, therefore, been fixed at 1,06,25,000 tonnes.

To implement the dairying and milk supply programmes in order to achieve the above target, it is estimated that an outlay of Rs.300.00 lakhs would be necessary under the State Plan Sector during the Fifth plan for the Plains Districts of the State. Proposed physical targets have been given below.

1. Town Milk Supply Schemes	3 Nos.
2. Milk Production Factory	1 No.
3. Rural Dairy Extension Service	5 Units.
4. Training of Dairy Personnel	10 Nos.
5. Loan for Purchase of Milch Animals	200 Units.
6. Dairy Co-operatives	10 Nos.
7. Milk Production Engagement Programme in the milk-shed areas of Dairy Plant.	4 Nos.

FORESTS

Introduction

With the increase of population and consequent developmental activities, there has been constant and increasing pressure on forest land and now it is a big problem as to how to keep the forests in-tact. The total geographical area of the present re-organised State of Assam is 78,757 sq. kilometres. out of which an area of 15,345 sq. kilometre only constitutes as the Reserved Forests. Out of this, only 12,278 sq. kilometres of Reserved Forests falling in the Plains Districts and under the management of the State Forest Department and the remaining 3067 sq. kilometres in Hill Districts and under the management of the District Councils.

The percentage of Reserved Forests in relation to the total geographical area of the State works out to 19.4 per cent against the declared National Forest Policy, which prescribes a minimum of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent under productive Forests. The bifurcation of the areas between the Plain districts and the Hill districts is indicated below :

	Plains Districts	Hill Districts
(i) Total Geographical area ...	63,520 sq. K.m.	15,237 sq. K.m.
(ii) Total Reserved Forests ...	12,278 ,,	3,067 ,,
(iii) Total Unclassified Forests ...	4,245 ,,	8,045 ,,
(iv) Percentage of Reserved Forests.	19.3 per cent.	20.1 per cent.

Development of Forest resources is essential in this State which is subjected to heavy erosion due to rains and floods for protective as well as for productive purposes. It is also important for increasing the State Revenue.

II. Review of Progress under the Fourth Plan.—During the Fourth Five Year Plan, schemes under the Forestry Sector were designed towards a change in the economy with special emphasis on creation of large-scale economic plantations to meet growing demands of forest-based industries. Almost all the schemes implemented during the Third plan and *Ad-hoc* plan periods, were continued during the Fourth plan. Along with the undertaking of fairly large-scale programmes of activities for bringing all-round change in the economy of the State under this sector, the Fourth plan has also been successful in creating sizeable opportunity for providing regular employment to a substantial number of educated unemployed youths, besides providing employment opportunities for casual employment in plantation, building and road-making schemes.

The total outlay for the Fourth plan relating to plains areas of the State is Rs.265.00 lakhs, out of which a sum of Rs.140.97 lakhs was spent during the first three years of the plan. The expenditure for 1972-73 and allocation for 1973-74 are Rs.55.50 lakhs and Rs.65.00 lakhs respectively. It is, therefore, expected that the entire outlay of Rs.265.00 lakhs would be spent during the Fourth Plan period. As regards actual achievement, physical targets aimed at are likely to be attained or exceeded in respect of all the schemes except that on plantation of quick-growing species, where a little shortfall is anticipated. Targets are likely to be exceeded in respect of the economic plantations. Target fixed for the Fourth plan and anticipated achievement at the end of the plan are shown in the table below:

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Base level 1968-69	Targets for the Fourth plan	Achievement in the Fourth Plan
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Plantations of quick growing species	'000 Hectares	5.88	5.65	4.40
2	Economic plantation for industrial and commercial uses	...	15.20	10.32	10.33
3	Farm Forestry-cum-Fuel-wood plantation	...	...	...	...
4	Communications	'000 KMs.	1.12	0.11	0.99

III. Objectives Target and Strategy for the Fifth Plan

As is known that Forestry activities are by their very nature labour-intensive and provide employment to a large number of persons in various primary and secondary activities thus relieving unemployment both in the rural and urban areas. Though seasonal in its primary activities, a considerable number of people are employed in creation of plantations, construction of roads and buildings, and extraction and transportation of forest produce. Industries based on forest produce employ a large number of skilled and semi-skilled workers on a regular basis besides giving part-time employment to those who live near the forest. With increased industrialisation in the State, more and more forest materials are also bound to be required. Assam has also a rich heritage of wildlife which is an important tourist attraction and can earn for the country a substantial revenue from tourist traffic. Hence another important aspect of the development plans for the forestry sector is improvement of nature conservation.

Keeping the above approach in view and in view of the vast scope for improvement in wildlife conservation and for taking up large programmes on commercial basis on a shortened rotation so that the forest turnover is thereby increased, which while helping development of forest based industries, will also enlarge the avenue for additional employment and economic growth, it is proposed to lay special emphasis on schemes of nature conservation, afforestation, development of the existing non-wooded areas and on forest communication, besides reformulation of working plans on shorter rotations. Besides continuing the existing nature of the schemes some new schemes are also proposed to be introduced during the Fifth plan.

IV. Schemes and Programmes of Forest Development during the Fifth Plan

State Plan Schemes

Taking into consideration the technical know-how already available, a total outlay of Rs. 700.00 lakhs is proposed for implementation of various forestry programmes under the State plan sector during the Fifth Plan. The highlight of planning under this plan would be very intensive working of natural forests on shorter rotation, aiming at conversion to man-made forest, and complete utilisation of the growing capacity of the soil. All the plantations would be industry oriented, besides their protective functions and their sizes and scope will be determined by projected demand for industrial wood as well as wood for rural housing. Additional infrastructure required would be provided in the schemes themselves. One important feature of the Fifth Plan would be a big outlay on 'Communication' so that about 56,900 additional Plywood logs valued at about Rs.40.00 lakhs so far locked up in the hilly areas, would be made available annually to the Plywood Industry. Another feature would be for 'Nature Conservation' which is the main tourist attraction and is the quickest source of earning foreign exchange.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes:—The following schemes are proposed in the list of Centrally Sponsored Scheme at a total outlay of Rs 48.00 lakhs:

	Rs.
(i) Forest Resources Survey	8.00 lakhs
(ii) Survey of Natural Resources	40.00 lakhs.

48.00 lakhs.

Institutional Finance

Forest Development Corporation :—The National Commission of Agriculture in their interim report on production of forestry and man-made forests have made important recommendations for the development of forests. The Commission is of the view that forestry management objectives should be redefined and there should be change over from the present conservation-oriented forestry to a more dynamic programme of production-forestry. Considering the advantage of an aggressive man-made forestry programme, the future production programme should concentrate on clear-felling of valuable mixed forests, mixed quality forests and inaccessible hard-wood forests. The Commission have also recommended setting up of Forest Corporations in the States for development and exploitation of forests.

In Assam, it is possible to increase the 'Plywood' potential substantially by improving the stock of suitable species by adopting a means of aided natural regeneration combined with sowings or transplanting in concentrated areas of this type. 'Sal' forests also exist in the State and there is scope for plantation of this species. 'Teak' is also an exotic species and grows well in certain parts of the State. With the paper mills in the offing, huge areas of plantation with quick-growing species are also essential. These are the main raw materials for forest-based industries. It is, accordingly, proposed to set up a 'Forest Development Corporation in the State during the Fifth Five Year Plan, to handle the work relating to commercial plantations and allied activities in certain specified areas. The Corporation would formulate their own forest projects for attracting institutional credit. The extent of such finance would of course largely depend on progress that is made in the organisation of State Forest Corporation as proposed above. To begin with, an Institutional Finance of Rs.3.03 crores is proposed for the purpose during the Fifth Plan.

Industrial-cum-Fuelwood Plantation :—A Scheme for large-scale 'Simul Plantation' under FAO/SIDA is at present under consideration of the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. It may be possible to implement the scheme during the Fifth Plan, if the international loan at low interest rate not exceeding $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is available. A total outlay of Rs.127.29 lakhs is proposed as Institutional Finance under this Scheme with the target for raising 11,000 hectares of plantation during the Fifth Plan. This amount is included in the total outlay of Rs.3.03 crores proposed above under Institutional Finance.

Total financial outlays proposed for the Fifth Plan are as follows:

	...	Rs
(1) State Plan Schemes (General areas)	...	700.00 lakhs
(3) Centrally Sponsored Schemes	... ..	48.00 ,,
(3) Schemes under Institutional Finance	...	303.00 ,,

Scheme-wise outlay and physical targets are shown in the Annexure.

Fifteen Years Perspective Plans:—Forest Department have also proposed perspective plans for the development of forest during the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans. The following tentative physical targets have also been fixed in respect of some selected programmes as noted below:

	Sixth plan (in hectares)	Seventh plan (in hectares)
(i) Economic Plantations ...	9,300	10,000
(ii) Plywood Plantations ..	5,000	5,000
(iii) Teak Plantations... ..	7,000	7,000
(iv) Matchwood Plantations ...	6,000	8,000
Total ...	27,300	30,000

ANNEXURE

List of Schemes with Physical target and Financial Outlay

Name of Scheme	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical target
1	2	3

Scheme under State Sector

A. Economic Plantations—

1. Hollong, Mekai regenerations ...	12.70	2,800 Hectare
2. Under planting	13.52	2,350 „
3. Sal artificial regenerations ...	32.70	2,400 „
4. Sal natural regeneration ...	4.25	470 „
5. Other hardwood plantation ...	7.18	600 „
6. Plywood plantation	61.05	5,000 „
7. Teak Plantation	61.00	5,100 „
8. Matchwood plantation	38.60	4,000 „
Total Economic Plantations ...	231.00	22,720 Hectares.

Name of Scheme (1)	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs) (2)	Physical target (3)
Others —		
9. Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests.	11.00	1,000 Hectares (37 Bldgs.)
10. Communications	60.00	275 Kms.
11. Consolidation of forests including survey and demarcation.	13.00	1,300 Sq. K. M 3,200 No. Pillars.
12. Training of staff	18.00	15 Nos. annually.
13. Improved logging timber operations.	25.00	One Centre for departmental operations.
14. Forest protection	23.00	7 New Protection squad.
15. Development of Minor forest products.	2.50	10 hectares.
16. Forest research	4.00	Research on orchid etc. and on tree growth.
17. Forest publicity	1.50	Publications of Brochure, Films, etc.
18. Planning and Statistical Cell ...	13.00	Staff.
19. Amenities to staff and labour ...	3.50	(Ring Wells-40 Nos Roads 20 K.M.)
20. Construction of buildings ...	30.00	60 Nos.
21. Purchase of vehicles	5.00	14 Nos.
22. Establishment of Economic and Evaluation Cell.	15.00	.....
23. Working Plans Organisation ...	30.00	Working Plan formation.
24. Intensification of Management	15.00	Reorganisation of Division, Ranges and Beats.
25. Development of Pasture and grazing.	1.50	45 hectares.
26. Plantation of quick growing species.	125.00	10,000 hectares.
Total	386.00	.....

Nature conservation including Wild Life :

27. Zoo	13·00	(Animal enclosures 20 Nos. (Buildings-10 Nos
28. Botanical Garden	4·00	Development of harborium etc.
29. Wild Life divisions	18·00	.....
30. Development of Natural Parks, Sanctuaries and Natural Re- sources.	48·00	.....
Total Nature conservation ...	83·00	.....
Total State Sector	700·00	.....

FISHERIES

Introductory

The State has immense potentiality for fishery development in its large number of beels, swamps, tanks and in big rivers and their tributaries. It has approximately 9,67,000 acres of riverine fisheries and 1,20,000 acres of beel fisheries. In addition, culturable water area in the form of swamps and small tanks is about 6,00,000 acres.

Review of progress under the fourth plan

During the fourth plan period, the fisheries development programme was initiated with a plan ceiling of Rs 100.00 lakhs for the plains districts of the State. It is expected that the entire outlay would be spent by the end of the fourth plan. The targets of development during the fourth five year plan, were mainly fixed in respect of fish production, fish seed production (spawn), fry and fingerlings, construction of nurseries, reclamation, desilting and dewatering of beels, swamps, ponds and tanks. From the progress so far achieved in respect of the targets, it appears that the production of fish during the first three years of the fourth plan is almost at par, rather it has shown slightly upward trend. In case of production of fish seeds i.e., fry and fingerlings, there appears to be some shortfall. But in case of production of spawn there is an upward trend from year to year. The shortfall in production of fry and fingerlings as against the production of spawn which seems to be comparatively below the standard is mostly due to shortage of nurseries besides a washing away of stocks from the nurseries by high floods which has become an annual feature in this part of the country. As regards nurseries, 45 hectares of water area could be covered by the end of 1971-72 against the target of 57 hectares. This shortfall of 12 hectares of nursery area was due to non-availability of suitable land or delay in the process of availability of the land. From the trend of present level of achievement in respect of fish production it is expected that about 30,000 tonnes of fish would be produced by the end of the fourth plan. Targets of production of 400 million spawn and 69 million fry and fingerlings during the fourth plan period are also expected to be achieved. A statement showing 4th plan targets and anticipated achievement by the end of 4th plan in respect of main fishery development programme, is appended below:—

Serial No.	Item	Unit	Fourth Plan target	Anticipated achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Mechanisation of Boats	No	2	...
2	Collection/production of spawn	No in million.	400	250
3	Production of fry and fingerling	"	69	63
4	Nursery area	Hectare	120	30
5	Reclamation of pond, derelict tanks and beels	"	7598	2,000
6	Fish production	'000 tonnes.	29.66	30

Objectives, targets and strategy for the Fifth Plan

Apart from continuing the present development programmes, certain new schemes are proposed to be introduced in the fifth five year plan for which some advance action has been initiated during the last year of the fourth plan. Emphasis would, however, be laid on the following points:

- (a) Upliftment of fishermen with increase in their per capita incomes besides provision of facilities for their rehabilitation, accommodation, sanitation, water supply and in getting fishing implements at reasonable price;
- (b) To provide employment to unemployed educated youths including fishermen boys;
- (c) Training of unemployed youths and fishermen boys in piscicultural practices, spawn and fish seed trade, improved method of fishing, manufacture of fishing implements and fish farming management;
- (d) Expansion of extension services for the benefit of the fish farmers and fishermen in order to assist them in all technical aspects;
- (e) Implementation of fishery rules in the interest of conservation of fish breeding areas and protection of fisheries from pollution;
- (f) Introduction of breeding of more exotic species and composite fish culture so as to increase per hectare production;
- (g) Introduction of breeding and culture of fresh water prawn, frog, snails, catfishes, aquaculture and fish culture in running water in cages;
- (h) Introduction of hygienic method of processing fish (dry fish);
- (i) Introduction of mechanised reclamation of beels, swamps, tanks and ponds; and
- (j) Utilisation of irrigation reservoirs for fish culture.

The requirements of fish in the State as projected on the basis of the population growth, for the Fifth, Sixth & Seventh plan periods are shown below:

	Population projection (in lakhs)	Requirement on basis of 6 kgs. per capita consumption (in tonnes)	Minimum requirement @ 20 kgs. per capita consumption (in tonnes)
Fifth Plan 1978-79 ...	183	1,10,000	3,65,000
Sixth Plan 1983-84 ...	220	1,26,000	4,21,000
Seventh Plan 1988-89 ...	240	1,44,000	4,81,000

The physical targets proposed for the Fishery Development programme during the fifth plan for the general areas are as follows:

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1973-74 Level (anti- cipated)	Proposed for Fifth plan
1	Collection/production of spawn. ...	No. in million	250	800
2	Production of fry and fingerlings ...	"	63	200
3	Nursery area ...	hectares	30	180
4	Reclamation of new area for fish culture ...	"	2000	10,000
5	Fish production ...	000' tonnes	30	60

The financial outlays required during the Fifth Plan for the General Areas are indicated below:

(i) State Plan Sector ...	Rs. 200.00 lakhs
(ii) Institutional finance ...	Rs. 1200.00 lakhs
<u>Total—Rs. 1400.00 lakhs</u>	

Programmes of Fisheries Development during the Fifth Plan

In order to achieve the various targets as envisaged, most of the existing schemes would be continued during the Fifth Plan. Important programmes with their targets are however noted below:

- (1) **Fish Seed Farming.**—It is intended to extend water area to 180 hectares under Nurseries with a target for production of 200 million of fry and fingerling by the end of Fifth Plan.
- (2) **Development of Beel Fisheries:**—It is proposed to implement this scheme through State Fisheries Corporation or Beel Fishery Development Authority to be set up for the purpose. About 11,000 hectares of area would be developed, in order to step up production of Fish to 60,000 tonnes by the end of Fifth Plan.
- (3) **Financial assistance to private pisciculturists, fishermen and fishery co-operative societies.**—This scheme would be operated with broader scope for opening new and bigger farms. Institutional Finance would also be arranged for this purpose.
- (4) **Transport, Storage and Marketing of Fish.**—Facilities would be made available for the transport of fish from fishing grounds to marketing centres by both, water and road.

- (5) **Fishery training and education.**—It is envisaged to arrange training for private personnel such as fisherman boys, unemployed youths in various aspect of fishery development. The existing training capacity of the Training Centre would be increased to 50 per year. Additional training-cum-production centres are proposed to be established to train 150 fishermen boys per year.

In addition to the above continuing schemes, the following new schemes of exploratory nature are proposed to be implemented under State sector during the Fifth Plan:

- (1) **Acqua culture in fisheries.**—Utilisation of water resources of fisheries with acqua culture may accrue additional revenue and enable fishermen to earn additional income. There are few species of aquatic fruit which grow in most of the fisheries in the State. It is, therefore, proposed to culture these species systematically.
- (2) **Breeding and culture of frog for export promotion.**—Assam, having a vast areas of swamps, beels and derelict tanks, provides unlimited scope for breeding of frogs, besides their multiplication under scientific breeding. Few species of frogs found in this State have already been identified as commercially important species, which may earn foreign exchange. It is accordingly, proposed to take up a pilot project in this regard, to start with.
- (3) **Breeding and culture of fresh water Prawn.**—Prawn fishing in the rivers and beels in Assam is a regular feature during season time. Initially, it is proposed to start a pilot project under the technical guidance of ICAR.
- (4) **Culture of fish bamboo cage.**—Fish culture in cages is a popular pisciculture practice in Japan and South East Asian Countries as yield and growth rate appears to be much higher than fish grows in open area. Besides, air-breathing fish, Indian major carps, common carps, and other exotic species can be cultured in bamboo cages profitably. A pilot project is proposed to be started in this regard.
- (5) **Investigation of fresh water Snail and its prospect for culture for export promotion.**—Beel fisheries in the State are full of various types of fresh water snails which seem to have very high demand in European countries. It is, therefore, proposed to carry out a detailed investigation in this regard before a farm is set up for this purpose.
- (6) **Pilot project for processing fresh water fish.**—Large quantities of minor species of fish which are caught cannot fetch good value because of deterioration during transport and compel the fishermen either to sell at much cheaper rates or to get them dry in a very unhygienic way. The proposed scheme aims at undertaking the work for drying the fish in a hygienic condition and to take up a separate scheme for processing certain small species as canned fish.

(7) **State fishery aquarium.**—It is proposed to establish an aquarium at Gauhati. The main object of this scheme is to educate the younger generation of the state in aquatic science besides providing adequate recreation to the children. It will also provide scope to the students of graduate and post-graduate classes to study on various aspects of fishery biology.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| (8) Manufacture of net and
others fishing tackles. | } | Under these two new schemes, it is proposed to give subsidy to the parties securing Bank loans as an incentive and to minimise their heavy financial burden. These schemes would mainly be implemented through institutional finance. |
| (9) Rehabilitation of fishermen | } | |

1—10
WARE-HOUSING AND STORAGE

Storage facilities in Assam are provided by Assam State Ware-Housing Corporation, Food Corporation of India, Central Ware Housing Corporation, the Co-operatives and Private Sector. Of these the Assam State Ware-Housing Corporation and the Co-operatives are in the State Sector and their combined Ware-Housing capacity at the end of the Fourth Plan period would be 98,500 M. T. The capacity with the F. C. I. and C. W. C. at the end of the Fourth Plan period would be 89,000 M. T. and 8,000 M. T. respectively.

In view of the recent Government decision to take over whole-sale trade in food-grains, the question of providing enlarged and improved ware-housing facilities has assumed added significance. To meet the increased requirements, Assam State Ware-Housing Corporation has programmed to construct 75,000 M. T. new storage capacity during the Fifth Plan at an estimated out-lay of Rs.130 lakhs. The Co-operatives and the F. C. I. have proposed to construct 30,000 M. T. each new storage capacity during the fifth plan period.

The Assam State Ware-Housing Corporation set up during the Second Plan period has been steadily going ahead with its programme of construction of more storage capacity. The projection for the Assam State Ware-Housing Corporation in next three Five Year Plans is given below :—

	Constructed capacity (M. T.)	Outlays (Rs. in lakhs)
5th Plan	75,000	130.00
6th Plan	88,000	175.00
7th Plan	1,00,000	225.00

CO-OPERATION

Review of Progress

With a view to assisting successful implementation of the Agricultural Production Programme, the Co-operatives have been functioning as an agency to provide rural credit and facilities for marketing, processing, distribution and storage of agricultural products. Besides, the setting up of a chain of Consumer Co-operatives and other miscellaneous types of Co-operative Societies have also been encouraged.

The performance of Co-operatives in the sphere of issue of Rural credit—the main function of the Co-operatives has been not satisfactory due to mounting over-dues, managerial inefficiency and lack of devoted supervision, large scale wilful defaults and natural calamities. The issue of total credit is estimated to be Rs.9.72 crores during the Fourth Plan period against the target of Rs.25.30 crores. The number of Primary Credit Societies to be made potentially viable at the end of the Fourth Plan period will be far below the target. The position is presented below:—

(1)	Credit (in crores)	Share Capital of Primary Credit Societies (in crores)	Primary Credit Societies to be made potentially viable (in numbers)	New Membership of Primary Credit Societies (in lakhs)
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. 4th Plan target	25.30	0.38	2,200	4.32
2. 4th Plan achievement	9.72	0.38	105	.62
3. Achievement as percentage of target.	38.41%	100%	4.78%	14.35%

The coverage of agricultural families by Membership of Primary Credit Societies was 23.52 per cent at the end of the 3rd Five Year Plan period. The Fourth Plan target was to cover 31.7 per cent of the agricultural population. But here also the coverage target may not be reached and what is important, the effective coverage, *i. e.*, the percentage of Member Farmers who will be issued loans will be negligible, as the number of Primary Credit Societies eligible to issue loans are getting limited. The position of issue of various kinds of loans during the Fourth Five Year Plan period would be as follows:—

(1)	(Rs. in crores)		
	Short-term (2)	Medium-term (3)	Long-term (4)
1. Fourth Plan Target	19.50	1.30	4.50
2. Fourth Plan achievement	9.00	0.12	0.50
3. Achievement as percentage of	46.15%	9.23%	11.11%

The weakest link in the Co-operative movement in Assam are the Co-operative Credit Institutions. The table below shows the picture of the Primary Credit Societies and Central Co-operative Banks in Assam in the year 1970-71 compared to all India averages:

A. Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (1970-71)			Assam	All-India
1. Percentage of Rural population covered			18	36
2. Average per society—				
(a) Membership (No.)	...	...	129	200
(b) Share capital	...	...	Rs. 3,733	Rs.12,380
(c) Deposits	...	...	Rs. 1,833	Rs. 4,315
(d) Loans advanced	...	...	Rs. 9,233	Rs.34,647
(e) Working capital	...	...	Rs.26,000	Rs.58,866
<hr/>				
B. Central Banks (1970-71)			Assam	All-India
Average per Bank—				
(i) Share capital...	...	...	16.71	40.64
(ii) Deposits	...	...	23.14	123.28
(iii) Loans advanced	...	...	26.71	311.19
(iv) Working capital	...	...	145.71	305.38

The performance in the spheres of marketing, consumer business, provision of ware-housing facilities and imparting of training is satisfactory and the Fourth Plan targets are likely to be more or less achieved as will be evident from the table below:—

	Value of goods handled by Marketing Societies. (Rs. in crores).	Value of goods handled by Consumer Societies (Rs. in crores).	Storage capacity (M.T.)	Number of official trained	Number of Non-official
1. Fourth Plan Target	25.00	6.50	10,000	..	...
2. Fourth Plan Achievement.	30.00	21.00	10,000	294	14,250
3. Achievement as percentage of target.	120%	323.07%	100%	...	...

Objectives and Strategy for the Fifth Plan

Taking into account the increasing demand for Rural credit, the recent decision regarding take-over of wholesale trade and the general approach to the Fifth Plan, the following will be the basic objectives during the Fifth Plan :

- (a) To ensure adequate flow of credit to the farmers.
- (b) Greater involvement of Marketing Co-operatives in the handling of agricultural products.
- (c) Strengthening of processing Co-operatives.
- (d) Systematic development of Consumer Stores both in urban and rural areas to facilitate handling of wholesale trade and to provide all essential commodities to consumers.
- (e) Enlargement of Storage capacity.
- (f) Provision of Co-operative Training to larger number of officials and non-officials, in connection with the implementation of the Schemes.

The overall aim during the Fifth Plan would be to consolidate and strengthen the Co-operatives, remove structural and managerial inadequacies so that the Co-operatives may be in a position to lend adequate support to the Agricultural Production Programmes and play the role expected of them in the spheres of Rural Credit, marketing, processing, supplies, etc.

The strategy for implementation of the Co-operative Plan, particularly with respect to rural credit has been carefully considered and it was decided that revitalization of the primary credit societies, effective implementation of the crop loan system linking of credit with marketing, vigorous drive to reduce overdues, strengthening of resources of credit institutions and adequate support to the Land Mortgage Banks will have to be done to achieve the Fifth Plan target of Rural Credit.

FIFTH PLAN PROGRAMMES

Financial Outlay and Physical Target

With a view to achieving the objectives, financial outlay of the order of Rs.1,236.25 lakhs has been envisaged during the Fifth Plan, out of which Rs.940.00 lakhs would be in the State Sector and the balance of Rs.296.25 lakhs in the Central Sector. Some of the main physical targets of the Fifth Plan are given in Statement 'A' and the abstract of the Financial outlay, is given in statement 'B'.

STATEMENT—A

Physical Target in Fifth Plan

Sl. No.	Programme	Unit	Estimated level of achievement during the 4th Plan	Fifth Plan Targets
1	2	3	4	5
...				
1.	Total Credit	Rupees in crores.	9.72	60.0
2.	(Short-term)	„	9.00	35.0
3.	Medium-term	„	0.12	5.0
4.	Long-term	„	0.50	20.0
5.	Share capital of primary credit Societies.	„	0.38	2.0
6.	Deposits of Primary Credit Societies.	„	0.22	1.0
7.	No. of Primary Credit Societies	In Number	2,800	2,800
8.	No. of P.C.S. to be made potentially viable.	„	105	1,850
9.	Membership of P.C. Societies (new).	„	62,000	1,00,000
10.	Value of goods handled by Marketing Societies.	Rupees in crores.	30.0	60.0
11.	Value of goods handled by Consumers Societies.	„	21.0	50.0
12.	Storage Capacity	In M.T.	10,000	30,000
13.	No. of officials trained	In Number	294	35,000
14.	No. of non-officials trained	„	14,250	

STATEMENT—B**Financial Outlay**

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Fourth Plan	Fifth Plan
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Credit	141.74	668.31
2. Co-operative Marketing	30.65	96.50
3. Processing other than sugar	59.00	144.45
4. Sugar factories	16.00	20.60
5. Co-operative storage	16.00	32.00
6. Distribution of Consumer articles in Rural Areas.	5.00	36.96
7. Urban Consumer	21.00	108.31
8. Other types of Co-operatives	19.37	56.62
		Rs.
(i) Farming Rs.1100 ... ..	...	11.62
(ii) Industrial Rs.8.37 ... ..	...	15.00
(iii) Housing ... ..	...	15.00
(iv) Fishery ... ..	...	5.00
(v) Auto Rickshaw ... ..	...	7.50
(vi) Poultry ... ..	...	2.50
9. Co-operative Training and Education	19.96	25.00
10. Co-operative Administration	15.28	47.50
GRAND TOTAL	344.00	1,236.25

The main thrust of the Credit programme will be to assist the Primary Credit Societies in every possible manner, and strengthen the Central Banks and the Apex Bank. As such, out of Rs.1,236.25 lakhs outlay envisaged in the Fifth Plan, Rs.668.31 lakhs or about half the total outlay has been earmarked for the Co-operative Credit movement.

For Co-operative Marketing Rs.96.50 lakhs has been earmarked. The bulk of the expenditure is meant to strengthen the share capital base of the Apex and selected Primary Marketing Societies, among others, to improve the working resources and efficiency of the Societies.

In the processing sector, other than sugar, the entire outlay will be spent on strengthening the share capital base and processing capacity including establishment of a new Jute Mill for which both the raw-materials and a market for finished products is available within Assam.

The outlay for the Consumers Co-operatives in the Rural and Urban Areas has been stepped up from Rs.26 lakhs to Rs.145.87 lakhs in order to achieve the major aim of achieving price stability in basic consumers articles as well as to strengthen the distribution system in view of Government's taking over of the whole-sale trade. The Fifth Plan target of goods to be handled by Consumer Co-operatives has been fixed at Rs.50 crores, but it may well be exceeded.

Besides the above major types of Co-operatives, other types of Co-operative Societies that will be encouraged and assisted include Farming, Industrial, Housing, Fishery, Auto-Rickshaw and Poultry Co-operatives. These miscellaneous types of Co-operatives will call for an outlay of Rs.56.62 lakhs.

A target of 35,000 Members, Office bearers and others for training during the Fifth Plan period is contemplated, in order to meet the growing needs of Co-operative Training and Education. This intensification of the Training programme will call for an expenditure of Rs.25 lakhs, as against Rs.19.96 lakhs during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

Though the success of the programme will largely depend on availability of competent and dedicated personnel within the community, the Department of Co-operation has to be adequately strengthened for proper implementation of the programmes. As such an outlay of Rs.47.50 lakhs has been envisaged for the strengthening of the Department.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The programme of Community Development was started in 1952 and is being continued thereafter. There are at present 121 C.D. Blocks in the Plains Districts of the State. The different phasing of Blocks during the Fifth Plan period would be as follows :—

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
(i) Stage I Blocks	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Stage II Blocks	...	3	3	...	...
(iii) Post Stage II Blocks	118	118	121	121	121
	121	121	121	121	121

The first three years of the Fourth Five Year Plan could not show significant result in the various fields of development because of inadequacy of funds according to schematic pattern. As a result, the demands of the Panchayats to whom major portions of the C.D. funds are given as grants-in-aid for implementation of various schemes, could not be adequately met.

The Fourth Plan outlay for C.D. Programme is Rs.215.00 lakhs, out of which a sum of Rs.139.52 lakhs was spent during the first three years of the Plan. The allocation for 1972-73 was Rs.47.00 lakhs and the outlay for 1973-74 is Rs.36.00 lakhs. It is expected that the entire outlay would be spent at the end of the Fourth Plan, rather it may exceed.

Community Development Plan is carried out on the basis of a definite programme and a prescribed budget for each of the Blocks. The programme embraces all aspect of development in rural community life. During the Fifth Plan, emphasis would be on agriculture which is the mainstay of the rural people, but other aspects such as Veterinary, Fishery, Minor Irrigation, Reclamation, Health and Rural Sanitation, Education, Social Education, Communication, Art and Crafts, etc., would also occupy, as usual, an important place in the programme.

During the Fifth Five Year Plan, out of 121 C. D. Blocks only 3 C. D. Blocks would function as stage II Blocks for the first and the second year of the Plan. As per schematic pattern, only a sum of Rs.6.00 lakhs appears to be admissible to the above 3 Blocks during the Fifth Plan under the State Sector.

At present no funds are available for post State II Blocks. Again, there is Applied Nutrition Programme, for which an amount of Rs.25,000 per Block is required to be met from the C. D. Budget. In order to maintain the tempo of developmental activities in the various fields

C. D. Blocks and also for A. N. Programme, a total outlay of Rs.120 lakhs is proposed under C. D. Programme in the State Sector during the Fifth Five Year Plan

In addition to the above, the following outlays are proposed for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes and for the Central Sector Schemes :

Centrally Sponsored Schemes :

(1) Applied Nutrition Programme	...	Rs.47.94 lakhs.
(2) Pilot Research Project in Growth Centre.		Rs.5.00 lakhs.
(3) Crash Nutrition Feeding Programme	...	Rs.777.32 lakhs.
	Total	Rs.830.26 lakhs.

Central Sector Scheme :

Crash Scheme for Rural Employment	..	Rs.500.00 lakhs.
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PANCHAYATS

With the enforcement of the Assam Panchayat Act, 1959, the three tier Panchayat Organisation came into existence. At present, 18 Mahkuma Parishads, 121 Anchalik Panchayats and 2602 Gaon Panchayats are functioning. It is proposed to change the present set-up of the Panchayati Raj from three tier to two tier and in this regard, the new Panchayati Raj Act has since been brought into force. According to the new Act, number of present Gaon Panchayats would be reduced to about 700 and the number of Mahkuma Parishads would be 20.

An expenditure of about Rs.41.00 lakhs is likely to be incurred by the end of the Fourth Plan as against the Plan outlay of Rs.60.00 lakhs. The following schemes are being implemented during the Fourth Plan :—

- (1) Loans and Grants to Panchayats for creating remunerative assets.
- (2) Grants to Panchayats for Construction of Office buildings.
- (3) Sonmelons.
- (4) Composite Programme for Women and pre-school children.
- (5) Training of Panchayat Secretaries.
- (6) Research and Publication of literature.
- (7) Panchayati Raj Training Centres.
- (8) Study tours for Non-Officials.
- (9) Loans to Gramdan Areas.
- (10) Upgrading of Panchayat Secretaries.

It is proposed to continue these schemes from the Non-plan side during the Fifth Plan at a total estimated cost of Rs.245.00 lakhs and as such, no funds are required in this regard from the Fifth Plan.

The following new schemes are, however, proposed to be taken up during the Fifth plan from the State Plan side, at the estimated cost mentioned against each:—

1. Grants to M. P. S. G. P. S., etc., for strengthening their staff.—It is proposed to change the existing set up of Panchayati Raj Institutions from three-tier to two-tier from 1973-74 and there will be 20 Mahkuma Parishads and 700 (approximately) Gaon Panchayats in plains Districts of Assam according to the new set up. To run the Panchayati Raj Institutions some additional staff and officers will be required to be maintained in Mahkuma Parishads and Gaon Panchayats for which a sum of Rs.50.00 lakhs for Fifth Year Plan is proposed to be provided.

2. Grants to Mahkuma Parishads and Gaon Panchayats for construction of Panchayat Bhavans and staff Quarters, etc.—

According to the proposed set up of Panchayati Raj Institutions the function and activities of the Mahkuma Parishads will be increased to a great extent. For effective function and smooth running of office, office accommodation as well as housing accommodation of the council-ers, officers and staff etc., is necessary as they are the main tools of administrative machinery. A sum of Rs.230 lakhs is proposed for the Scheme.

A total outlay of Rs.2.80 crores is, therefore, proposed under State Sector during the Fifth Plan.

In addition to the State plan schemes, the following Central sector schemes are under implementation in the Panchayat sector during the Fourth Plan and it is expected that these schemes would be continued during the Fifth Plan for which financial outlays (for Central portion) are earmarked by the Central Government.

- (1) Sonmelons.
- (2) Composite programme for Women and Pre-School children.

IRRIGATION (MAJOR AND MEDIUM)

Introductory

The principal pre-condition of higher agricultural productivity is availability of water in adequate quantities and also at the appropriate time. With an assured water supply, high yield crops can be successfully grown. The development of irrigation potential is thus considered very important in a scheme of agricultural development. Taking the above facts into consideration medium Irrigation Schemes were taken up for implementation in the State Plan.

Review of progress in the Fourth Plan.—During the first three years of the Fourth Plan relative to the plan outlay there was a short-fall of about 50 per cent in expenditure. The main reason for the short-fall in expenditure was that the work of irrigation and flood control department including work now with the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission was being performed by a combined department till June, 1971, when a separate Brahmaputra Commission was created to look after the implementation of the Brahmaputra valley flood control works. Prior to the bifurcation of the department, major portion of the plan allocation was spent on Flood control works rather than on medium irrigation Schemes. Another reason for short-fall in expenditure was the non-availability of scarce materials like cement, steel, etc., in this period. As now there is a separate wing to look after the implementation of the medium irrigation schemes and also as the supply position of scarce materials has eased to some extent, the expenditure has been stepped up and it is expected that by the end of the Fourth Plan 29,690 hectares of the net command area would be irrigated and the total expenditure would be about Rs.484.22 lakhs against the plan allocation of Rs.490.00 lakhs.

FIFTH PLAN PROPOSALS

Strategy and Objectives.—During the Fifth Plan, the strategy will be to maximise agricultural production, which requires certain measure including utilisation and exploitation of water resources to the maximum extent possible at minimum cost. The main objective of the medium irrigation Scheme will, therefore, be to make a substantial increase in the creation of irrigation potentialities and its scientific and economic use in the agricultural field.

Programmes.—Full provision will be made in the Fifth Plan for all continuing Schemes of the Fourth Plan. Certain new Schemes will also be undertaken in order to maintain a continuity so that requisite additional irrigation potential gets created in the Sixth Plan. The requirement of the whole State will be kept in view while selecting the Schemes. Emphasis will be put on investigation of new Schemes as they will create employment for technical and non-technical personnel. Some quick-maturing Scheme will be selected to meet increasing demand for irrigation for multiple cropping. Endeavour will be made to cover the areas by perennial system of irrigation in the shortest possible time by drawing up time-bound programmes.

There is a need for establishment of an Independent Irrigation Research Station with bias on agronomical practices in relation to irrigation. This will include study in the design technique of hydrological structures required in Irrigation projects, Canal design, experiment in cheap materials in lining canals, experiment of the quantum of water required for optimum production for different crops in different regions, experiment in economic use of water, etc. Provision is, accordingly, made for establishment of such a Research Station in the State.

Financial Outlay and Target: A total outlay of Rs.29.00 crores is proposed for Major and Medium Irrigation programmes in the General Areas of the State during the Fifth Plan. The Scheme-wise details with the proposed financial outlays and targets are indicated below—

Name of the Scheme	Outlay proposed Rs. in crores	Target for the Fifth Plan	
		Estimated net Command Area 000' hectares	Likely achieve- ment (000' hec- tares)
1. Spillover Schemes—			
(a) Dhansiri major Irrigation Scheme.			
(b) Sukla Irrigation Scheme.	8.26	54.76	54.76
(c) Lift Irrigation Scheme.			
2. New Schemes—			
(a) Flow Irrigation Schemes (14 Nos.)			
(b) Surface water lift Irrigation Schemes (9 Nos.).	18.74	282.05	95.00
(c) Ground water lift Irrigation Schemes (1 No.).			
3. Collection of hydrological and other allied data.	1.00	..	..
4. Investigation and Survey	0.50	..	..
5. Research	0.50	..	..
Total	29.00	336.81	149.76

III—2 (a and b)

FLOOD CONTROL

Flood Control measures in the State are undertaken separately in the Brahmaputra Valley and in the Barak Valley. A total sum of Rs.24.39 crores was allocated for these measures under the State Sector during the Fourth Plan period. It is expected that the entire allocation will be spent by the end of the Fourth Plan, as will be evident from the Table below—

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Fourth Plan Allocation	Anticipated expen- diture by the end of Fourth Plan.
A. Brahmaputra Valley Scheme ...	...	1,989.00	1,988.66
B. Barak Valley Schemes ...	...	450.00	450.15
Total ...		2,439.00	2,438.81

A. Brahmaputra Valley Flood Control Schemes

Brahmaputra Valley suffers from heavy floods and erosion almost every year causing heavy damage to land and property apart from killing a large number of cattle. Realising the gravity of the situation, the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission was set up during the Fourth Plan period to investigate, plan and execute emergent Flood Control measures.

During the Fourth Plan period, the State Plan provision for Flood Control works in the Brahmaputra Valley was Rs.19.89 crores. Apart from the State Plan provision, the Government of India also provided additional Central assistance for taking up some emergent Flood Control measures as the State Plan provision was inadequate. During the Fourth Plan period, both with the State Plan provision and additional Central assistance it is likely that flood protection will be provided to an area of about 4.23 lakh acres.

The following works are likely to be completed by the end of the Fourth Plan:

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1. Raising and strengthening of the existing embankments | 856 Km. |
| 2. New Embankments | 228 Km. |
| 3. Construction of sluices | 19 Km. |
| 4. River training and dredging | 7 Km. |
| 5. Town protection works | 18 Nos. |
| 6. Drainage scheme | 1 No. |

Perspective and Strategy

Though the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission has been set up to tackle the Flood Control problems in the Brahmaputra Valley, the task involved is a huge one. Apart from the large requirement of funds, very high level expertise is required to plan and execute the Flood Control measures. On a rough assessment, it has been estimated that it would require a sum Rs.100 crores for short-term measures and Rs.400 crores for long-term measures which include investigation works, raising and strengthening of existing embankments to proper standards, providing new drainages in water-logged areas, construction of anti-erosion works, etc., as short-term measures; while long-term measures include storage reservoirs by means of dams, providing detention basins and soil conservation measures in the catchment areas mainly of tributaries. The above works require large funds and in view of the fact that it is not possible for the State to take up such a gigantic task, the Flood Control works of the Brahmaputra Valley are being taken over by the Government of India.

Fifth Plan Proposal

The Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission proposes to take up some immediate short-term as well as long-term measures to tackle the Flood Control problems, with an expenditure target of Rs. 90.00 crores. The immediate short-term measures include completion of the spill-over schemes and taking up of new schemes as well as the raising and strengthening of existing embankments, sluices, protection work, etc. The long-term measures include construction of detention dams, Soil Conservation, etc.

The upper and lower portions of the river Brahmaputra lie in territories outside Assam. A certain portion of the catchment area of the river is in Bhutan. Again the main river and some of its tributaries pass through the territories of Arunachal, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Assam. So, to find an effective solution of the flood problem, a joint effort of the above States/Territories will be necessary and co-ordination arranged through the Regional Plan.

B. Barak Valley Schemes

The Barak Valley in the State mainly comprises the Cachar district. Besides the Barak river which traverses this valley, there are numerous tributaries and other rivulets and stream which interpass through this region. The valley is also dotted with low water pockets called 'Haors'. The region itself is very low which is subjected to heavy flooding by the Barak and other tributaries.

The Fourth Plan allocation for flood control schemes in Barak Valley is Rs. 450.00 lakhs. But a total expenditure of Rs. 450.15 lakhs is likely to be incurred by the end of the Fourth Plan. Some advance action on Barak Dam Project, investigation, survey work, etc., on new schemes are also expected to be taken up during 1973-74.

FIFTH PLAN PROPOSAL

The existing schemes of the Fourth Plan as well as some new schemes will be taken up during the Fifth Plan. These schemes will include raising and strengthening of existing embankments, raising of new embankments, construction of sluices, town protection works, investigation and survey on new schemes, etc.

In order to implement the above programmes, in the Barak Valley, an outlay of Rs.10.00 crores is proposed during the Fifth Plan.

A total outlay of Rs.100.00 crores is, therefore, proposed for both the Valleys during the Fifth Plan. The break-up of this outlay is indicated below—

				Rs.
A. Brahmaputra Valley Schemes	...	...	...	90.00 crores
B. Barak Valley Schemes	...	...	...	10.00 crores
Total				100.00 crores

III—3

POWER

Introduction: Assam is very favourably placed in regard to power resources based on water, natural gas, coal and oil. But till now there has been no adequate exploitation of this wealth on an economic basis with the result that, on the one hand the *per capita* consumption of power in the State stands at 25 Kwh., compared with 93 Kwh., for all India, and, on the other, the cost of power generation is among the highest range in the country.—While rural electrification is vital for the transformation of the State's predominantly rural economy, only about 1,300 of the State's, 21,000 villages would have been electrified by the end of the Fourth Plan. At present power consumed for irrigation purposes is less than one per cent of the total consumption of the State. All this is despite the fact that 40% of the country's hydel potential is in the North-Eastern Region comprising Assam and periphery States and territories and not only could Assam, from the cultural resources (including coal) point of view generate enough power for its own needs but also have surplus for export to neighbouring State like West Bengal, etc.

Review of Fourth Plan Performance: The Fourth Plan power development programme of the State was drawn up keeping in view the power demands of the whole North-Eastern Region, the dictates of integrating the regional grid with the All India grid and the objective of ensuring fuller utilisation of the power potential already built-up. The installed generation capacity was expected to reach 238 M.W. at the end of the Fourth Plan period. However, due to difficulties in transporting heavy equipment and other reasons, the likely installed capacity will be only 176 M.W., and the firm generating capacity 110 M.W. by the end of the Fourth Plan. As a result the State is experiencing an acute shortages of power and this position is expected to continue in the next three years or so. Taking into view the time-lags in construction a bolder programme has to be worked out for the Fifth Plan.

Perspective Demand and Objectives: The table below gives the power demand in M. W. in the North-Eastern Region *vis-a-vis* Assam at the end of the Fifth, Sixth and the Seventh Plan period as envisaged in the C. W. P. C. Decade Plan.

Region	End of Fifth Plan	End of Sixth Plan	End of Seventh Plan
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
North Eastern...	550	850	1300
Assam	375	750	1200

However, to make up for the backlog and in view of the accelerated rural electrification and industrialisation programmes proposed in the Fifth Plan, the power demand in the North Eastern region *vis-a-vis* Assam, the installed and firm generating capacities and the surplus/shortfalls expected (after taking account only of the projects currently under way) have been projected

as indicated below (in MW.)—

Year	North East Region power demand	Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram demand	Installed capacity	Firm capacity	Surplus/Shortfall
1978-79	550	500	526	395	-105
1983-84	1350	1150	1537	1150	—
1988-89	2100	1900	2137	1670	-230

The long term objective accordingly has to be to build up the requisite infrastructure with regard to power so as to meet the State's projected developmental needs on the basis of the projected income increase postulated in the macro developmental model. Efforts will have to be directed to reduce the backlog of power development and to bring the power generation and consumption of electricity in the State at par with the projected all-India average in a fifteen years time-span. The Fifth Plan proposals will also keep in view the requirements of building up the necessary power potential for meeting the postulated demand of the future years.

Strategy of development

To attain the objectives outlined above, and keeping in view the constraints experienced in the past years, the strategy has to be to keep ready a shelf of generation schemes fully investigated and capable of being implemented on a techno-economic basis. While hydro-electric generation projects have to be formulated in a way capable of being implemented in a phased manner during the Fifth to Seventh Plan period, to meet the short-term shortfalls in capacity, more stress has to be placed on thermal stations which have a comparatively shorter gestation period in relation to hydel stations. The emphasis on low gestation projects also becomes imperative in view of the chronic shortages resulting from too much reliance on the hydro generation schemes. Attention has also been given to securing more favourable load and utilisation factors.

Proposals for the Fifth Plan

It is proposed to take up new thermal and hydel projects, complete the spill over schemes and extent the capacity of the existing thermal projects during the Fifth Plan. A number of thermal projects have been proposed (keeping in view the short-term short-falls in power) in preference to hydel schemes. Statement I summarises the proposals for the Fifth Plan, total cost of each project and funds required during the Fifth Plan.

An expenditure of Rs. 150 crores is proposed for the Fifth Five Year Plan. This is expected to raise the firm generating capacity to 365 MW., and the installed capacity to 526 MW. In addition it is expected that 30 MW. will be available to Assam from Loktak, a central project in Manipur, during the Fifth Plan. The details may be seen in Statement II.

In addition Rs. 160 crores investment is envisaged during the Fifth Plan for regional sector projects (details in Statement III). These are mostly hydel projects located in Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh. One thermal project in Garo Hills has also been included. The intention is to tap all the resources of the North-Eastern Region for the common benefit of the region. Most of the schemes are likely to come on stream only during the Sixth Plan period.

STATEMENT I

Proposed Fifth Five Year Plan

(In crores of Rs.)

Schemes	Estimated cost	Expenditure 4th Plan	Proposed Fifth Plan allocation	Spillover in Sixth and Seventh Plan
1	2	3	4	5
I. Generation—				
(a) Continuing schemes—				
1. Namrup 1st Extension 1×30 MW.	5·50	5·0	0·50	...
2. Kyrdemkulai HE. Project 2×30 MW.	12·30	3·80	8·50	...
(b) New Schemes—				
1. (a) Baragolai Thermal 4×60 MW.	53·0	...	46·0	7·0
(b) Baragolai/Bongai- gaon Thermal Project 3×110 MW.	70·0	...	10·0	60·0
2. Chandrapur 1st Extension 1×30 MW.	6·50	0·25	6·25	...
3. Namrup 2nd Extension	6·50	0·25	6·25	...
II. (a) Transmission EHV.				
	13·50	...	10·50	3·0
(b) Sub-Transmission ...				
	25·00	...	25·00	...
III. Investigations ...				
	1·00	...	1·00	...
IV. (a) Research, Testing Lab.				
	1·00	...	1·00	...
(b) Normal Development.				
	35·0	...	35·00	...
Total ..	...	...	150·00 crores.	
Rural Electrification ...	42·0	...	48·00 Included separately in minimum need Programme of Fifth Plan.	

STATEMENT II

Load Demand, Installed capacities, Firm Generating Capacities Shortfall, etc., with the Schemes under constructions and Proposed to be taken up during the Fifth Plan period

ASSAM, MEGHALAYA AND MIZORAM

In MW.

Year	N. E. Region power demand	Power Demand	Installed Capacity	Firm Generating Capacity	Surplus (+) Shortfall (-)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1973-74	...	135	176	110	(-) 25
1974-75	..	170	206 ¹	133	(-) 37
1975-76	...	220	206	163 ²	(-) 57
1976-77	...	290	266 ³	215	(-) 75
1977-78	...	380	326 ⁴	270	(-) 110
1978-79 (end of Fifth Plan.)	...	500	526 ⁵	395	(-) 105
1981-81 (end of 1st Decade Plan.)	*900	750	826	625 ⁶	(-) 125
1983-84 (end of Sixth Plan.)	*1350	1150	1537	1150 ⁷	...
1988-89 (end of Seventh Plan.)	*2100	1900	2137	1670	(-) 230
1991-91 (end of 2nd Decade Plan.)	*2500	2250	2137	1670	(-) 580

1. 1 × 30 MW. Namrup 1st Extension.

2. 30 MW. from Loktak.

3. 2 × 30 MW. Kyrdekulai.

4. 1 × 30 MW. Chandrapur 1st Extension 1 × 30 Namrup 2nd Extension

5. 3 × 60 MW. Boragolai 20 MW. Small Hydro Thermal.

6. Assuming 50 MW. of Power available from Kameng to Assam grid.

7. Assuming further 50 MW. of Power available from Kameng to Assam grid.

*Estimated Power Demand of N.E. Region with accelerated Rural Electrification and Industrialisation programme.

For meeting power shortage during 7th Plan and onwards new Projects are to be located and investigated during Fifth Plan so that constructions of these projects can be taken up from Sixth Plan itself.

STATEMENT II

Proposed Fifth Five Year Regional Plan—North Eastern Region

(In crores of rupees.)

Scheme	Estimated cost	Proposed Fifth Plan allocation	Spillover to Sixth and Seventh Plans
1	2	3	4
I. Generation—			
1. Lower Umiam—			
Umkhem Project 3×60 $\frac{1}{2}$ MW.	45·00	32·00	13·00
2. Kopili Project 5×60 MW, 2×30 MW.	75·00	24·00	41·00
3. Kameng HE, Project 5×50 MW	55·00	32·00	23·00
4. Kynshi HE, Project 5×60 KW.	70·00	25·00	45·00
5. Garo Hills (Dainadubi)—			
Thermal Project 2×60 MW, 2×110 MW.	70·00	34·00	36·00
II. Transmission EHV.	12·00	9·0	3·00
III. Investigations	4·0	4·0	..
Total ... ..	..	Rs.160 crores	

IV—I

INDUSTRIES AND MINING

Broad Strategy and objective.—The broad strategy in the field of industrial development is to encourage the setting up of (i) those industries which could be based on locally available resources and local potential, and (ii) those industries which have linkages with the local and largely traditional economy and exert an upward pull on it. These include, broadly, mineral based industries, agro-based industries, forest based industries, chemical and allied industries and demand based engineering industries.

In formulating the industrial programme, both in the fields of large industries and small and village industries, for the Fifth Five Year Plan, the projects have been so selected as to promote rapid economic development. Industries having short gestation period have been given priority so as to get results during the Fifth Plan itself. Care has also been taken to choose industries having greater employment potential. In order to remove regional imbalances and have diffusion of activities, stress is being laid on disposal of industries to the less developed and backward regions of the state. In industries where private investment is shy, more investment in the public sector projects and greater state participation in private sector projects has been emphasised. Preference has been given to projects having backward and forward linkages. Industries which will produce goods that meet the more basic needs of the common people and will produce greater effects on employment in other sectors have been emphasised.

Along with the large and medium industries, the development of small and village industries has also been emphasised. The small and village industries sector will be mainly based on locally available materials and will provide employment to the under employed in the rural sector and thus have an impact on poverty. The idea is to assist in the taking up of different village industries in a scientific manner and thereby to raise incomes and the standard of living, especially, of those lying below the poverty line. This objective is sought to be achieved through programmes under 'Khadi and Village industries', 'Cottage industries' and 'Sericulture and handloom Weaving'.

The small industrial units will be dispersed all over the State with emphasis being laid on the less developed and backward areas. The implementation of the proposed rural electrification programme and availability of power in the country-side is likely to give a fillip to the programme.

Policy Frame work.—The process of industrial growth as proposed during the Fifth Plan will need an adequate infrastructure which will be provided through the development of power, transport etc. Steps will also be taken to encourage the creation of entrepreneurial interest through a selective strategy of promotional efforts. A comparatively large private sector investment has been postulated for the fifth plan. For this investment target to be realised it is necessary to :

- (a) have a package of policies clearly laying down the fiscal and financial incentives available to the entrepreneur ;

- (b) ensure the flow of institutional finance for the small entrepreneur through the setting up of a suitable institutional agency; and
- (c) have a proper institutional frame work ensuring the timely and adequate flow of raw materials, consultancy services and marketing facilities. The manner in which these measures are proposed to be fulfilled is given in the schemes and programmes that follow.

LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES

Review of the Fourth Plan.—The outlay for the fourth plan period was Rs.1250.00 lakhs for implementation of various schemes under this sector. The outlay related mainly to the share capital participation and loan to the Assam Industrial Development Corporation and various other public and private sector projects including Ashok Paper Mills, Caustic Soda plant and petro-chemical projects etc., share participation in the Assam Gas Company and Assam Tea Corporation, development of industrial areas, training of personnel and preparation of feasibility reports. This entire provision of Rs.1250.00 lakhs, is likely to be spent during the Plan period. Progress in respect of major schemes is indicated below:

1. Loan and share participation to the Assam Industrial Development Corporation and other public sector projects . . .

- (i) *Ashoke Paper Mills Limited.*—This is a public sector Limited Company in which the Assam Government are participating. The project is designed for production of 120 tonnes of pulp and 90 tonnes of paper per day. Orders for import of plants and equipments have been placed and other works are in progress. The project is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1974.
- (ii) *Assam Petro-Chemical Complex Namrup.*—This project has been designed for production of 700 tonnes of Methanol, 12000 tonnes of formaldehyde and 6970 tonnes of urea F. glue and 1000 tonnes urea-formaldehyde moulding powder per annum in the 1st stage. A new company, viz., Assam Petro-Chemical Limited has been formed for implementation of the project. Technical collaboration with Messers Mitsubishi Gas Company of Japan has been entered into. Import of equipment valued at Rs.134.00 lakhs from Japan has been approved. Application has been made for release of foreign exchange of the order of 2.45 crores under the yen credit for import of machinery from Japan. It is expected that the plant would be commissioned by the end of 1974.
- (iii) *Caustic Soda/Chlorine plant.*—This project will manufacture 7700 tonnes of caustic soda, 6780 tonnes of Chlorine and 1650 tonnes of hydrochlorine acid per annum. Approval for foreign collaboration and import of Capital equip-

ments and spare parts worth Rs.69.00 lakhs has been obtained. Orders for indigenous equipments have been placed. It is expected that the project would be commissioned by the end of 1974.

- (iv) *Work on the Cachar Sugar Mill with daily cane crushing capacity of 1250 tonnes is in progress.*—Industrial licence has been obtained and the Mill site selected.
- (v) *Power Tiller Project envisages manufacture of 6000. 8 H.P. Power tillers and 12000 numbers of various agricultural implements annually.*—Approval for implementation of the project in collaboration with a West German Firm has been obtained and two prototype tillers are under test at Bidni.
- (vi) *Cigarette Factory.*—This envisages production of 300 million pieces of Cigarettes annually import application for import of plants and equipments valued at Rs.50.00 lakhs has been submitted to the Government.
- (vii) *Nylon Filament Yarn Project*—This project is designed for manufacture of 2100 tonnes of Nylon Filament Yarn annually, work is in progress.

(2) **Assam Gas Company.**—The Assam Gas Company has completed the 1st phase of the project of laying pipelines from Naharkatia to Namrup. The Company is now laying pipeline connections of Moran gas Grid with Fertiliser Factory which is being expanded.

(3) **Assam Tea Corporation.**—Assam Tea Corporation was registered in 1972. So far three estates have been purchased at a value of Rs.35.00 lakhs.

(4) **Development of Industrial Area.**—Development of Industrial areas at Gauhati, Tezpur, Golaghat and Mangaldai is in progress.

Fifth Plan Proposals.

The programme on large and Medium industries has been drawn up for Rs.501.70 crores of which Rs.275.27 crores will be invested during the Fifth Plan period itself and the remaining amount of Rs.226.43 crores will be necessary in the Sixth plan for completion of the Projects which will spill over.

The estimated output of the proposed projects, in terms of value, will be Rs.378.32 crores and will provide employment to about 32000

persons. The requirement of funds and their sources are indicated in the following table :—

Total requirement of funds

(Rs. in lakhs).

	Central Government	State Government	Private	Bank and other financial Institutions.	Total
Fixed Capital ...	25231·00	5721·00	2693·00	11740·00	45385·00
Working Capital	700·00	...	...	4085·00	4785·00
Total ...	25931·00	*5721·00	2693·00	15825·00	50170·00

Inclusive of Rs.3·5 crores under the hill plan.

The phasing of outlays as between the fifth and sixth plans is indicated below :

Phasing of funds

(Rs. in lakhs).

	Central Government	State Government	Private	Institutional Finance	Total
5th Plan ...	9931·00	5721·00	(2693·00)	(9182·00)	27527·00
6th Plan ...	16000·00	...	...	6643·00	22643·00
Total ...	25931·00	5721·00	...	18518·00	50170·00

Some schematic details in respect of the major Projects are given below :—

(i) Heavy Chemical.—This project envisages an investment of Rs.13.00 crores and is designed for production of 33000 tonnes of caustic soda, and 29700 tonnes of chlorine. The capital goods required are partly to be imported and partly indigenous.

(ii) Heavy Chemicals.—This project requires an investment of Rs.5.00 crores. The annual production capacity is 75000 tonnes of Sulphuric acid annually. The raw materials required is 25000 tonnes of sulphur. The capital goods required for the project is to be imported partly. Major portion of the capital goods required is indigenous

(iii) Petro-Chemicals.—This project envisages an investment of Rs.105.00 crores and is designed to produce 40,000 tonnes of Capro-lectum, 125000 tonnes of Dodecyl Benzene and 1500 tonnes of styren—

The raw materials required is 4,50,000 tonnes of Naptha. Capital goods are partly to be imported.

(iv) Fine Chemicals.—This project is designed to produce 2,00,000 tonnes of five chemicals. The capital goods required are all indigenous.

(v) Coal fertiliser Complex.—The capital required is Rs.95.00 crores. This project envisages production of 45,000 tonnes of ammonia sulphate and 7,00,000 tonnes of urea. The rawmaterials required will be 6,00,000 tonnes of Coal, 36,000 tonnes of Limestone and 3600 tonnes of dolomite. The capital goods required are partly indigenous and partly to be imported.

(vi) Coal based Power Complex.—This project envisages an investment of Rs.102.75 crores and is designed to produce 600 Metric watts of power 3440 tonnes of ammonia and 26800 tonnes of sulphur.

(vii) Carbon black.—This project is intended to produce 81000 tonnes of Carbon black during the 5th plan. The raw materials required is 45,000 tonnes of Coal. The project will go into production in 1976-77.

(viii) Rayon grade pulp.—The project is designed to produce 20000 tonnes of pulp based on the locally available bamboo. Capital goods are partly to be imported.

(ix) News print.—The capital investment required is Rs.5.50 crores. The project will produce newsprint of the order of 30,000 tonnes annually from the locally available bamboos, grass and wood. Capital goods are partly to be imported.

(x) Chip Board.—This project is based on the locally available rawmaterials like wood and clays. It is designed to produce 15,000 tonnes of Chip Board. Machines are partly to be imported.

(xi) Pulp Cement roofing sheets.—This project is designed to produce 15,000 tonnes of pulp cement roofing sheets. The raw materials required is bamboo and cements.

(xii) Sugar Mills.—Seven Sugar Mills are proposed in the Fifth Plan including one in the hill areas with a total investment of Rs.30.94 crores with rated capacity (all) of producing 1,24,000 tonnes of sugar annually. The sugarcane required is 13,30,000 tonnes.

(xiii) Starch/Glucose/Dexlrose.—This project envisages production of 10,000 tonnes of starch and 2500 tonnes of glucose/Dexlrose. The rawmaterials required is 4000 tonnes of maize,

Edible Oils and Vanaspati.—This is intended for production of 1500 tonnes of Vanaspati and 100 tonnes of edible oils from ground nuts and Cotton Seeds annually.

(xiv) Jute Mills.—Four Jute Mills have been proposed with capital investment of Rs.10.00 crores. The production will be 30,000 tonnes of

sacking and Hossian and 10,000 tonnes expert quality jute products. The raw materials required is 45,000 tonnes of raw Jutes. The capital goods required are partly imported and partly indigenous.

(xv) Brewery.—This project is intended to produce 120000 hecto liters of beer. The capital required is Rs.2.16 crores. The capital goods required are mostly indigenous.

(xvi) Card Board.—The investment required for the project is Rs.1.50 crores, This will produce 6,000 card board based on the locally available raw material of jute stick, grasses, straw etc. The capital goods are mostly indigenous.

Mini Steel plant and Rolling Mills.—This project requires an investment of Rs.5.00 crores and will produce 3500 tonnes of M.S. billett annually. Capital goods required are all indigenous.

(xvii) Cement.—Two cement projects are proposed during the fifth plan including one project in the hill areas. The investment required is Rs.20.00 crores for these projects. The rated capacity will be 1,80,000 tonnes. Capital goods required are mostly indigenous and partly to be imported.

(xviii) Melamyne.—This project envisages productions of 5000 tonnes of Melamyne. The capital required is Rs.10.00 crores. Capital goods required mostly indigenous.

(xix) Poly propylene fibre.—This project requires capital investment of Rs.8.00 crores and is intended to produce 2500 tonnes of fibre.

(xx) Spinning Mills.—Three spinning Mills with a total capital expenditure of Rs.12.00 crores have been proposed. The capital goods required are mostly indigenous.

(xxi) Pesticides.—This project envisages capital investment of Rs.1.20 crores and is designed to produce 3000 tonnes of Benzene Hexachloride annually. The major portion of the capital goods required is indigenous.

The other Projects proposed are Nickel silver, asbestos cement boards, iron ore processing, automobile ancillaries, low pressure M. S. and C. I. tubes, fittings and valves etc., fabrication shops, small I.C. Engines, pump welding industries including various engineering electrical and electronic appliances, surgical precision instruments, automobile tyres and tubes, dry battery cells, food packaging and various ancillary industries Schemewise capital required, estimated output and employment is indicated in statement I and the phasing of the projects is indicated in statement II enclosed.

STATEMENT—I

The proposals for the Fifth Plan indicating Capital required estimated output and employment shown below

Industry	Capital required Rs. in lakhs	Value of out put Rs. in lakhs	Employment in No.
1	2	3	4
1. Heavy Chemical I	1,300.00	1,003.20	505
2. Heavy Chemical II	500.00	687.00	180
3. Petro-Chemicals	10,500.00	3,830.00	3000
4. Fine Chemicals	455.00	1,140.00	480
5. Goal Fertiliser Complex	9,500.00	4,680.00	539
6. Coal based power Complex	10,275.00	2,850.00	685
7. Carbon black	300.00	1,844.00	310
8. Rayon grade pulp	1,200.00	...	500
9. News Print	550.00	1,800.00	500
10. Chip board	200.00	600.00	180
11. Pulp Cement Roofing	50.00	300.00	200
12. Sugar Mills	3,094.00	5,629.75	6916
13. Starch/Glucose/Dextrin	200.00	...	1200
14. Edible oil and Vanaspati	150.00	290.00	200
15. Jute Mills	1,000.00	2,600.00	4620
16. Brewery	216.00	831.00	230
17. Card Board	150.00	214.00	250
18. Mini Steel Plant Rerolling Mills	500.00	923.00	500
19. Cement	2,000.00	806.00	1780

Industry	Capital required Rs. in lakhs	Value of out put Rs. in lakhs	Employment in No.
1	2	3	4
20. Asbestos Cement Boards	75.00	...	200
21. Iron-ore processing and sponge iron unit	200.00	..	500
22. Nickel Silver	70.00	...	385
23. Melamylne	1,000.00	800.00	310
24. Poly propylene fibre	800.00	1,550.00	300
25. Spinning Mills	1,200.00	...	1270
26. Automobile Ancillaries	500.00	400.00	480
27. Low pressure M. S. and C. I. tubes, fitting and valves, etc.	500.00	220.00	345
28. Central Workshop and Fabrication shop	200.00	...	500
29. Small I. C. Engine and pumps	140.00	169.00	600
30. Welding Electrodes	75.00	70.00	150
31. Various Engineering industries	500.00	...	600
32. Electrical and electronic appliances	250.00	450.00	1100
33. Surgical precision instruments	150.00	200.00	310
34. Automobiles tyres and tubes	1,200.00	2,200.00	503
35. Dry battery cells	50.00	600.00	150
36. Pesticides	120.00	225.00	120
37. Food packaging and preservation unit	500.00	920.00	435
38. Various Ancillary industries	500.00	...	555
Total	50,170.00	37,831.95	31788

STATEMENT II

Phasing of this proposed projects as between the Fifth and the Sixth Plan will be as indicated below :

	Capital required (Rs. in lakhs)		
	5th Plan	6th Plan	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Heavy Chemicals I	600.00	700.00	1,300.00
2. Heavy Chemical II	250.00	250.00	500.00
3. Petro-Chemicals	5,500.00	5,000.00	10,500.00
4. Fine Chemical	250.00	205.00	455.00
5. Coal Fertiliser Complex	4,100.00	5,400.00	9,500.00
6. Coal based power Complex	2,000.00	275.00	20,275.00
7. Carbon black	300.00	...	300.00
8. Rayon grade pulp	650.00	550.00	1,200.00
9. News Print	337.00	213.00	550.00
10. Chip Board	200.00	...	200.00
11. Pulp cements Roofing sheets	50.00	...	50.00
12. Sugar Mills	3,094.00	...	3,094.00
13. Starch/Glucose/Dextrose	200.00	...	200.00
14. Edible oils and Vanaspati	150.00	...	150.00
15. Jute Mill	1,000.00	...	1,000.00
16. Brewery	216.00	...	216.00
17. Card Board	150.00	...	150.00
18. Mini Steel Plant and Re-rolling Mills	500.00	...	500.00
19. Cements	2,000.00	...	2,000.00
20. Asbestos cement Boards	75.00	...	75.00

	Capital required		
	5th Plan	6th Plan	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
21. Iron ore processing and Sponze Iron Unit ...	200·00	...	200·00
22. Nickel Silver	70·00	...	70·00
23. Melamayne	400·00	600·00	1,000·00
24. Poly Propylene Fibre	300·00	500·00	800·00
25. Spinning Mills	1,200·00	...	1,200·00
26. Automobiles Ancilliarries	500·00	...	500·00
27. Low pressure M.S. and C.I. tubes, fittings and valves.	500·00	...	500·00
28. Central Workshops and fabrication shops ...	200·00	...	200·00
29. Small I. C. Engine and pumps	140·00	...	140·00
30. Welding Electrodes	75·00	...	75·00
31. Various Engineering Industries	500·00	...	500·00
32. Electrical Electronics appliances	250·00	...	250·00
33. Surgical precision instruments	150·00	...	150·00
34. Automobile tyres and tubes	500·00	700·00	1,200·00
35. Dry battery cells	50·00	...	50·00
36. Pesticides	120·00	...	120·00
37. Food packagings and Preservation unit ...	500·00	...	500·00
38. Various ancilliary Industries	250·00	250·00	500·00
Total	27,527·00	22,643·00	50,170·00

Weights and Measures

Review of the Fourth Plan: During the Fourth Plan period, the programme for weights and measures related to enforcement of metric system in the department of land records, creation of kilo metre posts and purchase of instrument, adoption of metric system in Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics. The anticipated expenditure during the Fourth Plan period would be of an order of Rs. 15.85 lakhs against the outlay of Rs 20.00 lakhs. Short-falls in respect of the strengthening of weights and measures organisation are due to administrative and other economy measures.

Objectives, strategy and Programmes of the Fifth Plan:— Objectives of the weights and measures organisation are effective enforcement of Weights and Measures Acts and rules throughout the State. Proposals have been drawn up so as to give greater coverage to the weighing and measuring system such as volume and capacity, areas, temperature, stress and pressure, force, transport energy, power, heat etc. Emphasis has been laid on the Publicity Wing, Law branch, Creation of Planning cell standard laboratories callibration section etc.

The Statement below will indicate the programme-wise allocation during the Fifth Plan period under weights and measures.

Programmes	Fifth Plan outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
(a) Strengthening of Weights and Measures Department.	31.50
(b) Enforcement of Metric system in Land Records Department.	4.50
Total	36.00

IV—2
Mineral Development

Review of the Fourth Plan:—The total Fourth Plan allocation under the Mineral Development sector was Rs. 75.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 45.10 lakhs were utilised during the first three years of the Fourth Plan and the remaining amount is likely to be utilised by the end of the plan period. The physical targets and likely achievements during the Fourth Plan are furnished below:—

Nature	Target	Likely achievement
1. Mapping ...	3000 sq. Km.	2500 sq. Km.
2. Drilling ...	10,000 Running Metre.	10,000 Running Metre.
3. Pitting ...	35,00 cubic Metre	3500 cubic Metre
4. Sampling ..	5500 Nos.	5500 Nos.
5. Tube Wells ...	50 Nos.	50 Nos.

Altogether five schemes were taken up during the Fourth Plan under Mineral Development. The targets fixed for each of these schemes are in different stages of implementation.

Fifth Plan proposals:—During the Fifth Plan attempts will be made to carry out intensive exploratory works by large scale geological mapping, drilling and laboratory research studies for prove the known mineral deposits in the state. Broadly, the proposals include—

- (a) Development of Coal mines so as to increase coal production by about 7 lakhs tonnes annually by the end of 1978-79.
- (b) Development of limestone mines capable of producing additional 8 lakhs tonnes of limestone annually by 1978-79.
- (c) Establishment of plants capable of producing 12,000 tonnes of refractory bricks, 300 tonnes of white-ware and 150 tonnes of low tension insulators.
- (d) Carrying out regional assessment of minerals by geological mapping covering 3,000 sq. Km. out of a total of 10,000 sq Km. of the possible mineral bearing areas in the State. The target has been fixed keeping the perspective of covering the entire State in 15 years.
- e) Exploring the ground water resources during the Fifth Plan so as to irrigate about 80,000 hectares of land during the plan period.

The total outlay for the proposals will be of the order of Rs.215.00 lakhs. The statement below indicates the scheme-wise financial outlays and likely expenditure during the Fourth Plan period and proposed financial outlays for the Fifth Plan.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	4th plan outlay	Likely expenditure	Fifth Plan outlays
1. Geology and Mining	15.00	14.63	18.37
2. Intensive Mineral Investigation ...	25.00	31.94	70.13
3. Analytical Unit	6.00	2.75	4.50
4. Assam and Meghalaya States Mineral Development Corporation	4.00	4.16	10.00
5. Ground water Cell.	25.00	40.66	100.00
	75.00	94.14	203.00
New Schemes :			
6. Research and Development Cell ...	...	...	12.00
	75.00	94.14	215.00

The table below indicates the proposed physical targets under this sector for the Fifth Plan:

Serial No.	Item	Unit	Fifth Plan Target
1	Mapping	Sq. Km ...	6,000
2	Pitting	Cubic Metre	8,000
3	A. Drilling	Running Metre	15,000 (Excluding Tube well drilling).
	B. Tube Wells	Nos	280
4	Sampling	Nos	8,000

IV-3(a)
VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES
(COTTAGE INDUSTRIES)

Review of the Fourth Plan

The Village and Small Industries programme during the Fourth Plan included schemes relating to industrial estates, small industries and handicrafts. For implementation of the programme, a provision of Rs. 184.00 lakhs was made, against which a sum of Rs. 191.68 lakhs is likely to be spent during the plan period.

Under the industrial estate programme, the target was to establish/construct industrial estates at Jorhat, Nowgong, Sibsagar and Tinsukia. It is expected that all these industrial estates will be completed during the plan period. Under the small scale industry programme two centres for quality marketing and control will be completed besides improvement of two existing cluster type training centres to train up local artisans in various trades. Apprenticeship and in-plant training will be given to about 2,000 persons so as to bring them upto the acceptable level for recruitment to the industrial Units. During the plan period it is expected that about 100 technically qualified persons will be given financial assistance for establishment of small scale industries. About 5,000 entrepreneurs will be assisted by giving loans of Rs. 20,000 at the State level and Rs. 2,500 at the district level. Small scale industrial Units using power (not more than 20 H. P.) have been given subsidy for consumption of electricity. During the plan period about 180 industrial Units are expected to be benefitted.

Besides, during the plan period an amount of Rs. 34.20 lakhs will be contributed as share capital to the Assam Small Industries Development Corporation. The Assam Government Marketing Corporation is rendering assistance in marketing of small industries products.

Strategy and Objective

Small industrial units have been so selected as to utilise locally available raw materials and skill. These units will be dispersed mainly to the less developed and backward areas. The aim is to create more employment opportunities with comparatively low capital investment. The outputs of these industries will meet the growing demand of the local market. With increased availability of power in the State in the remote areas and with the expansion of banking facilities, the programme is likely to achieve more success than has been the case in the past. This sector will also act as an ancillary sector to the large industries development being programmed for.

Fifth Plan Proposals

The programme drawn up for the Fifth Five Year Plan envisages Capital investment of Rs. 10.72 crores. The estimated value of output is Rs. 32.93 crores. The programme will provide employment to about 12,000 persons. The schemes mainly relate to manufacturing of goods like paper straw, dehydrations of vegetables, plug sockets, plug Pins cycles, tyres and tubes, surgical bandages, garments, tower bolts hinges, servicing of motor cars, production of cement pipes and joints, precipitated chalk, paper cones and tubes, combs, mugs pen bodies and other

plastic goods, baker's yeast Pre-stretched concrete poles, panel pins, wire nails, etc. Besides schemes have been taken up to produce cattle and poultry feed, paper card board, polythelene and P. V. C. pipes of different diameters, dyed and printed cloth, bread biscuits, cakes, etc., spices, exercise books, buckets, nylon buttons, umbrellas, M. S. round rods, wooden electrical fittings like Boards round blocks, card board, ginger powder and oil wood screw paper pin fruit products, ropes, mosai tiles, wooden, pencils etc.

The capital goods required will all be indigenous. The products will be based on locally available raw materials and will have local market. The proposals indicating capital required output and employment schemewise is given in statement I.

The requirement of funds and sources are indicated in the following table.

TABLE

(Rupees in lakhs).

Serial No.	Sources	Central Government.	State Government.	Private	Bank & other Financial Institutions.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Fixed Capital ..	...	26.26	255.86	125.05	56.92	464.09
2	Working Capital ...	...	...	3.06	149.52	454.77	607.35
	Grand total	...	26.26	258.92	274.57	511.69	1071.44

STATEMENT I

The proposals for the Fifth Plan indicating capital required estimated output and employment is shown below:

Serial No.	Industry	Capital required Rs. in lakhs.	Value of output Rs. in lakhs.	Employment in No.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Manufacture of paper straw	1.23	2.25	7
2	Manufacture of Dehydrated Vegetables ...	2.80	—	17
3	Bakelite Electrical accessories	1.05	0.97	13
4	Cycle Tyres and Tubes (Demand based)	13.53	12.40	35
5	Surgical bandageds	1.25	3.75	16
6	Tailoring units	2.40	1.05	160
7	Manufacture of Aluminium Hardware ..	2.26	0.37	27
8	Automobile servicing	2.40	2.16	13
9	Manufacture of Asbestos, Cement Pipes and Joints.	5.80	7.50	21
10	Manufacture of precipitated Chalk ...	16.75	24.00	20
11	Manufacture of paper cones and tubes ...	4.11	3.60	17
12	Plastic products by injection moulding Process.	1.80	1.90	8
13	Manufacture of Baker's yeast	6.60	9.00	26
14	P. P. E. stretched concrete pole	8.00	3.10	16
15	(i) Manufacture of panel pins and wire nails.	1.98	1.02	9
	(ii) Manufacture of panel pins and wire nails.	4.10	2.04	18
16	(i) Cattle and poultry feed	3.45	36.00	20
	(ii) Cattle and poultry feed	3.45	27.00	20
	(iii) Cattle and poultry feed	3.45	18.00	20
	(iv) Cattle and poultry feed	3.45	9.00	20

Serial No.	Industry	Capital required Rs. in lakhs	Value of output Rs. in lakhs	Employment in No.
1	2	3	4	5
17	Binding works (Small Unit)	1.50	0.42	50
18	Manufacture of pipes and tubes from H. D. and L. D. Polythelene and P. V. C.	9.50	14.40	20
19	Dyeing and printing	5.15	2.50	100
20	Bakery	5.70	1.70	70
21	Armature rewinding	12.20	63.00	300
22	Spice grinding (Semi-Automatic)	7.60	8.64	472
23	(i) Manufacture of Exercise Books	1.05	0.40	21
	(ii) Manufacture of Exercise Books	0.60	0.40	21
24	Manufacture of Plastic Brekets	34.90	42.00	28
25	Nylon (acrylic) Buttons	1.94	6.00	94
26	Umbrella	2.92	4.32	44
27	Manufacture of Nuts and Bolts	11.00	5.12	68
28	Manufacturing of Wooden electrical fittings... like Boards round blocks.	5.80	4.01	150
29	Manufacture of Alum (10 M. T. per day)	6.40	7.50	30
30	Manufacture of Card board Bagasse	9.60	3.00	132
31	Manufacture of ginger products	8.40	5.40	26
32	Envelope making	2.45	6.75	30
33	(i) Wood screw	0.92	0.22	14
	(ii) Wood screw	1.81	0.45	35
34	Manufacturing of paper pins	0.53	0.25	8
35	Fruit preservation (general)	8.80	12.60	52
36	Manufacture of corrugated paper board (50,000 sheets per day)=30"×40".	7.80	7.00	30
37	Manufacture of ropes	1.10	0.70	70

Serial No.	Industry	Capital required Rs. in lakhs	Value of output Rs. in lakhs	Employment in No.
1	2	3	4	5
38	Mechanised carpentry shop	5.00	3.60	160
39	Manufacture of mosaic tiles	3.70	0.45	22
40	Wood pencil	6.80	5.70	32
41	Wheat processing..	4.80	3.60	30
42	Powerlooms for 1,500 looms	16.50	1,149.50	2260
43	Cloth processing plant	0.40	474.00	477
44	Sizing plants for feeding 1,500 power looms	0.91	520.20	125
45	Manufacture of laminated Jute bags and wrappers.	53.40	48.00	148
46	Dry cleaning	6.40	9.50	300
47	Setting up Herbarium and herb garden	3.90	1.00	48
48	Crusing of oil seeds	400.00	408.00	1600
49	Manufacturing of khair	4.00	2.00	60
50	Manufacture of Lime	10.40	10.00	36
51	Paper bags making	5.05	16.20	35
52	Papin and pectin from raw papaya	8.72	11.40	228
53	Manufacture of Absorbant cotton	10.80	3.20	108
54	Wheat processing	91.20	68.40	1140
55	Manufacture of coir	25.00	5.20	400
56	Manufacturing of starch from tapioca	16.60	12.00	400
57	Manufacture of coir products	13.00	6.00	110
58	Manufacture of chitro-nella oil	130.00	160.00	1700
59	Bone-Mill	4.80	4.50	20
60	Tannery	12.50	8.00	60
	Total	1,071.44	3,293.58	11,867

IV- 3(b)

SERICULTURE AND WEAVING

In Assam Sericulture and Weaving occupies a place of prominence in the socio-economic life of the rural people. Schemes under this industry can provide the rural people with part-time employment and thereby raise their income and standard of living.

A. SERICULTURE

Review of the Fourth Plan

During the Fourth Five Year Plan, seven schemes at an outlay of Rs.85.00 lakhs were undertaken. The schemes relate to expansion of eri silk, muga silk and mulberry silk, Cocoon marketing and silk growers Co-operative publicity, training and strengthening of staff. The anticipated expenditure during the plan period of Rs.82.00 lakhs. The likely level of production at the end of the Fourth Plan is indicated below:

Item	Level of Production				
	Unit	End of the Third plan ((1965-66)	End of Ad-hoc annual plan 1963-69	Fourth plan Target	Anticipated achievement at the end of 4th plan
1	2	3	4	5	6
Eri Silk—					
(a) Eri Cut Cocoon.	In lakh kg.	1.00	1.05	1.50	1.50
(b) Eri Seed layings.	In lakh No.	6.00	7.65	10.00	10.00
Muga Silk—					
(a) Muga raw silk.	In lakh kg.	0.60	0.69	1.00	1.00
(b) Muga Seed Cocoon.	In lakh No.	6.00	12.00	20.00	20.00
Mulberry Silk—					
(a) Mulberry raw silk.	In lakh kg.	0.12	0.12	0.18	0.18
(b) Layings	In lakh No.	4.30	7.00	9.00	9.00

Fifth Plan Proposals -

During the Fifth plan, the schemes for development of Sericulture are on the same pattern as those of the previous plan with emphasis on increased production of silk worm seeds and raw eri, muga and mulberry silk. Emphasis will also be put on increased training facilities and rationalisation of production techniques and standardisation of product. In locating the centres/schemes, priority will be given for backward areas/pockets and people belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, other Backward classes and poorer sections of society.

The outlay proposed during the fifth plan is Rs 2.18 crores. The additional production target during the Fifth Five Year Plan is indicated below:

Item	Unit	Target
1	2	3
1. Eri layings	In lakh	6.00
2. Eri cut cocoon	In lakh kg.	1.00
3. Basic muga/tassar seed Cocoon ..	In lakh	2.00
4. Muga/Tasser raw silk	In lakh kg.	0.15
5. Mulberry layings	In lakh	0.50
6. Mulberry raw silk	In lakh kg.	0.02
7. Muga silk waste	In lakh kg.	0.06
8. Mulberry silk waste	In lakh kg.	0.008

B. Handloom Weaving (outside Co-operative)—

During the Fourth plan period 4 schemes with an outlay of Rs.35.00 lakhs were taken up. The schemes are production of handloom fabrics, training in handloom weaving, research and designing centre and strengthening of staff. Against this outlay Rs.35.00 lakhs a sum of Rs.26.48 lakhs, is expected to be spent during the plan period.

The target of level of production of handloom fabrics is 48 million metres at the end of the Fourth Plan.

Fifth Plan Proposals—

The outlay proposed for the Fifth Five Year Plan is Rs.0.92 crores with estimated level of production target of handloom fabric of 52 million metres.

STATEMENT I

Schemes	Proposed outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
A. S-Sericulture.—	
1. Development and expansion of Eri Silk Industry ...	70.00
2. Development and expansion of Muga Silk Industry	65.00
8. Development and expansion of Mulberry Silk ...	60.00
4. Esstt. and expansion of Cocoon marketing and silk growers Co-operative.	10.00
5. Publicity and propaganda	3.00
6. Traing in sericulture	5.00
7. Strengthening of supervisory and technical staff in headquarters.	5.00
Total! ...	218.00
 B. Weaving—	
1. Production of handloom fabrics	48.00
2. Expansion of training programme	30.00
3. Reorganisation of research and designing centre ...	4.90
4. Technical and supervisory staff	3.00
5, Estt. of prccurement and sales organisation ...	7.00
Total ...	92.00
Grand Total ...	310.00

IV—3(c)

Co-operative Handloom

Introduction The programmes taken up are broadly on the pattern indicated by All India Handloom Board. The schemes under the sector relates to provision of share and working capital of the Co-operatives, yarn subsidy, rebate on sale supply of improved looms and accessories, training of weavers, establishment of Sales Depot and other promotional activities.

Review of the Fourth Plan Performance

During the Fourth Five Year Plan 4200 shares are likely to be distributed against a physical target of 4500 shares as share Capital of Weavers Co-operative Societies. 2650 looms are likely to be distributed to Primary Weavers Co-operative societies against a physical target of 3334 looms. 250 shares are likely to be distributed as share capital of Assam Apex Weavers Co-operative Societies. There was a proposal for giving subsidy for the transport of yarn, the achievement in this respect is 82 per cent. Eight centres for designing and dyeing and 20 Sales Depots were proposed to be established during the Fourth Plan period. The achievement in case of Sales Depots is higher than the proposed target. In the training programme the target is likely to be achieved in all cases. The Statement I will indicate the targets and achievements in respect of some selected items during the Fourth plan period.

Fifth Plan Strategy and Objectives

The broad objectives of the Fifth Plan envisage an all round development of the Weavers Societies. Particular attention has to be focussed on ameliorating the Silk Co-operatives and to bring into co-operative fold sporadically lying weavers' societies in areas inhabited by Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward communities of the State. The Schemes are designed to generate sizeable employment opportunities for the unemployed sections of the weavers as well as for other sections of the community who are expected to be employed in running the ancillary works such as mangers, salesman, chowkidars, etc.

The scheme will further generate employment for the unskilled labour in construction works, *e.g.* of factory buildings.

Fifth Plan Proposal

During the Fifth plan period all the existing schemes will be augmented and certain new schemes are proposed to be introduced. The new schemes are (I) Establishment of Gold and Silver thread Unit and Provision of (II) Working capital loans to run power loom; (III) Provision for stipend for trainees in training-cum-demonstration Centre by way of providing incentives. During the Fifth plan period it is proposed to assist financially 200 societies of which 25 per cent will be revitalised in the backward areas amongst scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other backward classes. It is also proposed to bring 500 looms under the co-operative fold. Schemes

have been envisaged to give more coverage to weavers belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes. For institutional finance to the weavers societies for production and marketing under the Reserve Bank of India Scheme certain nos of staff are required to be maintained by the Assam Co-operative Apex Bank and financing Co-operative Central Banks exclusively for supervision of the Weavers Societies. During the Fifth plan, provision has also been proposed for replenishing the expenditure on the above staff. Fifth plan programmes envisaged a total outlay of Rs.160 lakhs. The proposed targets, both financial and physical are shown in Statement II.

Manpower requirements and employment potential

The total employment to be generated by the end of the Fifth plan will be about 8625 persons. Apart from this during the construction phase 300 skilled personnel and 150 unskilled personnel will get employment. For operational maintenance phase total manpower requirement will be of the order of 434 technical and 5054 non-technical personnel. Out of 434 technical personnel 386 will be Diploma Holders.

STATEMENT I

Statement showing selected targets and achievement during Fourth Plan period

Serial No.	Name of Scheme	Fourth Plan target			Excess or shortfall		
		Physical			Financial	Physical	Financial
					(Rs. in lakhs)		
(1)	(2)	(3)			(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Financing of share Capital to Weavers Co-operative Societies.	Planned 4500 shares			4.50	-300 shares	...
		Likely achieved 4200 shares			4.50	...	...
2	Working Capital to Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies.	Planned 3334 Looms			10.00	-684	...
		Likely achieved 2650 Looms			10.00	...	...
3	Establishment of Sales Depot	Planned 15 Depots			2.20	+5	...
		Likely achieved 20 Depots			2.20	...	...
4	Formation of Co-operative Weaving Factory ...	Planned 21 Factory			7.40	...	...
		Likely achieved 20 Factory			7.40	-1	...
POWER-LOOM--							
5	Cost of Power-loom including installation ...	Planned 200 Power-loom			15.00	...	...
		Likely achieved 200 Power-loom			7.40	-1	-7.60

STATEMENT—II

Statement showing selected ^{*} Targets both physical and financial for the Fifth Five Year Plan under Co-operative Handloom Schemes

Serial No.	Schemes	Target (Fifth Plan)			
		Financial Rs. in lakhs	Item	Unit	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Share Capital Loan to Weavers Co-operative Societies	8.00	Shares	No.	8,000
2	Working Capital Loan to Weavers Co-operative Societies	15.00	Loans	No.	5,000
3	Establishment of Sales Depot	2.50	Sale Depot	No.	25
4	Formation of Co-operative Weaving Factory.—Power-loom	8.00	Weaving Factory	No.	25
5	Cost of Power-loom including Installation	18.00	Looms	No.	300
6	Land for Construction of Factory Buildings for Power-loom	8.00	Factory Building	No.	12

IV.—3(d)

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

I.—Review of the Fourth Five Year Plan

During the Fourth Five Year Plan a modest outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs was provided for implementation of 14 schemes. The entire outlay will be utilised by the end of the Fourth plan period. The schemes were aimed at development of village industries including khadi by providing training facilities, raw-materials, improved implements, marketing facilities, etc., to the rural artisans. Though there is vast scope for development of village industries, the activities during the Fourth Plan had to be limited due to paucity of funds. However, the schemes made satisfactory progress. The estimated production of village industries goods at the end of the Fourth plan will be worth Rs.5.00 crores and the number of persons getting employment benefit will be about 35,000.

The difficulties experienced in implementing the schemes were mainly lack of storing facilities both for raw-materials and finished products, lack of marketing facilities and inadequacy of funds. Moreover, small power driven machinery for ghani oil industry, processing of cereals and pulses, gur and khandsari could not be introduced extensively as most of the villages have no electricity.

II.—Objective and Strategy

The main objective during the Fifth Five Year Plan will be to provide employment, to the extent possible, to the under employed and unemployed rural people by assisting them in taking up different village industries in a scientific but simple manner and thereby to raise their income and standard of living.

The small industrial units proposed in this sector aim at utilising the locally available raw-materials and the finished products would meet the demand of the growing internal market. Emphasis will be laid on the disposal of units to the less developed and backward areas. With implementation of the proposed rural electrification programme and availability of power in the countryside, the programme is likely to be more successful than has been the case in the past. The overall strategy being to provide maximum employment at minimum capital investment, the proposed industrial units have been so selected as to be employment intensive.

III.—Fifth Plan Proposals

The proposals for the Fifth Plan indicating capital required, estimated output and employment are shown below :

Industry	Capital required Rs. in lakhs	Value of out- put Rs. in lakhs	Total employ- ment in No.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Village oil industry ..	147.58	212.00	2,000
2. Processing of cereals and pulses.	208.50	194.32	5,000

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
3. Bee keeping industry ...	47.50	102.10	46,720
4. Khandsari ...	15.00	52.00	2,840
5. Gurmaking ...	8.00	63.00	3,680
6. Forest based industry ...	2.50	63.15	3,053
7. Non-edible oil and soap making industry.	2.50	2.48	98
8. Footwear ...	2.00	3.82	320
9. Mat making ...	2.50	4.46	230
10. Carpentry and blacksmithy ...	9.00	63.00	3,030
11. Cane and bamboo ...	3.00	12.00	8,050
12. Fruit processing and preservation.	2.50	6.00	6,455
13. Manufacture of Methane gas for domestic use.	10.10	...	133
14. Fibre processing ...	3.75	6.00	2,500
15. Handmade paper industry ...	3.00	16.20	88
16. Tin container making ...	2.33	6.85	31
17. Cottage match ...	3.00	7.65	625
18. Village pottery ...	7.50	15.00	5,000
Total ...	480.26	805.05	92,855

The requirement of funds and their sources are indicated in the following table :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)				
	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Public	Banks and other financial Institutions	Total
Fixed capital ...	32.00	46.78	...	58.08	136.86
Working capital ...	10.55	52.33	280.52	...	343.40
Total ...	42.55	99.11	280.52	58.08	480.26

For successful implementation of the above indicated programme, it is necessary to strengthen the organisational set-up both at the headquarters and at the district level. It is, therefore, proposed to set up 10 district level offices and to reorganise and strengthen the headquarter office. The outlay required is Rs.30.35 lakhs. For research and training to the artisans a provision of Rs.15.20 lakhs has been proposed. The target is to render training to 2000 village artisans. For publicity and propoganda, a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs is necessary during the Fifth Plan period. Thus a total amount of Rs.47.55 lakhs has been proposed for three schemes *viz.*,

- (1) Reorganisation of organisational set-up (Rs.30.35);
- (2) Research and training (Rs.15.20); and
- (3) Publicity and propoganda (Rs.2.00 lakhs).

Thus the total outlay required for the Khadi and Village Industries Programme would be Rs.146.66 lakhs in the State Sector.

V-TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

V-I ROADS AND BRIDGES

Importance of Roads for Assam

Due to the inadequacy of the railway system both from the view points of capacity as well as coverage, an efficient road system in Assam is of the greatest importance. At present Assam is mainly served by a metre-gauge rail line, the total length of railways in Assam is a little over 2100 Kms. only. The rail transport has not as yet been able to reach the interior, with the hill areas almost entirely dependent on roads. In view of the inadequacy of rail-transport, the road development programme needs emphasis so that the road system can adequately subserve the needs of the economy. Assam's road complex is also vital for the entire north-eastern region as communication between the outlying State/Territories of Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Tripura, Mizoram, Meghalaya and the rest of the country have to pass through Assam.

Extent of backlog

According to the 20 years road Plan (1961-81) which lays down a norm of 32 Kms. of roads per 100 sq. Kms. of area, Assam (Plains area) should be served by a net-work of about 21000 Kms. of motorable roads by 1981. As against this by the end of the Fourth Plan period, Assam will have only 15905 Kms. of roads under the Public Works Department. Of this 3600 Kms. will be surfaced and 12305 Kms. unsurfaced. This would leave a balance of 5098 Kms. to be constructed in a 7-years period *i.e.*, 1975-81. Also judged by the position in the rest of the country, Assam is lagging behind. The Kilometrage of motorable roads per 100 Sq Kms. of areas in Assam (herein after referred to as intensity of roads) was 18 in 1968 as compared to the All India intensity of 29.

The position regarding surfaced roads is even worse, the intensity of such roads in Assam in 1971 being 5 against the All-India intensity of 9 in 1969. The road system also suffers from many basic deficiencies like substandard surface, narrow carriage ways, low formation height, missing links, weak-bridges and culverts, etc. The village roads are generally of low standard and so neither capable of taking the load of passenger buses nor of heavy trucks required for transporting village produce.

Bridges and railway Crossings

Assam being interspersed with a large number of rivers and streams tends to make construction of bridges a task of some importance. At present there are many substandard timber bridges on State high-ways and major district roads. There are also a large number of rivers and streams requiring to be bridged. Any strategy for the development of road system in Assam has to keep this fact in view. Another deficiency of Assam's transport system is the lack of an effective and efficient connection between the districts on the north bank of the Brahmaputra

and those on the South Bank. The construction of bridges on the Brahmaputra is, therefore,, a matter of some urgency and economic necessity.

Review of Fourth Plan

During the Fourth Five Year Plan a sum of Rs.12.75 crores was provided for implementation of various schemes. Against this provision, the anticipated expenditure is Rs.13.23 crores. On the physical side, construction/improvement of 950 Kms., gravelling of 460 Kms. and metalling and black-topping 175 Kms. and construction of four over-bridges on railway level crossings is expected to be achieved.

Strategy

The deficiency and shortages in the road system of the State cannot be removed during the Fifth Five Year Plan itself due to various constraints, material, financial and organisational. Therefore, in formulating the Fifth Five Year Plan, the strategy has been to keep a 15 years (1974-89) perspective in view so that Assam can catch up with the All-India norms by the end of the Seventh Plan period (1989) and to formulate the Fifth Plan proposals within the perspective.

By 1981, the road intensity for All-India is expected to be 32 and, on the basis of past trends of growth, by the end of the Seventh Plan period (1989) the intensity is likely to be 37. According to this norm Assam should have about 21000 Kms. of motorable roads by 1981 and 23500 Kms. by the end of the Seventh Plan period (1989). This means that 7595 Kms. of roads will have to be constructed in Assam during the period (1974-89) *i.e.* during the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Plan periods.

It is proposed to construct 2500 Kms. of roads (including 1600 Kms. proposed under the Minimum Needs Programme) during the Fifth Plan period. The remaining 5095 Kms. will be constructed during the Sixth (2500 Kms) and the Seventh (2595 Kms.) Plan periods.

Fifth Plan Proposals

The proposed outlay for the Fifth Five Year Plan is Rs.46.00 crores. The broad scheme-wise outlay and physical targets are indicated in Statement I. The Programme relates to improvement of existing low standard Public Works Department Roads, construction of new roads (excluding rural roads proposed under the Minimum Needs Programme) construction/improvement of major bridges, improvement of roads in urban areas, over bridges on railway crossings and schemes which will spill over from the Fourth Plan. The scheme-wise details are as follows:—

As Assam is lagging far behind in respect of surfaced roads emphasis will be put during the Fifth Plan on improvement of the existing low standard roads by gravelling, metalling and black-topping. The target is to gravel about 600 Kms. of roads and to metal and black-top 430 Kms. Metalling and blacktopping will be done on State Highways, major district roads and other district roads. In constructing the

new roads care will be taken to meet the (i) needs of the backward areas and areas predominantly inhabited by backward classes and to open up new areas; (ii) needs of industrial centres and mining areas, (iii) needs of the major forest areas and the places of tourist interest and (iv) construction of missing links. The scheme for construction of major bridges envisages replacement of the existing major timber bridges by R.C.C. structures. There are 405 major timber bridges with a total span of 19340 Kms. During the Fifth Plan it is proposed to construct about 7800 Kms. Priority will be given to replacement of timber bridges on State Highways, major district roads and other important road bridges. Emphasis will also be laid on construction of bridges on unbridged river crossings at important places.

The Fifth Plan Programme also includes schemes for improvement of roads in the urban areas. Special emphasis will be put on improvement of roads in and around Gauhati and its agglomeration which being the receiving as well as despatching centre of goods for the entire north-eastern region is having heavy intensity of traffic. It is, therefore, proposed to metal and black-top all existing Public Works Department roads within and around 2 Kms. of the Municipal area during the Fifth Plan and all roads of the greater Gauhati master plan area will be improved during the Sixth Plan period. Similarly, improvement of existing Public Works Department roads in other urban areas of the State will be taken up during the Fifth Plan period. For this increased volume of works adequate provision for purchase of tools, plants, machinery, etc., is necessary.

The position at the end of the Fifth Plan regarding surfaced and unsurfaced roads will be as shown below:

	Position at the end of the Fourth Plan	Position at the end of Fifth Plan	Intensity of road coverage (Km per 100 sq Kms)
Surfaced roads	3,600	5,030	8
Unsurfaced roads	12,305	13,205*	20

*Excluding new road construction proposed under Minimum Needs Programme. This includes about 2,000 Kms. of village roads under Public Works Department.

Central and Regional Sector Plans

Strengthening of the transport position in Assam calls for construction of additional bridges on the Brahmaputra as part of an urgent national policy as all States/Territories of the north-eastern region lying south or south-east of the Brahmaputra have their outlet through the north bank. At present there is only one bridge namely, Saraighat Bridge, near Gauhati. Another bridge at Jogighopa which is a missing link in the National Highways has been proposed to the Ministry of Transport for inclusion in the Central Sector Plan of National Highways. One more bridge in the Upper Assam region at Silghat may also be included in the Central Sector Plan. These bridges when constructed will facilitate movement of vehicles between the north and south banks of the Brahmaputra as well as between other

States/Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram and Meghalaya. The Central Sector Plan should include construction and maintenance of National Highways. It is proposed that a scheme of conversion of North Trunk Road to National Highway may be included in the Central Sector Plan in order to strengthen the trunk communications.

In the regional Sector plan, some selected roads providing inter-state links have been proposed in order to remove more important gaps in communications between States/territories of the North-eastern regions. The proposed roads are (1) Improvement of Naginimara to Wakching Road (16 Kms) (2) improvement of Sonari Namtola Road (13 Kms.) and (3) improvement of Agia-Lakhipur-Tikri Killa Road (48 Kms.). The estimated cost for these projects is Rs.1.24 crores.

STATEMENT I

Proposed Outlay for Fifth Five Year Plan and Physical Targets

Schemes	Financial	Physical		
	Outlay Rs. in crores	Item	Unit	Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Improvement of existing low-standard P.W.D. Roads.	14.00	(a) Gravelling, widening, etc.	Kms.	600
		(b) Metalling and black-topping.	„	1,430
2. Construction of major bridges.	10.00	Construction of bridges...	„	7,770
3. Construction of new roads.	9.00	Roads construction ...	„	900
4. Improvement of roads in urban areas.	3.00	Roads Improvement ...	„	860
5. Road over-bridges on Railway level crossing.	1.00	Over-bridges ...	No.	5
6. Research, tools and Plants, etc,	4.50	.....	...	..
7. Spill-over Schemes ...	4.50	.....	...	..
Total ...	46.00			

ROAD TRANSPORT

Review of the Fourth Plan

The programme under the Fourth Five Year Plan includes schemes for nationalisation of new routes, purchase of additional buses and trucks, purchase of plants and machinery, construction of buildings, parking places and waiting sheds, installation of weigh-bridges, survey and planning cell and share capital contribution to the Central Road Transport Corporation. The outlay under the Fourth Plan is Rs.366.00 lakhs. Against this a sum of Rs.367.92 lakhs is likely to be spent during the plan period. On the physical side, 100 buses and 60 trucks will be purchased. So far 642 Kms. of roads have been nationalised during the Fourth Plan. It is expected that during the plan period 2 weigh-bridges will be installed and one parking place constructed.

Strategy

Under the nationalised road transport the strategy is to achieve cent per cent nationalisation in certain districts in order to avoid overlapping on nationalised routes. This will prevent competition with private operators. The districts have been so selected as will involve minimum nationalisation of kilometrage. Facilities like waiting sheds, parking places, etc., will be created to provide amenities to the travelling public, in the private sector. Step will also be taken to strengthen and build up transport statistics and research.

Fifth Plan proposals

During the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to achieve complete nationalisation of roads in a zone comprising the districts of Sibsagar, Darrang, Dibrugarh and Lakhimpur. The outlay required is Rs.350.00 lakhs and the number of buses required to be purchased is 470. The target of additional nationalisation in other districts is 600 Kms. The other activities to be undertaken are construction of staff quarters, station buildings, workshops, bus body building unit and retreading and reclamation shops. It is also proposed to construct 10 parking places and 25 waiting sheds and to install 2 more weigh-bridges besides continuance of the Survey Unit and share capital participation to the C. R. T. C. For implementation of the programme indicated above, a sum of Rs.550.00 lakhs will be necessary.

INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

Review of the Fourth Plan

During the Fourth Five Year Plan a provision of Rs.85.00 lakhs was made for implementations of various schemes. Against this a sum of Rs.95.67 lakhs is likely to be spent during the Plan period. The schemes relate to approach roads to ghats, hydrographic survey, bottoms and surface panneling including other methods of river training, purchase of ferry vessels and embarking and disembarking facilities, etc. By the end of the plan period hydrographic survey of the river Brahmaputra from Gauhati to Biswanath Ghat and of other rivers like Dehing, Dhansiri, Dholeswari, Subansiri, Kolong-Kopili will be completed. River Channel maintenance works like bandelling in all important ferry roads will also be completed. Six ferry ghats will be provided with embarking and disembarking facilities. So far 5 modern Ferry Crafts for ferry and commercial service have been constructed. Three more crafts will be completed by 1974.

Objective and strategy

The objective of the Inland Water Transport development is (a) to have inter-state operations as between Assam and the rest of India for carrying goods to facilitate cheaper transportation of goods and (b) to strengthen intra-State services to cater to the needs of the internal market. The Waterways, if developed properly, have the scope to play a valuable supplementary role to other modes of transport.

Fifth Plan proposal

For proper development of Waterways, it is essential to take up schemes for conservancy of river system, to extend commercial cargo-cum-passenger services in the main rivers and other feeder rivers, to create facilities for crafts constructions and repair, training of crews, hydrographic surveys for navigational purpose and other related matters. For implementations of various schemes, a sum of Rs.2.5 crores has been proposed in the Fifth Plan.

Central Sector Plan and Regional Plan

The Central Sector Plan may include schemes for Calcutta-Assam Water transport services and for docking and warehousing facilities, etc. In the regional plan three schemes, namely, (1) Assam-Arunachal Pradesh river services, (2) Assam-Arunachal Pradesh timber towing Unit and (3) Assam Nagaland Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh tramp Cargo services. The total estimated cost of these schemes is Rs.2.80 crores.

TOURISM

Review of the Fourth Plan

During the Fourth Plan, eight schemes have been taken up with a total provision of Rs.30.00 lakhs. The schemes relate to development of important tourist Centres and provision of basic amenities like accommodation, transport facilities and publicity. So far a few tourist lodges have been constructed and four Information Centres have been opened, one each at Gauhati, Jorhat, Kaziranga and Calcutta. One more important Centre at Bombay is being established.

Objective and Strategy

In order to exploit the tourist potential, it is necessary to step up promotional efforts in a planned manner over a long term perspective. Such efforts, being in the nature of infra-structure for the development of tourism, would include good accommodation facilities, link roads to the tourist spots, transport facilities, recreational facilities, etc., besides development of the places of tourists' interest and places of pilgrimage, construction of holiday homes, picnic cottages, youth hostels, etc., opening of information centres, publicity and development of archaeological monuments which constitute major tourist attractions as well as conservation of flora and fauna as a major tourists resource.

Fifth Plan Proposals

The broad category of schemes proposed for implementation during the Fifth Plan Period are (i) Development of the places of tourist interest, (ii) Construction of picnic cottages, holiday homes and Youth hostels, (iii) provision for various facilities for tourists and pilgrims (iv) information and publicity and (v) improvement of the tourist organisation. The outlay required during the Fifth Plan is Rs.110.00 lakhs. Besides, 266 Kms. of link-roads to places of tourists' interest will be constructed/improved. The above outlay does not include the cost of link-roads for which provision is included under Roads Programme.

GENERAL EDUCATION

Review of progress in the Fourth Plan

In the Fourth Five Year Plan, the main emphasis was on the education of children of the age group 6-11 and 11-14, extension and improvement of teaching of science at the secondary and university stages, encouraging vocational bias at different levels, increasing the facilities for the training of teachers, increasing the number of scholarships and reduction of the gap between the education of boys and girls. Elementary education was made free during the period. Special attention was paid to the educational needs of tea-garden labourers and linguistic minorities, and grant-in-aid to schools and colleges was rationalised. Student Welfare and National Service Schemes were introduced to channelise the youth into constructive activities. The proposed targets and likely achievement of some important programmes of the Fourth Five Year Plan have been shown in Statement I,

Though the target of enrolment is likely to be achieved in all cases, the State will be still behind the proposed All India level of achievement by the end of the Fourth Plan. The All India target of enrolment as percentage of the total population of the age group 6-11 and 11-14 is 85.3 per cent and 41.3 per cent whereas the likely achievement of the State of the relevant age groups is 78 per cent and 40 per cent respectively. There is also a wide gap between the education of boys and girls. The percentage of trained teachers of the secondary stage is as low as 30 per cent. Wastage and stagnation are very high in backward areas and it is a problem to retain the enrolled children in schools even in primary courses. Vocational courses in the curriculum of elementary and secondary education have not been actively put into operation. There is still an undue strain on admission in higher education. Over and above, youth amenities, science education, library and laboratory services and other qualitative programmes have not been developed in proportion to the expansion programme of enrolment during the Fourth Plan.

The Fourth plan originally envisaged an outlay of Rs.2209.41 lakhs for General education including cultural programme. This was done in view of (I) fulfilment of the constitutional directive to provide free, universal and compulsory education to all children up to the age of 14 years, and (II) to give effect to the implementation of Kothari Commission's recommendation of new education pattern (10+2+3).

The allocation was subsequently revised to Rs.1575.00 lakhs. The allocation and anticipated expenditure have been shown in Table 1 below:—

TABLE 1

Items			Fourth Five Year Plan. (Rs. in lakhs.).	
	Allocation		Anticipated expenditure	
Plains Areas	...	1575.00	...	1592.24
Hill Areas	...	270.00	...	220.25
Total	...	1845.00	...	1812.49

Fifth Five Year Plan proposals

The objective in the Fifth Five Year Plan is to fulfil the constitutional directive of 100 per cent enrolment of the age group 6-11, implementation of national pattern of education 10+2+3 years, diversification of courses by inclusion of vocational subjects and work experience, provincialisation of schools and colleges which are under deficit system of grants-in-aid, establishment of model schools to provide education to the talented children and improvement of qualitative standard at all stages of education. The salient features of some major programmes are discussed below. Some important physical targets have been shown in the Statement II.

Pre-School Education

At present facilities for pre-school education are very limited. It is proposed to make provision of pre-primary section in 400 Primary Schools by appointing one teacher in each school. This will cover about 10 per cent children of the relevant age group 3-5 years in the Fifth Plan. The likely achievement will be 50 per cent and 100 per cent by the end of Sixth and Seventh Plan respectively.

Elementary and Secondary Education

In the Fifth Plan, 100 per cent children of the age group 6-11 and 80 per cent of the age group 11-14 will be enrolled. There is provision for part-time education of the children who are either drop-outs or have never attended any school. The problem of wastage and stagnation will receive serious attention and several measures will be taken to remedy the evils. A primary school will be established within a distance of 1.5 kms. and middle school within 5 kms. so that every child of the age group 6-14 is provided educational facilities within walking distance. Subsidies for text books and school uniforms will be given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students to provide incentive for enrolment in the schools.

At secondary stage, the additional enrolment during the Fifth Plan will be about 3.54 lakhs, making a total coverage of 50 per cent people of the age group 14-17. The total coverage will be about 80 per cent by 1984 and 100 per cent by 1989.

In the past there has generally been disparity between the education of boys and girls in the elementary and secondary stages. By the end of the Fourth Plan, the disparity though somewhat reduced, will still be considerable. Several schemes have been proposed in the Fifth Plan to remove the disparity.

One of the major weaknesses of the present system of education is that "secondary education fits student for a college and unfits them for everything else". In order to remedy the evil, there is provision for vocationalisation of secondary education in the Fifth Plan. Over and above, this work experience will be introduced as a compulsory subject in both the elementary and the secondary stages.

In the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to provincialise all primary schools, and all deficit middle and secondary schools. It is also proposed to establish model schools for the talented children especially those belonging to the underdeveloped section of society. Science education and library facilities will also receive adequate attention during the plan.

Teachers' Training Programme :

The teacher is the pivot of all education programmes. Teachers' training programme will be intensified during the Fifth Plan. It is expected that 100 per cent teachers of elementary schools and 50 per cent teachers of secondary schools will be trained teachers by the end of the Fifth Plan. It is proposed to provincialise all the training colleges of the State during the Fifth Plan.

Collegiate and University Education

Emphasis in the Fifth Plan will be on consolidation rather than on institutional expansion. Stress has been laid on provision of library, laboratory, and other physical facilities. It is proposed to provincialise all deficit colleges during the Fifth Plan. It is also proposed to sponsor post-graduate centres in selected colleges under the two Universities of the State. Under the universities programme, there is provision for promotion of research, campus development, improvement of science education, library services and various youth welfare activities. Provision of Rs.155·00 lakhs and Rs.348·43 lakhs have been made for different development schemes of the Gauhati University and Dibrugarh University respectively during the Fifth Plan.

Other Educational Programmes

Other educational Programmes include development of classical languages, liberal provision of scholarship, improvement of library services, especially in rural areas, and encouragement of youth for various constructive activities. A sum of Rs.20·95 lakhs has also been provided for social education including the adult literacy programme. Adult literacy will switch over to functional literacy to increase the motivation of the adult to become literate and thereby increase the benefit of the literacy programme. Facilities for games, sports and physical education will also be developed at all levels. There will be also special development programme for backward districts of the State.

The proposed outlay for the Fifth Five Year Plan including basic Minimum needs of Rs.107,10.44 lakhs is shown in Table 2 below :

TABLE—2

Groups	Fifth Five Year Plan.		
	Total	Capital (Rs. in lakhs)	
Primary Education ...	6457.80	...	50.00
Middle	3261.91	..	64.50
Secondary	3727.39	...	495.07
University	2167.45	...	298.57
Training Programme ..	171.77	..	62.45
Other Educational Programme	199.10	...	50.00
Educational Administration ...	177.86	...	29.00
Total ...	16,154.28	...	1,049.59

Administrative Arrangement :

In order to ensure that educational plans are formulated scientifically and projects are worked out in detail, it is proposed to reorganise the planning machinery of the Education Directorate during the Fifth Plan. The new setup will formulate Annual, Five Year and perspective Plans, prepare educational projects and evaluate all educational schemes.

It is also proposed to set up a fully-equipped machinery for compilation and consolidation of educational statistics at the headquarter and at the districts during the Fifth Plan. Apart from routine statistics, the wing will conduct survey and investigation wherever necessary.

In the Fifth Plan, there is a proposal to re-organise the entire Education Directorate. The details have been shown in Statement III.

Statement—1

Items	Proposed target	Fourth Five Year Plan.	
		Likely achievement	Excess (+) Short fall (-)
Age Group 6-11.			
1. Enrolment ...	18.66 lakhs	18.66 lakhs	Nil.

2. Enrolment as per cent of the total population at the age group. Age Group 11-14	75 per cent	78 per cent	...
1. Enrolment ...	5.03 lakhs	5.03 lakhs	Nil.
2. Enrolment as per cent of the total population of the age-group. Age Group 14-17	40 per cent	40 per cent	...
1. Enrolment ...	3.00 lakhs	3.00 lakhs	Nil.
2. Enrolment as per cent of the total population of the age-group.	25 per cent	25 per cent	...
Trained Teacher :			
1. Elementary Education	80 per cent	80 per cent	Nil.
2. Secondary Education	30 per cent	30 per cent	Nil.

STATEMENT-II

PHYSICAL TARGETS

Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Plans

Item	1974	1979	1984	1989
1. (Boys and Girls)				
Age-Group-6-11				
(i) Estimated Population	23.82 lakhs	26.99 lakhs	31.28 lakhs	36.28 lakhs
(ii) Proposed enrolment	18.66	26.99 ,,	31.28 ,,	36.28 ,,
(iii) Enrolment as per cent of the total population of the age group.	78 per cent	100 per cent	100 per cent	100 per cent
Age-Group-11-14				
(i) Estimated population	12.58 lakhs	14.51 lakhs	16.82 lakhs	19.52 lakhs
(ii) Proposed enrolment ...	5.03 ,,	11.60 ,,	16.82 ,,	19.52 ,,
(iii) Enrolment as per cent of the total population of the age-group.	40 per cent	80 per cent	100 per cent	100 per cent

Item	1974	1979	1984	1989
Age-Group-14-17.				
(i) Estimated population	11.18 lakhs	13.09 lakhs	15.18 lakhs	17.60 lakhs
(ii) Proposed enrolment ...	3.0 ,,	6.54 ,,	12.14 ,,	17.60 ,,
(iii) Enrolment as per cent of the total population of the age-group.	25 per cent	50 per cent	80 per cent	100 per cent

1. 1 Girls' Education.

Age-group-6-11

(i) Estimated population	11.61 lakhs	13.12 lakhs	15.20 lakhs	17.63 lakhs
(ii) Proposed enrolment ...	7.28 ,,	13.12 ,,	15.20 ,,	17.63 ,,
(iii) Enrolment as per cent of the total population of the age-group.	63 per cent	100 per cent	100 per cent	100 per cent

Age-Group-11-14

(i) Estimated Population ...	6.20 lakhs	7.06 lakhs	8.18 lakhs	9.49 lakhs
(ii) Proposed enrolment ...	1.68 ,,	4.24 ,,	8.18 ,,	9.49 ,,
(iii) Enrolment as per cent of the total population of the age-group.	27 per cent	60 per cent	100 per cent	100 per cent

Age—Group 14-17.—

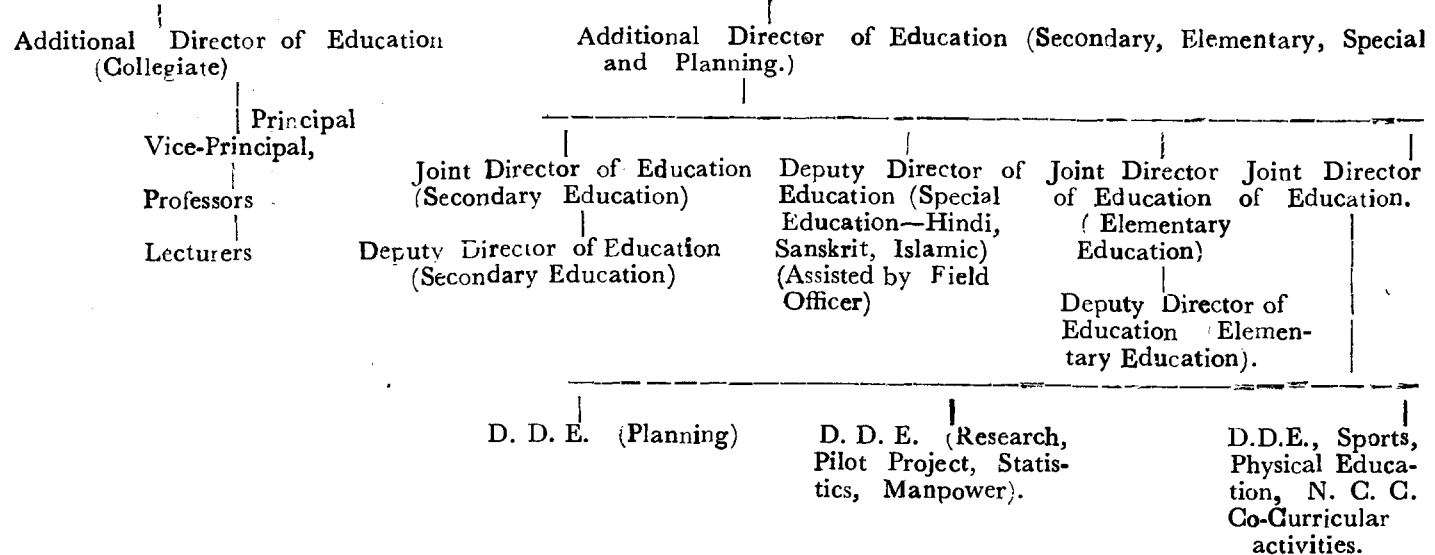
(i) Estimated population.	5.57 lakhs	6.41 lakhs	7.43 lakhs	8.62 lakhs.
(ii) Proposed enrolment.	0.98 ,,	2.24 ,,	4.83 ,,	8.62 ,,
(iii) Enrolment as per cent, of the total population of the age-group.	18 per cent.	35 per cent.	65 per cent.	100 per cent.

Trained Teachers—

(i) Elementary Education.	80 per cent.	100 per cent.	100 per cent.	100 per cent.
(ii) Secondary Education.	30 per cent.	50 per cent.	75 per cent.	100 per cent.

STATEMENT—III

Director of Education (over-all control and supervision, appointment, budget and policy of Education).



D.E.O.—District Education Officer (I.S.) (Administration and Inspection of Normal Schools).

A.D.E.O.—Assistant District Education Officer (A.I.S.) (One per 50 School) Inspection of Middle Schools, High and Higher Secondary Schools.

B.E.O.—(S.I.) (Block Education Officer, (Posts of A.S.I. are proposed to be abolished.

S.D.E.O.—Subdivisional Education Officer (D.I's). Primary Schools Senior Basic Schools, Junior Basic Schools

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Critical Review of Progress in the Fourth Plan

The Fourth Five Year Plan started with a surplus of technical personnel in the country. When industrial recession took place during the last part of the Third Five Year Plan, admission capacity of the technical institutions throughout the country was restricted. The State of Assam, which is industrially backward, was adversely affected by the recession which not only created unemployment of technical personnel but also acted as disincentive to students wanting to take up Engineering and technological studies. The main objective of the Fourth Five Year Plan was, therefore, to consolidate the existing institutions, improve the quality of training in the institutions and re-orient the existing degree and diploma courses through creation of facilities for diversification and specialised courses. The idea was to improve the quality of the products of the technical institutions, so as to make them better suited for jobs in industries and similar other organisations of the State.

In order to achieve the objective, no increase in the intake in the existing institutions or establishment of any new institution was proposed. Provision was made for construction of institutional buildings, residential quarters, hostels, workshops and laboratories. Efforts were made to properly equip all the institutions with necessary tools and apparatus. The staff position in the engineering institutions is also satisfactory. It will be 90 per cent of the total requirements by the end of the Fourth Plan.

The proposed target as well as achievements in respect of establishment of new institutions, admission and outturn of students during Fourth Five year Plan has been shown in statement I. It will be evident from the statement that there was 20—30 per cent less admission than the actual admission capacity of the institutions. Wastage was also high in all cases, especially in the Poly-technics. In view of heavy expenditure involved in technical studies, reduction of wastage needs careful attention.

The allocation and anticipated expenditure during the Fourth Plan is shown in Table I below.—

TABLE No. I

Fourth Five Year Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Allocation	Anticipated expenditure	Shortfall
173·00	130·98	(—) 24·3 per cent

About 50 per cent of the total allocation in the Fourth Plan was earmarked as capital outlay. The shortfall will be mainly under capital expenditure by the end of the plan period.

Fifth Five Year Plan Proposals

The Fifth Five Year Plan will commence in the midst of unemployment of technical personnel. It is anticipated that prospect of industrial development in the State will be better in view of all-out efforts being made towards such development. The objective in the Fifth Plan is, therefore, to meet the needs of the proposed industries with specialised technical persons and also to generate self-employment through entrepreneurship motivation. Salient features of some of the important programmes of the Fifth Plan are discussed below.

Expansion of Institutions

No new Institution will be established in the Fifth Plan, excepting one Junior Technical School in the hill areas and a Commercial Institute at Gauhati. The annual admission capacity will be increased to the maximum in the engineering colleges of the state. It is proposed to consolidate the activities of all institutions by providing physical facilities and training materials. It is also proposed to develop institutional campus of the colleges, polytechnics and technical schools by providing dispensaries, water supply, drainage, compound walls, etc.. A Junior Technical School at Goalpara, which was sanctioned in the Third Five Year Plan will start functioning during the second year of the Fifth Five Year Plan. Assam Textile Institute which will be taken over by Technical Education Department will function as full fledged Diploma Institute during the plan period. The proposed Commercial Institute which will be established at Gauhati will train qualified stenographers and typists for which no standard institution exists in the State. The Regional Engineering College at Silchar will admit students in the first year of the Fifth Five Year Plan. The coaching centre of the A. M. I. E. Course which was closed in the second year of the Fourth Five Year Plan due to very low pass per centage will be revived during the Fifth Plan.

Diversification of Courses

Rapid industrial development of the state needs diversification of technical education courses. This will necessitate training of technical personnel in various disciplines. At present, there is a great demand for agricultural and automobile technicians in the State. It is proposed to introduce diploma course in agricultural engineering at Dibrugarh Polytechnic. Automobile engineering in Prince of Wales Institute, Jorhat, Tele-Communication Engineering at Silchar and architectural assistantship at Girls' Polytechnic, Gauhati in the Fifth Plan period. A short term course in business management and industrial and labour management will be introduced at the Assam Engineering College, Gauhati. A sum of Rs. 18.10 lakhs has also been provided for introducing post graduate course in certain subjects in the two engineering colleges of the State.

Scholarships

It is proposed to create 14 additional scholarships in the Fifth Plan in some specialised subjects for which there is no training in the State. The total number of such scholarships will be 31 by the end of the Fifth Plan. A new scheme, entitled "merit-cum means" scholarship will be introduced in the Polytechnics in the Fifth Plan. About 25 per cent of the actual enrolled students will be eligible for this scholarship.

Training Programme

There is provision for training programme both for the teachers and students of the engineering institutions of the State. The aim of the teacher training programme is to provide pedagogical and industrial experience to the teachers. The students of the engineering institutions also need practical experience in industries. A sum of Rs. 5.57 lakhs has been provided for conducting educational surveys, etc., during the Fifth Plan. The stipendiary training scheme for the practical training of the graduate engineers and diploma holders will be more broad based during the Fifth Plan.

Industrial Investment Corporation

An Industrial Investment Corporation with a working Capital of Rs. 73.00 lakhs will be established during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The Corporation will provide expert guidance to the young entrepreneurs to start business or industry in the State. It is expected that the scheme will create entrepreneurship motivation amongst the degree and diploma holders and thus help in solving the unemployment problem of the technical personnel of the State.

The total outlay for Technical Education is shown below in Table No. II. Physical targets of some of the important schemes have been shown in the Statement No. II.

TABLE No. II

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

(Rs. In lakhs).

Item	Total outlay	Capital	Foreign Exchanges
General Areas	569.56	292.00	4.20

Administrative Arrangement

It is proposed to create one post of Joint Director with necessary staff in the Fifth Plan.

The State Council of Education was constituted as an advisory body. There is no separate staff of the Council. It is proposed to provide separate staff to the Council in the Fifth Plan. The Council will be converted to a statutory body as early as possible. There will be Industrial Liaison Board and Standing Evaluation Committee under the Council.

STATEMENT I

FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Serial No.	Target proposed	Target achieved	Excess (+) shortfall (-)	Remarks
Engineering College—				
(i)	Number	.....	.. ...	No new institution.
(ii)	Admission Capacity 1150	1046	(—) 19·6 per cent.	... ..
(iii)	Out turn	1150	1034 (—) 10·1 per cent.	Wastage.
Poly-technic—				
(i)	Number	...	.....	No new institutions.
(ii)	Admission Capacity 3300	2636	(—) 21·1 per cent.	.....
(iii)	Out-turn	3300	1417 (—) 58·9 per cent.	Wastage.
Girls' Polytechnic—				
(i)	Number	... ..	.....	No new institution.
(ii)	Admission Capacity 300	210	(—) 30 per cent.	.....
(iii)	Out-turn	300	73 (—) 75·7 per cent.	Wastage.
Junior Technical School—				
(i)	Number	2	2	..... Total number.
(ii)	Admission Capacity 300	300	.....	.....
(iii)	Out-turn	180	76 (—) 57·8 per cent.	Wastage.
Centrally Sponsored Scheme—				
(i)	Part time A. M. I. E. Course.	.....	.....	The course was stopped in 2nd Year of 4th Plan due to very low pass percentage.
(ii)	Regional Engg. College	... ..	.....	Construction work is in progress.
Construction components		.....	.....	Several schemes are spilled over in the 5th Plan.

STATEMENT—II

Serial No.	1973-74	1978-79	1983-84
Post-Graduate Centres:			
Number	...	2	2
Annual Admission Capacity	...	36	36
Annual Out-turn	...	14	23
Engineering Colloeges:			
Number	3	3	3
Annual Admission Capacity	250	415	415
Annual Out-turn	120	249	249
Poly Technics:			
Number	5	5	5
Annual Admission Capacity	660	940	940
Annual Out-turn	342	460	460
Girls' Poly-Technics:			
Number	1	1	1
Annual Admission Capacity	60	60	60
Annual Out-turn	36	36	36
Junior Technical School:			
Number	3	4	4
Annual Admission Capacity	60	360	360
Annual Out-turn	30	100	180
Textile Institute:			
Number	1	1	1
Annual Admission Capacity	30	30	30
Annual Out-turn	...	25	25
Commercial Institute:			
Number	...	1	1
Annual Admission Capacity	...	60	60
Annual Out-turn	...	20	25
Assam Textile Institute,			
Number	1	1	1
Annual Admission Capacity	30	30	30
Annual Out-turn	...	25	25

HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

Review of Progress in Fourth Plan :

The Fourth Five Year Plan was formulated primarily to remove deficiencies in basic infrastructure, shortage of medical and para-medical personnel, lack of training facilities, inadequacy in organisational set-up and non-availability of building and staff quarters. However, the achievement likely to be realised by the end of the Fourth Plan will fall short of expectations. It was envisaged that the two new Medical Colleges at Gauhati and Silchar will be fully established by the end of the Fourth Plan but only 50 per cent of the construction work is likely to be completed by the end of the Plan period. Although adequate teaching staff has been provided in both the Colleges, there has been difficulty in obtaining qualified staff in some of the departments.

At present, about 80 nurses and 120 auxiliary nurse-midwives (A. N. M.) are turned out annually from different institutions of the State. In comparison to the needs of the expanding Health and Family Planning Programme, the availability of nurses and mid-wives is far from adequate. The existing training facilities for other categories of para-medical personnel is still inadequate in the State.

The rural areas of the State are now covered by Primary Health Centres and Dispensaries. Although all the community development blocks are expected to be covered by the Primary Health Centres during the Fourth Plan, there will be considerable backlog in the construction of buildings and staff-quarters. Similar is the case with the dispensaries, which are housed in dilapidated buildings and require immediate renovation. Over and above, only 14 per cent of the total number of beds are located in rural areas, which is inhabited by 92 per cent of the total population of the State. There is also inter-district disparity in the provision of dispensary facilities in the state.

Population growth in Assam is the highest in the country, the growth rate during the decade 1961-71 being 34.37, compared to the all India rate of 24.57 per thousand of population. There is therefore urgent need to control the population growth in Assam. But achievement under Family Planning Programme was rather low compared to the rest of the country. The State, during the peak performance year of 1971-72, performed only 3.03 equivalent sterilisations per thousand against 8.07 for the country as a whole. The low performance of the State is mainly due to poor infrastructure and strong apathy of people towards the programme.

The proposed physical targets and likely achievement of some important programmes of the Fourth Five Year Plan have been shown in Statement I. It will be evident from the statement that there are shortfalls in almost all sectors. The shortfall is mainly due to dearth of trained personnel and deficiencies in organisation set-up and shortage of scarce materials.

The total allocation and likely expenditure during the Fourth Five Year Plan is shown below:—

TABLE No. I

Serial No.	Allocation	Fourth Five Year Plan	
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Allocation	Anticipated Expenditure
Plains Areas ...	688.00	617.78	
Hill Areas (including Mizo Hills).	120.00	63.80	(This excludes expenditure for Mizo Hills for the Year 1972-73 and 1973-74)
Total ...	808.00	681.58	

Fifth Five Year Plan Proposals

The objective in the Fifth Five Year Plan is to make up the backlog in such a way so as to reach the all-India standards in different fields within 15 years. At present provision of health facilities in the rural areas is very poor as out of 5000 beds available in the public sector, 4600 are in the urban areas and only 400 in the rural areas. Out of 143 Primary Health Centres established in the rural areas, in 78 cases, neither office nor residential accommodation is available. The approach in the Fifth Plan is to narrow down the rural urban disparities in a planned way. The emphasis on rural health will be on preventive medicine, nutrition, family planning, expansion of medical facilities and provision of adequate referral services.

The strategy in the Fifth Plan will also be to build up a suitable cadre of trained personnel—both medical and para-medical for the lower tiers. The deficiencies in building, staff, equipment, drug and medicine will be tackled in a co-ordinated way. Health education will be woven into the general education system.

Physical targets proposed in terms of levels for the Fifth Five Year Plan are indicated in Statement II. Salient features of some of the important programmes are discussed below.

Primary Health Centres

It is proposed to complete all the buildings of the existing Primary Health Centres. Out of 53 Primary Health Centres to be established during the Fifth Plan, 30 Centres will be established in populous blocks and 23 in tribal and backward areas. 30 selected Centres will be upgraded as 30 bedded hospitals. The number of new sub-Centres to be established is 600. The objective is to have one sub-Centre for 10,000 people.

Communicable Diseases

The control Programmes will be vigorously pursued during the Fifth Plan. Malaria is still recurring in some parts of the State. Every endeavour will be made in the Fifth Plan to eradicate Malaria from the State. In case of small-pox, the objective is to cover the entire State by primary vaccination and revaccination. Activities will also be intensified under other communicable diseases programmes in specified areas. Cholera control programme will be intensified in endemic areas on priority basis.

Hospitals and Dispensaries

During the Fifth Plan, district and subdivisional hospitals will be expanded. Stress will be laid on construction of buildings and staff quarters. Four new subdivisional hospitals will also be established during the plan period. As many as 100 new dispensaries will be established in rural and specially backward areas. About 2500 new beds will be set up during the Fifth Plan. The rural urban disparity regarding beds will be removed as far as practicable. Grants-in-aid will be given to voluntary organisations which will set up hospitals and dispensaries in rural areas not covered by Government services.

Medical Education and Training

It is proposed to complete the buildings of Gauhati Medical College and Silchar Medical College. There is an acute shortage of nurses and auxiliary nurse midwives in the State. The intake capacity of existing institutions will be increased and new institutions will be established,

Indigenous system of Medicine

At present, Ayurvedic section exists in district hospitals. It is proposed to cover all the Subdivisional hospitals with Ayurvedic section. It is also proposed to subsidise selected homeopathic dispensaries.

Other Programmes

Importance is being laid on Drugs control, School health, Nutrition and Prevention of Food adulteration.

Family Planning

As evident from the Statement I, there is a heavy backlog in almost all sectors under this programme. The national objective laid down under the programme is the reduction of birth-rate from 39 per thousand (1968-69), to 25 per thousand of population by the end of 5th Plan and zero growth rate by 1983-84. The State Plan does not set any target for reduction of birth rate, until State is well-equipped with full complex of *infra-structure* supported by necessary mass-education and other services. The strategy in the Fifth Plan will be:—

- (i) The creation of necessary *infra-structure* in terms of staff, buildings, vehicles and equipments.

- (ii) **Training of the medical and para-medical personnel.** There will be, therefore, expansion of existing institutes and establishment of new ones.
- (iii) **Wider popular participation in the programme will be ensured through the voluntary organisations, local bodies and other elected representatives.** The programme will be given a mass base.
- (iv) **Improvement of Maternity and Child Health Programme.** Steps will be taken to ensure smooth delivery of services.

It is proposed to increase sterilisation (2-3 lakhs equivalent sterilisation annually) to reach all India performance. During the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to establish additional Family Planning Centres and sub-Centres in rural areas. In urban areas the existing Centres will be maintained. At present, *post-partum* programme exists in medical colleges. The facilities in the Fifth Plan will be extended to all district and Subdivisional hospitals. One more district will be covered by Intensive District Programme. Stress will be laid on Maternity and Child Health Programme. There will be provision for training of private practitioners including Ayurvedic and Homeopathic in Family Planning.

The proposed outlay under the Fifth Five Year Plan is shown below:

TABLE II

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Proposed Outlay	Foreign Exchange
1. State Plan	3,807.80 (including MNP 13.43)	12.00
2. Centrally Sponsored Schemes	2,308.20	...
Total	6,116.00	12.00

Note:—Family Planning Programme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The proposed outlay under this programme is Rs.1,862.50 lakhs in Fifth Plan against Rs.748.05 lakhs in Fourth Plan.

Administrative Arrangements

It is proposed to re-organise and strengthen the administrative structure at headquarter and district level during the Fifth Plan by setting up a planning cell at headquarters as well as a central store and a transport organisation.

STATEMENT I
Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-74

Target proposed	Target likely to be achieved	Excess (+) or Short fall (-)
Medical Education and Training—		
i. Completion of building of Gauhati and Silchar Medical Colleges.	50 per cent construction likely to be completed.	(-) 50 per cent.
ii. Doctors 1350	... 1350	...
iii. Nurse 500	... 435	(-) 13 per cent.
Nurse bed ratio 1:5	... 1:8	(-)
iv. Auxiliary Nurse, Mid-wives (A. N. M.).	400 410	+ 2.50 per cent.
A. N. M. population ratio	... 1:8000	(-) Norm 1:5000-
Hospitals and Dispensaries		
(i). Hospitals (a) 2 (New) Hospitals.	(a) Construction is in progress.	...
(b) 16 (expansion) Subdivisional Hospitals.	(b) Construction in progress in 4 Subdivisional Hospitals.	(-) 25 per cent.
ii. Dispensaries 11	... 13	(+) 18 per cent.
iii. Primary Health Centre (P.H.C.).	To cover all the 130 blocks with 143 PHCS. 116 PHCs. in 103 blocks.	(-) 18 per cent.
Sub-Centre—		
iv. Beds—		
Urban 1350	... 317	(-) 77 per cent.
Rural 462	... 352	(-) 23 per cent.
(b) Bed-Population ratio	.. 1:3000 Norm	(-) Norm 1:1000 (there is a great disparity between urban and rural area.)
(v) Nurse-bed ratio 1:3	... (Teaching Hospital)	The ratio 86:14
1:5	... 1:8 (Non-teaching Hospital).	(bed distribution).

Target proposed	Target likely to be Achieved	Excess (+) or Shortfall (-)
Communicable Disease—		
(i) Malaria ...	20 per cent of the State's area covered. In 50 per cent of the area, the incidence is moderate. In 30 per cent of the area, the incidence is high.	
(ii) Small-Pox Primary vaccination 100 per cent.	Primary vaccination 50 per cent.	(-) 50 per cent.
Revaccination 100 per cent.	Revaccination 80 per cent.	(-) 20 per cent.
Other diseases ...		The programme has not made progress due to lack of trained personnel.
Indigenous System of Medicine—		
(i) Ayurvedic ...	(a) Ayurvedic section exists in district hospitals and in a few subdivisional Hospitals.	
(ii) Homeopathic ...	(a) 15 subsidised dispensaries.	
Family Planning—		
(1) Rural—		
Family Planning Centre (Rural)—		
Number 143 ...	117	(-) 19 per cent.
Building—completion of construction of 67 buildings.	Not taken up	(-) 100 per cent.
Sub-Centres—		
Number 600 ...	400	(-) 33 per cent.
Building 600 ...	400	(-) 33 per cent.
Urban—		
Family Planning Centre 46	11	(-) 76 per cent.
Sterilisation Beds. 50	50	.....
Intensive District Programme.	1 1	The Progress is not satisfactory for non-existence of infrastructure.

STATEMENT II

Fifth Five Year Plan.

Item	Base level 1973-74	Target for achievement (1978-79)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Primary Health Centres (PHC)—		
(i) Building	... No offices or residential accommodation in 78+38 =116 (Total—143) cases.	Completion of building and Staff Qrs. in all cases.
(ii) Unit	... 143	... 23 new Centres in populous blocks. 30 in Tribal and backward areas.
(iii) Up-grading	... 6 bedded-Centre	30 PHC will be upgraded to 30 bedded Hospitals.
(iv) Sub-Centre	... 1000	... 600
Communicable diseases—		
(1) Malaria		
(a) Maintenance Phase	... 80 per cent covered by maintenance Phase.	To ensure complete coverage.
(b) Urban Units	... 2 in district Hqrs.	To cover all the districts and subdivisional H.Q.
(ii) T. B.		
(a) No. of Centres	... One each in district H. Q.	(i) One each in subdivisional H. Q. and District H. Q.
(b) No. of beds	... 570	.. 300 addl. beds in district Hospitals.
(iii) Small-Pox.		
Primary Vaccination	... 50 per cent covered.	To ensure complete coverage.
Revaccination	... 80 per cent covered.	.....
(iv) Filaria	... No. of control Unit-1.	Extension of the Unit. Establishment of one Clinic in each of three medical Colleges.
(v) Trachoma	... Nil	... The areas have been identified. The scheme in 5th Plan will operate in identified areas.

Fifth Five Year Plan

	Target proposed	Target likely to be Achieved	Excess (+) or Shortfall (-)
	(1)	(2)	(3)
(vi) Cholera	... Control Programme introduced in 50 per cent Blocks of Kamrup District.	The Programme will be introduced in all Plains districts with priority basis on endemicity.	
(vii) Venereal Disease	3 Clinics	To cover all district hospitals.	

Hospitals and Dispensaries

(i) District Hospital	One in each district (except Silchar Gauhati and Liburgarh.)	(i) Expansion of district Hospital and construction of Staff Quarters for all the district and subdivisional hospitals (in 75 Per cent Quarters do not exist).
(ii) Subdivisional Hospitals.	9	(ii) Establishment of 4 subdivisional hospitals and expansion of existing ones.
(iii) Dispensaries	... 381 distributed district wise (rural).	(iii) 100 new in backward areas. The objective is 1 dispensary for 30,000 people.
(iv) Beds	... 4,600 (Urban) ... 400 (Rural) ...	(iv) Increase of 1,000 beds in Medical College Hospitals. Total 2,500 beds.

Medical Education and Training

(i) College	... 3 (one each for about 48 lakhs of Population).	No new College proposed, the norm is one for about 50 lakhs of population.
(ii) Nurse	... No. of Institution-7	Expansion of each institution. Establishment of 1 (new).
(iii) A. N. M.s.	... No. of Institution-9	Expansion of existing Institution. Establishment of 6 (new) institutions.
(iv) Dental College	Nil.	To establish one dental wing in one Medical College.

(1) (2) (3)

3.5 Indigenous System including Homeopathy

- (i) Ayurvedic College ... 1 (Diploma course) Introduction of Degree Course.
- Hospital ... One section in each district hospital and in a few subdivisional hospitals. To cover up all subdivision hospitals.
- (ii) Homeopathy To set up 15 Subsidised dispensaries in rural areas.

Other Programmes

Drug Laboratories	Nil.	To establish one laboratory at a central place.
Drug Inspectors	1:1400 (One Inspector for 1,400 Licences).	1:1400 (Norm 1:100).
School Health Units	3 in District Headquarters.	To cover all the District Headquarters.

Family Planning

Birth rate (Reduction).	49.3 per thousand (1951-51).	No Concrete proposal in view of heavy backlogs. The National objective is to reduce birth rate to 25 per thousand by the end of Fifth Plan from 39 per thousand.
Sterilisation	.....	2-3 lakhs equivalent sterilisation to reach all India performance.
Family Planning Centres (Rural).	127	69
Sub-Centres	600	600
Family Planning Centres (Urban).	46	Existing centres will be maintained.
Post-Partum Programme.	Facilities exist in Medical Colleges.	Facilities will be expanded to district and subdivisional hospitals.
Intensive District Programme.	50 per cent areas of one district.	One more district will be covered. Total-2 districts.

VI-4 & -VI-4 (a)

Water Supply and Sanitation**Level of achievement at the end of 4th Plan**

It is expected that a rural population approximately 3.02 lakhs covering nearly 277 villages out of 20,126 villages, will have protected Water Supply at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan. It is also expected that eight towns with 2.97 lakhs of population will have adequate water supply by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan. Except some minor works in Gauhati, no town of Assam will have drainage and sewerages facility at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan. Similar is the position in Rural Sanitation. Total Fourth Plan allocation under this programme was Rs.300.09 lakhs. Estimated expenditure during the Fourth Plan period is around Rs.302.00 lakhs.

Perspective Plan upto Seventh Plan

The total number of villages (in general areas) in the present State of Assam is 20,126 having a population of 1.30 crores (1971 Census). Rough assessment regarding the position of Rural Water Supply has been made and out of these 20,126 villages, 15,910 villages have been found to be disadvantaged villages so far as the provision of adequate and safe water supply is concerned. The disadvantaged villages have been classified as:—

- (1) No source villages (2509), (2) Health Hazard villages (Cholera endemic 834) and (3) excessive iron content villages (12,567). Apart from these, there are 1,431 Backward pockets needing Water Supply urgently.

The table below indicates the disadvantaged villages and backward pockets to be covered by the Fifth and subsequent plans.

Rural Water Supply

Category	5th Plan	6th Plan	7th Plan
1. No source villages	2468	.....	.....
2. Health Hazard Vill.	834	.....	.....
3. Excessive Iron area	325	11,084	.....
4. Backward Pockets	1,431	.....	.....
5. Remaining areas	.....	.....	All the remaining villages.
Total	5,058	11,084	

Urban Water Supply

No. of Towns	5th Plan	6th Plan	7th Plan
69 ...	15 ...	36	New towns that are likely to come up and augmentation of existing Schemes.

Rural Sanitation

No. of Villages	5th Plan	6th Plan	7th Plan
Some villages within which Block Headquarters are located.		2,000	8,000

Urban Sanitation

No. of Towns	5th Plan	6th Plan	7th Plan
69 ...	5 ...	10	20

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN**Objective**

Although the State and the Central Governments have laid great stress on the provision of potable Water supply to the community as early as possible, the level of achievement at the end of the fourth Plan by the State falls far short of requirements. Paucity of fund and organisational difficulties have hindered progress. The necessity of providing safe drinking water supply to the community needs no emphasis. In the Fifth Five Year Plan the difficulties—financial and organisational will largely be over-come to enable the Department to cover the majority of the population in the matter of provision of potable Water.

Priority will also be given to sanitation and drainage, both in rural and urban areas. Attention will also be given to the disposal of garbage waste.

FIFTH PLAN PROPOSALS**(1) Rural Water Supply Scheme**

(a) Piped Water Supply	2,386 villages	...	Rs.23.40 crores.
(b) Ring well and Tube-Well Water Supply.	3,978 villages	...	Rs.6.00 crores.

Total	...	Rs.29.40 crores
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This has already been included in the Minimum Needs Programme and villages served will be mostly those inhabited by Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes people and those falling in backward pockets.

Besides, Rs.29.40 crores proposed under Minimum Needs Programme, an outlay of Rs.12.00 crores has been proposed for Schemes detailed below:—

(1) Urban Water Supply Scheme

To be taken up in 15 towns =Rs.5.00 crores.

(2) Urban sanitation—

To be taken up in 5 towns =Rs.5.00 crores.

(3) Rural Sanitation—

To be taken up in some of the Block Headquarters =Rs.1.00 crore.

(4) Tools and Plants—

Strengthening of Organisation, etc. =Rs.1.00 crore.

Total Rs.12.00 crores.

GAUHATI DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Introduction

The state of sanitation of the Gauhati Metropolitan District is extremely poor. Even slight rainfall causes local flooding and water logging due to the absence of any scientific drainage system. In 1969, the Government had engaged Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation (C.M.P.O.) for preparation of a comprehensive plan for Drainage and Sewerage at Gauhati. The C.M.P.O. after elaborate survey submitted a Master Plan for water supply, sewerage and drainage for Gauhati Metropolitan District (1971—2001) in early 1972.

Review of Progress during the Fourth Plan

During the Fourth Five-Year Plan period under Drainage and Sewerage Scheme at Gauhati, five schemes were proposed to be implemented with the allocation of Rs.90.00 lakhs out of which one scheme, namely, the Pub-Sarania Drainage Scheme is likely to be completed by the end of the Fourth Plan and the other schemes are in various stages of implementation. Shortfalls in achievement are due to lack of scarce materials and also of required technical personnel. In addition, Master Plan of Water Supply for Greater Gauhati was prepared, implementation of which will be on phased basis.

Fifth Plan Programmes and Strategy and Objectives

The Fifth Plan Programmes are drawn up with a view to implement the Master Plan (1971—2001). As such schemes taken up will be spilled over to the several Plan periods. The immediate phase and about 50 per cent of the intermediate phase of construction as detailed in the Master Plan will be taken up for execution during Fifth Plan. For Drainage and Sewerage Scheme at Gauhati the Fifth Plan programme envisage an outlay of Rs.360.00 lakhs.

HOUSING

Introduction

The problem of housing is very acute in Assam. In rural areas, most of the residential houses are temporary in nature and far below the minimum standard of a dwelling house. Due to the rapid industrialisation and subsequent migration of rural population to urban areas for employment, the problem is acutely felt in urban areas as well. The State Government is endeavouring to solve the housing problems of the poor classes through the following schemes.—

- (a) Low Income Housing Scheme ;
- (b) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme ;
- (c) Village Housing Scheme; and
- (d) Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.

Fourth Plan Achievement

During the Fourth Plan period, most of the allocation under this sector was spent in giving loans to individuals and Co-operatives under both Middle Income and Low Income Group Schemes. But the progress under Village Housing Scheme has been disappointing, mainly owing to small amount of loans and manifold formalities. Statement "A" shows the Fourth Plan targets and achievements.

The Fourth Plan allocation under this sector was Rs.100.00 lakhs. It is anticipated that the entire Fourth Plan amount will be spent by the end of the plan period.

Perspective and Strategy

Against the probable shortage of 6.9 lakhs houses as at present (1973—74); the shortage will increase to 11.37 lakhs by 1978-79. To overcome this huge shortage, a gigantic effort is necessary. With the limited resources—Financial, men and materials—it is not possible to meet this huge shortfall by Government effort. A State Housing Board has been proposed to be set up and a bill for this purpose has already been passed by the State Legislature. It is expected that with the setting up of the Housing Board and as soon as the Board starts functioning more finance (from financial institutions like L. I. C., Nationalised Banks, etc) may be mobilised to tackle the problem. With the availability of more finances, loans may be sanctioned more liberally for construction of houses at individual's effort particularly in urban areas.

Fifth Plan Proposals.

It is expected that the Board will be in a position to mobilise considerable fund from the financial institutions as loan and grant from Central and State Governments.

Number of Houses expected to be constructed under Private and Public sectors and the Housing Board respectively for 5th, 6th and 7th plan is indicated below :—

Particulars	5th Plan	6th Plan	7th Plan
	1973-74 to 1978-79	1978-79 to 1983-84	1983-84 to 1988-89
(a) Private ...	7,500 Nos.	10,000 Nos.	12,500 Nos.
(b) Public ...	2,500 ,,	5,000 ,,	7,500 ,,
(c) Under Housing Board Scheme.	54,500 ,,	60,500 ,,	65,000 ,,
Total ...	64,500 ,,	75,500 ,,	85,000 ,,

Approximately a sum of Rs.34.00 crores needs to be mobilized from different financial institutions to achieve 54,500 houses as targetted for the 5th Plan.

A scheme has been framed showing the probable cost amounting to Rs.2.10 crores covering the requirements for the set-up of the proposed Housing Board with its Administrative and Office Building, staff quarters, etc., for the Fifth Five-Year Plan which is at Statement "B".

In addition to this, a sum of Rs.1.80 crores has been proposed under this sector for Welfare of Backward Classes.

STATEMENT 'A'

Name of the Scheme	Target for the 4th Plan	Target already achieved	Target for 1973-74
1. Low Income Group Housing Scheme—			
(a) Loans to individuals and Co-operatives.	390 houses	248	142
(b) Construction by Government under Rural (Hire purchase scheme).	6 ,,	3	3
(c) Construction by Government for worker's scheme of the community.	96 ,,	72	24

II. Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

(a) Construction by Govern- ment.	16 tenements	10	6
(b) Construction by private employees.	75 ,,	30	45
III. VILLAGE HOUSING PROJECT	59 houses	2	16
IV. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme (loans to individuals).	92 ,,	69	23
V. Construction by Government	36 ,,	12	16

STATEMENT 'B'**Total probable financial requirement of the proposed
Housing Board**

Name of the scheme	Amount required
	Rs.
1. Land	10.00 lakt.s.
2. Accommodation	20.00 ,,
3. Establishment	130.00 ,,
4. Vehicle and Machine	10.00 ,,
5. Furniture, tools and plants	2.00 ,,
6. Subsidy on interest of loan (Approx)	31.00 ,,
7. Miscellaneous contingency	7.00 ,,
Total	<u>210.00 lakhs</u>

(Rupees two crores and ten lakhs).

VI-6

URBAN DEVELOPMENT**Introduction**

According to 1971-Census, one Class I city with a population of more than one lakh, four Class II Cities with a population of 50,000 and above but below one lakh, ten Class III towns with a population of 22,000 and above but below 50,000, twenty-five Class IV towns with a population between 10,000 and above but below 20,000 were within Assam. The growth of the urban areas in the State has been marked by haphazard and unplanned development. The Town Planning Organisation, established during the second plan period was entrusted with the task of putting a stop to this unplanned growth of the urban areas with all their consequential evils.

Review of Progress during the Fourth Plan

From the middle of Fourth Plan, organisation of town planning got its real impetus. Altogether eight schemes including (i) Training of Town Planning personnel, (ii) Urban Development Scheme, (iii) Road Widening Scheme, (iv) Master Plan preparation, etc. were taken up. In the training programme 18 persons are likely to be trained in different fields. Ten development and improvement schemes by local bodies have been executed. Work for the preparation of the drainage schemes at Tinsukia, Jorhat and Tezpur were taken up. For preparation of master plan, seven unit offices were established. Works relating to electric crematorium at Gauhati are progressing satisfactorily and it is expected that it would be commissioned by the end of the Fourth Plan.

Fifth Plan objective and strategy

The objectives of the programmes are to give effect to the policies and programmes relating to (i) making land available for socio-economic needs particularly for the poorer section of the community, (ii) the implementation of comprehensive area development or re-development schemes such as housing, shopping centres, provision of parks and open spaces, etc., (iii) ensuring orderly development and to check the rise in urban land values and speculation, (iv) creating more employment opportunities and to improve the economy of the urban areas.

Fifth Plan Programmes

The Fifth Plan Programmes have been drawn up laying emphasis on expansion of headquarters to cope with the increased volume of works, preparation and implementation of Master Plan, training of town planning personnel, construction of parks and recreation facilities including sports, stadia, swimming pools, etc. It is proposed to prepare master plan for 32 towns covering all the districts and regional plans for the Brahmaputra and Barak valleys and 100 persons are proposed to be trained in different specialised subjects. Proposals are also made for establishment of two new townships, one at Bongaigaon and the other at Namrup. Emphasis is also laid down for land requisition and area development. Some major urban development and re-development works including improvement of traffic and transportation facilities are also proposed to be taken up. The acute problem of drainage and water-logging in some important district Head-quarter towns are to be solved. The Fifth Plan Programmes envisaged an outlay of Rs.840.00 lakhs.

VI—7 SOCIAL WELFARE

A sizeable segment of the poor consists of property less unemployables—widows, orphans, the aged, the infirm, the invalid and handicapped and the derelict. But since their number is large it is not possible, at the present level of development, to take good care of them. But it would not be consistent with the national objective to ignore them either. It is, therefore, necessary to afford them as much relief as possible within the limited resources. The social welfare programmes are formulated with this end in view.

During the Fourth Plan, considerable emphasis was placed on child-welfare programmes. The programmes included construction of buildings for the Bal-Bhavan at Gauhati, establishment of a second Bal-Bhavan at Dibrugarh, expansion of the children home at Nowgong and rehabilitation of the grown-up children of the children home with financial assistance. A scheme, entitled children's nutrition and welfare programme was also started in the second year of the Fourth Five Year Plan. A total of about 5,500 children of the age-group 0-12 years is expected to be served with nutritious food by the end of the plan period.

Other schemes under social welfare relate to grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations, social defence, training, research, survey and prohibition. A sum of Rs.3.85 lakhs is likely to be spent as grants-in-aid to 200 voluntary welfare organisations of the state. Besides a sum of Rs.1.90 lakhs will also be spent as grants-in-aid to Sreemanta Sankar Mission for maintaining a high school for the blind children at Nowgong. A total of about 100 discharged prisoners and inmates from correctional institutions will be benefitted by grants-in-aid scheme under social defence. Satisfactory progress has also been made in assisting certain categories of persons who are without means of livelihood or support, *i. e.*, the handicapped, the destitute women and the beggars. Deaf and Dumb school at Gauhati has been expanded. The land for the construction of the second blind school has been finalised. The training-cum-production centre at Nowgong is expected to train 50 destitute women in various crafts so that they may be able to earn their livelihood and rehabilitate themselves in society in due course.

The total allocation and anticipated expenditure under social welfare programme during the Fourth Five Year Plan is shown in Table No.I below—

Table No.I

Total allocation	Fourth Five Year Plan (Rs. in lakhs)	
	Anticipated expenditure	Short-fall
40.00	36.56	8.6 per cent.

Fifth Five Year Plan Proposal

Social Welfare programmes are mostly ameliorative in nature. In the fifth Plan, preventive and development aspects will be given adequate attention. Wherever possible productive activities will be aided and encouraged. Imbalance in development of various categories of social welfare programmes will be removed as far as possible.

All the Social welfare programmes of the Fifth Plan may be grouped under the following heads—

- (i) Child Welfare.
- (ii) Women's Welfare.
- (iii) Welfare of the handicapped.
- (iv) Social Defence.
- (v) Social Security.
- (vi) Prohibition.
- (vii) Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations.
- (viii) Training, Research and Administration.

The salient features of some of the important schemes under each group are discussed below.

Child Welfare

It is proposed to establish two new Bal Bhavans during the Fifth Plan, the existing Bal Bhavan at Gauhati and Dibrugarh will be expanded. 50 new centres will be established under childrens nutritions and Welfare Programmes. These centres will be set up in rural areas specially in backward areas. About 20 child welfare centres (Balwadi) will also be established in backward areas. The aim is to provide minimum child welfare services in these areas for the normal growth and development of the children. A sum of Rs.38.23 lakhs has been provided under child welfare programmes.

Women Welfare

Women Welfare programmes would concern (i) women in need of protection (ii) women from low income families (iii) working women. It is proposed to set up a special type of production centre with facilities of employment, marketing, sale and training. A Hostel for the working girls who are employed outside their homes is proposed to be constructed at the capital site at a cost of Rs.3.00 lakhs.

Welfare of the Handicapped

The schemes include scholarships for the handicapped, special schools for the handicapped and rehabilitation grant to help placement for the handicapped. Grants-in-aid will be given to voluntary welfare organisation for maintaining special schools for these people.

Social Defence

The Assam Children Act was enacted in 1970. In the Fifth Plan, Observation homes, Special Schools and Children homes, Child-welfare Board and Children's courts will be established under this Act. It is also proposed to establish three reception centres for the beggars under the prevention of Begging Act, Assam. Grants will be given to prisoners and inmates of correctional Institutions for rehabilitation in the society as productive citizens. A Borstal Institution is proposed to be established under the Assam Borstal Institution Act, 1968.

Social Security

In the wake of economic development, structural changes occurred in the society to such an extent that quite a large number of people are now without any security, traditionally provided by the family, kinship and community work. Some social security measures should therefore be ushered in not only to take care of these people but to accelerate the very process of modernisation of economy. A modest beginning will be made in the Fifth Plan in the shape of establishment of a home for the old and infirm and provision of old age pension to these who urgently need care and protection. A sum of Rs.16.75 lakhs has been provided under this group.

Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations

Grants-in-aid will be given to voluntary organisation which will render services in rural areas, especially in the backward areas. Selected organisations will be given substantial financial support to strengthen their activities in the State.

The proposed outlay under Social Welfare programme is shown in Table No.II. Physical targets of some of the important programmes have been shown in Statement No.1.

TABLE No.II

Fifth Five Year Plan					(Rs. in lakhs)
Total outlay	Capital			Foreign Exchange	
160.00	39.30	...	Nil

Administrative Arrangement

It is proposed to establish one research-cum-statistical cell in the Directorate during the Fifth Plan. The administrative machinery at the district level will be strengthened to ensure balanced growth of services.

STATEMENT—I

Fifth Five Year Plan

Item	Base level 1973-74	Target for the Fifth Plan
Child Welfare		
(i) Bal Bhavan	2	2(new) and Expansion of the existing ones.
(ii) Child guidance Clinic.	...	Establishment of a new Clinic
(iii) Balwadi Programmes ...		40 centres

Women Welfare

Item	Base level 1973-74	Target for the Fifth Plan
Destitute Home	2	2(new) and Expansion of the existing ones.
Training-cum production centre.	5	Expansion
Special type of production centre.		1

Welfare of the handicapped

Deaf and Dumb School.	1	1(new) and Expansion of the existing one.
Blind School	1	Development of the School
Scholarship to physically handicapped.	150	50 new

Social Defence

Observation home	..	2
Special School and Children home.	..	2
Child-Welfare Board and Child-Welfare Court.	..	2 Units
Reception centre for the Beggars.	..	3 centres
Establishment of Borstal Institution.	..	1

Social Security

Old age pension for the infirm/invalid/destitute.	..	25 persons
Home for the old and infirm.	..	2

VI—8(a)

Labour

The activities of the Labour Organisation cover the welfare programmes relating to industrial and plantation labour. Welfare centres are established for male and female labourers with stipendiary facilities and the labourers are trained in health, hygiene, sanitation as well as some vocational trades.

Review of Fourth Plan

During the Fourth Plan period, the Departmental welfare activities continued as before. Out of Fourth Plan outlay of Rs.10 lakhs, likely expenditure by the end of 1973-74 would be Rs.8.39 lakhs. The training facilities provided in the Rowrah Labour welfare training centre and Female welfare Training centre at Mazenga continued. With a view to attract trainees stipends were awarded to each trainee @ Rs.60.00 per mensem besides some financial assistance for medical expenses, purchase of books and other equipments. It was found however that the number of trainees has not shown any appreciable increase as expected. There was no further progress in the construction of additional community centres either for plantation labour or urban Industrial labour. At present 13 Community Centres are functioning. The construction work of welfare centre for Urban Industrial Labour at Gauhati is also under completion. Craftsmen Training in tailoring and carpentry has been introduced in 11 of these centres and the average attendance is approximately 350. Due to paucity of fund no holiday Home facilities could be provided.

Objectives and strategy of the Fifth Plan

The Fifth Plan Programmes are drawn up with the twin objectives of social and economic upliftment of industrial and other workers and improvement of the efficiency of the labour organisation to make it an effective instrument to implement the various labour laws. The programme of the Fifth Plan will be more intensified so that the objectives can be fulfilled. Emphasis has been laid on strengthening the industrial relation machinery for the observance of the code of discipline by the employers and trade unions and for effective prevention and settlement of industrial disputes. It is further proposed to strengthen the Labour Inspectorate for effective implementation of various labour laws. Proposals are also made for strengthening of the Head and other offices of the Directorate to lend effective support to the State Labour Laws Enforcement machinery as a whole.

Programme for Fifth Plan

To achieve the above objectives, an outlay of Rs.35 lakhs has been envisaged during the Fifth Plan. Main schemes covered will be (i) Stipends for Welfare Training Centres, (ii) Establishment of Community Centre for Plantation labour, (iii) Establishment of Welfare Centres for Urban Industrial Labour, (iv) Strengthening of the Machinery charged with the responsibility of looking into the proper observance of the Code of Discipline, (v) Strengthening of the Inspectorate for effective implementation of various Labour Laws, (vi) Strengthening of office staff in the Head and other offices of the Directorate to lend effective support to the State Labour Laws Enforcement Machinery as a whole.

VI—8 (B)

EMPLOYMENT

Activities of Employment service cover management of Employment Exchanges, dissemination of Employment Market information, guidance and research in the field of Employment. The aim is to assist both Employers and Job-Seekers and to keep a watch over the significant developments in the Employment Market.

Review of the Fourth Plan

During the Fourth Plan period Schemes relating to (i) Expansion of Employment Service (ii) Collection of Employment Market information (iii) Vocational guidance and Employment counselling (iv) Occupational Research and Analysis were taken up. During the period under review six targetted employment exchanges were set up. Target for setting up of Employment information and Assistance Bureau in rural areas was also achieved. Three enforcement cells for enforcement of Employment Exchanges Act were set up. Four EMI Units at exchanges were set up. In the employment sector targets envisaged for the Fourth Plan are likely to be achieved by the end of the period.

Objective and Strategy

Fifth Plan programmes have been drawn up on the basis of the broad outline laid down by the Directorate General of Employment and Training aiming at removing the gaps and backlog in the field of employment. During the preceding plan periods, various short-comings were observed in respect of effective implementation of various Employment Exchanges Act. Programmes drawn up during the Fifth Plan aim at removing these bottlenecks. Diversified programmes are proposed to be taken up to make the Employment Service within easy reach of the job-seekers in both urban and rural areas and to offer Vocational guidance to the employment-seekers.

Fifth Plan Programmes and Outlay

During the Fifth Plan period diversified schemes will be taken up. Emphasis has been laid on the implementation of schemes such as (i) Enforcement Machinery for Employment Exchanges Act, (ii) Extension of Service to rural areas, (iii) Job Development and Industrial Service, (iv) Strengthening of Zonal Offices; (v) Building for Employment Exchanges, (vi) publicity (vii) Strengthening of EMI Unit of the State Directorate and Employment Exchanges, (viii) Strengthening of University Employment Information and Guidance, (ix) Vocational Guidance of the Employment Exchanges, (x) Career Advice Unit for Schools, etc. The programmes envisage a total plan outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs during the Fifth Plan.

VI-8 (c)

CRAFTSMEN TRAINING

Review of Progress under Fourth Plan

The Craftsmen Training Programme covers institutional Training and industrial Apprenticeships. During the Fourth Plan Period steps have been taken to consolidate the I. T. I. training programme already introduced by providing machine tools and equipments and construction of Buildings. Sufficient progress could not be made in the building construction programme. About 80 per cent progress has been achieved in the purchase of machine tools and equipments for different Industrial Training Institutes of the State. During the Fourth plan period about 2620 Craftsmen will complete the prescribed course against the target of 4000 and about 350 apprentices against the target of 500. On the financial side, an amount of Rs.35.83 lakhs will be spent against a revised allocation of Rs.48.00 lakhs by the end of the Fourth Plan. The shortfall will be mainly due to slow progress in building construction for want of building materials. Experience gained from Fourth Plan Programme shows that sufficient qualified persons are not forthcoming for the Apprenticeship Training Programme because industries are not keen to offer employment to passed-out trainees.

Objective and Strategy of the Fifth Plan and Programmes

In order to generate maximum employment opportunities and to cater to the growing demand for skilled workers in different fields of the economy, it has been envisaged in the Fifth Plan to organise the Craftsmen Training facilities in the trades and occupation which are going to be more popular. With this end in view certain schemes like diversification of training programme, conversion of less popular trades into popular employable trades, intensive training and financial aids to Ex-ITI Trainees for selfemployment, consolidation of existing I.T.I's., etc. in addition to the spill-over schemes of the existing I. T. I.'s have been proposed for implementation during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The diversification programme is proposed to be arranged and continued with a view to turning out required number of workers in different fields. The Fifth Plan Programmes under Craftsmen Training envisage an outlay of Rs.120.00 lakhs.

VI—8 (d)

EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE SCHEME**Review of Progress under Fourth Plan**

Under the Employees State Insurance Scheme about 16·6 thousand insured persons are deriving benefit from the 12 E. S. I. dispensaries out of which 3 were established during the Fourth Plan Period. An amount of Rs 6·13 lakhs is likely to be utilised against an allocation of Rs.6·00 lakhs during the Fourth Plan. The medical care service under the E. S. I. Scheme in the State is at present very much handicapped for want of hospital facilities for the insured persons who need hospitalisation.

Fifth Plan Programmes and Strategy and objectives

The Fifth Plan Programmes are drawn up with a view to establish four (4) E S I. dispensaries in those areas where the number of insured employees is 500 or over and do not have E S. I. dispensaries at present. Emphasis has also been laid down on providing a six-bedded Ward attached to Dhubri Civil Hospital and to establish a 15-bedded hospital at Tinsukia, a 25-bedded hospital at Gauhati, one six-bedded hospital in each of the places at Mariani, Joypur and Charduar. It is further proposed to construct dispensary buildings and necessary staff quarters for all the twelve existing E. S. I. dispensaries during the Fifth Plan period. The Fifth Plan Programmes envisage a total outlay of Rs.20·00 lakhs.

STATISTICS

The need for complete data base for proper formulation, execution and evaluation of Plan Schemes cannot be over emphasised. While the range of available statistics has widened considerably over the last 2 decades, they are not sufficient for studies and research on economic problems. Efforts towards building up Plans and provision of basic minimum needs calls for building up data which were earlier not much in demand.

The statistical machinery of the State Government consists of the Department of Economic and Statistics and a number of Economic/Statistical Cells in various Departments and Offices. For the Statistical Schemes executed by Department of Economic and Statistics, the Fourth Plan approved outlay was Rs.14.00 lakhs. As against that, the anticipated expenditure during the Fourth Plan period would be Rs.16.42 lakhs. In the light of the recommendations of the 4 committees referred to in the Planning Commission's guide lines and after a review of the need of statistical data for the purpose of Planning and Administration, an outlay of Rs.90.00 lakhs for the Fifth Plan has been envisaged. While some of these schemes are of the nature of expansion of existing activities there are others involving new lines of activity, among which mention may be made of establishment of Computer Centre and Data bank, Economic Census and surveys. Estimation of capital formation and savings are proposed to be taken up on regular basis. Estimation and presentation of data are sought to be made at Subdivisional level instead of District level as at present.

PUBLICITY

Fourth Five Year Plan Performance

Schemes executed by the Directorate of Public Relations and Cultural Affairs seek to bring about a mass communication system geared to the needs of a developing society. The Directorate which covers activities concerning Information, Public Relations and Cultural Affairs was divided into two and a separate Directorate of Cultural Affairs was brought into being towards the end of 1971. As a result the total 4th Plan provision of Rs.40 lakhs stood divided between Directorate of Information and Public Relations and Directorate of Cultural Affairs Rs.26.11 lakhs and Rs.13.89 lakhs, respectively. The estimated expenditure at the end of the Fourth Plan under Information and Public Relations Directorate would be Rs. 26.18 lakhs against an outlay of Rs.26.11 lakhs.

Fifth Plan Objectives and Strategy

In the light of the Fourth Plan experience it is proposed to strengthen and gear up Information Services during the Fifth Plan period with a view to making Publicity activities more objective, programme-oriented and broad-based. The main objective will be to promote wide-spread understanding among the people about the development plans and programmes so that necessary public support is built up and co-operation channelised into purposeful direction. In formulating the Plan scheme, special emphasis has been laid on augmenting publicity activities and resources.

Fifth Plan Programmes and Outlay

With a view to achieving the above objectives and in the light of experience gathered during the Fourth plan period, programmes to be executed under the Directorate of Information and Public Relations envisaging an outlay of Rs.110.00 lakhs have been drawn up. Of the important schemes that would be taken up during the Fifth Plan period, mention may be made of Publicity through audio-visual media, strengthening of field publicity activities, Rural Radio Broadcasting Scheme, two-way flow of information, training programmes and strengthening of administrative and technical set-up.

CULTURAL AFFAIRS**Introduction and Fourth Plan Performance**

To give a boost to cultural activities in the State, a new Directorate of Cultural Affairs was carved out of the erstwhile Directorate of Information and Public Relations towards the end of 1971. This new Directorate was entrusted with the charge of such schemes as administration of Rabindra Bhawan, Film Studio, Music School and Academies. The original Fourth Plan outlay stipulated for the Cultural Affairs Directorate at the time of bifurcation of Directorate of Information and Public Relations was Rs.13.89 lakhs. However, due to increased allocation in 1973-74 for some new schemes like Assam State Film Development Corporation, Assam Film Distributors Co-operative Society and Assam State Film Council, the estimated expenditure at the end of the Fourth Plan period would be around Rs.27.46 lakhs.

Objectives and Programmes for Fifth Plan

In the light of experience gained during the Fourth Plan period and with a view to developing cultural potential of the State, Fifth Plan proposals amounting to Rs.100 lakhs have been formulated. The objective is to offer maximum State patronage in various fields of Art and Culture where in the past nothing substantial could be done. Among the schemes to be taken up during the Fifth Plan period the establishment of Art Gallery, a College of Dance and Music, a Cultural Museum and Archive, Janata Cinema Houses, Film Finance Corporation, Jyoti Chitran Film Studio, incentives to Artists and modernisation of Rabindra Bhawan.

STATE CAPITAL PROJECT

Introduction

Consequent on the formation of the State of Meghalaya which includes within its boundaries the city of Shillong (the present Capital of Assam), it has become necessary to locate the Capital of Assam in a place which is within the geographical jurisdiction of the State. Pending a final decision on the question of location of a permanent Capital for Assam, the State Government have decided to arrange temporary functioning of the Capital from Dispur near Gauhati. The approximate cost for the temporary Capital at Dispur will be Rs.5.00 crores, out of which an amount of Rs.4.00 crores is anticipated to be spent up to the end of 1973-74. The Central Government at the request of the State Government have appointed a Committee of experts to suggest a final site for the permanent Capital of Assam between Chandrapur and Silghat which were provisionally selected by the Government of Assam. It is expected that the above Committee will submit its report within a period of six months to one year.

As soon as the final site for the permanent Capital is selected by the expert Committee and approved by the State Government, the work on the permanent Capital for Land acquisition and Development will begin.

Whatever be the final selection of the expert Committee, the estimated cost of the Capital project will be approximately Rs.50 to 60 Crores and the work will be taken up in two phases.

The first phase programme is to cover a population of thirty-thousand of which twenty thousand will be Government employees and their families and the estimated cost will be approximately Rs.29.10 Crores. In the first phase, the following works are proposed to be taken up during the Fifth Plan period:—

- (1) Land acquisition and Development.
- (2) Secretariat buildings for Offices of Heads of Departments and attached Offices.
- (3) Assembly Secretariat and complex.
- (4) Roads—including internal roads.
- (5) Water Supply and Sanitation.
- (6) Electricity.
- (7) Market Place.
- (8) Recreational Areas and Community Centres.
- (9) Development of Residential Areas and construction of corresponding residential buildings.

- (10) Schools, Colleges, Libraries and Auditorium.
- (11) Hospital and Dispensaries.
- (12) Postal, Telegraph and telephone facilities.
- (13) Parks and gardens.
- (14) Commercial Areas.
- (15) Fire Fighting Organisation.

The annual phasing of the first phase of the programme costing Rs.29.10 Crores is indicated in the table below:—

1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
4.50	5.40	6.00	6.60	6.60	29.10

For the first phase construction programme, a token provision of Rs.4.10 Crores has been made in the Draft Fifth Plan.

The second phase of the project will cover the development of the City for the requirement of fifty thousand population. It will include the construction of remaining Government buildings, residential units and other Civic buildings with water supply, drainage and road facilities.

EVALUATION

Review of Fourth Plan achievement

The Evaluation Directorate set up towards the end of 1965 has a small complement of staff headed by a part time Director. The Directorate assisted by 3 Field Units located at Jorhat, Gauhati and Shillong has completed in all 19 Evaluation Studies till the end of 1972-73.

Fifth Plan Objectives and Strategy

In order to be able to take up and complete 10 to 15 studies per year instead of 2 to 3 studies per year and to make a real impact on the planning process, the Evaluation Directorate is proposed to be strengthened. It is proposed that during the Fifth Plan period the Headquarter staff will be organised into functional group, each group covering a number of allied Sectors. The Functional groups proposed are as follows:—

- (i) Agriculture and allied subject.
- (ii) Social Services Group.
- (iii) Industries, Transport and Communication Group.
- (iv) Irrigation, Flood Control and Power Group.
- (v) Tabulation Group.

Each group will be manned by suitable Research Staff and Computers, etc. The Headquarter Staff is also proposed to be strengthened by experts like Economists, Statisticians, Cost Accountant, etc.

Instead of present 3 Field Units it is proposed to have 5 Zonal Field Units for intensive coverage at Jorhat, Tezpur, Gauhati, Nowgong and Silchar—each Zonal office being headed by one Deputy Director and suitable complement of staff. Commensurate with the strengthening of the Headquarter staff and expansion of Field Units, the administrative unit under the Directorate is also proposed to be considerably strengthened. This will include provision of Transport in the field as well as Headquarter and office Stationeries like, Duplicating Machine, Calculators, Type-writers, Furniture, etc.

As against an outlay of Rs.4 lakhs for the Fourth Plan period, the Fifth Plan outlay for Evaluation Machinery is proposed to be Rs.12 lakhs.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION

Introduction and Fourth Plan Achievement

The Planning Organisation is the Co-ordinating Agent in respect of formulation and effective implementation of the economic plan taken up under the Five Year Plans. The Fourth Plan provision for the Planning Organisation was Rs.10.00 lakhs. The estimated expenditure at the end of the Fourth Plan would be around Rs.12.75 lakhs. The need for a stronger planning base at the State level and at the local level was felt during the Fourth Plan period. With a view to providing firm machinery for planning at the State level, a State Planning Board was constituted during the year 1972-73, with the Chief Minister as Chairman, a Deputy Chairman and 3 Members. Similarly, Planning Cells have been set up at Subdivisional levels with a view to having meaningful plans, drawn up from below with people's participation.

Fifth Plan Strategy and Outlay

The State Planning Board as well as Subdivisional Planning Cells set up during Fourth Five Year Plan period are required to be staffed and equipped properly. During the Fifth Plan period the Planning Organisations at the State and Subdivisional level will be suitably strengthened with staff and necessary office equipments like, Type-writers, Cyclo-Style Machines, Calculators, Vehicles, etc. In order to meet the requirements, an outlay of Rs.30 lakhs is proposed for the Planning and Developmental Organisations in the State during the Fifth Plan period.

VII-5-(b)

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

Introduction :

Municipal Administration will have to take co-ordinated approach for urban developmental Schemes during the Fifth Year Five Plan at a more accelerated pace, in order to catch up with All-India target of development.

Fourth Plan achievement :

For the Fourth Five Year Plan a sum of Rs.60.00 lakhs was allocated for giving financial assistance to the Local Bodies for taking up remunerative enterprises. The estimated expenditure at the end of the Fourth Plan would be about Rs.46.81 lakhs.

Objectives and strategy in the Fifth Plan :

The integrated plan schemes designed to benefit the urban local bodies are proposed to be taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan so that Municipal Administration can perform its task effectively. It is therefore proposed to undertake a programme of expansion of the different wings of the Directorate of Municipal Administration during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. The urban development plan should be considered as an integral part of the State Plan worked out by the Planning Commission.

Fifth Plan Programmes and financial outlays :

In the light of the Fourth Plan experience, the Fifth Plan proposals amounting to Rs.68.00 lakhs have been formulated to undertake a programme of expansion of the activities under the aegis of Directorate of Municipal Administration. Besides, an investment of Rs.572.25 lakhs is expected to be available from financial institutions as loan to Urban Local Bodies for improvement of market, etc.

The programmewise outlay proposed for the Fifth Plan is given in the Table below.

PROGRAMMEWISE OUTLAY ON FIFTH PLAN :

Name of the Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs)
	Fifth Plan Outlay
1. Strengthening of General Administration Cell.	5.00
2. Expansion of Budget Accounts Cell	6.37
3. Strengthening of Central Valuation Cell.	5.87

4. Setting up of an Unit for Works Study, Evaluation, Research and Reform.	...	4.84
5. Setting up of three Regional Offices	..	7.28
6. Setting up of Investigation and Design/ Tech/and Tender Scrutinij Unit.	..	12.94
7. Strengthening of Housing Statistical Cell.	...	3.04
8. Census of Urban Local Bodies employees.	...	0.56
9. Grants-in-aid to selected Urban Local Bodies for instalment of.	...	7.10
10. Setting up of a Local-Self Government Institute for training of different categories of the staff in the employ of Urban Local Bodies and concerned Departments of the Government or the National and Regional level and also at State level.	...	15.00

Total:—

68.00

VII-5 (G)

ASSAM GOVERNMENT PRESS

Position at the end of Fourth Plan

With the implementation of development schemes under successive Five Year Plans, the demand for printed materials from various Departments has gone up. In relation to the work load, the printing capacity of existing press is inadequate. The position has further aggravated due to transfer of the Assam Government Press at Shillong, complete with machinery, materials and personnel, to the Government of Meghalaya. The expansion programme of the Assam Government Press at Gauhati, taken up during Fourth Plan period, could not be successfully completed, owing to shortage of building materials. Out of the Plan provision of Rs.42.00 lakhs, the estimated expenditure at the end of the Fourth Plan period would be about Rs.31.50 lakhs.

Fifth Plan proposal

In the light of Fourth Plan experience, the Fifth Plan proposals amounting to Rs.80.00 lakhs have been formulated for construction of additional building for the Government Press and Press-workers, the Stationery and the Forms Store and purchase of modern printing and graphic art machinery. Besides, it is proposed to start a separate Wing for the Government Press for undertaking the urgent printing business of the Legislative Assembly. Programme-wise outlay and expenditure is given in Statement below:—

ASSAM GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Programme wise Outlay and Expenditure Statement

S.No.	Programme	Fourth Plan Approved Outlay	Likely Expenditure During Fourth Plan	Fifth Plan Total Outlay
1	2	3	4	5

(Rs. in lakhs.)

1	Stationery and Printing Development of the Assam Government Press and Stationery and Forms Stores.
2	Construction of Press Building	9.00	7.00	15.00

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3	Construction of Canteen at	8.00	5.00	2.00
4	Construction of moderate self contained unit for printing of lottery ticket.	5.00
5	Construction of Residential accommodation for officers and Industrial workers of the Government Press.	3.00	2.60	5.00
6	Construction of Building for Stationery and Forms Store.	...	...	4.00
7	Construction of an annex to the existing Press building.	...	...	1.00
8	(a) Purchase of Modern Printing and Graphic Art Machinery.	14.50	14.50	35.00
	(b) Purchase of metal Racks and furniture for the Press and Stores.	...	...	2.00
9	Starting Assembly Wing in the Assembly Secretariat Campus.	..	...	...
	(a) Construction of Building	...	...	3.00
	(b) Purchase of Machinery and equipments including contingency.	...	...	5.00
	(c) Salaries of Staff	...	...	2.50
10	Purchase of vehicle	0.40	0.40	...
11	Pay and Allowances of Officers, Staff and Workers required for expansion of printing capacity.	2.10	1.00	5.50
Total		42.00	31.50	80.00

GP (P. & D.)—20/73—5,000—30-6-73.

