



# FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN OF ASSAM

## A DRAFT OUTLINE

GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM  
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT  
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## CHAPTER I

### A GENERAL SURVEY OF PHYSICO-GEOGRAPHICAL CONDITIONS

#### Geographical location

1.1. Assam is a land-locked State surrounded by the foreign territories of Burma and East Pakistan. It is situated very near to Tibet and China proper and has a common border with West Bengal, Nagaland, Tripura and Manipur. Geographically and from the point of view of communications with the rest of the country, Assam forms the core of the entire north-eastern part of the country comprising of Assam, Nagaland, North East Frontier Agency, Manipur and Tripura. All lines of communication to these areas pass through Assam. By virtue of its geographical position, Assam occupies a very important position in the political and physico-geographical map of the country.

#### Physico-geographical divisions

1.2. Assam has two physico-geographical divisions of almost equal area. The first of these is the hills region, roughly comprising of the four administrative districts of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, United Mikir and North Cachar Hills, Garo Hills and Mizo Hills. The second division of the State consists of the plains region comprising the six districts of the Brahmaputra Valley, namely, Kamrup, Goalpara, Nowgong, Sibsagar, Darrang and Lakhimpur and the Cachar district of the Surma Valley. The Brahmaputra Valley is the most extensive plain area with almost a concave shape. The Surma Valley is separated from the former by the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Mikir Hills. The total area of Assam is 1,22,000 sq. Kilometres which represents 3.7 per cent of the land surface of India and the State ranks twelfth among the States of the country from the point of view of total area. Out of the total area of Assam, 63,000 sq. kilometres form the plains region and 59,000 sq. kilometres are accounted by the hills region.

#### Natural and climatic features

1.3. There are certain features which are common to both the hills and plains regions of the State. The annual rainfall in the State ranges from 70 inches in the plains region to 250 inches or more in the North-Eastern hills. The highest rainfall has been recorded in the Southern slopes of the Khasi Hills where Cherrapunji and Mawsynram are situated. On either ends of the Brahmaputra Valley there are pockets of heavy rainfall. Goalpara at the western and Lakhimpur at the eastern extremities of the Brahmaputra Valley record an annual rainfall of 115 inches. The driest part is the Kopili Valley lying between the Khasi and Mikir Hills in the Nowgong district where the annual rainfall is less than 43 inches. The soil and vegetation of the hills and the plains regions of the State also show considerable similarities. The general characteristic of the soil of the State in the plains as well as in the hills is its high acidic content. Soils on the hills are more acidic where as due to the addition of new alluvial soils by the rivers the acidity is less in the plains. The soils of the hill districts contain a high proportion of nitrogen and organic matter. The forest wealth of the State is concentrated in the upper

**Brahmaputra Valley and the hill region.** Tropical deciduous forests of sal, vissu and khoir grow in the lower valley. The coniferous pine forests are found in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills. The bamboo forests are spread almost throughout the State including the hill region. Out of the principal minerals of Assam, coal occurs extensively in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills, and also in the Lakhimpur district of the plains region. The oil deposits have been found in the plains region whereas the hills region account for the production of limestone and sillimanite.

1.4. The variations in the terrain have led to the growth of differing cropping patterns in the hills and plains region. Due to the large number of hills being covered with forests the prevalent method of cultivation in the hills is by way of jhumming. In the plains it is the settled cultivation. In the plains region paddy forms the principal crop. The cultivation of tea comes next. Among the cash crops, jute is the most important and the cultivation of sugarcane is showing a progressive trend. The other important crops are pulses and oilseeds. In the hill areas the emphasis is more on the cultivation of potato and citrus fruits and pineapples, which incidentally, are also grown in the plains areas, though rice is also grown in the flat lands or well irrigated portions of hilly slopes.

#### **Riverine system and recurrence of floods in plains region**

1.5. The entire plains region is traversed by two principal rivers, namely, the Brahmaputra and its numerous tributaries in the north and the Barak and its tributaries in the Surma Valley. These rivers and their tributaries have increased the fertility of the soil by periodical deposit of silt. These mighty rivers along with their tributaries, coupled with the high rainfall in the State, account for recurrence of floods which is an annual feature of the State. In the plains portion of the State large areas are inundated and considerable tracts of land are swallowed up by the rivers. Many important riverine towns and business centres have suffered erosion year by year. In the absence of any major flood control programme, the floods in the State are assuming serious proportions. The total damage by floods during the last 14 years from 1954-67 has been estimated to be Rs.108 crores, thus averaging Rs.7.7 crores a year.

#### **Rate of growth of population**

1.6. The population of Assam according to the 1961 Census, was 11.9 millions which was 2.7 per cent of India's total population. During the decade 1951-61, Assam recorded a growth of population of 34.45 per cent, the highest among the States of India. The growth rate in the hills region was 35.96 per cent and in the plains region 34.26 per cent. The density of population per sq. km. increased from 72 in 1951 to 97 in 1961. On the basis of recent studies, the annual rate of growth in Assam for the next decade (1961-1971) has been placed at 2.9 per cent per year. At this rate the population of Assam has been projected at 16.8 millions in 1974. This high rate of population growth in the State has resulted in keeping the *per capita* income at a low level. The other consequence has been the high percentage of working force to the total population in the State.

### Composition of population

1.7. Another striking feature of the composition of the total populations of the State is the large proportion of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the Backward Classes, which account for 43 per cent of the total population. More than half of the tribal population live in the hills region; while two-thirds of the total Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes live in the plains region. Apart from the hills region which is, by and large backward, there are backward areas and pockets scattered all over the plains region, which require increased attention for accelerated development.

### Concepts of planning based on physico-geographical conditions

1.8. The general survey of the physico-geographical conditions existing in the main regions of the State lead to the following concepts for planning.

(a) *Improvement of agriculture.*—Agriculture being pre-dominant in the occupational pattern absorbing 68.4 per cent of the working force, it is necessary to continue to place added emphasis on the development of agriculture in the State both for making the State self-sufficient in food production and with a view to providing adequate employment and increasing the income of such a large working force employed in agriculture.

(b) *Industrial development.*—The increased emphasis on industrial development is necessary with a view to correcting the lop-sided development of the economy of the State and for ensuring proper utilisation of the mineral resources and agro-industrial raw materials produced in the State.

(c) *Flood protection.*—With a view to providing a stable base and facilitating agricultural improvement, it is necessary to provide for flood-protection measures.

(d) *Communications.*—Development of communications is necessary in view of the geographical location of the State and the low level of development of communication facilities.

(e) *Backward areas and pockets.*—In view of the fact that a large population of the State consists of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Groups and considering the backward pockets and areas all over the State, it is necessary to place increased emphasis on the development of hill areas, backward areas and backward pockets.

### Strategic considerations

1.9. In view of the physico-geographical location of the State and its being the core of the entire North-Eastern Zone of the country, the development of Assam does not remain a local problem but becomes a national issue. In view of the considerations of defence and the stability of the North-Eastern Zone, Assam deserves more than proportionate consideration in the allocation of resources for planning.



## CHAPTER II

**PROGRESS AND LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE FIRST THREE PLANS AND AD-HOC PLANS**

2.1. The objective of the planning as set forth in the national First Five Year Plan was "raising living standards and opening up to the people new opportunities for a richer and more varied life". The First Five Year Plan of Assam was conceived as a modest effort designed to remove the shortages and dis-equilibrium in the economy following the war and partition and to fulfil the needs of the most essential items of development in which the State was lacking. The programme had a long-range objective of strengthening the economy and to build up institutions which would pave the way for accelerated development in future. High priority was given to agricultural development, setting up of essential institutions of higher education and professional learning, development of communications, etc. The total outlay was Rs.20.5 crores and the State made significant advance in various spheres.

**The Second Plan**

2.2. The Second Plan of Assam sought to carry this process further, accelerate the rate of growth and to strengthen the institutional set-up designed to make the State's economy more progressive in terms of defined economic and social needs. It aimed at a balanced distribution of outlays between different sectors of development with particular emphasis on development of agriculture, irrigation, power, transport, education and health services. In the Second Plan period the expenditure incurred was Rs.54.5 crores. The State's income expressed in terms of 1948-49 prices showed a growth of 32.5 per cent and rose from Rs.223.6 crores in 1950-51 to Rs.296.2 crores in 1960-61.

**The Third Plan**

2.3. The Third Plan was drawn up as an integral part of, and, in conformity with, the overall concepts and objectives of the national Third Five Year Plan, and experience of the first two plans as well as the requirements of future development provided the guidelines for the formulation of the Third Five Year Plan. The total expenditure during the Third Five Year Plan was Rs. 132.34 crores. During the Third Plan, while agriculture was given high priority, the requirements for accelerating the industrial development of the State as well as the development in social services, transport and power were kept in view. Special emphasis was placed on flood control. The three-tier panchayat organisation was built up and strengthened with a view to serving as an institution for participation of the people in the process of development. The actual achievement in the State, however, was much lower than expected in many fields. Assam which has been persistently lagging behind other States in important sectors such as industries, power, communications, technical education, urban development, etc., has further lagged behind other States during the Third Plan period. The agricultural sector showed an upward trend in production but due to the recurrence of floods and absence of suitable flood protection measures and other

factors, the expected progress was not achieved. The industrial development in the State suffered a setback as a result of the Chinese aggression and Indo-Pakistan conflict. The achievement in physical terms in other sectors was also not entirely satisfactory.

### **Adhoc Plans**

2.4. Pending the finalisation of the Fourth Five Year Plan and the determination of well-defined strategy for development, during 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 *ad-hoc* plans have been taken up. These annual plans were formulated broadly on the basis of assumptions and concepts as indicated in the approach to the Fourth Five Year Plan and were designed to carry forward the stage of development reached at the end of the Third Plan and to prepare the economy for the implementation of the Fourth Five Year Plan. The total allocation during the period of these annual plans was Rs. 89.25 crores. The year-wise and sector-wise outlays are shown in the Statement I.

## **LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT IN ASSAM IN ALL-INDIA CONTEXT**

### **The main factors**

2.5. While assessing the level of development in Assam, the following main factors have to be taken into consideration :

(a) *A comparatively less-developed base.*—Unlike some other advanced and more developed States in the country, Assam embarked on her programme of plan development with a weak and less developed economy. The State had not received due attention in regard to the development of communications and other spheres of development during the pre-Independence days. The partition and the disruption of the normal channels of trade had put a further strain on the economy of the State. The lower level of development at the initial stages of the start of the planning process has been one of the reasons for accentuation of the difference in level of development in the State as compared to the other parts of the country.

(b) *Investment on Central projects.*—The State has received less attention in regard to the Central investment on industrial projects than would be justified on the basis of its natural and mineral resources and the necessity for accelerating industrial development in view of its comparative backwardness. There was no investment on central industrial projects in Assam during the First and Second Plan periods. During the Third Plan the investment amounted to Rs.32.8 crores and the total investment as provisionally assessed upto 1968 would amount to Rs.40.2 crores which forms 1.6 per cent of the total investment of the Central Government on industrial projects in various States. As compared to this, the investment in Orissa was 17.1 per cent, in West Bengal 16.7 per cent and 14.6 per cent in Bihar.

(c) *Financial assistance by different financing institutions.*—The financial support and assistance provided by the different financial institutions to the State has also not been commensurate with the needs. The financial assistance including refinance facilities given by the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) is only 0·10 per cent of the total assistance disbursed. Similarly Assam has received 2·87 per cent of total assistance given by the Agricultural Re-finance Corporation so far as against 74·64 per cent received by Andhra Pradesh and 10·17 per cent received by Madras. Assam has received 2·28 per cent of the net financial assistance sanctioned by the Industrial Finance Corporation so far as against 15·11 per cent received by Madras and 18·48 per cent received by Maharashtra. The State Banking Co-operative sector has not been receiving finance from the Reserve Bank since 1961.

(d) *Private Investment.*—Investment in the private sector is governed by a variety of complex factors. The Chinese aggression and the Indo-Pak conflict had scared away private capital from the State. It is estimated that capital formation in the private sector in the State was of the order of Rs.150 crores during the first two plans and of the order of Rs.136 crores in the Third Plan period. No accurate estimate of the anticipated private investment during the Fourth Plan period can be made; yet it is clear that one of the reasons for low level of development in the State is the insufficiency of private investment during the plan periods.

(e) *High Price Index.*—The trends in the price situation in Assam have been very disquieting. The index of wholesale prices in Assam (base 1953-100) rose from 131 in 1960 to 136 in 1962, 149 in 1963 to 212 in 1966 and to 247 in 1967. The high prices prevailing in the State had an obvious impact on the cost of living and neutralised the impact of rise in income. The consumer price index number series show that there was a rise of 33·3 per cent in the consumer price for the general working class during the Third Plan period. As a result of the persistent pressure of increasing prices there has been an irresistible demand for rise in wages and salaries. The Government had to accede to the demands for pay rise, the minimum wages of several categories of workers had to be revised upwards and the cost of the plan projects has gone up.

(f) *High rate of population growth.*—As already pointed out, the rate of growth of population in the State has been the highest in the country and a greater effort and larger investment is needed to raise the level of development of the State.

(g) *Agricultural production.*—The agricultural production in the State could not stabilise and show the expected increase primarily due to the vagaries of nature. The floods affected adversely food production during the Third Five Year Plan period and the absence of suitable flood protection measures accentuated the gravity of the situation. On the other hand, drought affected certain areas in the State and lack of adequate irrigation projects resulted in a fall in agricultural production. As the agricultural sector contributes more than 48 per cent to the total State income, the adverse trends in agricultural production have affected the State *per capita* income and consequently the level of development.

(h) *Shortage of technical and administrative personnel.*—In the first two plans the State faced a serious shortage of technical and administrative personnel. In the Third Plan the difficulty had somewhat eased. In the Fourth Plan, the manpower difficulties are likely to be considerably removed and the State will be in a position to complete the schemes according to the schedule and achieve the physical targets aimed at.

2.6. With a view to giving an analytical and comparative picture of the level of development in the State, a statement has been prepared on the basis of selected indicators of development which shows the latest position in Assam as available and the All-India figures side by side. The statement is attached as Appendix 'A'.

### State Income

2.7. During the period 1951-52 to 1965-66, covering the period of the first three Five Year Plans, the State income of Assam at 1960-61 prices rose from Rs.279.2 crores to Rs.450.7 crores or at the rate of 3.2 per cent per year. The Third Five Year Plan sought to secure an annual growth rate of about 5.1 per cent per annum. The growth rate during 1961-66 of the State income stands around 4 per cent. The shortfall in the target was solely due to a setback in agricultural production in 1965-66. It is of significance to observe that over the first four years of the Third Plan ending with the year 1964-65, when agricultural production was at its normal level, the annual growth rate of the State's economy was of the order of 5 per cent which is very close to the desired rate envisaged in the Third Plan.

2.8. A study of the composition of the State's income during the fifteen years of planning will show that the economy of the State has started revealing the structural changes which are quite significant and indicate that it has reached the "take-off" stage. From 63.3 per cent in 1950-51 the income from the agricultural sector as percentage of the total State income has come down to 49.2 per cent in the year 1965-66. The percentage share of income from mining, manufacturing and construction has risen from 17.6 per cent in 1950-51 to 24.1 per cent in 1965-66. This high rise in percentage share is attributable mainly to the increased production of crude oil and oil refining industry. Income from factories other than tea and oil refining has also shown increase. However, compared to all-India standards these figures are rather low. In 1965, Assam accounted for only 1.90 per cent of the employment in factories in India. The income from factory industries in the State was still lower, being only 2 per cent of the all-India figure in 1964-65. Similarly, the income from small enterprises in Assam was barely 2.8 per cent of that of all-India for 1964-65.

### Per Capita Income

2.9 The disparities and low level of development of the State becomes more evident on an examination of the *per capita* income of the State. In spite of about 61 per cent increase in the State income (at 1960-61 price) over the period 1950-51 to 1965-66, the *per capita* income of Assam recorded a rise of bare 5 per cent over the 15 year period. The annual rate of growth of *per capita* income at constant (1960-61) prices in the State comes to 0.3 per cent which is evidently very low.

### Agriculture Sector

2.10. In view of agriculture constituting the base of the entire economy of the State, in all the three plans the agricultural programmes were assigned a very high priority. With abundant rainfall and fertile valleys suitable for cultivation of a wide variety of crops, Assam's potential for development and

diversification of agriculture is very great and yet the progress of agriculture in the first three plans has not been able to keep pace with the growth of population. From a surplus State in foodgrains, the State has turned out to be deficit or marginally sufficient despite an increase of 13 per cent in the area under foodgrains since the advent of planning.

2.11. The production of principal food crops and other important crops in the State is indicated in the table below:—

#### Production of principal food and non-food crops in Assam

Crops	Unit	1951-52	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1967-68
Rice.. ..	.. 000 tonnes	1,494	1,640	1,751	1,851	1914
Wheat ...	.. Do.	2	1	3	3	4
Other cereals ...	.. Do.	9	11	9	16	16
All cereals ...	.. Do.	1,505	1,652	1,763	1,870	1,934
Pulses ...	.. Do.	28	30	27	39	37
Total Food grains	.. Do.	1,533	1,682	1,790	1,909	1,971
Oil Seeds ..	.. Do.	55	59	50	63	66
Sugarcane (Gur) ...	.. Do.	67	67	94	109	117
Cotton ..	.. 000 bales	14	8	6	7	6
Jute ..	.. Do.	760	1,103	899	849	1,049
<b>All Crops Index (base—1956—57=1.0)</b>		<b>85.72</b>	<b>95.79</b>	<b>98.90</b>	<b>107.51</b>	<b>110.53</b>

The Third Plan target for foodgrain production was 22 lakh tons but the actual achievement by the end of the Plan was only 19 lakh tons. The production during 1967-68 was 19.7 lakhs tons and the targetted production during 1968-69 would be 21.9 lakh tons. The State continues to suffer from acute shortage of pulses and oilseeds. The level of production of jute, cotton and sugarcane was also below the production targets which were proposed to have been achieved by the end of the Third Plan.

2.12. Nevertheless the most significant feature in the agriculture sector is the upward trend in production. A variety of crops have been newly introduced and are now grown extensively. Considerable success has been achieved in the introduction of improved agricultural practices in the rural areas of the State. Technical assistance and supplies are now within the reach of most of the farmers. The consumption of fertilizers has increased from a bare 2,000 tons at the beginning of the Third Plan to 9,000 tons at the end of the Third Plan and 49,000 tons (expected) during 1968-69. A strong base organisation of co-operatives, community development and panchayat institutions has been built up which has been given a strong orientation towards agriculture.

**Power**

2.13. The development of power generation is necessary for industrial development as well as for improving agriculture by provision of improved irrigation facilities. In this sphere, Assam is the poorest State in the whole country. The installed capacity in Assam of electrical power in 1965-66, was only 143 MW as against the all-India installed capacity of 10170 MW. The installed capacity is only 2.1 per cent of the total installed capacity of the country whereas one-fourth of the hydro power potential of the country is concentrated in Assam region alone. The total generation in 1963-64 was only about 6½ million kwh. giving a *per capita* consumption of about 6 kwh. as against the all-India average of 54.66 kwh. The following table would indicate the position of Assam as compared to some other States.

*Per capita consumption of electricity  
by States in 1965-66*

States				<i>Per capita consumption of electricity per annum</i>
				KWH.
1. Delhi	...	...	...	206
2. West Bengal	...	..	...	114
3. Maharashtra	...	...	...	106
4. Punjab	...	...	...	102
5. Madras	...	...	...	89
6. Bihar	...	...	...	53.6 (The figure relates to 1963-64).
7. U. P.	...	...	...	30
8. Assam	...	...	...	7.7
9. All-India	...	...	...	61

### Industries

2.14. In the sphere of industrial development Assam is lagging behind other States in spite of abundance of mineral resources and raw material. The share of Assam in India's gross industrial output in 1965 was only 1.8 per cent as against 23.6 per cent in the case of Maharashtra, 21.5 per cent in West Bengal, 8.5 per cent in Madras, 3.9 per cent in Andhra, and 6.9 per cent in Bihar. A good base for the process of industrial development in the State was laid by the setting up of the oil refinery at Gauhati and the exploration and drilling done by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the Sibsagar district. The industrial complexes which should have come up around these units have not materialised. The comparative rate of growth in Assam and elsewhere in this sphere would be evident from the following table:—

Year		All-India Base 1960-100	Assam Base 1960-100	Madras Base 1956-100	Andhra Base 1956-100
1		2	3	4	5
1960-61	.. .. .	109.2	113.9	149.9	163
1965-66	.. .. .	152.4	132.3	200.8	214

2.15. *Main achievements.*—The sugar factory in the co-operative sector which was started during the Second Plan showed improvement in functioning and its production increased during the Third Plan period. A distillation unit has been added to the factory for utilisation of its by-products. The cement factory set up at Cherrapunji in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills district commenced production during 1967-68 and a programme for the expansion of its capacity has also been initiated. Apart from the Spun Silk Mill which was taken up as a public sector industry, the following industries have come up in the private sector:—

- (1) Bicycle factory,
- (2) Two cotton spinning mills,
- (3) Petro-coke unit,
- (4) A chemical and pharmaceutical unit,
- (5) One hard board unit,
- (6) Two units for manufacture of G. I. pipes and steel pipes,
- (7) Four re-rolling mills,

- (8) A few flour mills,
- (9) One unit for manufacture of oxygen and acetylene,
- (10) A few engineering units.

The State had several proposals during the Third Plan period and during the period of annual plans of 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 for a number of units for the manufacture of paper and paper pulp, rayon grade pulp, petro-chemicals based on natural gas, industrial units for the manufacture of coal-based products, glass and ceramics, refractories, etc. but none of these materialised despite the best efforts of the Government to induce private entrepreneurs from outside the State to come forward and make investments. The Chinese aggression and the Indo-Pakistan conflict dealt a severe blow to the pace of industrial progress and detracted private capital from the State resulting in the discontinuance of further investments. The attempts made during the Third Plan for building up the infra-structure for industrial development like power, transport, technical man-power, etc., have achieved considerable measure of success yet the schemes have not materialised and the industrial units have not come up due to lack of flow of the requisite capital.

2.16. *Small Scale Industries.*—The Third Five Year Plan of the State laid special emphasis on the development of small scale industries which form a vital element of the industrial structure and provide the means for decentralisation of economic power which follows from the objective of building up of a socialistic structure of society. With the growth of towns in the State there has been an overall increase in demand for the products of various small industries. A number of small industrial units were set up during the Third Plan yet the units for manufacturing consumer goods have not come up. At present, the supply of most of these articles come from outside. There is sufficient scope for local manufacture by small industrial establishments of these articles by the use of local raw materials and local labour.

2.17 *Reasons for low level of industrial development.*—The main factors leading to the low level of industrial development have been stated in para 2.5 above. The State has received less attention in regard to the Central investment on industrial projects than would be justified on the basis of the abundance of natural and mineral resources of the State. The financial assistance rendered by different financing institutions has also not been adequate. The lack of private investment has further added to the difficulties of the situation. Both the large, medium and small scale industries in the State are faced with the difficulties of lack of finances, occasional shortages of raw materials which are internally produced due to transport and communication difficulties and shortage of raw materials imported from outside the State due to erratic supplies. The other factors are want of service facilities, inadequate power, high transport cost and shortage of skilled personnel. It is proposed to take up corrective action in this regard during the Fourth Plan.



2.18. *Transport*.—Transport difficulties constitute the greatest handicap of the State in regard to the industrial development as well as in maintaining the supply line to Assam which has to depend for most of her essential supplies from outside. The river route through Pakistan has been closed after the recent Indo-Pak conflict. During the Third Plan period the capacity of the Railway link between Assam and West Bengal has been considerably stepped up and stabilised. The Broad Gauge was brought upto Jogighopa and that has augmented the traffic capacity of this region very considerably. The North Bank Road which was opened up during the Third Plan period has also been of considerable importance for meeting the transport requirements of both defence and civil supplies. But transport by road still remains costly and the capacity of the railway link between Assam and West Bengal is still inadequate. The damage to the important roads, including the National Highways, due to floods has been considerable in the recent past. Shortages of essential commodities occur now and again mainly because of inadequate transport facilities. The length of surfaced road per 100 sq. Km. in the State was only 3.1 Kms. in 1964 against 7.5 Kms. for the country as a whole.

2.19. *Flood Control*.—One principal factor responsible for making Assam's agriculture unstable and the farmers indifferent to agricultural improvement and application of fertilizers is flood. It has become a regular occurrence since the earthquake of 1950 which raised the bed level of several rivers. Apart from human miseries, the damage to crops and cattle caused by floods is considerable. Over the Second and Third Plan periods damage by flood and erosion caused to crops, livestock and properties averaged Rs.7.7 crores annually. The floods in Assam during 1966 resulted in a loss of Rs.25 crores and the total area affected was more than 4 million acres. As against this, flood control measures so far taken in the State are essentially of short-term nature and too insignificant to cope with the colossal problem. These were mostly construction of flood dykes along the Brahmaputra, the Barak and their various tributaries and strengthening and improving of existing flood dykes where necessary and improvement of drainage of low-lying areas. The experience of last few years has shown that these measures do not form even a temporary solution to the problem. With a view to taking up a phased programme for flood control in the State, a master plan has been drawn up which consists of both the short-term and long-term measures. The plan will have to be implemented during the Fourth Plan period.

### **Technical education and trained man-power**

2.20. The availability of trained personnel is a pre-condition of industrial and economic growth. Because of industrial backwardness and lack of institutions of higher technical education, Assam has lagged behind in this regard and it suffered from a shortage of technically trained persons at various levels. The State had a late start in the field of technical education. By the end of the Second Plan, there were only two engineering

colleges with an intake capacity of 180 and 4 polytechnics with an intake capacity of 420. In the Third Plan, the existing two engineering colleges were expanded and the intake capacity was raised to 270 with the result that the State no longer suffers from the shortage of engineering personnel. Two more polytechnics were opened and the total intake capacity of the polytechnics was raised to 850 during the Third Plan period. Yet the supply is considerably short of the demand for technical manpower and there is still shortage of mechanics, fitters, electricians, welders and various other skilled and semi-skilled personnel. The quality of the training imparted has to be improved considerably. In view of the high potential for industrial development in the State, the technical training programme has to be expanded and steps taken for raising its standards and quality.

### General Education

2.21. During the last 15 years there has been considerable progress in the expansion as well as diversification of the facilities for education at all stages. At the end of the Third Plan, 77 per cent of the children in the age group 6—11, 31 per cent in the age group 11—14 and 19 per cent in the age group 14—17 were in schools. There was also considerable expansion of facilities in training of teachers at all stages. With the expansion of education in the State, the problem of improving the quality has assumed serious proportions. The consolidation and qualitative improvement of existing educational facilities already built up would form the main guideline for the educational policy.

### Health

2.22. Before the advent of planning in Assam, *i. e.*, in the year 1950-51, there were only 44 hospitals, 325 dispensaries, 2,520 beds, 2,327 doctors and only one newly started medical college. During the period of three plans the programme has gone ahead satisfactorily. At the end of the Third Plan, the number of hospitals has risen to 57, dispensaries to 619, primary health units to 77 and hospital beds to 5,365. During the three plan periods two more medical colleges have been set up and the number of doctors has risen to 4,141. The shortage of medical and para-medical personnel still persists yet it is expected that this will be overcome during the Fourth Plan period. The programme relating to the eradication of malaria has also shown considerable progress. Special emphasis was placed on the family planning programme during the Third Five Year Plan period and the programme has been successful in so far as the achievement of physical targets relating to the popularisation of various family planning measures is concerned. The supply of drinking water in rural areas and the water supply schemes in the urban areas have also shown progress during the plan periods. The position of Assam in regard to the health facilities would be evident from the following table:—

Year	Population (lakh) per hospital	Beds per lakh of population
1950-51	2.0	28.5
1955-56	...	27.4
1960-61	2.3	29.4
1965-66	2.1	46.0

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## Irrigation and Soil Conservation

2.23. Adequate attention was not paid during the first two plans on irrigation. It was only during the Third Plan that the possibilities of development of irrigation all over the State through medium and minor irrigation projects were realised. Four medium irrigation schemes were taken up during the period of the Third Plan. Out of these, one scheme, namely the Jamuna Irrigation scheme, is almost complete. The remaining three schemes will continue during the Fourth Plan. The main shortcoming in the irrigation programme is its inadequacy to cover the areas where irrigation facilities are required with a view to enabling introduction of new crops and double and triple cropping. Measures have to be taken up for ensuring fuller utilisation of irrigation potential. The soil conservation measures taken in the State mostly relate to the checking up of soil erosion in the hills by introduction of permanent type of cultivation and cash crops. As in case of flood control, in this sector also the successful tackling of the problem would require taking up of a master plan, and as many of the rivers flowing into the plains of Assam start in North East Frontier Agency, Nagaland and Manipur, a comprehensive river valley project embracing the entire eastern region would be necessary. During the Third Plan, a regional research station has been set up at Burnihat for taking up study of the problems of soil erosion in the entire region.

## Backward Sectors and Areas

2.24. On the basis of the analysis in this chapter, it is evident that the level of development in Assam is extremely low assessed in the light of the All-India averages. The reasons for the low development have been a comparatively less-developed base of economy with which the plans started in the State, lack of suitable investment on Central projects, lack of financial assistance by the Central financing institutions and insufficiency of private investment and investment by the scheduled banks. Apart from these, the other reasons have been the high rate of population growth, the recurrence of floods due to absence of suitable flood protection measures and the high price index in the State. This has resulted in a low level of *per capita* income. The agricultural sector in spite of some progress remained backward in the State. The State is extremely poor in industrial development and growth of power generation. In regard to the other important spheres, like flood control, irrigation, health and water supplies also the State is backward. In regard to technical education, the State has now reached a stage when its requirement of technical manpower is expected to be met. In the sphere of general education, the progress in the State has been satisfactory.

2.25. As a result of the low level of development in the State, certain areas can be clearly identified as extremely backward requiring greater attention for development. One of the physico-geographical regions of the State, namely, hill region, consisting of 4 administrative districts is backward and the level of development is extremely low. In the other

physico-geographical regions of the State there are clearly identifiable areas inhabited by scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, and other backward groups of population which have lagged behind and show an extremely low level of development at present.

2.26. One of the main objectives of the Fourth Plan would be to devote greater attention to the correcting of deficiencies in development in important sectors and acceleration of the development in backward areas having a low level of development.

## CHAPTER III

**Objectives and strategy for the Fourth Plan**

3.1. The State Plan has been drawn up as an integral part of the National Plan and broadly follows the objectives and pattern of development as defined in the National Plan. The objectives of the plan are based on the directives for economic and social policy as laid down in the Constitution and as evolved during the period of successive Five Year Plans. "Growth with stability" has been defined as the main aim of the Fourth Five Year Plan. The National Plan aims at an overall rate of growth of 5 to 6 per cent per annum (compound). The growth rate for the agricultural production has been fixed at 5 per cent and the rate of growth for the industrial sector has been put at 8 to 10 per cent per annum. A major objective of the Fourth Plan is to move towards self-reliance as speedily as possible by augmenting food production and increasing exports. The objectives of the State Plan have been defined keeping in consideration these broad objectives.

**Objectives of State Plan**

3.2. The Fourth Five Year Plan of Assam reaffirms the objectives enunciated in the earlier plans and includes the policies and programmes which would help to achieve a reasonable level of economic growth and will accelerate progress towards a socialist society. The following are the principal objectives which have been kept in view:

(1) In keeping with the national objective to achieve self-sufficiency, the State plan aims at increased production of foodgrains at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. With a view to boosting up exports, increased emphasis is being placed on production of jute. The production of protective food items and industrial raw materials will also be stepped up.

(2) With a view to building up a socialist society and correcting imbalances, special attention will be paid to backward and other weaker sections of the population. In keeping with this objective, an integrated development plan for the hill areas and special programmes for development of backward areas will be taken up.

(3) The plan aims to secure early completion of all industrial and power projects already started so that the flow of benefits from these are hastened.

(4) With a view to providing a stable base for agricultural growth, it is proposed to provide for adequate flood control measures both on short-term and long-term basis.

(5) The plan aims to provide a firm base for industrialisation of the State and to develop major, medium and small industries so as to enlarge supplies of essential consumer goods.

(6) The control of the growth of population through an extensive family planning project would provide an important element of the plan.

(7) Provision of adequate employment opportunities to the new entrants to the labour force and ensuring of fuller utilisation of manpower would be one of the important objectives of the State Fourth Plan.

(8) The plan aims at provision of the minimum amenities such as drinking water, medical facilities, primary education, etc., where these do not exist at present.

(9) Substantial facilities would be provided for the social services sector for development of human resources, especially in the rural areas and maximum effort would be made to reorientate such resources in the direction of increasing productivity.

3.3. In drawing up of the plan, the investment pattern and priorities outlined in the National Fourth Five Year Plan have through-out been kept in view. The size and scope of the State Plan is also broadly determined by the national Fourth Plan, but the special needs of the State have been taken into account in drawing up the Fourth Five Year Plan for the State. The general approach has been to aim at the maximum possible rate of growth in the large and crucial agricultural sector and a substantial growth in industrial and other sectors along with a commensurate programme of social services.

### Size of the State Plan

3.4. In the preliminary memorandum on the Fourth Five Year Plan of Assam, the programmes under the various sectors aggregated to an outlay of Rs. 375 crores but these had to be revised and pruned in the light of the various constraints in the Draft National Fourth Five Year Plan. In case of Assam, the need for a special development programme for the hills and other backward areas as well as the low level of development of the State has to be taken into account in fixing the size of the Plan. On all these considerations, an outlay of Rs.437.75 crores has been proposed for the State Fourth Five Year Plan.

This includes the following:—

	(Rs. crores)
1. Outlay on State Plan Schemes ... ..	385.17
2. Outlay on schemes transferred to the State sector from Centrally sponsored programme (Central share)	9.65
3. Outlay on Centrally sponsored schemes ... ..	42.93
Total	<u>437.75</u>

The outlay for the completion of the schemes continuing from the period of the Third Plan and *ad-hoc* plans above would amount to Rs.66 crores.

### Sectoral distribution of outlays

3.5. The sectoral distribution of outlays of the Fourth Plan together with the expenditure under the Third Plan and expenditure during the period of *ad-hoc* annual plans is shown below:—

#### Outlay under the Fourth Plan

Major Heads of Development	(Rs. lakhs)		
	Expenditure Third Plan 1961-66 (Actuals)	Expenditure <i>Ad-hoc</i> Plans 1966-69 (Anticipated)	Outlay Fourth Plan (1969-74) (Proposed)
1. Agricultural Programme	1237.85	1497.58	4874.50
2. Co-operation and C. D.	1011.67	568.54	1474.00
3. Irrigation and Power	5743.12	3317.22	11250.00
4. Industry and Mining	800.06	570.68	7933.00
5. Transport and Communications	749.40	980.84	4462.25
6. Social Services ...	3561.15	1658.37	7860.78
7. Miscellaneous ...	130.81	117.89	662.19
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>13,234.06</b>	<b>8711.12</b>	<b>38516.72</b>

#### Physical Targets

3.6. The physical targets envisaged under the Fourth Plan have been indicated in the Statement V. The following table gives a broad indication of the principal targets of certain selected sectors:—

#### Physical Targets of Selected Items

	Third Plan 1961-66 (Achievement)	<i>Ad-hoc</i> plans 1966-69 (Anticipated)	Fourth Plan 1969-74 (Proposed)
1. Agriculture— Foodgrains Production Potential (Lakh tonnes)	... 3.87	3.00	9.79
2. Agricultural— Credit (Rs. crores)			
(a) Short term ...	... 0.61	5.60	6.00
(b) Long term .. ..	.. 0.14	0.65	0.15
3. Power—			
(a) Installed capacity (M. W.)	... 143.17	153.00	261.00
(b) Rural Electrification, Town/Villages electrified (Nos.)	... 96	208	2609



	Third Plan 1961-66 (Achievement)	<i>Ad-hoc</i> plans 1966-69 Anticipated)	Fourth Plan 1969-74 (Proposed)
<b>4. Roads—</b>			
(a) Surfaced Roads (Kms) ... ..	292	84	200
(b) Rural Roads (Unsurfaced) (Kms.). ..	1,000	780	1000
<b>5. Education—</b>			
Additional Enrolment (in lakhs).			
(a) Classes I-V ... ..	4.04	16.40	21.12
(b) Classes VI-VIII ... ..	0.95	3.36	6.20
(c) Classes IX-XI ... ..	1.06	2.49	4.04
<b>6. Health—</b>			
Hospitals, Dispensaries and Health Centres (Nos.).	898	711	773

### **The salient features of new strategy of development, area objectives and priorities**

3.7. In view of the low level of development of the State and large areas of backward pockets, added emphasis will be placed on area development approach and on the determination of "area objectives" and priorities within the broad frame work of the objectives and priorities defined in the State Plan. These would differ in view of the variety of physico-geographical conditions as between the different regions of the State. In case of the physico-geographical region of the hill areas of the State, the objectives would be as recommended by the Study Team headed by Shri Tarlok Singh, the then Member, Planning Commission. These are briefly indicated below:—

(1) Communications will be given the top most priority, as no other aspect of development can be undertaken successfully in the hill areas without the development of an adequate system of communications.

(2) In developing the agricultural economy of the hill areas, a comprehensive and integrated approach to the development of forests, taking up soil conservation measures and development of agriculture and horticulture will be attempted.

(3) The sparsely populated small and scattered villages should be regrouped into bigger villages for selected areas so that the basic amenities like water supply, education, health services, etc., can be quickly made available to them.

### **Plains region**

3.8. The objectives for the plains region would also be broadly in conformity with the objectives as defined at para (2) above. The general approach will be to aim at the maximum possible rate of growth in the agricultural sector and the substantial growth in the secondary sector along with a commensurate programme of social services. The backward pockets will be given increased and due attention by taking up of special development programmes.

### **Area planning and annual plans**

3.9. With a view to determining the area objectives and priorities and ensuring a realistic base to planning and successful implementation of the schemes, it is proposed to streamline the procedure relating to the drawing up of subdivisional plans. In case of the hill areas, the plans are already being drawn up on the basis of the autonomous districts. In case of plains region, a beginning was made during the Third Plan in the direction of preparation of the subdivisional plans. During the Fourth Plan this process would be carried further and added emphasis would be given on this aspect of planning and implementation of schemes.

3.10. With a view to achieving this objective, maps have been prepared in regard to each of the districts. These maps contain the basic data regarding the physico-geographical conditions, the infra-structural features and would also indicate the centres of development of social amenities. The district maps would be supplemented by the maps to be prepared by each department containing the information relating to the location of the schemes undertaken by it. The machinery for drawing up and watching implementation of the district plans is proposed to be strengthened.

## CHAPTER IV

## IMPLEMENTING THE PLAN

**Policy framework**

4.1. The achievement of goals set forth in the Fourth Plan would require a policy consciously adapted to the needs of plan implementation as one of its essential prerequisites. The policy of the State would be to give active support to the institutions of development which have emerged during the period of successive plans and to utilise them as the active centres of development. It would be the constant endeavour of the State policy to direct the machinery of administration and to effect such changes in it which would ensure successful implementation of the Fourth Plan. The achievement of the goal of "growth with stability" depends on effective control of the price situation. The price policy to be followed is largely decided at the national level and major actions for regulating the course of prices lie with the Central Government. Within these limitations, the State Government would pursue the objective of price stability and would ensure that the inflationary pressure is kept down. It is proposed to take up distribution of food and basic consumer goods on an increasing scale through the co-operative consumers stores and fair price shops and to give support to the co-operative institutions and the Food Corporation of India in their efforts for building up stocks of food grains.

**Administration**

4.2. A review of the working of the Five Year Plans has clearly brought forth the fact that the failure in achievements is to a large extent, attributable to deficiency in implementation. As planning and administration are inter-related, the administrative machinery has to be suitably strengthened for ensuring successful implementation and fulfilment of targets. The measures to be undertaken in this regard are briefly indicated below:—

(a) The State has set up a committee for Administrative Reforms. Action will be taken in light of the recommendations of the Committee as well as of the Administrative Reforms Commission with a view to strengthening administrative machinery for ensuring better management of development programmes.

(b) Emphasis will be placed on the qualitative improvement in the performance of various development departments. The main objective set forth before them would be better planning of operation, economy and the achievement of best possible results with the use of minimum resources in men, materials and finances.

(c) The machinery for drawing up and watching implementation of district and subdivisional plans would be suitably strengthened. The machinery for evaluation of plan performance would be strengthened and the procedure streamlined with a view to ensuring proper appraisal of performance.

(d) With a view to eliminating the delays in sanctioning of projects, Government have delegated enhanced financial and executive powers to all the Administrative Departments, Heads of Departments and offices and the field officers. Powers have also been delegated to officers entrusted with the implementation of schemes under hill plans. Financial Advisers have also been appointed and attached to all the important Development Departments either department-wise or collectively who have been given powers to sanction schemes. The Government are considering the question of establishment of an Inspectorate under the Finance Department with a view to strengthening the arrangements for inspection and supervision of the plan programmes.

### Guidelines for Sectoral Programmes

4.3. The sectoral objectives have been defined in the light of the broad objectives of the National Plan and the State Fourth Five Year Plan. Chapter VIII which deals with the sectoral programmes contains detailed description of sectoral objectives. A brief mention of the objectives of some of the important sectors is given in this paragraph.

(a) *Agriculture.*—In the sphere of agriculture, the main objective would be to maintain the supply of essential agriculture inputs and services so as to facilitate the achievement of a sustained increase of 5% per annum. The second main objective would be to reach the benefits under the plan to the small cultivators and share-croppers. Side by side, it is proposed to continue the selective approach for development of specified crops in particular areas which was initiated during the Third Plan.

(b) *Industries and Power.*—In the sphere of industries, the objective would be to increase the efficiency of existing public sector and co-operative industrial units built up during the earlier plans. A constant endeavour would be made to remove the causes which have so far obstructed the flow of capital by way of taking various measures for extending concessions and consultancy services to the entrepreneurs desirous of setting up or expanding existing industrial units in the State. The power development programme would be geared to the needs of industrial development so as to ensure proper utilisation of installed capacity and to complete the transmission lines and take up construction of new lines necessary for regional operation and building up of a regional and all-India grid.

(c) *Irrigation, transport, etc.*—In the sphere of irrigation a beginning will be made in the direction of taking up a major irrigation project in the State and added emphasis will be given to the speedy completion of projects already under construction and to ensure full utilisation of the potential already created. In the sphere of transport, the emphasis will be on completion of the roads and bridges under construction and the building up a network of rural roads so as to give an outlet to the produces of the backward pockets. In view of the existence of a large number of riverine water courses in the State, the improvement of inland water transport would get added emphasis in the State Fourth Five Year Plan. While ensuring maximum economy and best possible use of manpower resources, in all the sectors the programme of development will be employment oriented so as to ensure maximum contribution to the creation of new employment opportunities and to provide relief to the existing unemployed and under-employed sections of the population.

## CHAPTER V

**Resources for the Fourth Plan**

5.1. Mobilisation of resources for financing the Fourth Plan is as much the concern of the States as of the Centre. The capacity of the States to raise resources is directly linked with the level of development of their economy. At present, the level of development amongst the States is not uniform. The present financial arrangements are such that the States are left mainly with residuary and inelastic sources of revenue. This has made the task of the States, particularly that of the less-developed ones like Assam, very difficult indeed. On the other hand, the needs of development on the part of the less-developed States are more pressing. Assam is faced with a dilemma of abundance of natural resources on the one hand and a low level of development and inelasticity of the finances needed to develop these resources on the other.

5.2. Due to a number of inherently unfavourable factors, the State's available resources are not of any substantial order. Firstly, the level of the economy is low. The resource potential is comparatively much smaller because of predominantly large rural sector where resource mobilisation is rendered difficult by a number of factors. Secondly, large investments in industry which could have added to the resource potential have not materialised during the period of the preceding Five Year Plans and *Ad-hoc* Plans. On the other hand, social services in the preceding plans have entailed more than proportionate maintenance expenses and even to meet these expenditures, substantial efforts are necessary. Thirdly, the scope for reducing the non-plan budget and keeping down its rate of growth is rendered difficult on account of the large expenditure on police necessitated by special problems of law and order such as operations against Mizo hostiles and illegal infiltrators, etc. The increasing debt service charges add to the difficulties. While strict economy in non-plan expenditure has been observed and will continue to be observed, the restraint on growth of non-plan expenditure may not fully operate in the Fourth Plan. Fourthly, factors such as floods, etc., which are not taken into consideration in assessing resources occur almost regularly in case of Assam. This makes the task of making a forecast of resources even more difficult.

5.3. In spite of these difficulties, the tax effort in Assam has, so far, been commendable. Assam's *per capita* State tax revenue has gone up from Rs.13.59 in 1956-57 to Rs.15.74 in 1966-67 and to Rs.19.43 in 1967-68. Had the Government of India allowed the continuance of carriage tax on tea and jute the *per capita* tax burden would have gone up to Rs.21.95. The State Government have been making every effort to keep down non-plan expenditure and to collect the maximum of arrear loans and revenues. The resources position has, nevertheless, been weak and the State had to resort to taking of overdrafts for a number of years. To clear the overdrafts the Government of India sanctioned *ad-hoc* loans which are to be repaid during the Fourth Plan period. On a liberal estimate, it would be difficult to raise more than Rs. 16 crores by way of public loan during the Fourth Plan period. Similarly, it will be difficult to raise more than Rs. 19 crores as the State's share of Small Savings collections. Due to the low level of development and lack of industrialisation, the scope for additional taxation in the State is also very limited. Repayment of a very considerable amount of loan

to the Centre has been responsible for a large deficit on capital account. The State Government have moved the Government of India to allow them to increase the rate of royalty on crude oil and to reimpose the carriage tax on tea and jute. The question of making adequate distribution of the divisible financial resources so as to cover the budget gap of the State Government is currently under consideration of the Fifth Finance Commission. Even after making allowance for the award of the Fifth Finance Commission and the increase in the rate of royalty on crude oil and re-imposition of carriage tax on tea and jute in a suitable manner, it is expected that the State Government will not be left with any surplus which could be contributed as the net resources for the Fourth Plan.

5.4. The State Government propose to take all possible measures to increase the resources. The programme of the Electricity Board is being re-oriented with a view to ensuring fuller utilisation of the power potential and raising of the Board's revenues. In spite of a rural economy with a low level of development and occurrence of floods annually, the State Government propose to explore the possibility of making special efforts in the rural areas to raise the resources for development. The other measures under examination are the imposition of a betterment levy in the areas benefited by flood control and irrigation measures and the further revision and rationalisation of sales tax structure.

## CHAPTER VI

## SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD AREAS

6.1. One of the important objectives of the Fourth Plan is that special attention will be paid to the backward and weaker sections of the population with a view to building up a socialist society and correcting imbalances. In case of Assam, this objective has a special significance considering the large population of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes and the existence of backward areas and pockets all over the State. The development of backward sections was one of the objectives in the earlier plans also. This was, by and large, being done through two sources. Apart from the general plan schemes which were supposed to benefit the Backward Areas, there were programmes taken up under the Welfare of Backward Areas sector for benefiting the protected groups, *e. g.*, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, etc.

## Programme and achievements under the Third Five Year Plan and Ad-hoc plans

6.2. The total approved outlay for the welfare of Backward Classes during the Third Five Year plan was Rs.1030 lakhs. The actual expenditure incurred during the Third plan period was Rs.955.23 lakhs. The percentage of expenditure comes to 92.71. The following table would indicate the expenditure in regard to the various sectors of the programme for the welfare of Backward Classes.

Category	(Rs. lakhs)		
	Third Plan outlay	Third Plan Expenditure	Percentage of total expenditure to the total outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Scheduled Tribes (Hills) ...	710.00	668.45	94.08
2. Scheduled Tribes (Plains) ..	225.00	199.14	97.35
3. Scheduled Castes ...	60.00	52.64	86.56
4. Other Backward classes ..	35.00	35.00	100.00
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>1,030.00</b>	<b>955.23</b>	<b>92.71</b>

### Main achievements under the Third Five Year Plan

6.3. The main schemes implemented during the Third Plan period under the hills tribal sector of the programme were the various measures taken in regard to soil conservation and regeneration of forests and improvement of communications in the hill areas. Water supply scheme was taken up at Diphu, Aijal, Jowai and Lungleh besides the completion of smaller water supply schemes in the interior areas of the hill districts. Under the health programme, 13 new dispensaries were opened. The programme for expansion of general and technical education in the hill areas was continued by grant of free-ships and scholarships as well as by provincialisation of schools. A training-cum-production centre and two handloom centres for training in sericulture and weaving were set up during the plan period.

6.4. In the plains tribal sector of the programme, free-ships and scholarships were continued for students from the plains tribal communities with a view to facilitating expansion of education among them. The other important schemes completed in this sector include the setting up of veterinary dispensaries, construction of roads in the areas predominantly inhabited by the plains tribal and starting of rural water supply schemes on self-help basis in such areas. For the expansion of cottage industries among the plains tribals, three sericulture and handloom centres were set up and one production centre for cottage industries was established.

6.5. The programme for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes was also implemented on similar lines. Besides the grant of free-ships and scholarships to students drawn from the Scheduled Castes these schemes included setting up of a production centre for leather goods at Badarpur and extension of help for improvement of looms and other assistance for weavers. Schemes for improving rural water supply and financial assistance for housing were also undertaken.

6.6. In the other backward classes sector, scholarships and free-ships were given to the students from these groups.

6.7. The schemes in all these sector were continued during the period of *ad-hoc* plans.

### The programme for Hills Tribals in the Fourth Five Year Plan

6.8. In the case of the hill areas from 1966-67, an integrated development plan is being drawn up and implemented according to the guidelines laid down by the Joint Centre-State Study Team for the hill areas. The main features and details of the plan for the hill areas are contained in Chapter IX which deals with the matter exclusively.

### Programme under Welfare of Backward Classes sector in the Fourth Plan

6.9. The State's Fourth Plan excluding the provisions for centrally ponosored schemes contains an outlay of Rs.1000.00 lakhs for the welfare of backward classes sector with the following breakup :—

	Rs.
1. Plains Tribals ... ..	500.00 lakhs.
2. Scheduled Castes. ... ..	275.00 „
3. Other Backward Classes ... ..	225.00 „



6.10. The programme for this sector aims at integrated development of these communities by provision of educational facilities, training in Crafts and Cottage Industries, Sericulture and Weaving, etc. The other schemes included in the programme relate to the development of communications in the interior areas, the improvement of rural water supply as well as health measures, *e. g.*, anti-leprosy work. The main schemes proposed to be taken up for the welfare of scheduled castes relate to the grant of free-ships and scholarships to schedule caste students and imparting of training in various crafts to candidates from the scheduled castes. The programme also provides for taking up of rural water supply schemes and housing schemes for sweepers and other more backward people from the scheduled castes.

### **Special programme for development of Backward Areas— Pilot Projects:**

6.11. With a view to giving a more concrete shape the programme of development of backward areas, it is proposed to take up a special programme of pilot projects for the development of the backward areas and pockets in the State. The main features of the proposed programme are indicated below:—

#### **Identification of the Backward Areas**

6.12. Considerable work has already been done in regard to the identification of the backward pockets in the State. The measures taken so far are briefly indicated below :

- (i) District-wise indicators of regional development were prepared as suggested by the Planning Commission. These indicators have thrown-out important data regarding the comparative backwardness of the various areas of the State.
- (ii) The study of the impact of the Plan programme initiated by the Planning Commission has made available considerable data relating to the level of development in various spheres in each of the districts. These data, supplemented by information obtained through block agencies and village index cards, has made it possible to identify the backward districts/subdivisions/blocks/groups of villages, etc.
- (iii) *Ad-hoc* surveys have been undertaken to study the socio-economic condition of various groups in the State, *e. g.*, those of Chawdang community living in the Jorhat Subdivision of Sibsagar district, Koch-Rajbanshi community living in the Goalpara district, etc.

6.13 On the basis of these surveys a list of backward areas has been prepared which is attached at Appendix 'C'. These are mostly the areas inhabited by the plains tribals and the most backward groups of other Backward Classes. Some of these areas also contain a predominant element of Scheduled Castes population. Further work will be done in regard to the demarcation of the project areas out of the list of backward areas for the purpose of taking up the special programme.

6.14. The main features of the programme are given below :—

- (1) The population covered by a project would be approximately 50,000.
- (2) The number of projects to be undertaken is provisionally fixed at 30 for the entire Fourth Five-Year Plan.

(3) Allocation for each project for the five-year period will be Rs.15 lakhs.

(5) These pilot projects will be superimposed over T. D. Blocks and the funds available under T. D. Blocks will continue to be spent. The allocation under this programme would be in addition to that available under either C. D. programme or T. D. programme if the area is covered by any of these programmes.

(5) The staff for the execution of these projects would be selected out of the existing B.D.Os. who would be named Project Officers. The staff specifically required for the project would be the minimum and the Extension Officers and the staff already available and normalised would be utilised for the purpose of the execution of the project.

(6) There would be no schematic pattern for these projects. Each project would be drawn up on the basis of area-development-approach and would be entirely need-based. The priorities for each project would be laid down on the basis of actual needs for area development. The plan would be designed to fill up the gaps and would emphasise the aspects of development in which the area is backward. The plans of these areas will be discussed and decided in consultation with the State Advisory Councils for Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes, Plains Tribals and at the local level Advisory committees will be set up in which representatives of Mahakuma Parishads, Anchalik Panchayats, etc., would be associated.

6.15. An allocation of Rs. 4 crores is being suggested in the State's Fourth Plan for the special programme for the development of backward areas.

6.16. The State contains a large number of population of small farmers and share-croppers, landless labour, village artisans and other sections of the population requiring special attention. It is proposed to reach the agricultural inputs, service facilities and extend the benefits of agricultural credit to the small farmers and sharecroppers. It is already the State Government's policy to distribute available surplus lands to the landless labour and people affected by soil erosion and floods. This policy would be vigorously pursued during the Fourth Plan period. With a view to improving the conditions of village artisans, it is proposed to set up co-operative societies and to extend the technical advice, financial assistance and the assistance relating to the supply of necessary materials and implements through these societies.

## CHAPTER VII

**Employment in the Fourth Plan**

7.1. One of the main objectives of the National Fourth Five Year Plan is to achieve a balance between development and investment on the one hand and growth in employment on the other. Such a balance has to be sought as an indirect consequence of planning. In drawing up a plan, a wide range of constraint and possibilities have to be taken into account. Considerations bearing on employment can be taken into account broadly in terms of policies, choice of techniques and programmes for utilising surplus manpower or promotion of village and small industries or other forms of small scale industries and self employment. In considering increase in employment, the main objective is to aim at maximum production through effective utilisation of productive resources including manpower and expansion of employment opportunities have to be subserviated to these objectives.

**Growth of unemployment in Assam and the position at the end of the Third Five Year Plan**

7.2. In Assam, the growth rate of labour force has been very high due to high growth rate of population, rural-urban shift of population, influx of migrants and displaced persons and expansion in general education. The additional employment generated has not sufficiently kept pace with the number of unemployed. An ever-increasing number of unemployed persons is, therefore, always left to be provided for at the end of each successive plan period. The increase was 145 per cent in the live register of the employment exchanges in Assam as against only 58.2 per cent in India as a whole. It has been estimated that the backlog of unemployed persons in the State at the end of the Third Five Year Plan was 3.22 lakhs. The position has further deteriorated during the period of the *ad-hoc* plans and the Fourth Plan now is expected to start with a greater backlog.

**Employment potential in the Fourth Five Year Plan**

7.3. With a view to removing the backlog of unemployment left at the end of 1968-1969 and for providing employment to the additional 6.17 lakhs of entrants into the labour force during the Fourth Plan period, the total job requirement would come to roughly 13 lakhs. The State's Fourth Plan outlay of Rs.437.75 crores is expected to provide opportunities for 7.38 lakhs full-time jobs as shown below:—

	No. of jobs	Lakhs
A. Construction ... ..		2.04
B. Continuing ... ..		
(i) Agriculture and allied ... activities.	1.16	

	No. of jobs	lakhs
(ii) Industry and power ...	0.74	
(iii) Transport and Communi- cations, ...	0.40	
(iv) Social services ...	0.32	
(v) Miscellaneous ...	0.07	
Total ...		2.69
C. Indirect employment in trade, commerce, etc., estimated at 56 per cent of direct employ- ment.		2.65
Total ...		7.38

7.4. From the above estimate, it will be seen that the Fourth Plan of the State including the complementary investment in central sector will have an employment potential of almost approximating to the number of new entrants to the labour force during the same period and that the plan will end with a backlog of 5.62 lakhs unemployed. The employment potential of the Fourth Plan indicated above may be shown as between agriculture and non-agriculture as below:—

	(in lakhs)
1. Employment in agriculture and ... allied activities.	1.16
2. Direct employment in non-agri- ... cultural activities.	3.57
3. Indirect employment in trade, ... commerce, etc.	2.65
Total ...	7.38

7.5. On the basis of the targets of additional area to be brought under irrigation, soil conservation, double cropping and other agriculture and allied programmes, it is estimated that in the Fourth Plan agriculture itself will provide additional employment to the tune of 1.46 lakhs. The employment potential on the non-agricultural side is estimated to be off the order of 6.22 lakhs.

#### **Basic features of unemployment position in the State:**

7.6. In Assam, the largest increase in unemployment is in respect of unskilled workers and between the age group 19 to 24 which form 70.9 per cent and 67 per cent of the total registration in the employment exchange registers at the end of March, 1966. Among the educated un-employed the highest category was of the matriculates. Recently un-employment has been witnessed among the engineering degree and diploma holders. Another peculiar feature of the employment situation in the State is that it is the only State where employment in the urban sector has remained stagnant during

the Third Plan period. The private sector employment in the State is much larger than the public sector employment. From an analysis of the pattern of industrial employment in Assam, it would appear that the employment is heavily concentrated in agriculture and livestock or to be more precise, in tea plantations and the share of other sectors and industrial activities are relatively insignificant. The employment in tea plantation in Assam having reached the optimum, there is no further scope for generation of employment potential from this sector.

7.7. The prospect of employment as worked out in the above paragraphs is not adequate in the context of the size and content of the State's Fourth Plan as envisaged. The absence of a sound and diversified industrial base limits the possibility of a major shift in the occupational structure during the Fourth Plan. The various schemes proposed to be taken up during the Fourth Plan period, such as village and small industries, rural works programme, rural electrification, etc., are likely to provide some relief to the unemployed and the underemployed in the rural areas. However, as the analysis in the above paragraphs would show, it is necessary that the public sector in the State should be expanded considerably and the industrial development should be stepped up and diversified so as to facilitate a satisfactory solution to the unemployment problem in the State. The projections relating to unemployment cannot be taken as accurate as the final effect on employment will depend entirely on the efficiency and resourcefulness with which the plan is operated.

**Emphasis on utilisation of local manpower resources :**

7.8. From the point of view of the development of the State, it is necessary that the available manpower resources of the State should be utilised by the industrial units of public and private sectors which are already existing or are likely to come up under the plan. It would be the constant endeavour of the State Government to take adequate measures for achieving this objective.



**CHAPTER VIII**

**SECTORAL PROGRAMME**





**CHAPTER VIII**  
**SECTORAL PROGRAMMES**

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## CHAPTER VIII

### SECTORAL PROGRAMMES

#### 1. Agriculture

1.1. Agriculture constitutes the very base of our national economy. The economic development and higher standard of living of the 72 per cent of the population of the State dependent on agriculture can be ensured only as a result of higher rate of growth in the agricultural sector. It is because of this that agriculture has been given priority position in the Five Year Plans of the State.

1.2. In the First Plan the emphasis was on scheme which had the limited objective of increasing food production only. Programmes of training facilities and development of horticulture however received due attention. The target for production of 2.25 lakh tons of additional food grains was achieved and the overall index of agricultural production (base 1956-57) rose by 10 points from 85.72 in 1950-51 to 95.79 in 1955-56.

1.3. The approach in the Second Plan was for balanced development of food and cash crops. Multiplication and distribution of improved seed, distribution of fertilizers, creation of irrigation facility, etc., received due emphasis. The objective was to create as rapid an improvement in the peasants' standard of living as possible. Against a target of 3.82 lakh tons of additional food grains, a production potential of 2.30 lakh tons only could be created. The overall index of agricultural production rose by 3.11 points only.

1.4. In the Third Plan, the objective for agriculture was to attain self-sufficiency in food grains, and to increase production of those agricultural commodities which form the raw materials for industry. In spite of repeated set-backs due to floods and droughts, an additional production potential of 3.87 lakh tonnes of food grains has been created against the target of 4.20 lakh tonnes. Food grain production in 1965-66 was 19.02 lakh tonnes as against the production of 19.66 lakh tonnes in 1964-65. This was primarily due to the set-back in the last year of the Plan because of adverse climatic conditions. The overall index of agricultural production however rose by 7.48 points during the Third Plan period. The progress achieved during the Third Plan period was maintained and the programmes for agriculture development were continued during the *ad-hoc* annual plans. The food-grain production during 1967-68 was 19.17 lakh tonnes and target of production during 1968-69 is 23 lakh tonnes.

1.5. Although the production had fallen short of the target, there has been satisfactory progress in the programmes of preparatory nature which go to create conditions conducive to accelerated progress. In the process of transition from traditional to improved methods of farming, the difficulty was to provide the proper type of institutional service due to acute shortage of technical personnel. The position in this respect has improved by the end of the Third Plan. The intake in the agricultural college has been significantly increased. A number of officers have been sent for advanced training, and post-graduate courses have been started in the agricultural college in as many as four subjects and most of the under qualified personnel have gone through in-service training. Through a process of continuous job

training of all categories of field staff, the quality of extension service including field demonstration has been considerably improved. As a result, the prejudice and apathy of the farmers towards application of fertilizers and adoption of scientific methods of farming having been disappeared, a climate has now been created for a take-off in agricultural production. The consumption of fertilizer went up to 20,000 tonnes in the last year of the Third Plan and 25,000 tonnes during 1967-68 as against about 2,500 tonnes even as late as the second year of the Third Plan. The only soil testing laboratory in the State has been suitably strengthened and two new laboratories have been completed. Seed farms have been improved and a large number of seed stores have been constructed both in the seed farms and in Block headquarters for proper storage of seeds. With the strengthening of plant protection organisation it has been possible to control and avert pest epidemics. Emphasis has been laid on permanent types of head works for flow irrigation and a nucleus "Irrigation Cell" in the Agricultural Department has been set up. Coverage under the Intensive Programme, both in Intensive Agricultural District Programme (I.A.D.P) and Intensive Agricultural Area (I.A.A.) has been increased and necessary preparatory work has been done. Panchayats have been involved in a number of agricultural programmes by transfer of schemes with necessary financial grants to them. On account of these preparatory achievements, it may be said that the ground has been prepared for accelerated progress during the Fourth Plan.

#### **The Fourth Plan Objectives**

1.6. The objectives in the Fourth Plan in the agricultural sector have been drawn up on the basis of the experience gathered in the past. In accordance with the objective of the national plan for achieving self-sufficiency the objective in the agricultural sector would be to provide the conditions for a sustained increase of about 5 per cent per annum and secondly, to enable as large a section of the rural population as possible, including the small cultivators to participate in agricultural development and have an adequate share in the facilities and services. Emphasis will be given on the use of improved seeds and seeds of high yielding varieties of crops with input, with high doses of fertilizers, creation of more irrigation facilities and pest control measures. Briefly the objectives would be

- (a) To increase the production of food grains at an average annual rate of about 5 per cent per annum so as to make the State self sufficient in food with a marginal surplus at the end of the Fourth Plan.
- (b) To arrest the decline in production of jute by increasing the average yield rather than the area.
- (c) To increase the production of wheat, oilseeds and pulses in which the State is chronically deficit and has to depend heavily on supplies from outside the State.
- (d) To increase the production of fruits and other plantation crops for which the State has a great potentiality.
- (e) To bring about accelerated development in agriculture in the hill areas so as to increase the production of both food and cash crops and thereby improve the general economy in the hills.

### Programme Strategy

1.7. **Programme Strategy.**—To bring about accelerated progress in production and attain the objectives enumerated above, the strategy shall be mainly as follows :—

- (a) The area under irrigation shall be increased substantially with medium and minor irrigation as also lift irrigation so as to increase and stabilise the production and also bring about a distinct change in the cropping pattern with a view to avoid the damage by flood.
- (b) The area under high-yielding varieties shall be substantially raised particularly in rice, wheat and maize, both in the plains and hills.
- (c) Along with the increase in area under high-yielding varieties, the consumption of fertilizer shall be stepped up together with other improved package of practices.
- (d) Plant protection service shall be further developed to ensure effective measures against any outbreak of diseases or pests.
- (e) Supplies of inputs shall be ensured through an efficient system of distribution organised by the two Corporations.
- (f) The coverage under intensive programme shall be increased as fast as possible so as to concentrate more attention to the favourable areas and thereby bring about rapid increase in production.
- (g) Similarly, in the Hills, intensive programme shall be undertaken for introduction of scientific practices so as to step up the production.

1.8. **Estimates of production.**—Estimates of production proposed for the Fourth Plan in respect of food-grains and other important crops along with their achievements (in terms of actual production) are given below—

Commodity	Unit	Base level 1967-68 actual	Additional production in Fourth Plan	Estimated production at the end of Fourth Plan	Percentage increase over the base level
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rice ... ..	000 tonnes	1914	986	2,900	51.61
Food grains .. ..	„	1971	979	2,950	49.67
Oil seeds ... ..	„	66	18	74	27.26
Jute ... ..	000 bales	1049	327	1,376	31.17
Sugarcane (Gur)	000 tonnes	117	45	162	38.46
Potato .. ..	„	250	70	321	28.4

1.9. **Physical Programmes.**—The targets for selected programmes of agricultural development for the Fourth Plan to achieve the production estimates of the various crops, along with the actual achievements of the Third Plan are indicated in the following table—

**Targets of selected programmes for  
Agricultural Development**

Programme	Unit	Third Plan	Achievement during 1967-68	Fourth Plan Target
<b>I.—Irrigation:—</b>				
(a) Major/Medium Irrigation ...	000 acres	..	...	250
(b) Minor Irrigation *...	.. 000 acres	390	96	900
<b>II.—Soil Conservation :—**</b>				
...	000 acres	44.0	11.6	47
<b>III.—Land Reclamation:—+</b>				
...	000 acres	9.2	20.00	64.0
<b>IV.—Chemical Fertilizers :—</b>				
(a) Nitrogenous ...	... 000 acres	5	13	100
(b) Phosphatic ..	... 000 acres	14	8	60
(c) Potassic ...	... 000 acres		3	20
<b>V.—Organic manures and green manures:—</b>				
(a) Urban compost ...	.. 000 tonnes	10	6.6	12.5
(b) Green manuring ...	... 000 acres	300	11	162
<b>VI.—Area under Improved Seeds:—</b>				
(a) High-yielding varieties ...	000 acres	..	76	485
(b) Other improved seeds ..	000 acres	1,200	246	790
<b>VII.—Plant Protection ...</b>				
..	000 acres	500	134	1,600

\*Including minor irrigation works done by the P.W.D. (F.C. and L.) and C.D.

\*\*Including soil conservation works in agricultural land by the Soil Conservation Department.

+Including land reclamation works done by the Soil Conservation Department.

1.10. **Important Programmes.**—While most of the important programmes of the Third Plan shall be continued, the emphasis will now be on quick maturing programmes. At the same time, programmes of preparatory nature, which will contribute acceleration of progress, have not been overlooked. A few new programmes are also proposed to be taken up in the

light of the experience gained. Brief features of important programmes are indicated below—

**I. Agricultural Education.**—The present intake capacity of 100 students in the Agricultural College, Jorhat will be maintained. Necessary physical facilities such as hostel, class room, laboratory, etc., for the four post-graduate courses shall have to be provided. Newly acquired land in the college has been developed into a good farm to provide facilities for teaching and research. It is also proposed to set up an Agricultural University in keeping with the general policy adopted by the Central Government.

Three of the four Gram Sevak Training Centres in the State have been upgraded. These have to be fully developed into institutes for higher training of Gram Sevaks. It is proposed to upgrade the remaining centre.

Selected officers are to be sent for higher training every year to meet requirement of specialists.

With a view to step up mechanisation, it is necessary to organise training in farm machines for use and maintenance of various types of farm machineries. Four such institutions have been set up and these will be fully developed in the Fourth Plan.

For imparting training to the progressive farmers, one centre has been set up at Khanapara. It is proposed to set up one Farmers Institute in each District. These institutes will run two types of courses—a short course for 7—10 days for progressive farmers and a longer course of 3—6 months, for the young farmers. Each one of the farmers thus trained shall constitute a nucleus for propagation of improved techniques of production.

Besides, it is proposed to take up a programme for regular In-service Training for officers in order to improve and maintain the efficiency of the extension service.

**II. Agricultural Research.**—More emphasis is laid on research than before in order to produce a stream of technical know-how. It is, therefore, proposed to set up a nucleus of research stations and laboratories in important soil climatic zones of the State. It is of special significance in Assam where soil and climate vary widely from one part to another.

**III. Agricultural Extension.**—Demonstrations of all aspects of improved techniques of production will be taken up in large numbers to convince and convert the farmers to adoption of scientific methods of cultivation. It is proposed to take up package programme on jute, sugarcane and potatoes, in addition to rice, to cover the important belts under these crops. Development of crops like maize, cotton rabi crops and vegetables will also receive emphasis.

**IV. Supplies and Services—(a) Seeds and plants.**—In addition to expansion and improvement of existing seed farms by way of providing seed-stores, threshing floor, machineries, irrigation facilities, etc., three large farms will be set up during the Fourth Plan. Preliminary work regarding their setting up has already been done. Requirement of improved seeds will be met from these farms, as well as by multiplication through registered seed-growers.

Grants will be given to Panchayats to augment their revolving fund for procurement of seeds from the registered growers. Nurseries will be set up in as many farms as possible.

**(h) Manures and fertilizers.**—It is proposed to expand the programme for town compost to as many urban centres as possible. Programme for green manuring and rural compost will also be taken up.

The tempo of consumption of fertilizer will be progressively increased and by the end of the Fourth Plan 180 thousands tonnes of fertilizers will be used as against 20 thousand tonnes by the end of the Third Plan. For improvement of acidic soil, it is proposed to supply lime to farmers at subsidised rates.

**(c) Implements.**—Improved implements will be issued to the growers at subsidised rate. Gradually this subsidy will be withdrawn. New types of implements will be tested and supplied to the Blocks for demonstration.

**(d) Plant Protection.**—It is proposed to have fully equipped plant protection units in each district with sufficient number of power sprayers and mobile teams so as to render quick service for control of epidemics. Subsidy on pesticides will be gradually withdrawn but will be continued on sprayers and dusters.

**(e) Godowns.**—It is proposed to set up a large number of godowns at strategic points for stocking fertilizer wherefrom retailers will get the supply. Similarly, it will be necessary to have godowns for seeds.

**(f) Workshop.**—It is proposed to establish workshop at the subdivisional level so as to extend repairing services for pumps and other machineries.

**(g) Agro-Industries Corporation.**—An Agro-Industries Corporation has been set up for undertaking distribution of fertilizers, implements, pesticides, etc., to the farmers, for which facilities like storage, transport, etc., shall be made available to the Corporation apart from contribution to its share capital. The Corporation shall also gradually take over such commercial undertakings like cold storage, fruit processing units, etc., which are now handled by the Agriculture Department. It is also proposed to hand over to the Corporation the responsibility of running the tractor and pump units for hiring out to the farmers as also to undertake hirepurchase distribution of machineries.

**(h)** A seed Corporation has been set up for undertaking multiplication, processing distribution and certification of various types of improved seeds. The Departmental seed farms have been transferred to the Corporation.

**V. Intensive Programme.**—Package Programme shall be continued in Cachar District during the Fourth Plan. At present 45 Blocks all over the State are under the I.A.A. Programme and 30 more blocks would be brought under the programme during the Fourth Plan.

At least 75 per cent of the Blocks in the districts which have been brought under the Intensive Agricultural Area Programme shall be covered in the Fourth Plan. High-yielding variety programme will be superimposed in these blocks.



**VI. Land Development.**—It is proposed to maintain a fleet of tractors for undertaking reclamation of culturable waste land and also to take up reclamation of water-logged area. Besides reclamation, it is proposed to take up a new programme for soil and water conservation in the plains. In the command area of medium irrigation project in Nowgong District, an area development programme has been undertaken as a sort of advanced action for proper utilization of water after the completion of irrigation project. This will be extended to the command area of their important irrigation projects.

**VII Administration.**—In view of the increase in the tempo of work it will be necessary to strengthen the organisation at various levels. A nucleus irrigation cell has already been set up under Agriculture Department and that has to be expanded gradually with the availability of more engineers.

A Pilot Project for crop insurance in a selected area is envisaged.

For the Hill Areas of the State a separate Integrated Plan has been drawn up in the light of the recommendation of the Centre-State Study Team, for which a provision of Rs.410.50 lakhs has been made. The expenditure for Agricultural Production during the Third Plan was Rs.478.92 lakhs. During the period of *ad-hoc* plans, the expenditure anticipated is Rs.785 lakhs. The total State Plan outlay proposed for the Fourth Plan under Agricultural Production is Rs.1761.50 lakhs including Rs.10 lakhs for Ayacut Development Programme.

## 2. Minor Irrigation

2.1. In the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to take up more effective permanent types of irrigation apart from Power Pump irrigation which will also be expanded.

2.2. Under the present arrangements, grants are given to the Panchayats for undertaking projects for flow irrigation and the subsidy is 100 per cent in respect of masonry and concrete head-works and sub-channels involving only earth work are being partially subsidised. It is proposed to continue these subsidies.

While small projects shall be the responsibility of the Panchayats, some of the bigger projects shall be undertaken directly by Agriculture Department.

2.3. Under the programme for lift irrigation it is proposed to hire out bigger pumping sets in compact areas and to supply smaller pumping sets to Panchayats and individuals on hire-purchase system with 50 per cent subsidy. Lift irrigation with electrical sets will be introduced wherever power is available.

2.4. Existing Deep Tube Wells will be maintained and irrigation channels will be constructed wherever necessary. Shallow filter points will be set up in some areas for which drilling rigs have been procured.

2.5. It is also proposed to popularise surface wells and small hand pumps for irrigation where other types of irrigation are not possible. A scheme for ground water exploration is being taken up.

2.6. Minor irrigation projects costing Rs.1 lakh to Rs.15 lakhs are handled by the Public Works, Department (Flood Control and Irrigation) of the State. While emphasis will be on construction of smaller quick maturing irrigation projects, some bigger irrigation schemes by tapping the medium size tributaries shall also be taken up side by side, for providing perennial irrigation on larger tracts of land and also to stabilise some minor irrigation schemes by augmenting any shortfall in supply of the main feeder streams of these schemes.

27. Minor irrigation schemes, both under Agriculture Department and Public Works Department (Flood Control and Irrigation) propose to provide irrigation facility to an additional area of 9 lakhs acres (gross) of crops by the end of the Fourth Plan. The Third Plan expenditure on Minor Irrigation was Rs.413.61 lakhs. The expenditure during *ad-hoc* plans is Rs.312.80 lakhs. The total outlay proposed in the Fourth Plan is Rs.1900 lakhs including a provision of Rs.250 lakhs for the schemes under Hill Areas.

### 3. Soil Conservation

3.1. As Assam has one third of its area under hills, while areas in the plains are continually subjected to erosion and flood by torrential streams, the adoption of soil conservational measures is of vital importance for increasing and stabilising agricultural production. During the First and Second Plan periods, soil conservation programmes were included under the head "Forest Development" and in the plains, soil conservation measures were adopted by the Agriculture Department. A separate Soil Conservation Department was set up in 1959 with a skeleton staff. Initially this department took up soil conservation work in the Hill Districts because of the greatly harmful effects of soil erosion due to shifting cultivation in these areas. 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 fertile agricultural fields. Because of this, soil conservation work was also extended to the plains areas of the State by establishment of three soil conservation divisions during the Third Plan. During this plan period, the programmes in the hills were mainly :—

- (i) Demonstration of plantation of non-perishable perennial cash crops like cashew-nut, coffee and black-pepper.
- (ii) Experimental plantation of rubber, cardamom, etc.
- (iii) Inducement to jhum cultivators to take up cultivation of cash crops by giving loans and subsidy for growing cashew-nuts, coffee and black-pepper.
- (iv) Terracing of hill slopes for converting them into permanent agricultural fields.
- (v) Afforestation of degraded hill slopes.
- (vi) Pasture development mainly by introducing exotic grasses and legumes.

3.2. 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.

3.3. During the Fourth Plan the programme will be essentially the same, with certain shift in emphasis and larger coverage. The emphasis in the hills will be on the Land Development Programmes comprising of terracing, contour bunding, water spreading, etc.. Other programmes will be afforestation, research, experiments, cash crop development on lands which cannot be developed for settled agriculture and pasture development. In the plain areas of the State, the following programmes will be implemented— (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.

3.4. The plan for the hill areas is based on the recommendation of the Centre State Study Team on development of Hill Areas of Assam, with an outlay of Rs.250 lakhs for the Fourth Plan.

3.5. The total outlay proposed in the Fourth Plan for Soil Conservation programmes is Rs.390 lakhs as against the expenditure of Rs.136.37 lakhs during the Third Plan and Rs.93.42 lakhs during *ad-hoc* plans.

#### 4. Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Milk Supply

4.1. In a predominantly agricultural economy, development of livestock plays an important complementary role in the development of agriculture. It is the main source of supply not only of draught power, rural transport and valuable manure, but also of protective foods like milk, meat and eggs. With the *per capita* consumption of these protective foods at a very low level in this State, the development of animal husbandry and dairying assumes great importance. In the pre-plan period only a fringe of the gigantic task of livestock improvement could be touched with a small nucleus organisation. In the First Plan, therefore, emphasis was on setting up of institutions for veterinary education, vaccine preparation, livestock treatment and disease control and improvement of cattle breeds through key village schemes. In the Second Plan, schemes continuing from the First Plan were further strengthened and expanded and some new schemes, such as establishment of veterinary laboratory, urban milk supply, poultry development, fodder development and eradication of rinderpest were taken up. The emphasis in the Third Plan was on expansion of extension service, establishment of a livestock research station, intensification of livestock improvement through expansion and strengthening of key village scheme, development of poultry and milk supply and eradication of contagious diseases, like rinderpest and humpsores.

4.2. With the poor stock of livestock of various species which total to 193 lakhs as per 1961 Livestock Census, the task ahead to bring about all round improvement of livestock in this State is stupendous. In the Fourth Plan, emphasis is, therefore, laid on expansion of existing livestock farms and establishment of a few new farms, 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 prevent outbreak of epidemics. Improved feed and fodder development and expansion of urban milk supply scheme to one more town as well as increased supply to the three towns where the scheme is already operating are also planned. Poultry development will also receive special emphasis. In order to ensure the required number of technical personnel, post graduate classes in a few subjects have been opened in the Assam Veterinary College and more such courses are proposed to be opened. A general integrated approach embracing all aspects of breeding, feeding, disease control, and dairy development will be taken up on selected area basis.

4.3. A total provision of Rs.509 lakhs has been made in the Fourth Plan as shown below :—

Programme (1)	(Rupees in lakhs)		
	Third Plan expend- ture	Anticipated Expendi- ture during <i>Ad-hoc</i> plan	Fourth Plan outlay (Proposed)
	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Animal health and disease control ..	38.75	27.69	84.60
2. Livestock Development ..	20.19	32.94	120.00
3. Poultry Development ... ..	47.01	48.60	97.60
4. Fodder Development ... ..	2.23	5.60	18.30
5. Piggery Development ... ..	4.55	7.26	21.50
6. Sheep and Goat Development ..	15.22	3.44	23.50
7. Dairy Development .. ..	45.81	41.40	85.00
8. Veterinary Education, Training and research. ..	30.40	17.93	30.50
9. Administrative Organisation, etc. ..	3.21	5.72	28.00
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>207.37</b>	<b>190.58</b>	<b>509.00</b>

4.5. For the Hill areas of Assam a separate integrated Plan is drawn up in accordance with the recommendations of the Centre State Study Team on Development of Hills areas of Assam. The total provision proposed for Animal Husbandry and Dairying is Rs.509 lakhs as indicated above including Rs.199 lakhs for Hill Areas Plan. In keeping with the scope of development in different Hill Districts the emphasis is laid on the following programmes in the hill plan—

- (1) Improvement of Hill Cattle.
- (2) Development of Piggery.
- (3) Development of Poultry.
- (4) Strengthening and Development of Veterinary facilities.

## 5. Forests

5.1. 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 and for raising the income of the tribal people living in the Hills and forest areas. Although 30 p.c. of the area of the State is under forest the area that can be classed as permanently under forest is only 12 per cent. The task in forest development is, therefore stupendous. With the commencement of planning the main objective envisaged in the forestry programmes have been overall improvement of forests, increase of areas of forest reserves, extension of forest road communication, regeneration of valuable species and establishment of forest based industries. During the First Plan two schemes were completed, viz., creation of 1000 acres of Cinchona Plantation and establishment of the Assam Forest School to train up 20 foresters a year. Other schemes which were taken up during this plan were wattle plantation, cultivation of medicinal and economic plants. Under the scheme for National Parks and Wild Life Sanctuaries various amenities to tourists visiting the sanctuaries were provided. In the Second Plan the tempo of development was further intensified by taking up new schemes such as (i) reclamation of *Ex-Zamindary* forests, (ii) acquisition of non-Government land for forestry purpose, (iii) establishment of Botanical Garden and Zoo, (iv) timber treatment and seasoning and (v) Khoir plantation, in addition to continuing the schemes started in the First Plan. In the Third Plan greater emphasis was laid on the need for increasing the raw material potential of the State to meet the increasing demand of forest based industries. Plantation of teak wood, ply-wood, match wood, khoir and wattle, therefore received special emphasis. In addition, a centrally sponsored scheme for plantation of "Fast Growing Species" was taken up. During the *ad-hoc* plan period (1966-69) the programmes initiated in the earlier plans were continued and some new schemes were undertaken. The important scheme undertaken were—consolidation of forests, intensification of management, creation of Wild Life preservation division and forest protection.

5.2 During the Fourth Plan almost all the schemes implemented in the Third Plan are proposed to be continued on a more intensive scale and in addition certain new schemes are proposed to be taken up, e.g., farm forestry and fuel plantation and forest research, which are considered necessary to maintain the tempo of development reached in the past plans. It is proposed to develop further the State Zoo and the Botanical Garden. Expansion of seats in the Assam Forest School is envisaged to meet the growing requirement of forestry trained personnel in the State and the neighbouring territories.



5.4. An integrated plan for the Hill Areas of Assam has been formulated in accordance with the recommendation of the Centre State Study Team. An outlay of Rs.114 lakhs is proposed under the programmes for forests in this Plan.

5.5. A total outlay of Rs.354 lakhs including Rs.114 lakhs for hills has been proposed in the Fourth Plan for Forests, as against the expenditure of Rs.97.44 lakhs in the Third Plan.

## 6. Fisheries

6.1. The State has immense potentiality for fishery development in its large number of beels, swamps and tanks and in big rivers and their tributaries. The total annual production of fish in the State is about 18,000 tonnes as against an estimated requirement of 48,000 tonnes at the end of the Third Plan and 60,000 tonnes by the end of the Fourth Plan. The total annual production of fish has, therefore, to be increased three folds to meet the minimum requirement by the end of the Fourth Plan.

6.2. The State has approximately 1,500 sq. miles of riverine fisheries and 800 sq. miles of beel fisheries. In addition to this, culturable water area in the form of swamps and small tanks is about 940 sq. miles.

6.3. Fishery development in the State was started with the establishment of the Fishery Department during the First Plan period. In the First Plan, work was confined mainly to training of required staff, survey for location of breeding ground and starting of fish farms. In the Second Plan, emphasis was on programmes of fish seed production, reclamation of derelict fisheries and development of hill fisheries. Development of training institute and organisation of short training courses for spawn collection, net making boat making, etc., were also taken up during this period. In the Third Plan, approach was to concentrate on production schemes and ancillary programmes for increasing fish production. Schemes for organisation of fishery co-operatives and creation of marketing facilities were also taken up during this period. The progress made during the plan period is shown in the table :—

Level of achievement at the end of

Schemes	Unit	Level of achievement at the end of			
		Second Plan	Third Plan	Ad-hoc Plan 1966-69 (anticipated)	Fourth Plan target proposed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.. Fish seed production	Lakhs	124	359	140	1,600
2.. Fish production in departmental farms	Tonnes	32	272	30	2,200
3.. Training staff—					
(a) In Assam	... No. trained	150	257	} 38	150
(b) Outside Assam	„	21	33		100

6.4. The approach in the Fourth Plan is to convert the unproductive areas into productive fisheries and to encourage propagation of fish in natural fisheries. It is also envisaged to improve the economic conditions of fishermen by providing facilities for preservation, transport and marketing of fish. Adequate training facilities at different levels to cope with the growing need of trained personnel, research on natural and high altitude fisheries and expansion of extension services upto block level have been provided for. The recommendations of the Estimates Committee on fisheries for development of beel fisheries in the State and improvement of organisation set up have also been taken into account. Setting up of a State Fishery Development Corporation is also contemplated.

6.5. With a view to increase fish production and also considering its necessity as a nutritive food for the general public, the following categories of schemes are proposed in the Fourth Plan :—

**A. Productive Scheme.**—Such as fish seed production, development of departmental fish farms, beel fisheries, reservoir fisheries and riverine fisheries.

**B. Training Schemes.**—For training of staff and raising the intake capacity in the training centre for demonstrators from 20 to 30 and also to provide facilities for refresher courses.

**C. Research Schemes.**—Such as schemes for research on fish culture problems on riverine and beel fisheries and high altitude fisheries in the hills.

**D. Marketing.**—to provide facilities of storage, transport and marketing.

6.6. In the integrated plan for the Hill areas of Assam, development programmes have been formulated according to recommendations of the Centre-State Study Team with a total provision of Rs.25 lakhs. Emphasis in the Hill Plan is on the programmes of development of natural and reservoir fisheries and survey of hill fishery resources.

6.7. A total provision of Rs.115 lakhs is proposed for the Fourth Plan as against the expenditure of Rs.31.53 lakhs during the Third Plan.

## 7. Ware-Housing and Marketing

7.1. The Assam State Warehousing Corporation was set up during the Second Plan period. During the Third Plan, the Corporation incurred an expenditure of Rs.19 lakhs against the Plan outlay of Rs.30 lakhs. By the end of the Third Plan, the storage capacity of the Corporation-owned godowns increased to 11,418 tonnes in 8 ware-housing centres. Besides, the Corporation is utilising hired godowns having a total capacity of 31,582 tonnes in 23 centres.

7.2. In the Fourth Plan it is proposed to make a provision of Rs.5 lakhs as State's contribution to the Corporation's share capital to raise its own godowns' capacity to 35,000 tonnes in 19 centres.

## 8. Co-operation

8.1. The successful implementation of the agricultural production programme is, to a very large extent, dependent on a sound and well-organised co-operative structure which could step up supply of agricultural credit,



fertilizers, etc. The sectoral objective in the co-operation sector will be to expand the agricultural credit to the cultivators on the basis of crop loan system and to pay adequate attention to the tenants and small owner cultivators. The co-operative structure is designed to play a vital role in the marketing of foodgrains and agricultural surplus and in holding the price line by supply of essential commodities to the consumers at reasonable prices through a chain of consumer stores in urban and rural areas. The State Plan in the co-operative sector has been prepared on the basis of these objectives and guidelines.

### Level of achievement

8.2. The level of achievement in the co-operative sphere will be evident from the following table :

	First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan	Ad-hoc Plan	In lakhs	
					Fourth Plan target	
1. Membership of primary credit societies.	0.43	2.67	3.37	3.18		7.21
2. Deposit of Central Banks.	1.80	3.58	78.34	97.95		175.00
3. Loans issued—						
(i) Short-term ..	} 32.94	430.73	169.62	560.63		600.00
(ii) Medium-term						
4. Value of agricultural produce handled.	..	1251.00	3716.00	600.00		2000.00
5. Number of marketing societies. (No.)	2	173	201	218		120

8.3. The coverage of population of agriculturists in the State by the membership of co-operatives has risen at the end of the Third Five Year Plan to 23.52 p.c. It is proposed to bring 50 per cent of population of agriculturist families under the co-operative fold during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The rural credit has expanded considerably during the period of the Third Plan and *ad-hoc* plans and it is proposed to reach a level of Rs.6 crores of agricultural credit at the end of the Fourth Plan. The level of overdues in the revitalisation areas has improved considerably and stands at 45 p.c. now. It is proposed to reduce it further by extension of the revitalisation programme and intensification of measures for strengthening the co-operative credit structure.

### Agricultural marketing and processing

8.4. The agricultural marketing movement is proposed to be stepped up considerably. The volume of the business handled by marketing societies showed an increase during the Third Plan period. It is proposed to keep up the tempo and the target at the end of the Fourth Plan is Rs.20 crores.

8.5. In regard to processing, one sugar mill is already functioning. A distillery unit has already been added to it. The Fourth Five Year Plan proposes to set up two more sugar mills and two distilleries attached to these mills. The Jute Mill at Silghat will be completed during the Fourth Plan period and another Jute Mill is being proposed to be set up. During the Third Plan period steps were taken to set up 30 rice mills out of which 9 have been completed and the remaining are at various stages of completion and will start functioning during the Fourth Plan period. The other units proposed to be set up are fruits and vegetable processing units and more rice mills as well as cold storage plants. It is also proposed to set up a few oil mills, dal mills, jute baling units, open-pan sugar factory and Khandsary sugar mills.

### Co-operative Consumer Stores

8.6. There are already 83 primary consumers co-operatives and 8 wholesale stores in the State. A Department Store has been set up at Gauhati which is functioning satisfactorily. It is proposed to set up a Department Store at Shillong during the Fourth Plan period. The other schemes in this sector relate to the strengthening and improving the functioning of the existing co-operative farming societies and expansion of the movement of co-operative farming, as well as setting of labour, housing and forest co-operatives, etc.

### 9. Community Development

9.1. The programme of Community Development in Assam was started in 1952 and 26 blocks were set up in the First Plan. The present position is shown in the table below :—

	1968-69 (As on 1st April 1968)	
Stage I	35 (including	26 T. D. blocks)
Stage II	64½ (	16 ,, ,, )
Post Stage II	62½ (	7 ,, ,, )
<b>Total</b>	<b>162 (including 49 T. D. blocks)</b>	

9.2. By the end of the Fourth Plan 45 Blocks will be in Stage II and 118 in post-Stage II. There will be no block remaining in Stage I. The plan is carried out on the basis of a definite programme and a prescribed budget for each of the blocks. The programme embraces all aspects of development in rural community life. The emphasis is on agriculture which is mainstay of the people, but other aspects such as health and sanitation, education, social education, arts and crafts also occupy an important place in the programme. The provisions in the schematic budget of a block are only nucleus provisions and these are to be supplemented by funds of other departments for development activities in their respective fields.

9.3. The C. D. Programme is very important as it forms the link between the administration and the centres of people's participation in the development effort, e.g., Panchayats. The organisation built up under the C. D. Programme and the Panchayat structure is being utilised as an effective instrument for increasing agricultural production. As recommended in the meeting of the States Chief Ministers and Ministers of Community Development held at Madras in 1968 it is proposed to keep an outlay of Rs. one lakh per Block per year for post-Stage II Blocks. The total requirement of

funds for C. D. Programme comes to Rs.1204 lakhs including Rs.454 lakhs for Hill Areas. The rural works programme which provides an important and effective measure for coping with the problem of unemployment in the rural areas will be continued in the Fourth Plan with an outlay of Rs.150 lakhs. One of the important schemes in this sector which would be continued as a centrally sponsored scheme would be the Applied Nutrition Programme.

## 10. Panchayat

10.1. With the enforcement of the Assam Panchayat Act, 1959, the three tier Panchayat Organisation came into existence. 2581 Gaon Panchayats, 121 Anchalik Panchayats and 17 Mahkuma Parishads have been constituted covering the entire plains districts of the State. In the Third Plan stress have been on integration of Panchayats and Community Development, provision of staff for Panchayats Programmes for creation of remunerative assets for Panchayats and training of Panchayat personnel were also up. According to the provisions of the Panchayats Act, the preparation and implementation of rural development programmes devolved on the Panchayats. Detailed procedure for transfer of schemes of the development department to the Panchayats has been worked out and the departmental schemes along with funds are being transferred to the Panchayats. Against a provision of Rs.140 lakhs an expenditure of Rs.69.17 lakhs was incurred during the Third Plan. The shortfall occurred mainly under the scheme for creation of remunerative assets. During the period of *ad-hoc* plans the expenditure anticipated is Rs.11.54 lakhs. There is scope for taking up a large number of programmes under this scheme and this will be achieved in the Fourth Plan by stream-lining the working procedure and giving necessary guidance to the Panchayats.

10.2. In the Fourth Plan, Panchayats will be given the full responsibility for assessment of local felt needs, association of voluntary organisations and enlistment of peoples participation. Implementation of certain scheme of development departments by the people will entuse greater response from them in Planning and implementation of local development programmes. The Village Volunteer Force and Defence Labour Bank will be more effectively organised and associated with the rural man power utilization programmes. It is proposed to set up 121 Panchayat Adalats during Fourth Plan.

10.3. With the increase of responsibility, particularly in the sphere of development, the Panchayats will require additional assistance in the Fourth Plan. Arrangements will also have to be made for intensification of the training programme, inspection and internal audit.

10.4. An outlay of Rs.111.87 lakhs is proposed for the Fourth Plan period.

## 11. Irrigation—Major and Medium

### 11 A. Major Irrigation

11.A 1. During the three plan periods, no major irrigation schemes were taken up in the State. With a view to removing this short coming in the irrigation programme of the State, it is proposed to take up Dhansiri project during Fourth Plan. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs.7 crores. It would benefit a total area of 1.20 lakhs acres. The outlay proposed for the scheme during the Fourth Plan is Rs.6.37 crores.

### 11. B. Medium Irrigation

11.B 1. Due to incidence of uneven distribution of annual rainfall in some parts of Assam, it has become imperative to provide irrigation in order to stabilise and increase production in agriculture.

11.B 2. Upto the end of the Second Five Year Plan, no major or medium irrigation projects were taken up in Assam. The following medium irrigation schemes were provided in the Third Plan.

	(Rs., lakhs)
	Total estimated cost
1. Jamuna Irrigation Scheme	396.00
2. Sukla Irrigation Scheme	300.00
3. Longa Irrigation Scheme	30.00
4. Patradisha Irrigation Scheme	20.20
5. Investigation, etc.	2.60
6. Establishment of River Research Station	10.00
	758.80

11.B 3. The Third Plan outlay for this programme was of the order of Rs.228 lakhs. The Third Plan expenditure on these projects was about Rs.143.00 lakhs. The expenditure during *ad-hoc* plans was Rs.315.29 lakhs including Rs.29.13 lakhs in the hill areas.

11.B 4. In view of the shortfalls in the Third Plan, it is most desirable to increase the tempo of the medium irrigation programmes in the Fourth Plan so that a fair degree of parity is maintained between the minor irrigation programmes under the agriculture sector and the medium irrigation programme under the irrigation and power sector. Such parity is essential in order to fulfil progressively the aim for providing perennial irrigation to areas where it is most needed. It is therefore proposed to take up a programme involving a total estimated cost of Rs.1020.69 lakhs with a provision of Rs.563.00 lakhs in the Fourth Plan. Out of this amount, new schemes will account for Rs.303.00 lakhs only.

11.B 5. In implementing the Medium Irrigation Programme, priority is being given to the completion of all continuing schemes (including field channels) and to the early completion of those projects which are in an advanced stage of construction. All measures for ensuring fuller utilisation of irrigation potential of existing projects and those nearing completion are to receive immediate attention and necessary provision is being made for them. Investigation and collection hydrological data of the water courses to be tapped for irrigation, detailed survey, research and model testing on the subject of applied hydraulics related to irrigation will be continued for drawing up irrigation schemes in the Fourth Plan and provision is being made accordingly.

11.B 6. The estimated gross commanded area of the scheme will stand at 2.37 lakh acres with a probable achievement of 1.17 lakh acres during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

11.B7. On the basis of recommendations of the Joint Centre-State Study Team for the Hill Areas of Assam, a provision of the order of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed for medium irrigation schemes in the hill areas of Assam during the Fourth Plan.

## 12. Flood Control

12.1. Because of the topographical features and meteorological conditions obtaining in Assam, there are numerous rivers and streams, and consequently frequent and widespread floods and extensive water-logging are inevitable occurrence. The two major rivers the Brahmaputra and the Barak, have 35 and 9 tributaries respectively, each of which has considerable hill catchment. After the great earthquake of 1950, the flood problem in the State has assumed most serious proportions. For studying dispassionately the whole problem in all its details, a State Flood Control Board has been established for drawing up both short term and long term programmes and for taking concrete steps in accelerating flood control works. A draft Master Plan for Flood Control in Assam has been prepared, on the basis of which the Fourth Five Year Plan Programme is drawn up.

12.2. During the Third Plan period, the initial outlay for Flood Control was fixed at Rs.500 lakhs. The position changed subsequently in view of the very serious flood situation in the State during the flood season of 1962. The annual plan allocations since 1963-64 have been raised substantially and the total expenditure on Flood Control Programmes in the Third Plan was Rs.1,133 lakhs. Expenditure during *ad-hoc* plans was Rs.864.43 lakhs.

12.3. The Flood Control Programme in the State sector for the Fourth Plan has been drawn up including the work for the Barak Storage Reservoir Project at an expenditure target of Rs.4,000.00 lakhs. The Programme will include (1) Raising and Strengthening of existing embankments, (2) Construction of sluices in existing flood embankment, (3) New Flood embankments, (4) Drainage Schemes, (5) Town Protection Schemes, (6) River Training Schemes inclusive of acquisition of dredgers, (7) Construction of raised platforms, (8) Construction of Storage reservoirs, (9) Flood forecasting and warning, (10) Investigation, Survey and Research, etc., besides completion of continuing schemes, which are in an advanced stage of construction.

12.4. It may be pointed out that the Flood Control measures so far carried out (till the end of the Third Plan) are, by and large, short-term measures comprising flood dykes along the Brahmaputra, the Barak and their various tributaries, including strengthening and improving existing flood dykes where necessary and improvement of drainage of low lying areas. In the Fourth Plan also it is proposed to carry out these works in order to complete the short-term measures in different river basins. However, it is felt that such short-term measures must be supplemented by long-term measures by way of construction of storage reservoirs in course of time so that the flood problem in the State is tackled on a permanent footing. It is, therefore proposed to carry out intensive investigation of some specific Flood Control Storage reservoirs the catchment of which may fall in other zones of this country, such as Manipur, Nagaland and North East Frontier Agency. The Governments of these zones may also be associated with such schemes by forming a River Valley Authority, so as to make possible river basin-wise multipurpose planning. So far no multipurpose river valley projects were taken up in other States.

12.5. After the recent devastating floods in the Barak and Brahmaputra Valleys, it is proposed to take up construction and investigation of projects for dams across the Barak and Dehang.

### 13. Power

13.1. The power programmes in the State will have as its main objective the integrated development of a State grid as a part of the regional grid and all-India grid. With a view to ensuring fuller utilization of the power potential already built up, emphasis will be placed on completing the transmission lines which have already been taken up. Construction of such new lines will be taken up which are necessary for the regional operation and for meeting the requirements of the region as a whole. The programme is being devised on the basis of the Fifth Load Survey conducted by CW and PC in 1967. Attempt will be made during Fourth Plan period to reduce the back log of power development in the State by bringing the power generation at a par with all-India average calculated on per capita basis and to build up the necessary potential for meeting the projected requirement at the end of 1970-71.

13.2. Assam has enormous power potential in her rivers, coal, oil and gas. One-fourth of the hydro-power potential of India is concentrated in the Assam region alone. Yet the level of power development in Assam in total as well as in per capita terms, has been the lowest among the States of India. The total installed generating capacity of the schemes in operation in Assam is only 153 M.W. or roughly 1.6 per cent of the 10.17 million K.W. capacity in India. At present the total generation in Assam is around 158 million k.w.h. giving a per capita figure of about 13 k.w.h. The number of small towns and villages electrified is only 208 in Assam. While Assam accounts for 4 per cent of villages in India, its share of electrified villages is negligible. Only 0.4 per cent of the villages are electrified in Assam as against 9 per cent or more in India.

13.3. Power development in Assam has, therefore, to be stepped up many times, if the State is to fall in line with the progress made in the rest of India. The aim is that, in per capita terms, Assam should be at a par with all-India by about the end of the Fifth Plan. In the Fourth Plan an attempt is to be made to make up the lag as far as possible.

13.4. The programme now envisaged will involve an outlay of Rs.6,000 lakhs in the Fourth Plan. The expenditure for power development in the period of the Third Plan was Rs.4,171 lakhs and Rs.2,138 lakhs in the *ad-hoc* plans. This outlay is modest considering the spending capacity that has been built up as well as the needs and potentialities of the State. Though at present Assam has a small surplus, this surplus will disappear as the transmission network is expanded, as well as with the growth of industries and the establishment of inter-connected systems. An idea of the load demand in the next five years can be had from the fact that the large and medium industries now nearing completion and those envisaged alone would require a total installed capacity of about 100 M.W. While the load demand from agriculture has yet to be fully assessed, the potential load from selected areas in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills alone in this regard has been estimated at 45 M.W. Again, if Assam is to contribute meaningfully to the all-India target of rural electrification, the requirement on this account will not be

inconsiderable. Then there is the demand from small industries and commercial establishments for general electrification and for substitution of other forms of energy which in a State like Assam is bound to increase rapidly. Again Assam has now been called upon to meet the requirements of Nagaland, NEFA, Manipur, Tripura and North Bengal. Against this background the power requirements of Assam will be around 261 M.W. by the end of the Fourth Plan.

13.5. As the gestation period of power projects is long, it is essential that construction should start well in advance of the demand for power from industries and other consumers. The exploitation of the State's natural resources and utilization of the raw material that is now lying idle, under-utilized or wasted will largely depend upon our capacity to supply power as and when needed. It would be unfortunate if shortage of power is to become a stumbling block for industrial progress of the State when all other factors are favourable. The power programme now envisaged, therefore, takes note of the requirements in the next four/five years as well as to some extent for the Fifth Plan period. It includes thermal as well as hydel schemes and shorter as well as longer gestation schemes. In this regard schemes spilled over from the Third Plan will get priority. There is also fair distribution of the schemes as between the principal regions and a wide network of transmission lines proposed to be developed. This is designed to ensure that no difficulty should arise any where for dislocation of one of the power systems, or in other words to ensure stability of power supply through out the State. The aim is to have ultimately a single grid for the entire State. Under the programme a maximum number of villages will be electrified within limits feasible operationally and financially. In rural electrification, special emphasis will be given to provide power for lift irrigation and some of the areas have been selected for trial while the rest will be settled in consultation with the Agricultural Department. These areas will serve as nuclei for popularising the programme in the years to come. Provision has also been made for investigations for projects for the Fifth and subsequent Five Year Plans. Last but not least, one of the significant features of the Plan is the inclusion of the scheme to electrify the Mizo Hills district by extending the transmission line from Badarpur in Cachar. This scheme is to be taken up in two stages, first from Badarpur to Aijal and thence to Lungleh. In the Fourth Plan, only the first phase will be taken up and the main purpose is to provide power to the Aijal Water Works and the small industrial units set up under Rural Industries Project programme as well as for electrification of Aijal town and the surrounding areas. However, the load demand in Mizo district as can be seen now is negligible and the scheme will remain unremunerative for some years to come, during which period it will have to be subsidized substantially.

#### **14. Large and Medium Industries**

14.1. In the field of industries, development in Assam has been slow despite abundance of raw materials. The cause of this slow progress are many. Lack of power facilities, inadequacy of the transport system and shortage of technical personnel were the chief reasons in the past. For sometime now, more serious thought has been given to the problems of industrialisation and steps taken to provide the over-head facilities for the growth of industries in the State.

14.2. The process of industrial development in Assam started from about the later half of the Second Plan. A few units were established and a few others were taken up for implementation. This provided the initial encouragement and a more ambitious programme was drawn up for the Third Plan envisaging matching efforts by both the public and private sectors. Among others, the programme envisaged establishment of a paper and pulp mill, a rayon grade pulp mill, a cement factory, a jute mill, a refractory plant, a carbon black plant, a coal briquetting plant, glass and ceramic factories and units for manufacture of poly-ethylene, plastics, synthetic fibres and synthetic rubber. The programme was calculated not only to make up the State's lag in the field of industry but to set in motion the forces of an industrial spiral as well. In this programme, the role of the State Government was meant to be mainly promotional by expanding the facilities of power, transport and technical training, by undertaking surveys and investigations of the raw materials, by developing industrial sites and by participating in the share capital of private enterprises. A host of other facilities were also sought to be provided as added incentives to intending industrialists. Actually, the Third Plan made a good start and for some time all went on well. Some of the schemes spilled over from the Second Plan were completed and others also made good progress.

14.3. The Chinese aggression dealt a severe blow to the pace of progress and scared away private capital from the State. Since then, industrialists are having second thoughts about investing their capital in Assam. On some plea or other, the schemes were delayed and the licenses were utilised elsewhere or eventually got revoked. The progress of schemes in the public sector, on the other hand, was accelerated. The Spun Silk Mill and the Cherrapunjee Cement Factory were in fact taken over by the State Government and implemented as public sector projects. But since the emergency also affected the progress of some of the public sector schemes, the picture emerging at the end of the Third plan has not been very encouraging. The hard fact thus remains that Assam, industrially, is still one of the most backward States of India.

### **The Objectives in the Industrial Sector**

14.4. The Fourth Five Year Plan of Assam reiterates the need for Assam's industrialisation in order to break away from the present state of economic stagnation and to diversify the hitherto lopsided growth of economy of the State. Broadly, the objectives in this sector are the following :—

(1) to develop extensively industries—large, medium and small—so as to ensure the maximum utilisation of the resources and raw materials of the State ;

(2) to improve the functioning of the existing industrial units by expanding their capacity and increasing efficiency of performance by better management of their programmes for productivity and by taking other necessary measures ;

(3) to develop the agro-industries in the State so as to put into proper use the infrastructure already developed in the State during the period of successive plans ; and

(4) to encourage and promote the establishment of small scale industries for the production of consumer goods so as to make the State self-sufficient.



The schemes which are proposed to be implemented during the Fourth Five Year Plan are expansion of the Cherra Cement Factory and gas distribution project, development of industrial areas, setting up of petro-chemical industries and share participation in the Industrial Development Corporation. The setting up of a Paper Pulp Factory, a coal distillation plant and a plant to utilize local herbs is also envisaged during the Fourth Plan. Industrial areas would be developed and the organisational machinery will be suitably strengthened. The outlay proposed is Rs.6300 lakhs. In addition, an outlay of Rs.5 crores has also been proposed for small and medium industries for the Hill Areas over and above the outlay of Rs.1.50 crores for small and village industries for these areas.

14.5. The bigger projects of heavy and basic industries like Bokajan Cement and second public sector refinery are expected to be undertaken by the Centre. For the private sector there is at present unlimited scope to develop consumer goods and light industries in Assam and private capital will be encouraged to the fullest possible extent. In order to hasten the pace of industrialisation and to supplement private sector efforts, State enterprise in this field has to be made more broad-based and there is need to sustain it over a wider field, particularly where risks involved are high and where private initiative is not forthcoming.

14.6. The programme of the State Government includes completion and expansion of the Cherra Cement Factory. The first phase of this project has already been commissioned. This project will be expanded to 850 tonne/day from the present 250 tonne/day capacity to make the project economically viable. In addition to the Cherra project, the State Government is giving high priority for establishment of a second cement factory at Bokajan. The Bokajan plant is expected to be taken up in the Central Government sector. Since there has been no clear indication till now whether it will be included in the Central sector, provision for this plant as well as for paper pulp has been made in the State sector. In the State Plan high priority has also been given to development of industrial areas. In the Third Plan a sum of Rs.15 lakhs spent under the scheme was mainly for acquisition of land. The land acquired has now to be developed by providing the facilities in respect of transport, power, water supply and effluence. The Plan also takes note of the need to set up agro-industries for development of agriculture and for utilizing agricultural raw material. Manufacture of agricultural implements, pesticides, I.C. engines is related to modernization of agriculture. Manufacture of straw and card board will make use of agricultural raw materials. In connection with agro-based industries, a co-operative sugar mill was set up earlier and a co-operative jute mill is now under progress. The rest of the schemes in the State Plan have been included after due consideration of the needs, potentialities and other merits relating to each of these schemes. In regard to financial assistance and underwriting of private share capital, these functions will normally be performed by the respective industrial development corporations in the State. Through these corporations preliminary work relating to schemes not included in the State Plan will also be undertaken.

14.7. **The necessity for Central investment in industrial projects in Assam.**—Due to a very large backlog of industrial development the programme for industrialization of the State has to be taken up both by the State and the Government of India if an impact is to be made. The Central investment on industrial projects has been very poor. The total investment during 1951 to 1968 on Central industrial projects comes to Rs.40.2 crores which is 1.6 per cent of the total Central investment on industrial projects in

the country. This highlights the necessity for greater investment on industrial projects by the Centre in Assam and the setting up of larger industrial units and expanding the capacity of the existing industrial units by the Centre so as to ensure fuller utilization of the considerable minerals and other resources of the State which are at present unutilized.

### 15. Geology and Mineral Development

15.1. Assam is known to be rich in mineral resources. Occurrence of some of the minerals was in fact known since a long time. But the scale of development, except in the case of oil and coal, has not been significant and extraction was carried out largely by out-dated methods. This was partly because the basic data in regard to the various minerals were either not adequate or not available. Hence there was need for systematic investigations to enable a fuller assessment of the mineral wealth of the State. Towards the end of the Second Plan a nucleus organisation was set up to undertake the task by supplementing as well as by collaborating with the all-India agencies in the field. While exploratory as well as some intensive investigations were carried out in the period of the Third Plan, the principal task has been to strengthen the organisation with adequate staff to undertake and carry on the work in the years to come.

15.2. In the collaboration with the Indian Bureau of Mines, several investigations were carried out including those in respect of the reserves of lime-stone in the Mikir Hills and the Khasi Hills. During the course of these investigations, deposits of Kaolin, glass sand and gold bearing rocks were discovered in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. The other main items of works carried out in the Third Plan were drilling of coal in Garo Hills, preliminary investigation of iron ore deposits in the districts of Goalpara, Kamrup and Khasi Hills, investigation of gypsum in Garo Hills, mapping and drilling of lime-stone in Mikir Hills, investigation of felspar deposit in Kamrup, investigation of coal deposits in Darrang, Cachar and Khasi Hills. Further investigations are necessary to determine the extent of the reserves of these minerals and to find out the economics of working them. In addition, new investigations such as those relating to glass sand, pyrite, mica, etc., are to be undertaken.

15.3. One of the new schemes that will be taken up in the Fourth Plan is the establishment of a mineral industries development laboratory. Hitherto samples collected in Assam had to be sent a long way off to institutes like the Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad and elsewhere. Thus it took months to know the results and often the samples got lost in transit. The analytical unit as it functions now is too small to handle complex samples though it has done an excellent job in providing indications for further analysis. Establishment of a full-fledged laboratory has, therefore, become a necessity if quicker progress is to be made. The cost on account of this laboratory in the Fourth Plan is Rs.7.20 lakhs.

15.4. For the development of minerals, the Assam State Mineral Development Corporation has been set up. This Corporation has to be strengthened sufficiently to enable it to carry out its programmes in the Fourth Plan. Among other things, the Corporation will undertake mining of coal in Nangalbibra to feed the Garo Hills Thermal project. The outlay on the Corporation in the Fourth Plan is Rs.12.25 lakhs.

15.5. The total outlay under Mineral Development in the Fourth Plan is Rs.60 lakhs against the expenditure of Rs.31.47 lakhs in the Third Plan and Rs.24.45 lakhs during the *ad-hoc* Plans.

## 16. VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

### 16.1. Small scale Industries

16.1.1. The small scale industries have a major role to play in the industrialisation of the State. The programme for setting up of small scale industrial units is necessary for the achievement of the objective of the National Plan for dispersal of industries. Beside utilising the raw material available in the State, the small scale industries are also helpful in mobilising the resources of men having small capital and in putting it to productive use. The sectoral objectives in the sphere of small scale industries will be the following :—

(1) the State Government would promote and encourage and render necessary financial assistance and give necessary concessions for the purpose of setting up of small scale industries in the State. It is also proposed to take effective steps for meeting the credit requirements of these industrial units and to arrange for quality control, proper training, technical advice and servicing facilities for such industrial units ;

(2) it is proposed to improve the functioning of the existing small scale industrial units and to ensure the setting up of new units on proper lines by adoption of the 'intermediate' type of technology so as to ensure that the technical performance of these units is maintained at a high level and the fruits of technological advance are extended to these units ;

(3) special emphasis would be placed on promotion of small scale units in regard to the consumer articles with a view to making the State self-sufficient in this regard ; and

(4) it would be the constant endeavour of the State Government to provide through the setting up of the small scale industrial units, opportunities for self-employment for the technically trained and semi-skilled persons of the State by way of self-employment or employment under these industrial units so as to make a contribution towards the solution of the unemployment problem in the State.

#### **The progress so far**

16.1.2. The field of small industries in Assam is very wide and upto the end of the Third Plan 572 small industrial units were registered by the State Directorate of Industries. The progress made under the State's Third Plan, however, has been varied. Some schemes or units were implemented while others could not be implemented in full. The Small Industries Development Corporation which was set up earlier started functioning in full swing. With capital of less than Rs.50 lakhs, it has taken over the Central Raw Materials Depot and has started units for manufacture of match-splint and veneer, aluminium conductors and boards from reeds, besides associating in a few units in different areas in the State. The value of output of these units with which the SIDC is associated is about Rs.50 lakhs. For marketing

of the products of the small units, a Marketing Corporation has been set up and this Corporation has succeeded in standardising goods, particularly textiles, and the volume of sales through it is increasing. Nearly 700 persons have been trained to undertake various trades and industry. During the period of the plan, industrial estates at Gauhati, Tinsukia, Dhekiajuli and Badarpur have already been established, while those at Jorhat, Nowgong and Sibsagar were in progress. Preliminary steps were taken to start estates at some more places also. The small units in Assam made a valuable contribution towards meeting the requirements arising from the emergency arising due to Chinese aggression and Indo-Pakistan conflict.

### **The Problem**

16.1.3. The main handicaps to small industry in Assam are in many cases similar to those faced by large and medium industries. These are lack of technical personnel, lack of funds and lack of private initiative. Apart from these, shortage of basic and other raw materials, scarcity of building materials, marketing difficulties and complicated procedures for financial and other assistance were also responsible for uneven progress in the third plan. The Fourth Plan takes note of the above difficulties and of the steps necessary to overcome them. In the Fourth Plan, special emphasis will be given to supply of raw materials, provision of workshop service facilities, increasing share capital contribution, organising production, marketing and increasing loan and other assistance. As usual, facilities to give incentive to small capital and to promote traditional arts and crafts will continue. The scheme for technical training and introducing improved techniques will be expanded, which will help improving productivity of small industries. The plan also takes note of the availability of agricultural raw materials both in the hills and plains and of the need to utilize them. Pineapple fibre extraction, saw milling, fruit preservation and dehydration of ginger and cotton ginning, have been included in the scheme of development under this head.

### **Fourth Plan Programme**

16.1.4. In the Fourth Plan the schemes which have been carried over from the Third Plan will be completed. These are quality control and marking, service workshops, training-cum-production centres, industrial estates, textile production centre, common facility centres and handicraft co-operatives. Some new schemes will also be taken up. The programmes in the Fourth Plan have been classified into (1) Small Scale Industries and Industrial Co-operatives, (2) Industrial Estates and (3) Handicrafts. In making provision for schemes in each of these groups, the need for spreading opportunities to the rural areas has been especially taken into account. The outlay proposed is Rs.719 lakhs excluding Rural Industries Projects for which a provision of Rs.117.30 lakhs is proposed.

## **16.2 Sericulture**

### **Achievements**

16.2.1. In Assam, Sericulture is undertaken both in the hills and in the plains. The allocation in the Third Plan for Sericulture including weaving outside co-operative fold was Rs.100 lakhs and the expenditure was Rs 65.95 lakhs. The expenditure during *ad-hoc* plans was Rs.38.27 lakhs. The

objective of development in Sericulture was to increase the production of seed cocoons, to bring about improvement in the quality of yarn and to provide better facilities for training, research and marketing. Under the impact of the preceding plans, the output of seed cocoons has been steadily increasing and steady progress has also been made in other fields. The aim in the Fourth Plan is to consolidate these gains and to further expand the programme to keep pace with the increasing demands in this field. The proposed outlay in the Fourth Plan for sericulture and weaving outside co-operative fold is Rs.235 lakhs.

16.2.2. For development of Eri silk, an amount of Rs.19.26 lakhs was spent in the Third Plan and Rs.9.05 lakhs during *ad-hoc* plans. There are now 12 Eri seed grainages. The output of quality cut cocoons at the end of the Third Plan was around 250 thousand kilograms. In the Fourth Plan 2 more seed grainages and 25 concentration centres will be set up, the existing grainages will be expanded further and one parent stock station will be established. By the end of the Fourth Plan, the output of cut cocoons in the plain districts is expected to reach 200 thousand kilograms. The programme also includes subsidized supply of improved spinning machines and provision of working capital to the spinners.

16.2.3. For Muga silk, the expenditure in the Third Plan was Rs.13.62 lakhs and an amount Rs.9.55 lakhs was spent during *ad-hoc* plans. At the end of the Third Plan, the output of Muga raw silk was in the neighbourhood of 65 thousand kilograms. In the Fourth Plan, the area under Muga food plants will be increased and the existing Muga seed farms will be expanded. With all these measures it is expected that production of raw silk in plains area would reach 130 thousand kilograms by the end of the Fourth Plan period. Also improved reeling machines will be supplied to the reelers.

16.2.4. For development of mulberry silk, there are now eleven seed farms. A few collective gardens and Chowki rearing centres have also been established. The expenditure in the Third Plan under mulberry was Rs.8.33 lakhs and during *ad-hoc* plans was Rs.9.14 lakhs. In the Fourth Plan, stations to facilitate cross breeding with foreign breed to improve the quality of the cocoons will be set up. More collective mulberry gardens and Chowki rearing centres will be organised and the existing mulberry farms will be expanded. With all these measures it is expected that production of raw silk in plains areas would reach 20 thousand kilograms by the end of the Fourth Plan period. Also improved reeling machines will be supplied to the reelers.

16.2.5. On the marketing side, the 24 existing silk co-operatives will be strengthened by providing them with adequate working capital and other forms of assistance. 20 new societies in the plains will also be organized in the Fourth Plan.

### 16.3. Handloom

16.3.1 **Importance of handloom industry in Assam.**—Handloom is a traditional industry of Assam and is pursued by all sections of the people without distinction of caste or creed. The vast majority of weavers are married women of the country side taking up handloom to supplement family income as part of the endeavour to sustain the family. Though a subsidiary occupation, handloom is worked throughout the year, with more time devoted during the slack seasons.

16.3.2. There are about 800 thousand looms in Assam both commercial and domestic. Domestic looms predominate, but half of the cotton fabrics and a greater portion of silk fabrics produced by domestic looms are prepared for purposes of sale rather than domestic consumption.

### **Achievements**

16.3.3. Development of handloom in Assam has been undertaken both inside and outside the co-operative sector. So far, about 50,000 looms have been brought under the co-operative fold, while the vast majority of weavers, accounting for the bulk of production, are still outside it. The aim is to gradually bring as many weavers as possible into the co-operative fold but in Assam the problems are many and complex. Whatever has been achieved has first to be consolidated and efforts will have to be concentrate in areas where conditions are favourable. The existing societies are to be strengthened so that they attain the standard which will serve as example to encourage further development of handloom on co-operative lines. Outside the co-operative sector, efforts will continue to be made to organise and improve the working of the looms so that more and more weavers can be taken into the co-operative fold.

### **The Co-operative Sector in Handloom**

16.3.4. The programme in the co-operative sector follows the pattern approved by the All-India Handloom Board. The programme consists of schemes for formation of weavers' co-operatives, organised marketing participation in share capital, supply of tools and accessories, propaganda and publicity, establishment of a chain of sales depots, rebates on sales, subsidy on cost of transport of yarn and other promotional activities. The expenditure during the Third Plan on these schemes was Rs.51 lakhs. During the period of *ad-hoc* plans the expenditure amounted to Rs.24.63 lakhs. The outlay in the Fourth Plan is Rs.71 lakhs.

### **Other Programmes**

16.3.5. The programme of handloom development outside the co-operative sector consists of establishment of extension service units, subsidized supply of shuttle sleys, training of weavers, training of technical staff, research and design, loans and grants. In the Fourth Plan, the 22 existing Weavers Extension Service units will be expended and strengthened. Improved looms and appliances will be supplied to the weavers at concessional rates so that they can increase their output and bring down costs. A reproduction unit has been set up and attached to the research and designing centre at Gauhati for reproducing designs in demand from time to time. During the Fourth Plan efforts will continue and be intensified to popularize the devices and designs evolved at the centre for adoption by the weavers at large.

### **Power looms**

16.3.6. On the recommendation of the Power-loom Enquiry Committee, Assam has been allotted 10,000 power-looms to be set up mainly in the co-operative sector. Provision of Rs.100 lakhs for setting up of power-looms in the co-operative sector has been made in the State Plan.

#### 16.4. Khadi and Village Industries

In spite of the various difficulties for want of raw materials, training facilities, finance, marketing, transport difficulties, etc., the progress achieved under the different schemes during the Third Plan period may be considered encouraging. For instance, in the field of Khadi Cloth, production valued at Rs.30 lakhs was made during the Third Plan period and part-time employment was provided to about 20,000 persons annually. The khadi production centres were able to produce yarn valued at Rs.3.80 lakhs annually. In view of the steady progress achieved in almost all the schemes and the benefits accruing to a large number of rural population in regard to employment, additional income, propagation of the ideals of work and of utilising local talents and resources, it is proposed to continue and expand the schemes in the Fourth Plan and also to start new schemes. The objects of these schemes are to provide training facilities to the rural people in handling improved tools (plains and hills alike) and to increase the output of village industries products and their sales. It is also intended to give increasing opportunity to the population to become self-sufficient in the daily necessities of life. The programme in the Fourth Plan will cost Rs.48 lakhs as against the expenditure of Rs.19.01 lakhs in the Third Plan and Rs.14.47 lakhs during the period of *ad-hoc* plans.

#### 17. Transport and Communications

The programme for development of transport plays a crucial role in economic development. Assam is a land-locked State and due to low level of industrialisation, it has to depend entirely on the other parts of the country for supply of consumer goods and the foodstuffs like pulses, wheat, etc. The important produces of the State, e.g., Tea and Jute, have also to be transported outside the State. Moreover, Assam being a frontier State surrounded by foreign countries the importance of a proper development of the transport system is absolutely necessary in the national interest. The objectives of the State's Fourth Plan in this sector are the following :—

(1) To take up a programme of development of various means of transport, e.g., Road transport, Inland Water Transport, etc., so as to bring up the level of development in the State to the All-India level.

(2) The early completion of the bridges and roads started so as to facilitate their utilisation as early as possible.

(3) To develop the road system in a co-ordinated manner so as to provide essential links with the Border road system which is being built up for the purposes of Defence.

(4) To provide a proper linking of the National Highway, State Highways and district roads with the rural roads so as to facilitate the development of the backward areas and to provide for an outlet of their produce to the nearest markets.

(5) To develop the Inland Water Transport system in the State so as to provide for an alternative means of communication.

(6) To extend necessary support and assistance to the State Transport organisation which is running the nationalised routes and to take steps for improving and extending its functioning.

## The role of the Centre

In view of the strategic position of the State and considering that it serves as a gateway to the neighbouring union territories like, Manipur, N.E.F.A., Tripura and the State of Nagaland, the development of an adequate system of transport and communications is a responsibility which the Centre has to discharge in partnership with the State Government. The proper development of railway line in the State assumes greater importance in this context. It is necessary not only to extend the rail lines but also to build up alternative rail lines for ensuring quicker movement. In this context, the extension of the Broad Gauge line from Jogighopa upto Gauhati and even beyond Gauhati requires consideration.

### 17A. Roads and Bridges

#### Level of Development

17A.1. The Nagpur plan laid down the objective of providing a well-balanced road system suitable to the needs of the country and the target indicated in the Plan was the achievement of an average of 26 miles of road per 100 sq. miles of areas in a 20 years period. According to the All-India road plan prepared by the Chief Engineers for the 20 years period (1961-1981), Assam should have approximately 35,406 Kms. (22,000 miles) of motorable roads by the end of 1981. As against this, with the completion of various schemes, the total length of motorable roads came to only 18,682 Kms. including 2,414 Kms of Local Board roads taken over by the P.W.D. which are still to be brought to the P.W.D. standards. It would thus appear that to reach the All India target of motorable roads, the State should construct about 16,724 Kms. of new roads during the next 15 years which would cost approximately Rs.5622 lakhs. This would entail a provision of Rs.1877 lakhs for a Five Year Plan period and excludes the cost of bridges. Apart from the achievement of targets in extension of mileage, qualitative improvement is also of importance in the State as only about 20 per cent of the roads are surfaced roads.

#### The Achievements

17A.2. The Third Plan programme for Roads and Bridges was drawn up at Rs.1,315 lakhs against which the expenditure was Rs.1,169 lakhs. The shortfall in expenditure target was due to inadequate allocation of funds under the Annual Plans since 1962-63 consequent on proclamation of National Emergency throughout the country due to Chinese aggression.

17A.3. The physical achievements made during the Third Plan period are shown in the table below :—

(a) Metalling and blacktopping ... ..	...	360 Km. of roads.
(b) Improvement of existing P.W.D. roads ...	...	677 Km.
(c) Construction/strengthening of weak bridges and culverts.		4880 metres.
(d) Construction of new roads of village standards.		1,000 Km.



Several major bridges were also completed out of which mention may be made of a bridge over Kopili at Kamrup, bridge over Kopili on Nakhola-Bakhatgaon road, Sonai bridge on Sonai-Matinagar road, Dhansiri bridge at Barpathar, Mangaldoi bridge on Mangaldoi-Patherighat-Khoirabari road, Bhogdoi bridge at Jorhat, Adabari bridge on Hajo-Mukalmua road, Barua-bari bridge on Nalbari-Hajo road, Desang bridge on Bhojo-Sonari road and Barak bridge at Silchar. Construction of one road-over bridge at Mankata road at Dibrugarh was taken up and the work will be continued during the Fourth Plan. A scheme was undertaken for improving roads of constructing new roads connected with industries. Some of the important roads constructed under the scheme are Cement factory at Cherrapunjee, Thermal Plant at Namrup, Fertilizer factory at Naharkatiya and Associated Industries at Gauhati. The expenditure during the three *ad-hoc* plan period was Rs.881.24 lakhs including Rs.498.24 lakhs for the hill areas.

### Programme in the Fourth Plan

17.A 4. It is needless to emphasize the need for speedy development of road communication in this frontier state but the requirement of funds for the purpose is staggering. However, Fourth Plan allocation for Roads and Bridges has been drawn up at an estimated cost of Rs.2231.00 lakhs, with an expenditure target of Rs.1500.00 lakhs. (spillover scheme from the three *ad-hoc* plans Rs.42.00 lakhs, Third Finance Commission Award Rs.117.00 lakhs and new schemes Rs.1341.00 lakhs), though it is far short of the requirement to achieve the target set for by 1981.

### Targets

17.A 5. The targets of the programme in regard to certain items are shown below :—

- |   |        |                      |
|---|--------|----------------------|
| (1) Construction/Improvement of new roads including missing links.  | ...    | 800 Km.              |
| (2) Widening and gravelling of existing P. W. D. roads including Inter State road connecting Manipur State. |        | 565 Km.              |
| (3) Metalling and black topping   | ... .. | 300 Km. of roads.    |
| (4) Construction of Permanent Major bridges   | ...    | 1,000 running metres |
| (5) Construction/improvement of roads in Connection with industries.  |        | 114 Km.              |
| (6) Improvement of Municipal roads  | ... .. | 75 Km.               |
| (7) 2 nos. of road over bridges at Gauhati and Dibrugarh.   |        |                      |

17.A 6. Road communication schemes in the Hill area involvings a total expenditure of Rs.2000.00 lakhs have been indicated in detail in a separate chapter.

### 18. Road Transport

18.1. Road Transport in Assam is playing a very important role in the economy of the State. Both public and private sectors are important participants in the system of transport and are flourishing side by side. In the

public sector there are two organisations in the road transport system. One is the State Transport of the Government of Assam and the other is the Central Road Transport Corporation Ltd., under the Ministry of Transport, Government of India. While the former serves exclusively the State of Assam, the latter's area of operation has been extended from Assam to other State like West Bengal, Bihar, Delhi, Gujrat, Maharastra, etc. The Government of Assam has participated in the share capital of this company. At present no fresh provision is considered for the Central Road Transport Corporation.

18.2. The State Transport of Assam has so far been functioning purely as a departmental enterprise of the Government of Assam. In the Third Five Year Plan, no provision was made for the State Transport as this undertaking was not organised as a corporation. The Government have decided to set up a Road Transport Corporation during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The expenditure during the three *ad-hoc* plan period was Rs.67.06 lakhs including Rs.31.23 lakhs for the hill areas.

18.3. Road Transport programme for the Fourth Plan is drawn up for Rs.628 lakhs including a provision of Rs.170.00 lakhs for the hill areas. The road transport programme in the State sector will include subsidy on uneconomic routes, improvement to the existing routes already nationalised by providing additional buses, station yards, buildings, etc., nationalisation of new routes of economic importance, setting up of weigh-bridges, automobile training institute, workshops, setting up of a Planning and Development wing, parking places for vehicles, etc. The schemes for the hill areas are given in a separate chapter.

### **19.1. Development of Air Transport and Regional Transport Survey in the State**

19.1.A.1. Due to a low level of development and recurrence of floods and consequent breaches of rail and road transport annually, Air transport provides the surest means of movement in the State, for connecting inaccessible hill areas, e.g., Mizo Hills, the air service is required both from the point of view of transport of passengers as well as the rushing of essential supplies. Moreover, expansion of air service would also be helpful in attracting tourists at various places of interest in the State. In view of these considerations, the State Government have provided for a scheme in the plan for taking up a Helicopter service between Gauhati, Shillong, Silchar and Aijal. A provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been made for the purpose in the Fourth Plan.

19.1.A.2. At the instance of the Planning Commission, a Regional Transport Survey Unit was set up in the State in the year 1965, for the purpose of making an assessment of the available transport capacity by different modes of transport and the future transport requirement keeping in view, the likely economic development of the region over a period of 10 to 15 years. The survey has since been completed. The Unit was financed jointly by the Planning Commission and the State Government. The Chairman, of the Joint Technical Group for Transport Planning, the Planning Commission suggested that a small cell in the State should be allowed to continue to collect the basic data and bring the position upto date. In view of the suggestion, of the Planning Commission, it is proposed to continue the cell during the Fourth Plan period for which a provision of Rs.2.50 lakhs has been made.

## 19.2. Ropeway

19.2.—The State Government proposed to construct a Ropeway from Shella (U.K. and J. Hills) to Pandu (Kamrup) for which a provision of Rs.125.00 lakhs was made in the Third Plan, against which the expenditure on technical survey would be of the order of Rs.10.00 lakhs only. During the Fourth Plan, a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been provided for further survey and investigation of the ropeway.

## 19.3. Inland Water Transport

19.3.A.1. Inland Water Transport plays a vital role, in the economic activity in the North Eastern Region of the country comprising Assam, West Bengal and Bihar. During the First Plan period, the Ganga Brahmaputra Board a Joint Venture of the Central Government and the three State Governments was set up for co-ordinating the activity of the participating Governments in regard to the development of Water Transport on the Ganga-Brahmaputra System. During the Second Plan, a Directorate of Inland Water Transport was set up and the construction work for an Inland Port at Pandu was taken up. An expenditure of Rs.1.23 lakhs was incurred during the Second Plan period.

### Achievements

19.3.A.2. In the State Sector of the Third Plan, a provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs was made for the State Inland Water Transport Organisation, and expenditure during the Third Plan was Rs.6.35 lakhs. The expenditure during the three *ad-hoc* plan period was Rs.19.57 lakhs, including Rs.4.17 lakhs for the hill areas.

### Programme in the Fourth Plan

19.3.A.3. The Fourth Plan Programme will have an outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs in the State Sector, which will include Schemes like (1) Approach road to Ghats, (2) Expansion of Inland Water Transport Administration, (3) Expansion of Crew Training Centre, (4) Hydro-graphic Survey, (5) Bottom and Surface panelling including other methods of river training (6) Purchase of Ferry Vessels (7) Pilot Projects for Feeder rivers. (8) Terminal Facilities for Ferry Ghat. (9) Embarking and disembarking facilities in the ferry ghats by landing pontoons.

19.3.A.4. On the basis of the recommendation of the Joint Centre-State study team for the Hill areas of Assam, a provision of Rs.45.00 lakhs has been made for development of Inland Water Transport in the hill areas of Assam during the Fourth Plan.

## 20 Tourism

20.1. Rich in scenic beauty, dense forests, hills and dales, rivers and lakes and other natural environment, Assam offers great potentiality for development of tourism. A beginning was made during the Second Plan period mainly to provide accommodation, transport and recreational facilities at important tourist centres. Due to late initiation of the scheme, however, much progress could not be made.

20.2. During the Third Plan, the progress of the schemes was hampered due to reduction in allocation in the wake of the National emergency. The total Third Plan allocation for tourism was Rs.10.00 lakhs, against which the total expenditure was Rs.2.49 lakhs. During the *ad-hoc* plans, an amount of Rs.7.00 lakhs was spent in this sector including Rs.3.00 lakhs in the hill areas.

#### **Programme in the Fourth Plan**

20.3. The Fourth Plan outlay for tourism sector is Rs.37.50 lakhs only including Rs.10.75 lakhs for Centrally sponsored Scheme. Apart from completing the schemes already taken up, it is proposed to have some tourist bungalows at Gauhati and Shillong, Tinsukia and Manas; Strengthening the Tourist Organisation which has at present only a small nucleus organisation organising shikars and safaris parties and also undertaking wider and more extensive publicity to attract the tourists.

20.4. Tourism schemes in the hill areas involving a total expenditure of Rs.50.00 lakhs have been indicated in detail in a separate chapter.

### **21. General Education and Cultural Programmes**

21.1 Education is the main instrument of social and economic change. The past experience has shown that the educational programmes in future have to be taken with a functional approach and with the object of diversification so as to dovetail them with the requirements of the expanding economy of the country. The objectives of the State Plan in the educational sector are the following :

(1) Consolidation and qualitative improvement of the educational system already built up by improving the standard of education imparted and by provision of more facilities.

(2) At the level of Primary education, to ensure an expansion of the institutions commensurate with the requirements of the growth of student population.

(3) At the Secondary and higher educational level, any large scale expansion is ruled out in view of the restraint of financial and personnel resources. However, the existing facilities would be continued and emphasis would be on diversification and improvement of standards.

(4) The technical and vocational education would be expanded within reasonable limits so as to meet the requirement of technical manpower of the country.

(5) Added emphasis will be given on the training of teachers with a view to improving the quality and standard of their work.

### Achievements

21.2. During the last fifteen years, considerable progress has been recorded in expanding as also in diversifying the facilities for all stages of education. The achievements of enrolment targets for the Fourth Plan are shown below :—

#### Percentage of age-group

Stage/Age group	India		Assam			
	1960-61 Position	1965-66 Likely position	1960-61 Position	1965-66 Likely position	1968-69 (Target)	1973-74 (Target)
Primary (6-11)	62.2	78.5	67.5	76.8	71	78
Middle (11-14)	32.5	32.2	25.3	31.0	29	48
Secondary (14-17)	11.7	17.8	12.2	18.9	18.5	25

#### Programme for the Fourth Plan

21.3. In the Fourth Plan, efforts will be concentrated on consolidation, quality, terminalisation and work-orientation. The emphasis at the elementary stage is on free and universal education, elimination of wastage and work-orientation of the curriculum. At the secondary stage, the provision of vocational education and science teaching has received special attention. At the post-matric and university stage, the emphasis is on diverting students to vocational, technical and professional courses and on extending facilities on science and honours courses and research work. Great stress is also to be laid on the training of teachers and on expansion of seats in the existing training institutions. The technology of education is proposed to be improved to secure better results by insisting on large-sized institutions, full utilisation of existing buildings, introduction of correspondence courses and similar other measures. Attempts will be made to increasingly secure the ends of social justice by providing large number of scholarships to deserving students and also by making education free upto the middle stages. Girls education which has been lagging behind in the three plans, will also receive special attention.

#### Programmes and Policies

21.4. *Pre-Primary Education.*—This has been largely left to private initiative. Government attention has been directed to certain strategic areas such as training of teachers, production of teaching materials, etc. This scheme aims at expanding benefits to the age-group 3-5.

21.5. The table below summarises the main targets of enrolment at the primary, middle and secondary stages—

### Targets of expansion

Stage/age-group	1960-61	1965-66	1968-69	1973-74
	Position	Position	Target	Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Primary (6-11) .. .. .	11.25 lakhs	15.29 lakhs	16.40 lakhs	21.12 lakhs
Percentage of age-group .. .. .	67.5	76.8	71	78
Percentage of age-group (National)	62.2	78.5	...	...
Middle (11-14) . . . . .	2.19 lakhs	3.14 lakhs	3.30 lakhs	6.24 lakhs
Percentage of age-group .. .. .	25.3	31.0	29	48
Percentage of age-group (National)	22.5	32.2	..	..
Secondary (14-17) .. .. .	1.26 lakhs	2.32 lakhs	2.38 lakhs	3.92 lakhs
Percentage of age-group .. .. .	12.2	18.9	19	25
Percentage of age-group (National)	11.7	17.8	...	..

21.6. *Elementary education.*—As against 4.04 lakhs of children estimated to be enrolled in classes I-V during the Third Plan the target of enrolment in the Fourth Plan is 4.72 lakhs. At the middle stage, as against enrolling 0.95 lakhs during the Third Plan, the target is 1.21 lakhs. The programme also aims at reduction of drop-outs, better organisation of schools, free supply of text books and mid-day meals. In the elementary stage, better facilities for teaching of science will be provided. Facilities will also be provided to selected schools for introducing agriculture and selected crafts.

21.7. *Secondary education.*—The immediate objective is to provide trained teachers, reduce wastage and make qualitative improvement. There will be special stress on science education. The emphasis of secondary education is on diversification. How far diverse courses can be offered and to what extent they require the setting up of specialised institutes is being examined at State level in the light of the recommendations of the Education Commission. In short efforts will be made to re-orient secondary education and devise systems that will prevent the current rush to the universities and, at the same time give the secondary school leavers, a training, which has an employment value in itself, and renders them productive worker when they go out in the field.

21.8. *Training of teachers.*—In trained teachers, the State is far behind the National level during the Third Plan. Particular emphasis has, therefore, been laid on all teachers training schemes. Besides expansion of existing training centres, the Plan provides for the establishment of new centres, introduction of correspondence courses and extension service in the existing training institutes. A State Institute of Education has already been established

during the Third Plan. A State Institute of Science will be established during the Fourth Plan. Science teachers will be encouraged to take up correspondence courses and attend Summer Institutes and thereby improving both the knowledge of their subjects and their skill to teach it. It has also been considered necessary to provide increasing facilities in individual subjects like Mathematics and English. The need for specialised courses in English language is keenly felt and the Plan accordingly provides for the establishment of an English Teaching Institute in the State.

#### Percentage of trained teachers

Stage	1960-61 (Actual)	1965-66 (Likely position)	1968-69 (Target)	1973-74 (Target)
1	2	3	4	5
Primary ... ..	37.9	48.0	64.0	80.0
Middle ... ..	25.9	30.0	31.5	45.0
Secondary ... ..	15.1	21.0	25.0	30.0

21.9. It is necessary to promote a constant desire among the teachers to study and improve their qualifications. Provision has been made in the plan for incentive to teachers to improve their qualifications.

21.10. *Girls' education.*—There is a considerable backlog in the field of Girls' education in the State. The table below summarises the position:—

#### Girls' Education

##### Percentage to the total population of the age-group

Stages	Position 1960-61	Position 1965-66	Target 1968-69	1973-74 (Target at the end of the Fourth Plan)
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Primary</b>				
Boys ... ..	84.7	96.7	86.6	97.0
Girls ... ..	50.3	56.0	53.6	60.0
Total .. ..	67.5	76.8	69.0	78.0

Stages			Position 1960-61	Position 1965-66	Target 1968-69	1973-74 (Target at the end of the Fourth Plan)	
1			2	3	4	5	
<b>Middle</b>							
Boys	...	...	36.4	42.8	40.0	75.0	
Girls	...	...	14.3	19.1	18.6	36.0	
Total			...	25.3	31.0	28.0	45.0
<b>Secondary</b>							
Boys	...	...	19.2	28.7	25.6	37.7	
Girls	...	...	5.3	10.4	11.02	18.0	
Total			...	12.2	18.9	18.4	25.0

21.11. In the Fourth Plan, special schemes for Girls' education will be taken up to cover the backlog in a progressive manner. The schemes include subsidy for school uniform, provision of separate common room for girls, hostel facilities, teachers' quarters, free education upto the middle stage, free studentship at secondary stage on means-cum-merit basis, etc.

21.12. *University education.*—At the post-matric and university stage, emphasis has been laid on science and honours courses. The scheme includes establishment of one science college in the Fourth Plan. Grants will be provided to colleges to achieve qualitative improvement in the field of higher education. Various students welfare projects will be taken up for recreation and instruction.

21.13. *Miscellaneous programmes. Sanskrit college and other schemes.*—It is proposed to set up a Sanskrit college in the State with a view to encouraging sanskrit education. The Fourth Plan envisages adequate provision for scholarships to equalise opportunities and encourage talent. Rural libraries and publication of literature for neo-literates will serve as aids to adults in the rural development programmes. Physical education programmes, social service camps, youth welfare activities, scouts and guides, etc., will be encouraged. Sports will also be encouraged and coaching camps for games and sports will be organised. Under cultural programme, provision has been made for giving grants-in-aid to different academics and to schools of painting, music and dancing. Attention will be paid to preserving ancient monuments and the cultural heritage of the State.



21.14. *Hill Areas programmes*.—Out of the total proposed provision of Rs.3742.90 lakhs, a sum of Rs.1072.10 lakhs has been allotted for district level schemes of the Hill Areas. These schemes have been dealt with separately.

21.15. In the Third Plan, the total expenditure on education was Rs.1550 lakhs.

## 22. Technical Education

22.1. The achievement in the field of technical education at various levels are shown in the following table:—

			1960-61 (Actual)	1965-66 (Actual)
(i) Engineering Institutes (Degree level)—				
(a) Number	...	..	2	
(b) Intake	...	...	180	27
(ii) Engineering Institutes (Diploma level)—				
(a) Number	...	...	3	6
(b) Intake	...	...	420	850

## The Fourth Plan Programme

22.2. At the degree level, the emphasis in the Fourth Plan will be on expansion of the existing institutes and introduction of new courses to suit the needs of the State. Electronics, Tele-communication engineering, Architecture and Regional planning and Petroleum technology are some of the proposed new courses to be introduced during the Fourth Plan. The preliminary work for the establishment of a Regional Engineering College at Silchar has already been taken. The intake capacity of the institute will be 250. It is proposed to start post-graduate courses in the Engineering Colleges in the State. The total number of Engineering Colleges (Degree level) and the annual intake capacity by the end of the Fourth Plan will be 4 and 985 respectively. At diploma level, six polytechnics have been functioning with an intake capacity of 850 students. A polytechnic for girls has also been started at Gauhati for technical training of women in certificate courses. In the Fourth Plan, the intake capacity of the polytechnics will be increased to a great extent. To meet the long-term demand of diploma holders, it is proposed to establish 3 new polytechnics in the State, one in the hills and two in the plains. These polytechnics are proposed to be started preferably near industrial complexes. By the end of the Fourth Plan, the total number of polytechnics and annual intake capacity will be 9 and 1,550 respectively.

22.3. Both at the degree and diploma levels highest priority has been given to strengthening of the existing institutions from the point of staff, equipment and buildings. The staff position in the technical institutes of the State is not satisfactory. More attention will be paid on building up a corps of teachers. Improvement of service conditions, qualifications and training of teachers will receive adequate attention. Attention is also being paid to scholarships programmes. A determined effort will be made to reduce wastage at all levels with a view to increasing the returns from the investment made on technical education. Technical education programmes have been chalked out to meet the manpower requirement of the economy in the Fourth as well as in the Fifth and succeeding plans. The following table summarises the likely achievement by the end of the Fourth Plan.

	1965-66 (Actual)	1968-69 (Target)	1973-74 (Target)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(i) Engineering Institutes (Degree level)—	...	...	...
(a) Number	2	2	3
(b) Intake	270	300	580
(ii) Engineering Institutes (Diploma level)	...	...	...
(a) Number	6	8	8
(b) Intake	850	720	940

22.4. In the Fourth Plan, two more Junior technical schools will also be established (total 4). This will divert students of lower age group to productive occupation.

22.5. The outlay proposed in the State Fourth Plan under technical education is Rs.250.00 lakhs. A sum of Rs.84 lakhs has been allotted for the district level schemes of the Hill Areas of the State. Polytechnic at Shillong started.

## 23. Health and Family Planning

### 23.1. Health—

23.1.1. The Fourth Plan programmes have been chalked out with a view to providing minimum standards of medical care and public health services by the end of the Fifth Plan, *i. e.*, by 1978-79. In the field of medical education and training, in spite of expansion of training facilities in the first three plans, the State still suffers from a shortage of different categories of medical personnel. The Fourth Plan programme will include, among other things, completion of construction work for Gauhati and Silchar Medical Colleges, upgrading of different departments of the colleges, expansion of training facilities for nurses, auxiliary nurse-midwives, pharmacists and other para-medical personnel.

23.1.2. In the Fourth Plan, provision has been made for completion of Malaria and Small-pox eradication programmes. It is proposed to entrust the activities of the above programmes to Primary Health Centres. Provision has also been made for the control of Cholera, Tuberculosis, Leprosy, etc.

23.1.3. There are 162 blocks in the State. The target is to have one Primary Health Centre in each block. The target will be achieved during the Fourth Plan. Among other things, these Primary Health Centres in the block areas will meet the demand of beds for the rural population of the State.

### **Family Planning Programme**

23.1.4. In the Fourth Plan, special stress has been laid on Family Planning Programmes. At the national level, the decision has already been taken to adopt a nation wide programme with the objective of reducing the birth-rate from the present 40 per thousand to 25 per thousand as expeditiously as possible. The operational means of achieving this objective is to create facilities for the married population for adoption of family planning by—

- (i) Group acceptance of a small-sized family.
- (ii) Personal knowledge about family planning methods.
- (iii) Ready availability of supplies and services.

23.1.5. At the State level, 180 family planning clinics, 13 mobile publicity units, 21 sterilisation centres, 11 district family planning bureau and a State Family Planning Bureau are already functioning. The I. U. C. D. programme was introduced in the later part of 1965-66. The system is gaining popularity since its inception. In the Fourth Plan, provision has been made for inclusion of schemes as suggested by the Ministry of Health and Family Planning, Government of India. For the successful implementation of the programme, it is also proposed to establish training schools for training of auxiliary nurses, midwives, etc.

23.1.6. For the acceleration of development programmes in the Hill areas, an outlay of Rs. 441 lakhs has been proposed. Strengthening and improvement of dispensaries hospitals, provision of mobile clinics, expanded treatment facilities for communicable diseases are some of the schemes that are to receive special attention in the Hill Areas.

23.1.7. **Homeopathic Dispensaries.**—With a view to making suitable medical services to a larger sector of population and encourage homeopathic medicine, it is proposed to set up a few subsidised homeopathic dispensaries in the State.

### **23.2. Water Supply**

23.2.1. Special emphasis has to be laid on protected water supply and sanitation programmes. A substantial portion of the outlay will be for urban water supply. Under the National Water Supply and Sanitation

Programme, particular attention will be given during the Fourth Plan to provide protected water supply to areas endemic with Cholera and Filariasis and meeting the water supply needs of difficult areas, hill areas, border areas and areas of chronic scarcity.

23.2.2. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.550 lakhs has been proposed in the State Plan including an allocation of Rs.350 lakhs under the programmes for the Hill Areas.

23.2.3. During the Third Plan, under (a) National Water Supply and Sanitation scheme (Urban), the Water Supply Schemes at Gauhati, Karimganj, Shillong and Rangia were taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 171.93 lakhs, under (b) National Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes (Rural), the Water Supply Schemes for Mizo Hills, Nongthymmai, Bokakhat, Roha Khonamukh Michajan, Ram Krishanagar, etc., were taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 22.45 lakhs.

23.2.4. Third Plan expenditure for Water Supply Programme was Rs.132.00 lakhs. The expenditure during the period of *ad-hoc* plans was Rs.191.66 lakhs, including Rs.87.02 lakhs in the hill areas of Assam.

#### **Fourth Plan Programme**

23.2.5. During the Fourth Plan period, spill-over schemes for Silchar, Gauhati, Karimganj, Sibsagar, North Gauhati and Barpeta will be taken up apart from taking up three new schemes at Dhubri, Tezpur and Nowgong. In addition, some spill-over and new rural water supply schemes will also be taken up.

23.2.6. On the basis of the recommendation of the Joint Centre-State Study Team for the Hill Areas of Assam, a provision of Rs. 350.00 lakhs is being made for water supply schemes in the Hill Areas of Assam during the Fourth Plan.

23.2.7. The scheme for investigation and survey is proposed to be continued during the Fourth Plan period at an expenditure of Rs. 30.00 lakhs for the purpose of special Investigation Division.

### **24. Housing**

24.1. In the Third Five Year Plan, the progress under this sector was slow due to drastic economy cuts in the context of "National Emergency". The development of housing schemes in the preceding plan has been generally meagre, with the result that the demand for housing has now assumed serious proportion. The situation is likely to worsen further with the development under the power and industries sectors. It is felt that unless somewhat bigger housing programme is taken up now, the shortage of housing, especially in the industrial category, may slow down the industrial progress of the State in future. The Housing Programme proposed for the Fourth Plan takes into account these considerations.

24.2. The outlay proposed for the Fourth Plan is Rs.156.00 lakhs against an expenditure of Rs.58.0 lakhs during the Third Plan period and Rs.23.31 lakhs during the period of *ad-hoc* plans.

24.3. The table below indicates the achievements during the Third Plan and the physical targets proposed for the Fourth Plan:

Schemes	Third Plan Achievement	Fourth Plan Target
1. Low Income Housing Scheme.	410 houses	920 houses 50 tenements
2. Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.	24 tenements	1,840 tenements
3. Plantation Labour Housing Scheme	18 tenements	1,127 tenements
4. Village Housing Project.	...	300 houses
5. Slum Clearance Scheme	362 tenements	120 tenements

24.4. The achievements so far under the low income group housing scheme and subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme were very little due to curtailment in Plan allocation and also due to dearth of suitable land and controlled building materials. Most of the fund under the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme could not be utilised during the Third Plan due to difficulty in respect of security to be offered by the planters but this has been removed by creating a "Pool Guarantee Fund".

24.5 Under the Village Housing Project, preliminary works such as socio-economic and physical survey of about 91 villages has been completed and Master Plans for 16 villages have been drawn up. But no loan could be sanctioned during the Third Plan. Attempts are being made to popularise the scheme in the rural areas.

24.6. The Housing Schemes which have been operating in recent years, namely, those relating to Subsidised Industrial Housing, Low-Income Group Housing, Slum Clearance, Plantation Labour Housing, Land Acquisition and Development of Village Housing will be continued and expanded in the Fourth Plan. There will be special emphasis on the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme as the difficulties in the way of implementation of this scheme have since been removed. New programmes for housing economically weaker sections of the community and for subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme will also be taken up. Considerable efforts for Land Acquisition and Development and Slum Clearance will also be made during the Fourth Plan period.

## 25. Urban Development

25.1. According to the 1961 Census, there are two Class I cities in Assam with a population of 1 lakh and above, one Class II city with a population between 50,000 and 1 lakh, 11 towns having population between 20,000 and 50,000 and about 50 small towns and townships having population below 20,000. With the impact of development activities, more and more people are converging to the Urban Areas. The growth of the Urban Areas in the State has been noticeably marked by haphazard, unplanned and unrestrained development,

### Achievements

25.2. As a first step towards putting a stop to this unplanned growth of the Urban Areas with all their consequential evils, a Department of Town Planning was created during the Second Plan. Immediately after its creation, the Department engaged itself in drawing up Master Plans for the two fast growing towns of Gauhati and Tinsukia. Master Plans for these towns have already been completed. Master Plans for Dibrugarh and Silchar are under preparation. Two unit offices have also been opened at Jorhat and Tezpur for preparation of Master Plans for Jorhat, Tezpur and Diphu. Two Development Authorities (Gauhati and Tinsukia) have been constituted and are implementing the Master Plans for their respective areas. During the Third Plan period, the Municipalities and Town Committees were financially helped to implement their own development schemes under the supervision of the State Town Planner. Some personnel have also undergone training in Town Planning and Housing. Financial assistance was given to the Gauhati and Tinsukia Development Authorities for carrying out preliminary surveys for framing a comprehensive scheme of sewerage and drainage.

#### Programme for the Fourth Plan

25.3. Assam being a frontier State with military stations and cantonments coming up, none of the towns is able to provide the requisite basic amenities and the problem of haphazard and unplanned growth is in danger of getting beyond control. The Fourth Plan has, therefore, to provide for the minimum requirement for this sector. Provision has to be made for drainage and sewerage schemes as well as for road-widening schemes. It is proposed to create a revolving fund to help the Development Authorities to finance their remunerative schemes including reclamation and development of low-lying areas in and around the towns for industrial and other purposes. Besides, the Urban Development Scheme for assisting Municipalities and Town Committees is expected to create considerable scope for civic development and will go a long way towards integrating development efforts in different direction by pooling of available funds from conventional sectors with necessary technical guidance from the organisation of the Town Planner. The schemes, with the proposed financial outlay for the Fourth Plan, are indicated below:—

	Outlays (Rs. lakhs)
1. Town Planning Organisation ... ..	21.15
2. Training of Personnel ... ..	1.10
3. Urban Development .. ...	120.00
4. Road Widening Scheme ... ..	86.00
5. Drainage and Sewerage .. ...	500.00
6. Revolving funds for Development Authorities to finance their own remunerative schemes.	50.00
7. Grant/subsidy to Development Authorities	21.75
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>800 lakhs</b>

25.4. Another provision of Rs.80.00 lakhs is proposed for financial assistance to Municipalities and Town Committees in the hill areas.

25.5. The Third Plan expenditure for Town Planning was Rs.37 lakhs.

## 26. Social Welfare

26.1. The expenditure under Social Welfare during the Third Plan was Rs.27 lakhs. A Directorate of Social Welfare was set up in the Third Plan. Besides the State Directorate, other agencies such as State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Department of Community Development and Panchayat and voluntary organisations are also executing different Social Welfare schemes inside the State.

26.2. In the Fourth Plan, development of Preventive social services will receive adequate attention. The programmes have been so designed as to bring the under-privileged into the fabric of the enlightened community. Voluntary character of Social Welfare programmes has been retained and encouraged. Substantial provision has been made on training and administration. Above all, programmes have been conceived with a view to promote greater voluntary effort in the task of integrated development and social reconstruction.

26.3. All the Social Welfare Programmes have been grouped under eight sub-heads. These are:—(i) Child Welfare, (ii) Women's Welfare (iii) Family and Child Welfare Services (iv) Welfare of the Handicapped (v) Social Defence (vi) Welfare of the Aged and Infirm (vii) Welfare of the Pavement and Slum Dwellers (viii) Training, Research and Administration. Reorganisation of the existing Children's Home, improvement of the Bal Bhavan to provide children with experience and activities not otherwise available to them in schools, work centres for destitute women, a school for the blind, a school for deaf and dumb, scholarships for the handicapped, public assistance to the aged and infirm, rehabilitation of war disabled in co-operation with State Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board, night shelter for pavement dwellers, non-institutional service to juvenile delinquents, work centre for beggars are some of the schemes that have received special attention.

26.4. In the light of past experience, it is proposed that the family should be treated as the basic unit and a composite Family and child welfare programme should be adopted. Accordingly, the State Social Welfare Advisory Board proposed to provide composite Family and Child Welfare programmes through the panchayats in the blocks. There are at present eight welfare extension projects functioning in the State. Funds have been provided in the Plan to convert three welfare extension projects into the new Family and Child Welfare Scheme and for the continuance of the remaining projects till they are converted into new ones in progressive manner. It is expected that voluntary effect will be forthcoming for the development of the programme through the initiative of the local communities.

26.5. For the success of Social Welfare Schemes, voluntary organisations have to be supported and nurtured with care. There is a vast amount of energy to be mobilised at every level. Significant leadership resources exist in most communities. What is necessary is that they should be strengthened. In the Fourth Plan, therefore, adequate funds have been provided for the strengthening of voluntary organisations and ensuring close collaboration between the Government effort and voluntary effort in the task of social reconstruction.

26.6. Trained personnel play a key role in the Social Welfare programmes. To impart training in different fields of Social Welfare, it is proposed to set up a training institute on zonal basis. Funds have been provided to implement the scheme during Fourth Plan.

26.7. The proposed provision in the Fourth Plan for Social Welfare Schemes is Rs.89.50 lakhs. Out of this, a sum of Rs.25 lakhs will be spent for certain specific schemes to be implemented in the Hill Areas. The expenditure during the Third Plan was Rs.27 lakhs and during the period of the *ad-hoc* plans was Rs.26.54 lakhs.

## 27.1. Labour Welfare

27.1.1. By the end of the Third Plan, a number of male and female labour trainees from tea plantations were trained in health hygiene, sanitation, etc. Twelve community centres benefiting about 1.20 lakhs of tea garden population and two centres for urban industrial labour have been established. In ten craft centres about 400 persons received training in Tailoring and Carpentry. Training in different labour welfare subjects was also conducted. The expenditure under labour welfare programme was Rs.9.00 lakhs during the Third Plan and Rs.6.70 lakhs (anticipated) during the *ad-hoc* plans.

27.1.2. Various facilities like welfare training centres, community centres, training in crafts and welfare training centres for the benefit of industrial and plantation labourers created during the third plan period will be continued and expanded during the Fourth Plan. Besides these schemes, new schemes like (i) construction of Hostel for children of Plantation and Industrial workers (ii) Mobile Audio-Visual Entertainment scheme and (iii) conducted tours for Plantation and Industrial workers outside the State will be implemented during the Fourth Plan.

27.1.3. With a view to liaising with the Public and Private sector undertakings so as to create opportunities for employment of local people as per recommendation of the National Integration Council, it is proposed to establish an organisation at Government level. A sum of Rs.3.50 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

27.1.4. The total outlay proposed for the Fourth Plan under this sector is Rs.30.00 lakhs.

## 27.2. Employment Service

27.2.1. During the Third Five Year Plan an expenditure of Rs.3.50 lakhs (40 per cent State share) and Rs.0.32 lakhs in the *ad-hoc* plans was incurred in setting up of new employment exchanges, vocational guidance units, employment market information units of the employment exchanges, special employment exchanges for plantation labour, employment information and guidance bureau at Gauhati University and employment information and assistance bureau in the rural areas to tackle the employment problems of the State.



27.2.2. The Fourth Five Year Plan schemes under this sector envisage continuance of the measures already undertaken in the previous plans and (i) expansion of employment service (ii) collection of employment market information (iii) vocational guidance and employment counselling and (iv) occupational research and analysis.

27.2.3. The table below indicates the physical targets that would be achieved at the end of 1968-69 and those proposed for the Fourth Plan:—

Item	Unit	Anticipated achievement at the end of 1968-69	Proposed for the 4th Plan
1. Employment Exchanges ...	No.	23	4
2. Rural Employment Exchanges	„	12	6
3. Vocational guidance and employment counselling.	„	1	3

27.2.4. The Fourth Plan also envisages re-organisation of the Head-quarter establishment and the field organisations and also setting up of zonal offices for supervision of works in the Divisional, District and Rural employment exchanges. Collection of employment market information will be further intensified and industry-wise study of occupation will be conducted.

27.2.5. An amount of Rs.8 lakhs has been proposed for implementation of the Employment Programme during the Fourth Plan,

### 27.3. Craftsman Training

27.3.1. A programme of industrialisation requires men, money and machines. Of these three-fold needs, men come first—men with necessary skill and technical know-how. Skilled craftsmen form the foundation of an Industry. On them will depend the quality of its products and therefore its competitive position and capacity for growth. Craftsman training is important from another point of view, *i. e.*, from the point of employment potentiality. The training renders the unemployed employable. Craftsman training thus plays a dual role. On the one hand, it assists in industrial expansion, and, on the other hand, it brings employment. The training of skilled craftsmen is, therefore, given its due importance in Assam's Five Year Plan.

27.3.2. Craftsmen are trained in different engineering and non-engineering trades in Industrial Training Institutes (I.T.I.). By the end of the Second Plan, the State had 6 I.T.I.s with a total seating capacity of 1460. During the Third Plan 6 more I.T.I.s were established. At the end of the Third Plan, the total number of institutes and seating capacity were 12 and 3,572 respectively.

27.3.3. During the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to establish 4 more Industrial Training Institutes in the State with the aim of ultimately having one Industrial Training Institute in each subdivision. At the end of the Fourth Plan, the total number of Industrial Training Institutes and seating capacity will be 16 and 5,000 respectively.

27.3.4. Besides the establishment of new institutes, it is proposed to expand some of the existing Industrial Training Institutes by introduction of new trades and additional seats. Provision has also been made in the Plan for the training of teaching staff and reorganisation of training programmes.

27.3.5. Under the National Apprenticeship Act, 1961, it is obligatory for various industrial concerns to admit each year a number of boys for in-plant training. There were 514 such placements in the Third Plan. It is proposed to get 500 additional placements during the Fourth Plan.

27.3.6. Recently, the question of intensifying publicity for the craftsmen training scheme has been re-examined by the Government of India. It is felt that wide publicity for training scheme is essential from the following points of view:—

- (i) Popularisation of un-popular trades.
- (ii) Covering more and more areas even to the remotest villages by publicity programmes.
- (iii) Publicity among students of Schools and Colleges to acquaint them with the training programme.

A scheme for publicity of craftsmen training has accordingly been taken up in the Fourth Plan.

27.3.7. Details of the schemes for the Hills Areas have been given in a separate Chapter.

27.3.8. The Third Plan expenditure on craftsmen training was Rs. 19 lakhs and the expenditure during the period of *ad-hoc* plans is Rs. 24.96 lakhs. The outlay in the Fourth Plan is Rs. 216 lakhs.

## 27.4. Employees' State Insurance Scheme

27.4.1. At present the only facility available to labourers under this scheme is full medical care. National policy in the Fourth Plan envisages bringing the still uncovered employees and their families in all areas with population of 500 or more eligible to come under the scope of the scheme. In addition the scheme is to be extended to include all factories in the implemented areas employing 10 or more persons using power and 20 or more persons without power, and to shops and commercial establishments in some of the larger cities where facilities for full medical care can be ensured. Pending detailed assessment of the implications of the National Policy, a tentative provision of Rs. 27 lakhs representing the total expenditure is proposed under the State Fourth Five Year Plan for this scheme.

## 28. Public Co-operation

28.1. In the successive Five Year Plans, a great deal of emphasis has been laid on the importance of public co-operation and participation in carrying out the development programmes, as they can make a valuable contribution in activities which are closely linked with the welfare of the local communities. The Fourth Plan programme for Public Co-operation for the State has been drawn up with a view to continuing and intensifying the schemes taken up during the Third Plan.

28.2. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for the Fourth Plan against an expenditure of Rs.0.66 lakhs (State Share only) in the Third Plan and Rs.0.99 lakhs in the *ad-hoc* plan periods. There are at present 5 (five) Lok-Karya Kshetras (Rural) functioning in the State. Two Nashabandi Lok-Karya Kshetras were opened in 1964-65 and three more in 1965-66. A total number of 29 Planning Forums including the Planning Forum of the Gauhati University have so far been registered and have been receiving grants for constructive activities.

28.3. During the Fourth Plan, the schemes under Public Co-operation programme are:—

- (i) Expansion of Lok-Karya Kshetra (Rural)
- (ii) Expansion of Lok-Karya Kshetra (Nashabandi)
- (iii) Planning Forum
- (iv) Research, Training and Pilot Project.

28.4. The main aim of the Lok-Karya Kshetra Programme is to supplement the official effort in organising expansion work through voluntary organisations, educational institutions and other non-official agencies in rural and urban areas. The Planning Forum is a popular programme and aims at creating plan consciousness among the teachers and the students. Under Research, Training and Pilot Project programme, it is proposed to send study teams to different places, publish plan-publicity materials, start a research cell at the Directorate of Social Welfare and set up training centres in rural areas for cultural development of the people.

## 29. Statistics

29.1. The programmes of the statistical organisation of the State Government are drawn up in the light of the needs felt in the course of the implementation of Five Year Plans, as also to meet the other current demands for statistics. The schemes are designed to strengthen the State statistical machinery to enable it to meet the demands of operational statistics as well as of analytical research on the various social and economic aspects of the State.

29.2. The statistical machinery of the State Government as a whole comprises of a centralised department of statistics and statistical cells in various departments that are now in the process of development. The expenditure under the head "Statistics" in the Third Plan was Rs.14 lakhs and Rs.4.34 lakhs during the period of *ad-hoc* plans.

29.3. In view of the general financial stringency and uncertainties about the Fourth Plan (1966-71) only one new scheme was implemented during the *ad-hoc* annual plans in addition to continuing the Third Plan schemes.

29.4. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Fourth Plan. Of the 9 'core' schemes approved by the Planning Commission on All-India basis, 5 schemes have been included in the programme. The other 4 'core' schemes have been included in the respective sectors, *viz.*, Industries, Agriculture, Transport, P. W. D. and Municipal Administration Departments.

29.5. The scheme for socio-economic survey of the hill districts initiated in the Third Plan will be continued during the Fourth Plan also for collection of general socio-economic data of these districts. The mechanical tabulation unit will be strengthened. In connection with the development of urban complexes, it is proposed to bring out Municipal and Statistical Year Books and District Statistical Handbooks regularly to meet the need for trained statistical personnel, regular training courses will be organised for different categories of personnel. In addition to these, schemes relating to income estimates, survey of distributive trade and collection of housing statistics will be implemented for collection, processing and maintenance of proper statistical information.

### 30. Publicity

30.1. The schemes under Publicity seek to bring into existence a mass communication system geared to the needs of a developing society. For this purpose it is proposed to intensify not only the existing arrangements to carry out the message and implications of the plans to the masses through out the State, it is also proposed to provide an opportunity to develop and enhance the cultural talents of the people.

30.2. In the Third Plan and the *ad-hoc* Annual Plans cultural shows and exhibitions were organised and publications brought out on various subjects including emergency situation. A few documentary films were also produced. The major portion of the construction of the Film Studio has also been completed.

30.3. The experience of the past decade and the circumstances that developed during the last emergency made it necessary to reorient the publicity programme to meet the diversified needs. During the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to step up and intensify the publicity work so as to create a sense of lasting awareness among the people throughout the State.

30.4. Installation of the equipments of the Film Studio will be completed and essential staff will be appointed for production of feature and documentary films. The schemes for audio-visual publicity like exhibition and cultural shows will be continued and further intensified. Publication of publicity literature, and pamphlets, bulletins, etc., will be stepped up and steps will be taken for effective distribution upto village level. The schemes of rural broadcasting, radio rural forum and press tour will also be continued and geared up. One information centre at New Delhi has already been opened and another centre in Calcutta

will be opened for projection of the State outside. Besides these schemes continuing from the previous plan period, it is proposed to implement three new schemes in the Fourth Plan. These are—(1) Establishment of regional offices for effective field publicity; (2) Programme for association of women in developmental work for removal of social prejudices and (3) popularising the development schemes among Tea Garden Labourers in the plantation areas of Assam.

30.5. A provision of Rs. 102.29 lakhs is proposed for these schemes in the Fourth Plan against the Third Plan expenditure of Rs. 23.00 lakhs, and Rs. 28.21 lakhs during the period of *ad-hoc* plans.

### 31. Aid to Local Bodies

31.1. The Municipalities and town committees play a very vital role in improving the condition of the urban population of the State. The programme proposed to be taken up during the Fourth Plan consists of giving aid to the local bodies for taking up their development programme *e.g.*, construction of roads, improvement of sanitation and other services, development of parks and beautification of towns, which go to enhance the amenities for the urban population. The programme of assisting the local bodies in these fields which has been in existence in the preceding plans will be continued in the Fourth Plan. A new scheme proposed to be undertaken during the Fourth Plan is the creation of a revolving fund of Rs. 100 lakhs for giving loans to the local bodies for taking up productive and revenue earning schemes for improving their resources such as improvement of the existing markets, construction of new markets, etc. The total outlay proposed under this head is Rs. 130 lakhs as against the expenditure of Rs. 23.01 lakhs in the Third Plan and expenditure of Rs. 9.65 lakhs during the period of *ad-hoc* plans.

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**CHAPTER IX**

**Integrated Plan for Hill Areas**





**CHAPTER IX**  
**INTEGRATED PLAN FOR HILL AREAS**

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## CHAPTER IX

**INTEGRATED PLAN FOR HILL AREAS****Introduction—Physico-Geographical Features**

1.1. The total area of Assam Hills, comprising the four Autonomous Districts of Garo Hills, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Mizo Hills and United Mikir and North Cachar Hills, is 58,737 square kilometers. The total population of the Hill Districts, according to the 1961 census, is 13,15,169, as against the total population of 1,18,72,772 for the State as a whole. While the three districts of Garo Hills, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills and United Mikir and North Cachar Hills are contiguous to each other and are bounded on the North by the districts of Goalpara, Kamrup, Nowgong and Sibsagar and on the South by the East Pakistan, the Mizo Hills is situated in the southern periphery of State, bounded on the West by Tripura and East Pakistan, on the South and East by Burma and on the North by the Cachar District.

1.2. The annual rainfall in the Assam Hills ranges from 250" in the North Eastern Hills to 400" in the southern Hills. Mawsynram and Cherrapunjee on the Southern face of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills have as high a precipitation as 400" to 500".

1.3. The population is very unevenly distributed in the four Autonomous Districts. According to the 1961 census, the Hill Districts comprise nearly half the total areas of the State but they contain only about 11% of the total population. The density of population per square mile is 97 in Garo Hills, 83 in United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, 48 in Mikir and North Cachar Hills and 33 in the Mizo Hills, as against 430 per square mile in the Plains Districts.

1.4. (i) There are considerable reserves of coal in the Assam Hills. The exploitation of coal has been carried out in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills for a long time by various methods, mostly rather primitive. In the Garo Hills, exploitation has just begun under the aegis of the Mineral Development Corporation to supply coal to the Garo Hills Thermal Project. According to an earlier estimate, there are reserves of 2,286 million tonnes of coal in the State, of which about 1,280 million tonnes are in the Hill Areas. Assam's coal resources are suitable for various industries.

(ii) Large deposits of sillimanite occur in Sonapahar, about 1½ miles to the north of Nongmaweit in the North-Western part of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills. The Assam Sillimanite Company has taken up exploitation of this mineral.

(iii) Limestone occurs along the southern side of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills stretching over a length of about 60 miles from Cherrapunjee

to the Balaswar river. The existing lime quarries are run on primitive lines. Since the reserves are extensive and of high grade, these reserves offer great potentialities for cement and calcium carbide manufacturing.

(iv) The Garo Hills and the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills contain light-coloured sand-stone in abundance. The occurrence of pure kaolin has also been reported by the Geological Survey of India in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills.

(v) The total area under forests (State reserve forests, unclassified forests and protected forests) in the Hill Areas is approximately 9,290 square miles, which constitutes about 41% of the total Hill Areas.

## LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT

2.1. An integrated development plan for the hill areas of Assam was taken up with effect from 1966-67. Previous to that, the development plan programmes in the hill areas were implemented by departments under their departmental programmes and under article 275 programmes. A review of progress of important programmes during the three years of the *ad-hoc* annual plans in the hill areas is indicated below:—

2.2. Out of the final approved outlay of Rs.683.08 lakhs during 1966-67, the actual expenditure as reported by different development departments comes to a total figure of Rs.489.58 lakhs. The actual expenditure during 1966-67 is slightly above the original budgeted outlay of Rs.483.08 lakhs. During 1967-68, as against the budgeted outlay of Rs.800 lakhs, the approved outlay was Rs.700 lakhs. The expenditure during 1967-68, as reported by the development departments comes to a total of Rs.707.97 lakhs. This works out to 101% of the total outlay. The approved outlay for 1968-69 is Rs.700 lakhs. It is expected that the outlay will be fully expended during this year.

2.3. Physical achievement under important development programmes during the first two years and the expected achievement during the year 1968-69 is indicated hereunder:—

2.3.1. **Agriculture.**—Total production of food grains during 1966-67 was of the order of 1.98 lakh tons. The production increased by 0.16 lakh tons during 1967-68 and it is expected that by the end of 1968-69 the target will be 2.34 lakh tons. Production of oil seeds in 1966-67 was 0.06 lakh tons. This level is likely to be maintained till the end of 1968-69. Production of sugarcane is likely to reach the target of 12,000 tons by the end of 1968-69 from 11,000 tons at the end of 1967-68. Production of cotton is also likely to reach 7,000 bales at the end of 1968-69 from 6820 bales at the end of 1967-68. The production of jute has not maintained progress during the past few years. During 1966-67, the level of achievement was 56,000 bales which fell to 37,000 bales during 1967-68. It is expected that the production may rise up to 39,000 bales by the end of 1968-69. The coverage of production under rice, maize, jute, cotton, sugarcane and potato is maintaining steady progress and it is expected that by the end of 1968-69 the coverages will be 4.35 lakh acres under rice, 50,000 acres under maize, 18,000 acres under jute, 38,000 acres under cotton, 8,000 acres under sugarcane and 47,000 acres under potato. Areas anticipated to be covered under high-yielding varieties by the end of 1968-69 will be—wheat 120 acres, paddy 9,000 acres and maize about 14,000 acres. Areas likely to be brought under improved varieties by the end of 1968-69 are—wheat 300 acres, paddy 15,000 acres, oil seeds 400 acres, jute 350 acres. Distribution of seeds of high-yielding variety also will be increased substantially by the end of 1968-69, particularly in respect of paddy and maize, which is likely to be of the order of 90 tons and 100 tons respectively. Distribution of chemical fertilisers—nitrogenous, phosphatic and potassic has also made steady progress during the past three years and it is expected that by the end of 1968-69 the anticipated targets will reach 600 tons, 300 tons and 250 tons.

The coverage under green manuring in the hill areas has been stepped up considerably and it is expected that by the end of 1968-69 about 2,000 acres will be achieved.

**2.3.2. Minor Irrigation**—It is expected that by the end of 1968-69, about 29,000 acres (gross) and 25,000 acres (net) will be brought under irrigation. The main handicap experienced in extending minor irrigation facilities in the hill areas has been the non-acceptance of the extension of Assam E. & D. Act to the areas under the jurisdiction of the District Councils.

**2.3.3. Soil Conservation**—The programmes implemented by the Soil Conservation Department are directly linked with the agricultural production programmes. The most important programmes which are being now implemented by the Soil Conservation Department are the land development, cash crop and pasture development. The Department is maintaining steady progress in these fields.

**2.3.4. Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Milk Supply.**—Hill people are well suited to live-stock development, particularly to poultry and piggery development. There is also ample scope for development of live-stock in the Hill Districts. In formulating the Animal Husbandry Schemes, special attention is paid to ensuring improvement of the economic condition of the rural population by providing them with supplementary means of income. The Veterinary service schemes are primarily aimed at providing modern scientific facilities to the public and live-stock breeders to keep and develop their animal population by adopting preventive and control measures against infectious and fatal animal diseases. A further object is to increase the supply of subsidiary food like milk and meat and improve their quality.

One Veterinary dispensary, one Aid Centre and four Mobile dispensaries were established during 1966-67. During 1967-68, one Veterinary Dispensary, one Aid Centre and seven Mobile dispensaries were reported to have been established. It is proposed to establish six dispensaries and five aid centres during 1968-69 to provide more areas with veterinary service facilities. Steps are being taken to make the existing departmental live-stock farms economically viable. Jersey cattle have been found suitable in the Hill Districts and are also available in fairly good number. In order to up-grade degenerated cattle, Sindhi, Jersey and Holstein Friesian bulls are being arranged for distribution. Some such bulls have already been purchased. One Jersey cattle-breeding farm is proposed to be established during 1968-69. Intensive Cattle development block has been taken up in the Shillong Sub-division where cattle breeding, feeding, fodder development, marketing of milk, etc., will be carried out as an integrated programme.

Two small poultry farms, with accommodation for 500 fowls in each, were established during 1966-67 and the district poultry farm at Bhoi and Tura were expanded. The hatchery at Bhoi was modernised to hatch at least 5,000 eggs at a time. Besides expansion of the existing poultry farms, three additional farms were established during 1967-68. In order to provide balanced mixed feed to the departmental farmers for their live-stock, it is proposed to establish a feed mill in 1968-69.

During 1968-69 some more poultry farms will be established in areas hitherto left unattended and the existing farms will be expanded wherever necessary. Establishment of poultry farms will help in educating the people in developing the poultry industry according to modern scientific methods, and when these properly organised farms will be in a position to distribute the pedigree poultry to the private breeders, all round improvement of poultry production will be ensured and supply of good quality eggs, fowls, etc., will be increased to meet the growing demand.

During 1966-67, one small pig farm was established at Tura and the farms at Shillong and Haflong were expanded with additional stock of pigs purchased from Haringhata. Trios were also distributed in the Mizo Hills. During 1967-68, two pig farms were expanded and two new farms established. New strains of pigs were purchased from Bangalore. Boars and piglings were also distributed. Piggery farming will be further accelerated during 1968-69 and distribution of boars and trios of pigs at subsidised rates will be continued to provide due incentive to pig rearing. It is also proposed to establish a new pig farm in the Mizo Hills, besides expansion of the farm already existing.

The sheep breeding farm at Diphu will be expanded further during 1968-69 by introducing new stock of exotic sheep. During 1967-68, 130 new strain sheep were purchased from Mysore and Andhra. The organisational machinery is also being streamlined and will be strengthened in 1968-69 according to actual requirement.

Shillong Town Milk Supply Scheme will be extended and dairy extension services will be provided to milk-sheds in rural areas in order to provide proper guidance in hygienic preservation and collection of milk and milk products. To exploit milk products in the Jowai and Garampani area, it is proposed to establish a Chilling plant at Jowai during 1968-69.

2.3.5. **Forest.**— Conservation of forest and scrub and soil cover is of the greatest importance. Any plan for systematic protection or exploitation of Forest Resources presupposes closer association of different agencies vested with the authority of management of Forest Lands. As a first step towards realisation of this important aspect of effective development of Forest Resources and to prevent the harmful consequences of indiscriminate cutting down of trees and bush and the eventual disappearance of cover on non-arable land, the District and Regional Councils in the Autonomous Districts have been brought, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Joint Centre-State Study Team, within the fold of the Forest Development Programme under the Hill Plan. The Forest Plan has been divided into two distinct sectors, viz, the Regional (Departmental) Sector and the District Council Sector. Funds and necessary technical know-how are being provided to the Councils for implementation of forestry schemes which are formulated under the technical guidance of the Conservator of Forests (Hills). Some of the Unclassed State Forest under the administrative control of the District Councils have been classified as Reserved Forests

according to the provision of the Forest Reservation Act of the District Councils for scientific management of Forests and for carrying out a systematic programme of afforestation.

No forestry scheme could be taken up during 1966-67 under the District Council Sector as time was required to give proper shape to the new arrangements. Under the Regional Plan Sector, 300 acres were taken up during 1966-67 for regeneration of some important hard-wood species. 1234 acres (800 acres under the District Council Plan Sector) were taken up during 1967-68 and the target for 1968-69 is 1600 acres (1,300 acres under the District Council Sector). Under the programme of plantation, 1.03 acres of Ipecac, 60 acres of Wattle, 456 acres of Teak, 105 acres of Plywood and 40 acres of Matchwood plantation were raised during 1966-67. Anticipated achievement under Plantation during 1967-68 and the target for 1968-69 are as follows—

		1967-68 (Acres)	1968-69 (Acres)
Ipecac	...	1	1
Wattle	...	40	40
Teak	...	866 (370 under District Councils).	1380 (600 under District Councils).
Plywood	...	115	130
Matchwood	...	50	140

2.3.6. **Fishery.**—Production of spawn of major, minor and scale carp by induced breeding and raising to fry and fingerlings for distribution to private parties and for stocking in departmental tanks is the main programme to be implemented during 1968-69. Under this programme about 2 lakhs of minor and scale carp were produced and distributed during 1967-68. The target for 1968-69 is production of 10 lakhs such fish seeds.

2.3.7. **Co-operation.**—In view of the meagre development in the past, development of the co-operative structure in the hill region has been somewhat exploratory. The development of Co-operative institutions in the hill districts of Assam should aim at serving effectively the four objectives, namely, credit, marketing, supplies of agricultural inputs and supplies of food and essential consumer goods. In keeping with these four primary objectives, a new co-operative set-up, namely, Sub-area Co-operative Marketing Societies with affiliated Service Co-operatives has been devised. Besides, the Assam Hills Co-operative Development Corporation, which has already been set-up and registered, will serve the hill region as a whole, specially in marketing and distribution of supplies.



13. Sub-area Co-operative Marketing Societies and about 200 Service Co-operative Societies had been organised and registered by the end of 1967-68 in the three Hill Districts excluding the Mizo Hills. Seven rural godowns were established during 1967-68. In view of disturbed conditions in the Mizo Hills and to meet the immediate need for supply of essential commodities to the people, 18 Service Co-operatives were organised during 1967-68 to attend to the urgent requirements of the P. P. Vs and the Administrative Centres. During 1968-69, it is proposed to organise four more Sub-area Co-operative Marketing Societies in areas where there is marketable produce. 27 Service Co-operatives will be provided with grants towards share capital at prescribed rates. The Assam Hill Co-operative Development Corporation will also start its operations.

2.3.8. **Community Development.**—There are at present 42 Blocks in the Hill Districts. In the Blocks' schematic programme, greater emphasis is attached to schemes for increasing food production. The development departments have also been directed to ensure larger flow of funds for implementing productive schemes in the Blocks. Block authorities have been instructed to take up more food production schemes, if necessary by diverting funds from the amenities Sector. During 1968-69, funds to the extent of Rs. 31.11 lakhs have been earmarked under the pooled provision of C. D. and T. D. funds in the Blocks schematic budget for food production schemes, of which Rs. 12.80 lakhs are for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Rs. 10.21 lakhs for irrigation and Rs. 8.10 lakhs for Reclamation programmes.

2.3.9. **Irrigation (Medium).**—Two medium irrigation schemes, namely, Patradisha and Harguti are being implemented in the Mikir Hills. Irrigation potential of about 6,000 acres (gross) was created by the end of 1967-68, which will be increased to 9,000 acres (gross) by the end of 1968-69.

2.3.10. **Power.**—The original power programme envisaged installation of a 132 KV Transmission line from Badarpur to Aijal, but the prevailing disturbed conditions in the Mizo Hills have come in the way of its implementation, and it is proposed, instead, to provide power by setting up Diesel generators. Power schemes for other Hill Districts are also being modified according to their needs.

During 1967-68, installation of 2×40 KVA sets at Sairang, 1×75 KW set at Kolosib and 2×25 KW diesel sets at Lungleh was completed. In Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Umroi, Mawlyndep, Umsaw, Mawngap, Marbisu, Laitryngew and Thadlaskein villages were electrified. Works relating to the electrification of Nongkrem, Smit, Ummulong, Wahiajer, Nartiang, Sohryngkham, Narwan, Myndem, Myngkrem etc., made good progress and the 132 KV line from Shillong to Cherra and the extension of the existing distribution system at Myllem also made satisfactory progress. In Mikir and North Cachar Hills, works of Bokajan-Diphu 33 KV Transmission line and Khliehriat-Garampani transmission line have been taken up and are expected to be completed shortly. Works in respect of Badarpur-Haflong 33 KV line are also well in progress. In respect of Garo Hills, works were

mainly confined to the sub-station at Tura for grid connection to Nangwalbibra and construction of distribution lines. Rongjrengiri, Rongram and Songsak villages were however electrified. The programme for 1968-69 provides emphasis on completing the works already taken up. Electrification of important places in Kharkor Valley in Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Damagiri and Garobandha areas and other places *en route* in Garo Hills are also proposed to be taken up.

**2.3.11. Village and Small Scale Industries.**—Some modern equipment and materials were purchased for distribution to local artisans. The Assam Hills Small Industries Development Corporation has also been constituted and registered. Recommendations of the expert team for taking up small-scale and processing industries in Mizo Hills based on local raw materials and skills are being examined and suitable schemes will be taken up according to feasibility. The programme for 1968-69 includes provisions for Ginger Dehydration Plant at Naya-bungalow, Fruit Preservation Factory at North Cachar Hills, Clay Washing Plant at Mawphlang, Lime Making Plant at Sutnga and another such plant in Garo Hills, supply of Sugarcane crushers, carpentry and blacksmithy tools to artisans in Lungleh Subdivision, Revitalisation of Co-operative Cotton Ginning Mill and Industrial Estate at Shillong. Production of Ericut cocoon, Mulberry raw silk and handloom fabrics made satisfactory progress. Slays were distributed at concessional rates and shuttle looms were provided to the *ex-trainees* for their economic settlement in industry. Muga industry is being introduced in Garo and plantation of Sualu plants in the Grazing Reserve in Kharukal areas has been raised.

**2.3.12. Transport and Communication.**—At the end of Third Five Year Plan, the total mileages of bridle paths and motorable roads in the four hill districts of the State were 1083 and 2623 miles respectively. The performance under the Road development sector during 1967-68 is quite encouraging. The programme for 1968-69 envisages the taking up of a considerable number of inter-district road projects and link roads. It is anticipated that by the end of 1968-69 about 140 kilo meters of State roads will be surfaced and the coverage under unsurfaced roads will be of the order of 115 kilo meters.

With the coming up of new roads, ensuring of adequate road transport services facilities is of prime importance. In order to supplement the existing capacity of the State Transport Organisation, the District Councils are being encouraged to increase the capacity of their existing fleets where such organisation exists and others are being encouraged to set-up a suitable Transport Service Organisation. During 1966-67 and 1967-68, 8 lakhs were provided each year as grant to the District Councils for road transport services. In pursuance to the recommendation of the Working Group constituted by the Planning Commission for considering Annual Plan proposals for 1968-69, a loan provision of Rs.8 lakhs has been made in the budget for 1968-69 in respect of this scheme.

In view of the unusual conditions in the Mizo Hills, it has not been possible to make much progress in implementing Inland Water Transport Schemes.

**2.3.13. Social Services—General Education:**—At the end of the Third-Five Year Plan, by 1966, nearly 80 per cent of the children of the 6-10 age group were in schools. This is, however, an overall situation. Students of this age group attending schools were:—

United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	...	76 per cent
Garo Hills	... ..	80 per cent
Mizo Hills	... ..	100 per cent
United Mikir and North Cachar Hills	...	68 per cent

These figures would show that the position in respect of Primary Education in the Hills districts compared favourably with the rest of the country.

At the middle stage (age group 11-13), there were only 28,000 children attending schools in all the Hill districts out of a total students population of 1,03,500. In other words, only 28 per cent of them were in schools. The district-wise position is shown as below:

United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	...	29 per cent
Garo Hills	... ..	18 per cent
Mizo Hills	... ..	50 per cent
United Mikir and North Cachar Hills	...	16 per cent

At the next higher stage, namely the High School stage (14-17 age group), only 12 per cent attended schools. Here again the district-wise position is shown as below:

United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	...	18 per cent
Garo Hills	... ..	6.5 per cent
Mizo Hills	... ..	10.4 per cent
United Mikir and North Cachar Hills	...	3.7 per cent

The over all position at all these three stages is summarised as below:

(Position in 1966)			
	6-10	11-13	14-17
United Khasi-Jaintia Hills	76 per cent	29 per cent	18 per cent
Garo Hills	... .. 80 per cent	18 per cent	6.5 per cent
Mizo Hills	... .. 100 per cent	50 per cent	10.4 per cent
United Mikir and North Cachar Hills	... 68 per cent	16 per cent	3.7 per cent

It would be seen from the above summary that much leeway has to be made up in the matter of secondary education in the Hill districts and a sustained effort will have to be made so that the position can be improved by the end of the Fourth Plan period.

**The Period of the Ad-hoc Plan :—**Apart from the statistical achievement during the period of the three annual *ad-hoc* plans, some important contributions have already been made for speedy development of educational activities in the Hill districts. During these three annual *ad-hoc* plans sound foundation has been laid for effective action in the future. In the field of higher education in particular, a beginning has been made in extending education at the university stage, by establishing Government Colleges in the district headquarters (Sub-divisional headquarters in the case of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills). The Hill districts were previously handicapped for want of proper executive machinery at the secondary stage. This handicap has been largely removed by creating posts of Inspector of Schools for each of the four Hill districts. At the Secondary Stage, emphasis has been laid on arrangement of hostel accommodation for students and staff quarter for teachers.

Regarding the statistical achievement, the figures are tentative. At the primary stage nearly 30,000 children have been brought to schools during these three years, at the middle stage nearly 10,000 and at the High School stage nearly 6,800. This is not a particularly striking achievement, but, as has already been pointed out, definite impact has been created and it is hoped that with the setting up of the appropriate machinery at all levels, the pace of progress can now be quickened.

Because of various difficulties, much headway could not be made in implementing the training programme. 30 teachers were deputed for B.T. training during 1967-68. It is proposed to take up construction works of the new Training Institutes at Cherrapunji and Tura. Some headway has been made in implementing the scheme for providing facilities for Science teaching in Schools. At the University level, three colleges were provincialised and one Government Art College at Jowai was started. Deficit and *ad-hoc* grants are being provided to non-Government Colleges for expansion and improvement of Science teaching.

**2.3.14. Health :—**Under the Health and Family Planning Programme, bulk of the expenditure incurred during 1966-67 and 1967-68 was for Malaria Eradication Programme. In addition, the establishment of four Primary Health dispensaries, opening of one T. B. clinic and six rural dispensaries and training of ten hill girls in nursing courses were also achieved during 1966-67. During 1967-68, two T. B. clinics were opened, 107 beds were added to the Aijal and the Lunglêh Civil Hospitals, 12 students were sent up for undergoing training in Nursing and 17 in A. N. M. training courses. Construction works of Leprosy clinic at Tura and of the Leprosy colony at Malashipathar were also completed. Normal activities in 33 family planning clinics, in 4 publicity units, in 4 District Family Planning Bureaux and in 4 Sterilisation centres were continued. It is proposed to increase the intake capacity in Government Training institutes to 20 during 1968-69. Grants will also be provided to private hospitals where training facilities are

available for training of candidates in nursing, etc. Establishment of Public Health Centres in 13 Blocks is aimed at during 1968-69, besides completion of incomplete hospitals, dispensaries and Primary Health Centres and starting construction works of new Hospitals/Dispensaries/Public Health Centres wherever necessary. National Malaria Eradication Programme, Small-pox Eradication Programme, etc., will be continued according to schedule.

2.3 15. **Water Supply** :—Diphu Water Supply Scheme has been completed and the Tura Water Supply Scheme (1st phase) has been taken up. Progress of Aijal Water Supply Scheme is being maintained and emergency Water Supply Schemes in Aijal and in the P. P. Vs were taken up during 1967-68 in collaboration with the Assam State Electricity Board. By the end of 1967-68, some small Rural Water Supply Schemes were duly completed. For effective implementation of Water Supply Schemes in the Hill districts, one Division and one Subdivision at Shillong and one Subdivision at Tura were created during 1966-67. Steps are being taken to complete the survey for the Greater Shillong Water Supply Scheme as early as possible. During 1968-69, incomplete works will be continued and some small Rural Water Supply Schemes will be taken up according to priority. Steps are also being taken for acquisition and afforestation of the catchment area of the water shed of the existing Shillong Water Supply Scheme.

### Approach to Balanced Development of the Districts

3. 1. The present uneven level of development in different districts of the Hills in Assam is mainly due to the absence of planned and co-ordinated programmes of development in the past. In regard to the important economic sectors, the potentialities differ from district to district and even conditions in individual districts vary from area to area. It is desirable to have an area approach for ensuring rapid and balanced development in different regions of a district as well as between each individual district. Keeping this end in view, the following may provide a purely tentative working basis for demarcation of development areas within the four Hill districts—

- Mizo—1. Comprising Aijal, Saitual and Mamit Blocks ;  
 2. Area east of Seling-Lungleh road, mainly comprising the Champhai Block ;  
 3. Hnathial and Serchhip Blocks ; and  
 4. Pawi-Lakher region.
- Garo—1. Western area, comprising Resubelpara, Dadenggiri, Sellsa, Rongram and Betasing Blocks ;  
 2. Southern area, comprising Dalu, Chokpot and Dambuk-Aga Blocks ; and  
 3. Eastern area comprising Songsak and Samburangjeng Blocks.

- Mikir &—1. Eastern Mikirs ;  
 North 2. Western Mikirs ; and  
 Cachar 3. By splitting the existing Jatinga Block and by creating a sub-block under the existing Diyung Valley Block, the whole subdivision will be divided into three Blocks and one sub-block.

- Khasi &—1. Jowai Subdivision ;  
 Jaintia 2. Border areas to the South ;  
 3. Plateau areas ; and  
 4. Area north of the plateau.

3. 2. Appropriate schemes under the various sectoral programmes will be implemented according to the actual needs and requirement of the development areas. In regard to social services, accelerated development activities will be ensured in areas hitherto left unserved.

## OVERALL STRATEGY OF DEVELOPMENT, OBJECTIVES, OUTLAYS AND PRIORITIES

### Strategy

4.1. The following are some of the main factors to be borne in mind in planning developmental activities in the Hill districts. Firstly, the geography, the terrain, the topography and the resources which nature provides, *e.g.*, land, forests, minerals, etc. It is seen that even within the same district, from the geographical and physical angle, the situation changes from area to area. Together with geography, the people themselves, their occupations, their skills, their social structure, the land tenure system and other such aspects have also to be considered. Next come transport and communications. What has been achieved in this respect over the past years is significant ; but considering the overall needs, it has been quite inadequate. Expectations have been roused and have now to be fulfilled. Linked with transport is the problem of markets and outlets. The economy of the autonomous districts has to be progressively co-ordinated and unified to provide for ready outlets for the products of each area. We have to explore finally, the untapped potentialities for increasing production of food and commercial crops by adopting diversified modern methods of cultivation, the manner in which supplies of essential consumer commodities and inputs for productive schemes may reach the people over the widest possible area, the regularity and efficiency with which they are made available and the price at which they reach the people.

4.2. The strategy of development of the Hill areas of Assam has to be defined keeping in view the main factors outlined above. Whatever the strategy, however, there has to be investment, services have to be provided, people have to be trained for undertaking responsibilities for economic betterment of the area and the basic resources have to be developed.

### Objective

4.3. In view of the unusual physico-geographical conditions of the Hill regions and to raise the base of the economic which is yet to take its proper structural form for any sustained growth, the objective of the Hill areas development programme during the Fourth Plan period should aim at—

- (i) accelerating the pace of development in all the primary sectors of the economy with adequate provisions for investment both in the agricultural and in industrial spheres ;
- (ii) providing necessary infrastructural service facilities as are urgently required for the proper growth of the economy in a balanced, integrated and co-ordinated manner ;
- (iii) stepping up of the production of essential food crops and commercial crops by harnessing existing potentialities as well as by tapping hitherto unexploited potentialities ;
- (iv) providing more certain means of subsidiary income to the economically hard hit sections of the rural population and making them gradually adaptable to more settled and modern scientific methods of cultivation ;

- (v) progressively associating the local institutions in the various aspects of planning and development so that a feeling of participation can be ensured within the shortest possible time ; and
- (vi) consolidating educational facilities and expanding them further in areas where there is need for extra facilities. Institutional health and other social service facilities have to be extended to cover a wider section of the population.

### Outlays

4.4. Upto the end of the Third Plan, the development programmes for the Hill Districts of Assam had been implemented as part of the sectoral programmes of the overall State Plan ; besides the supplementary schemes taken up under the programme for "Welfare of Backward Classes". Separate integrated plans have been taken up with effect from 1966-67. The distribution of sectoral outlays together with the expenditure during the period of *ad-hoc* annual plans under the major heads of development is shown below—

Major heads of development	(Rupees—lakhs)	
	Expenditure during 1966-69 (anticipated)	Outlay during 1969-74 (proposed)
1. Agricultural programmes ...	391.19	1,298.50
2. Co-operation and Community Development.	227.34	579.60
3. Irrigation and Power ... ..	199.10	550.00
4. Industry and Mining (Village and Small Industries).	32.02	650.00
5. Transport and Communications	536.64	2,265.00
6. Social Services ... ..	435.06	2,230.10
7. Miscellaneous ... ..	76.20	420.00
Total ...	1,897.55	7,992.60

4.5. The Fourth Plan outlay of Rs.80 crores (in round figures) also includes the Central share of expenditure in respect of certain Centrally Sponsored Schemes, as could be readily ascertained, which are proposed to be transferred to the State Plan as indicated below—

(Rupees—lakhs)	
(i) Agriculture ... ..	24.10
(ii) Education ... ..	23.00
(iii) Health .. ..	10.77
(iv) Social Welfare ... ..	4.25
(v) Craftsman Training and Employment Services ...	61.80
Total ...	123.92



4.6. Provisions have to be made in the Fourth Plan in respect of programmes which were not adequately provided in the Report of the Joint Centre-State Study Team, as below—

					(Rupees—lakhs)
(i) Tourism	...	...	...	...	50.00
(ii) State Transport	..	...	...	...	70.00 (additional)
(iii) Industry	...	...	...	..	550.00 (additional)
(iv) Power	...	..	..	...	300.00 (additional)
(v) Central University	..	...	...	..	400.00 (additional)
(vi) Urban Development	...	...	...	...	80.00
(vii) Water Supply	...	...	...	..	50.00 (additional)
(viii) Information and Publicity	..	...	...	...	20.00
				Total	1,520.00

The State Plan outlay of Rs.80 crores also includes full provisions for the various schemes for control of communicable diseases under the Health sector.

4.7. There is, at present, no comprehensive picture in respect of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Considering the importance of certain programmes, some departments have proposed tentative provisions in respect of the following schemes amounting to Rs.817.34 lakhs. This list of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes is, however, not exhaustive.

(Centrally Sponsored Schemes)

(Rupees—lakhs)

**1. Agriculture**

1. Coordinated Research Projects of rice, etc	...	...	...	...	3.00
2. Coordinated Research Project on improvement of fruits, vegetable and tuber crops.					1.50
3. Co-ordinated Agronomic experiment	...	...	...	...	1.00
4. Agricultural Statistics	...	...	...	...	0.50
5. Farmers' education—(Audio-visual) and training in H. Y. V.					5.00
6. Seed-cum-fruit drill	..	...	...	...	0.10
					11.10

## 2. Community Development

1. Applied Nutrition ...	...	...	...	...	12·24
					<hr/> 12·24

## 3. Industries

1. Rural Industries projects ...	...	...	...	...	100·00
					<hr/> 100·00

## 4. Social Welfare

1. Family and Child Welfare projects ...	...	...	...	...	3·00
					<hr/> 3·00

## 5. Welfare of Backward Classes— Scheduled Tribes (Hills)

1. Post-matric scholarships ..	...	...	...	...	108·50
2. Girls' Hostels ...	...	...	...	...	5·00
3. Tribal Development Blocks	...	...	...	...	550·00
4. Co-operation ...	...	...	...	..	5·00
5. Tribal Research Institute ...	...	...	...	...	17·50
6. Grants to Voluntary Organisations ..	...	...	...	...	5·00
					<hr/> 691·00
				Grand Total ...	<hr/> 817·34

## Sectoral Priorities

4.8. 66·8 per cent of the proposed outlay of Rs.80 crores in the State Plan account for the programmes under the various economic sectors of the plan and the remaining 33·2 per cent for the Social and Miscellaneous services sectors. This ratio is broadly in consonance with the investment patterns of the overall national economy and with the special needs of the Hill regions of Assam in the background of the present state of their economy.

4.9. The main strategy of development for the Hill Areas during the Fourth Plan is to accelerate the building up of the infrastructural services so that balanced growth in the different economic and social services sectors of development is achieved as early as possible. Keeping this end in view, the development of Transport and Communication services has been accorded the highest priority in the Hill Areas Fourth Plan (28·3 per cent of the total

Plan outlay). In order to make the Hill districts self-sufficient in food, the next priority has been given to the Agricultural production and allied programmes, including co-operation and Community Development (23.5 per cent). For creating a base of industrial development by tapping natural resources and engaging local skills and entrepreneurship, supply of electric power is essential. Adequate priority has, therefore, to be given to development of power (6.3 per cent).

4.10. As regards the social services sector, highest priority has been accorded to the Educational Programme (13.8 per cent). In the field of Elementary Education, the level of progress achieved in the different districts is not uniform. In the middle and higher stages also the institutions are only just beginning to make some headway.

4.11. The next priority goes to the Water Supply Programme (4.3 per cent). This is one of the most important sectors of development requiring immediate attention, as scarcity of water is acute in most of the Hill Areas. The condition of Water Supply in Mizo Hills is very serious and adequate measures for taking up Water Supply Projects in the district are immediately necessary. Health and Family Planning programme has been given due priority (5.4 per cent), keeping in view the present organisational capacity and feasibility of implementation of different programmes in different parts of the Hill Districts under the prevailing conditions. It was felt by the members of the Planning Board for the Hill Areas that the Family Planning programme had little relevance at the present time in the Hill Areas.

4.12. It is an accepted principle that the local institutions at the district level are to be progressively associated in all planning and development matters. The District Councils in the Hills occupy an important position. They have also been implementing certain schemes such as rural communications, rural Water Supply, primary education, land reclamation, etc. Some of the Councils are comparatively new and are yet to gather full momentum. The District and Regional Councils will, for some time to come, require financial assistance. Adequate provision, therefore, has to be made for helping the Councils in implementing their own development schemes and building up their organisational set up.

4.13. The members of the Planning Board for Hill Areas have wished it to be made clear that the present proposals are without prejudice to the final plan that will be required to be formulated for the new re-organised set-up with the constitution of the proposed new Autonomous State, which would be of a higher dimension altogether. It was further desired that representatives of the Hill Areas should be associated in the discussions with the Planning Commission for the formulation of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

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## WRITEUPS ON SECTORAL PROGRAMMES

## 1. Agricultural Programme

Agricultural programme in the Hill Areas consists of Agricultural Production, Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation, Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Milk Supply, Forests and Fisheries. The total allocation proposed under this programme in the Fourth Plan is Rs. 1,298.50 lakhs. The distribution of which among the different heads is as follows:—

					Rs. in lakhs
1. Agricultural Production	---	---	...		410.50
2. Minor Irrigation	...	...	...	...	250.00
3. Soil Conservation	...	...	...	...	300.00
4. Animal Husbandry and Dairying and Milk Supply					199.00
5. Forests	...	...	...	...	114.00
6. Fisheries	...	...	---	...	25.00
				Total	1,298.50

## 1.1. Agricultural Production

1.1.1. Agriculture in the Hill areas of Assam faces certain peculiarities and difficulties which are quite distinct in character. Due to variation in soil, climate and topography, the cropping pattern varies from hill district to hill district and even from region to region in the same hill areas. Rice is the principal staple food crop in the hills. The next important food crop is maize. As regards cash crops and fruits, potato, arecanut, pan leaves, oranges, pineapple, etc., are grown abundantly in United Khasi and Jaintia Hill Districts; cotton and Jute in Garo Hills; cotton, sugarcane and jute in Mikir Hills districts. The yield of the different crops in the hill areas is much less as compared with their respective yield in the Plains districts. This is primarily due to the prevalent practice of shifting cultivation (jhumming) on the hill slopes which is responsible for denudation of the soil fertility subjecting the land to heavy erosion by rain. Absence of proper communications is also a serious impediment, not only to the process of development but also to marketing of agricultural produce.

1.1.2. *Progress upto 1968-69.*—Agricultural development in the Hill areas is a huge task, but due to obvious reasons, much could not be done in the past years. It will require much effort to achieve the desired level. In past years, the agricultural programme consisted of land reclamation, irrigation and supply of inputs like improved seeds, fertilizers, demonstration of improved practices, etc., but only the fringe of the problem could be touched in comparison to the gigantic task. The progress achieved in production of main crops and in other key programmes

connected with production in the hill districts during the past years is indicated in the table below, from which it will appear that there has been steady increase both in acreage and production of all the important crops.

Production/Programme	Achievement upto 1965-66	Achievement during 1966-67	Achievement during 1967-68	Anticipated Achievement during 1968-69
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>Production</b>				
1. Rice (Lakh tonnes) ...	1.73	1.86	2.00	2.14
2. Maize (Lakh tonnes) ...	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.14
3. Total production of food grains— Rice, Maize and other crops (Lakh tonnes)	1.84	1.98	2.14	2.34
4. Oil seeds (000 tonnes) ...	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
5. Jute (Lakh bales) ...	7.00	7.00	6.00	8.00
6. Sugarcane (Lakh tonnes) ...	0.13	0.07	0.07	0.18
7. Potatoes (Lakh tonnes) ...	0.60	1.20	1.38	1.41
<b>Acreage</b>				
1. Rice (Lakh acres) ...	4.33	4.29	4.30	4.35
2. Maize (Lakh acres) ...	0.47	0.47	0.50	0.60
3. Jute (000 acres) ...	18.00	17.00	17.50	18.00
4. Cotton (000 acres) ...	39.00	39.00	39.00	40.00
5. Sugarcane (000 acres) ..	8.00	7.00	8.00	9.00
6. Potatoes (000 acres) ..	34.00	34.00	46.00	47.00
<b>Programme</b>				
1. Minor Irrigation (000 acres)	38.40	4.24	13.00	23.00
2. Land Reclamation (000 acres)	..	1.09	2.00	2.50
3. Fertilizers—				
(a) N, (Nitrogen) (000 tonnes)	1.00	2.00	3.00	3.00
(b) P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (000 tonnes) ...	2.25	1.20	1.11	1.50
(c) K <sub>2</sub> O (000 tonnes) ...	..	2.41	0.38	0.50
4. Manures—				
(a) Urban compost (000 tonnes)	...	0.62	32.00	100.00
(b) Green Manuring (000 acres)	..	0.45	1.00	2.00
5. High Yielding varieties (000 acres)	...	3.00	9.50	22.50
6. Other Improved Seeds (000 acres)	..	..	1.07	40.00
7. Plant protection (000 acres) ...	...	2.63	178.00	200.00

The financial achievement during 1966-67 was Rs.44.40 lakhs, during 1967-68 Rs.56.37 lakhs and the anticipated achievement during 1968-69 is Rs.70.00 lakhs.

1.1.3. *Objective and strategy to be followed*—The Hill areas of Assam have many special problems such as difficult terrain, unusual soil condition, traditional practice of jhumming, absence of proper irrigation facilities, absence of good communications and inadequate marketing facilities. All these have stood in the way of speedy development of agriculture in the hill areas. The result is the economic backwardness of the people.

1.1.4. The objective of the Plan, therefore, is to get over the above difficulties and to accelerate the development of agriculture. The broad objective thus is to achieve a higher rate of growth in production of food and cash crops.

1.1.5. The basic approach to be followed will be as enunciated by the joint Centre-State Study team, with the strategy of the programme directed to—

- (i) giving special emphasis to demonstration programme, particularly the popularising of improved practices and use of fertilizers ;
- (ii) intensifying the programme for introduction of improved varieties ;
- (iii) increasing the areas under cultivation of food crops, particularly wet rice cultivation with provision for proper irrigation facilities. ;
- (iv) laying due emphasis on land use survey, land reclamation and development of horticulture and cash crops ;

1.1.6. *Fourth Plan Programme*—A Short description has been given below on sub-head-wise programme included in the Fourth Five Year Plan for hill areas—

(a) **Improved Seed Programme.**—An outlay of Rs.38.00 lakhs is proposed under this programme during the Fourth Plan for (i) maintenance of the existing demonstration farms and nurseries as well as for the development of the large size production farm to be set up during the Fourth Plan period.

(ii) Also under this Programme, a provision of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been made for the continuance of seed saturation. The programme consists of purchase and distribution of improved seed to the cultivators with a subsidy ranging from 25 per cent to 50 per cent to be gradually reduced and withdrawn.

(b) **Manures and fertilizers**—Under this programme an outlay of Rs.17.00 lakhs has been provided for the development of local manurial resources, distribution of fertilizers to the cultivators by way of helping them with subsidy on transport expenses at an average rate of Rs.50 per tonne and also for supplying lime to the cultivators with 50 per cent subsidy.

(c) **Plant Protection**—An outlay of Rs.14.00 lakhs for the Fourth Plan has been made for supply of sprayers and chemicals to Blocks and the Gram Sevak circles. Sales of the sprayers and chemicals to the cultivators will also be subsidised to the extent of 50 per cent to be gradually reduced.

(d) **Agricultural Implements**—The proposed outlay for the Fourth Plan is Rs.7.50 lakhs. This amount will be spent for the purchase of improved tools and implements for sale to the cultivators at subsidised rate of 50 per cent to be gradually reduced. It is also proposed to purchase power tillers for introduction and demonstrations purposes.

(e) **Development of Commercial Crops**—An outlay of Rs.44.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Fourth Plan to develop the important crops, namely jute, sugar-cane, cotton, potatoes, vegetables, horticulture and oil seeds. Under jute, the programme consists of distribution of seeds and seed-drills with 50 per cent subsidy. Excavation of retting tanks will also be taken up.

Under sugar-cane, supply of sets and crushers with boiling pans will be made to cultivators at subsidised rate varying from 25 per cent to 50 per cent. The programme for vegetables and horticulture will consist of establishing progeny nurseries and distribution of seeds and plants to growers at subsidised rate of 25 per cent to 50 per cent. The programme for potatoes is for production and multiplication of quality seeds free from disease by means of supplying the registered growers with nucleus seeds of improved strains at subsidised rate of 50 per cent and also by spraying the crops and roughing out the diseased plants. The cost of fungicides will be charged to the growers at subsidised rate varying from 50 per cent to 75 per cent.

(f) **Agricultural Research**—An outlay of Rs.54.50 lakhs has been provided under this programme. Land use survey constitutes one part of the programme. By teams of experts already constituted the surveying and mapping out of large blocks of areas suitable for settle cultivation, forestry, pasture, etc., will be done. These teams will also suggest measures for improvement of the land.

Under the proper Research programme, there will be research and trial work on crops to evolve suitable varieties for different areas. For this purpose, establishment of Regional and District Research Stations and laboratories is under way. It is also proposed to have 2 (two) Mobile Soil Testing Vans and to undertake separate research work on horticulture for which a sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been provided.

(g) **Extension Training and Farmers' Institute**—An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed under this programme. The aim is (i) to maintain Gram Sevak Training Centre and (ii) maintain and improve the newly established Farmers' Institutes where institutional courses of short duration will be arranged for progressive farmers. Under this programme, refresher course of training and conducted tours for officials and non-officials will also be arranged.

(h) **Agricultural Statistics**—An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been made in the Plan to strengthen the statistical organisation in order to collect and properly maintain agricultural statistics at all levels.

(i) **Intensive Cultivation Programme**—An outlay of Rs.27.50 lakhs is provided for the continuance of the existing package block in Bhoi area of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills and also for the opening new block in Mikir Hills and Garo Hills Districts.

(j) **Land Reclamation**—An outlay of Rs.60.00 lakhs has been made for the Fourth Plan. Under this programme, purchase of tractors and bulldozers will be made. As for the cost of reclamation of land belonging to individuals, 20 per cent of the cost will be realised from the beneficiaries.

(k) **Others**—An outlay of Rs.126.00 lakhs has been made for other programmes. The schemes to be taken up under this programme are Demonstration, Godown, Agricultural Information, Workshop, Agricultural Administration, Incentive to Farmers, Grant to Field Management Committees, Development of Horticulture, Applied Nutrition, Fruit processing and Grants to District Councils for Land Records and Land Reforms.

1.1.7. The programmes aim at creation of production potential of 0.65 lakhs tonnes of food-grains, thereby bringing the total production to 2.99 lakhs tonnes by the end of the Fourth Plan as indicated in the table below:—

	Unit	1969-70	'70-71	'71-72	'72-73	'73-74	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Production:—							
1. Production of potential (Lakh tonnes)							
all foodgrains.							
(a) Additional	Do	0.14	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.65
(b) Total	...	2.48	2.60	2.73	2.86	2.99	2.99
2. Foodgrain Production							
(a) Rice	... (Lakh tonnes)	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	2.65	2.65
(b) Maize and others	Do	0.23	0.25	0.28	0.31	0.34	0.34
3. Oil Seeds Production (000 tonnes)							
4. Cotton	.. (000 bales)	8.00	8.50	8.50	9.00	9.00	9.00
5. Jute	.. .. (Lakh bales)	0.56	0.57	0.58	0.59	0.60	0.60
6. Sugar-cane	.. (Lakh tonnes)	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.23
7. Potatoes	... Do	1.44	1.47	1.50	1.53	1.56	1.56



## 1.2. MINOR IRRIGATION

1·2·1. The main problem of agriculture in the Hill Areas is the practice of shifting cultivation on hill slopes. This practice is denuding the good top soil, causing many perennial streams to dry up. It is, therefore, of utmost importance that this practice be replaced by permanent and settled form of cultivation. This can be done by providing alternative lands in the form of terraces and reclaimed valley lands with introduction of irrigation practices.

1·2·2. Scope of irrigation in the hills due to the very nature of the topography of the country is limited to small schemes covering scatered pockets here and there. There is also the handicap of communications in implementing irrigation schemes located in interior places.

1·2·3. In the foot-hill areas of the Hills Districts there are however large tracts of open land under cultivation where comparatively big irrigation schemes are feasible, as in the case of the Mikir Hills areas bordering Nowgong and Sibsagar Districts.

1·2·4. There is greater scope for Lift Irrigation Schemes in the narrow valleys high up in the Hills. However, all such schemes so far executed suffer from the chronic difficulty in running the diesel-pumps for lifting water. Trouble-free pump-operation can be expected only from electric power-driven pumps. This will be possible when the hills areas are adequately electrified.

1·2·5. Irrigation programme so far executed in the hills has been negligible. There is need for expansion of this programme in order to encourage permanent and settled form of cultivation. However, the key to expansion of this programme lies in an intensified road-communications programme, expansion of electrification programme and co-ordination of Soil-Conservation programme (*e.g.*, creation of terraces) with irrigation programme. Besides, the Assam E. & D. Act, 1953 has not yet been extended to all Hill Districts, which also hampers the execution of suitable irrigation schemes by the Flood Control and Irrigation Department. This matter is under correspondence with the respective District Councils.

1·2·6. The irrigation schemes in the Hill areas are implemented by the Agriculture Department and Flood Control and Irrigation Departments. The Agriculture Department generally implement the smaller irrigation schemes. These schemes are covered by mainly flow irrigation programme, which consists of construction of bunds, irrigation channels, etc., to be undertaken by the cultivators with provision of subsidy at the rate varying from 20 per cent to 100 per cent depending on the nature of the work, with an average of Rs.125 per acre of area benefited.

1·2·7. The next important item under the programme is "Lift Irrigation". There is a great scope for developing lift irrigation specially in United Khasi and Jaintia Hills where Hydro Electric power is available. The programme will consist of purchase and installation of power pumps at different points where sufficient water is available.

1.2.8. It is also proposed to undertake exploratory sinking of wells and shallow tube wells in the plains areas of the Hill Districts where flow irrigation is difficult.

1.2.9. The total allocation provided for Minor Irrigation in the Fourth Plan is Rs.250.00 lakhs. Out of this, for schemes to be implemented by the Agriculture Department the provision is Rs.100.00 lakhs. For schemes implemented by the Flood Control and Irrigation Departments, the provision is Rs.150.00 lakhs. Considering the potentiality of Minor Irrigation in the Hill Areas the allocation proposed is not at all excessive.

1.2.10. The anticipated physical achievement under this programme is given in the following table:—

	Unit	1969-70	70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

### 1. Minor Irrigation—

#### (a) Agriculture Department—

Gross—(000 acres)	34.00	40.00	50.00	61.00	70.00
Net—(000 acres)	29.50	37.50	45.90	55.20	63.00

#### (b) P. W. D. (F. C. & I.)—

(000 acres)	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00
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### 1.3. Soil Conservation

1.3.1. Jhumming or shifting cultivation which is practised in the Assam Hills in its most primitive form, is the principal cause of soil deterioration and low agricultural output in the four Autonomous Hill Districts. Serious and systematic measures to solve the problems arising out of jhumming and to replace jhumming itself, were initiated only towards the end of the First Five Year Plan by opening a jhum Control Division under the Forest Department. The approach then was to encourage plantations of perennial agro-forestry crops like cashew-nut and coffee on the hill slopes instead of subjecting them to jhumming.

A full-fledged Department of Soil Conservation was created in 1959 for expanding the works initiated under the Jhum Control Division of the Forest Department.

1.3.2. The important works undertaken during the Third Five Year Plan were—

- (i) Demonstration plantations of non-perishable perennial cash crops like cashew-nut, coffee and black pepper.
- (ii) Experimental plantations of rubber, cardamom, etc.

- (iii) Inducement to jhum cultivators to take up cultivation of cash crops by giving loan and subsidy for growing cashew nuts, coffee and black pepper.
- (iv) Terracing of hill slopes for converting them into permanent agricultural fields.
- (v) Afforestation of degraded hill slopes for stopping further deterioration and for utilising the land for badly needed fuel-wood and small dimension construction materials.
- (vi) Pasture development mainly by introducing exotic grasses and legumes.

1.3.3. From the experience gained during the Third Plan, it has now been seen that while the broad approach to the problem will remain more or less the same, some shift in emphasis on various items of work is necessary, as indicated below:—

(i) **Land Development**:—Some of the exotic cash crops such as cashew nut introduced on quite a large scale have not proved as suitable and economically most profitable form of land use for all the hill areas of Assam. The need is very great for utilising to the maximum extent possible all suitable lands for food production to meet the villagers' own requirements. Such an approach has also more appeal to the farmers. It has, therefore, been proposed that in the Fourth Plan maximum emphasis will be given for land development work, *i.e.*, terracing, contour-bunding, reclamation of bottom land, etc. The land development work will be done through a subsidy scheme so that the owners of land contribute themselves at least 50 per cent of the cost of improvement. The target proposed to be fixed for this work is about 17,200 acres. Small irrigation schemes for wet paddy cultivation, where possible, will also be taken up, for which a separate provision has been kept.

(ii) **Follow-up agronomical programme**.—Follow-up programme based on demonstration and extension for terraced and otherwise developed lands for settled cultivation is very essential, specially as the concerned people are not at present used to any form of settled cultivation.

(iii) **Afforestation**.—This will be taken up outside the Forest Reserves, selecting slopes too steep for other forms of land-use. Jhumming has denuded the forest areas to such an extent that many localities are now facing acute shortage of fuel-wood and small posts, etc., needed for repairing dwellings. It is also proposed that small catchments will be taken up in course of time for treating all the land according to capability and need. Afforestation also will be taken up in the river valley project catchments for augmenting the life of the reservoirs. A target of about 14,500 acres is kept in view under this programme.

(iv) **Cash-crops Development**.—The scheme of encouraging plantations of non-perishable cash-crops will not be abandoned, though somewhat lower priority is being given to this work in the Fourth Plan. Slopes which cannot be developed for settled agriculture by terracing because of

inadequate soil depth or being too steep but yet too good for forestry purpose, will be taken up for growing perennial cash-crops like coffee, rubber, arecanut, black pepper, etc., in localities where they have now been definitely proved to do well. It has also been seen that there are good possibilities for annual cash-crops like cotton, sesamum, ginger, turmeric, castor, etc., as many of these are doing extremely well in many localities of the hill districts of Assam. Assistance will be given to grow these crops in developed lands unsuitable for paddy through demonstration, supply of planting materials and cash-subsidy, considering the demand for assistance and the character of the land concerned.

(v) **Pasture Development.**—The problem of inadequate fodder is assuming increasingly larger proportions in the hill districts, as the professional herdsmen are now concentrating in the hills because of disappearance of grazing grounds in the plains. With a view to obtain tender grasses early, they set fire to the grass lands and the forests. This results in progressive denudation of the hill slopes. The solution lies in creating improved pastures.

Because of proximity to large centres of consumption, the Bhoi area in the Khasi Hills is ideal dairy country. Similarly, the south-eastern part of Jaintia Hills and most areas in Mikir Hills District where the rain-fall is low are very suitable for cattle rearing. Pasture Development works will be taken up on a much larger scale in these localities for stopping land deterioration and providing badly needed fodder.

(vi) **Training.**—Successful implementation of the various items of works proposed in the Plan is to a very large extent dependent on availability of properly trained technical personnel. There is a dearth of trained Soil Conservationist all over the country. It will be necessary, therefore, to undertake, at the initial stage of the plan, training of properly selected personnel in various branches of Soil Conservation.

(vii) **Research.**—As the various known soil conservation techniques are being employed in the field, it is being felt increasingly that research and experimentation is necessary for modifying and involving different techniques in relation to local conditions. The need for quantitative data also is great, as at present no such data is available regarding soil and water losses and yield under various practices.

Decision was, therefore, taken even during the Second Plan period to establish a Soil Conservation Research Station with Sub-stations and field plots in selected localities. Construction work for this research station has now been almost completed at Burnihat, except for some residential quarters. The laboratories have however to be fitted up and specialists will have to be appointed besides Research Assistants, etc.

(viii) **Extension.**—Jhumming and settled cultivation are such different forms of agriculture that the people cannot be expected to give up the former without considerable extension and publicity works. The people are often illiterate, attached to age-old customs and ignorant about the benefits of settled cultivation. In order to wean away the people of the hills from he practice of jhumming, considerable extension works will have to be

undertaken during the Fourth Plan period. Otherewise the large programme envisaged will not be implemented, as voluntary co-operation of the people is essential in all soil conservation activities.

1.3.4. The outlay proposed for the programme under Soil conservation during the Fourth Plan period is Rs. 300.00 lakhs. It is the minimum requirement to implement the programme based on the lines indicated above.

#### 1.4. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY PROGRAMME INCLUDING DAIRY AND MILK SUPPLY

1.4.1. The Geo-physical conditions of the hills of Assam are quite different from those of the Plains districts. Such conditions also vary from district to district and even within a district. A uniform Development Plan is therefore not applicable in such areas where there is variation in rainfall, temperature and humidity. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry are the principal occupation of the inhabitants of the hills. Animal Husbandry programme aims at giving employment among the rural population and raising the economic condition of the people. Thus, next to agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary programme plays a vital role in the economic development of the rural areas in the hills.

1.4.2. The Animal Husbandry practices in many parts of the Hills areas are still primitive. It requires further and vigorous extension work among the tribal people to make them acquainted with the various schemes under this programme. The scope to develop different schemes under Animal Husbandry and Veterinary in the Hill areas is great. The Department is now in a position to take up and implement a suitable programme in the Hill areas. With this aim in view, the Fourth Plan allocation for the Hill Areas has been kept at Rs. 199.00 lakhs.

1.4.3. The programme under Animal Husbandry and Veterinary during the Fourth Plan will consist of the following important schemes—

- (i) **Disease control, strengthening and development of Veterinary facilities.**—Under this scheme, Establishment of Veterinary dispensary, Establishment of Veterinary Aid Centre, Mobile Veterinary dispensary, etc., will be taken up.
- (ii) **Cattle Development.**—Under this programme, importation of pure Holstein Friesein cattle, Establishment of Jersey cattle-breeding farm and other important schemes in this regard will be taken up.
- (iii) **Poultry and Piggery Development Programme.**—Expansion of poultry farms, distribution of cockerels, distribution of poultry expansion units, of Pig farms, etc., will be taken up under this programme.
- (iv) **Feeds and Fodder Development Programme.**—Under this programme, establishment and expansion of fodder demonstration farms, Improvement of grass land, Establishment of feeds Mills, etc., will be taken up.
- (v) **Sheep and Goat Development.**—Under this programme, sheep breeding farm and goat development farm will be taken up.
- (vi) The other important schemes to be implemented under Animal Husbandry and Veterinary programme are Education, Training Research and Dairy Development.

## 1.5. Forest

1.5.1. The villages in the hill areas are generally scattered, vast areas are covered with forests and in almost all these hill areas, the main livelihood is agriculture by the destructive method of Jhumming. With better health facilities, better communications and higher standard of living, the growth of population has been quite considerable and thereby the demand on land has increased and the cycle of Jhumming has become reduced to only to 8/10 years in many areas.

1.5.2. In the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Five-Year Plans, the Reserve forests of the hill districts were only included in the overall schemes of the State Forests Department and no special schemes were drawn up for areas outside the Reserve Forests except for Soil Conservation schemes. Schemes such as economic plantations, medicinal plantations and improvement of forest villages, improvement of communications in the Reserve forests for better facility of extraction of timber were undertaken from the overall State Forest Department scheme and also from grants under Article 275.

1.5.3. The Joint Centre-State Study Team was constituted by the Planning Commission to assess the progress of these backward Hill Districts of Assam and to formulate a programme for the Hill Regions for the 4th Plan and accordingly annual *ad hoc* schemes were drawn up for the years 1967-68, 1968-69. On the lines of these *ad hoc* schemes which are being implemented now, the Fourth Five Year Plan for 1969-74 has been formulated for the development of the forest areas of the hills, both Reserve and unclassified.

1.5.4. A short description of the important schemes to be implemented during the Fourth Plan period is as follows.—

### 1. Economic plantations for Industrial and Commercial use.

(a) **Teak plantation.**—In almost all the Hill Districts of Assam it has been found from past experience that Teak grows very well on the gentle slopes of the hills and that the species being very much in demand in the market and being easy to grow, a considerable area can be covered with less expense and less likelihood of failures. It is envisaged that a sum of Rs.14.93 lakhs will be spent during the 4th five year plan, of which Rs.7.62 lakhs will be spent in the District Council sector to raise 4950 acres of plantations. In the State sector Rs.7.31 lakhs will be spent in creation of and maintaining 9220 acres of plantations.

(b) **Plywood plantation.**—The Plywood Industry in Assam is highly developed and the demand for raw material is increasing year by year and so it will be advantageous to replenish the natural growing stock by artificial plantation of various plywood species which are fairly common in Assam. It is planned to spend Rs.2.10 lakhs to raise 1060 acres of plantations, including maintenance of the older ones.

(c) **Matchwood plantation.**—The raw material for Match Industry in Assam is dwindling due to clearing of forest areas outside Reserves, and it is essential that for future use of the Industry the existing resources are increased by raising plantations, and so an amount of Rs.1.61 lakhs has to be provided to create 1060 acres of plantations.

## 2. Rehabilitation of degraded Forests—

The miscellaneous forests both in the Reserve and District Council Sector contain hardwood species, like Sal, Hollock, Sopas, Bonsum and Amari and Poma, but the preponderance of the valuable species is meagre; as a result there is a shortage of valuable useful species in these miscellaneous forests; besides, for lack of proper management, the principal valuable species could not grow properly. It is necessary to adopt a suitable scientific system of management of these poorly stocked forests and also to raise plantations by artificial means in these forests for valuable species. A sum of Rs.7.66 lakhs has been provided in the State Sector for raising 1025 acres new plantations including maintenance of older plantations and Rs.8.03 lakhs in the District Council Sector for creation of 4000 acres of plantations.

## 3. Development of Minor Forest Products

(a) *Wattle plantation.*—Wattle plantations have been grown very successfully in the Hill Districts, specially Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and since it has commercial importance, it is planned to spend Rs.1.01 lakhs in creating 580 acres of new plantation and maintenance of the older plantations.

(b) *Ipecac (Chephailia Ipecacuanha)* has been grown very successfully in these hill areas of Assam and has given good financial return in the past, and so it is proposed to spend Rs.2.49 lakhs to raise 10 acres of new plantations.

## 4. Communications

The main difficulty in the Hill Districts is lack of communications and extraction paths for extraction of Forest produce from the Forests to the consuming centres. This being so, hitherto many useful forest resources of these inaccessible areas in the hills could not be exploited and the regions brought to economic uses for the benefit of the people as a whole. It is essential therefore that, for all round improvement and for better exploitation and better source of income, the extraction facilities of the forest produce are improved. In the State Sector Rs.8.02 lakhs for construction of 61 miles of roads and in the District Council Sector Rs.8.30 lakhs for construction of 64 miles of roads have been provided during the 4th plan.

## 5. Construction of Buildings

With the intensive management and provision of more staff for all round development of the various schemes, it is essential that during the plan period both the State and the District Council Sector provisions for buildings to accommodate the staff in the outlying places are made. For better control and exploitation of the Forest produce, some more offices and check-posts will have to be constructed both in the State Sector and District Council Sector. A provision of Rs.5 lakhs in the State Sector and Rs.8.00 lakhs in the District Council Sector have been provided for this purpose.

## 6. Establishment of Statistical and Planning Cell

For the implementation of the plans and the execution of the work of the various development schemes during the plan period, it is essential that regular Executive and Ministerial staff are entertained, and for this purpose a sum of Rs.7.88 lakhs has been provided in the State Sector and Rs.15.12 lakhs in the District Council Sector.

As regards District Councils, if the meagre staff of the District Councils is not increased, the schemes envisaged in the new plan cannot be executed.

## 7. Consolidation of Forests including Survey and Reservation

(a) In the District Council areas of the Hill Districts, there are even now vast areas of forest areas which have, up till now, escaped the harmful effect of jhumming and it is essential that, before these valuable forests are destroyed by jhumming, these are taken under the control of the District Council authority and declared as Reserve Forests under the regulations framed by the District Councils. For survey, demarcation and construction of boundary pillars, etc., and cutting of lines, a sum of Rs.3.43 lakhs has been provided in the District Council Sector. A sum of Rs.0.62 lakhs has been provided in the State Sector for clearing boundary lines of the existing Reserves and putting boundary pillars.

(b) For conservation of water in the springs in and around Shillong, it is essential that the private forests known as Green blocks are acquired by the State from the private owners and re-afforested as early as possible. A provision of Rs.9.03 lakhs has been made for this during the plan period.

## 8. Forest Protection

For protection of forests from fire and theft and other forms of depreciation, it is necessary to have a protection squad, patrols for control of fires and transport for the patrolling staff for quick movement to the affected areas. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has accordingly been provided in the State Sector and Rs.1 lakh in the District Council Sector.

## 9. Training of Staff

Since there is shortage of trained technical persons, it has been provided in the plan to train some persons both in the lower and higher technical field in forestry. For this Rs.0.50 lakhs have been provided in the State Sector and Rs.0.50 lakhs in the District Council Sector.

## 10. Intensification of management

With intensive management of the forest, specially in those areas which are within the Reserve Forest, and with improvement of communications and progress of development some additional areas will be exploited and for this some more concentrated operations will have to be undertaken, for which an amount of Rs. 0.90 lakhs has been provided in the State Sector.



## 11. Miscellaneous

For the effective control and check of the Forests it is essential that the staff employed can move freely and, in some of the inaccessible areas where transport facilities are not available, to provide departmental transport. Implements for undertaking the road-works, building works and plantation works and necessary stores for these schemes are also to be purchased. A sum of Rs. 0.50 lakhs in the State Sector and Rs. 1.00 lakh in the District Council Sector has been provided for these purposes during the plan period.

### 1.7. Fishery

1.7.1. In Hill Areas the scope for development of Fisheries is limited. During previous years a few schemes, such as fish seed production and distribution, training in fishery, grants-in-aid to private individuals, etc., were implemented. But it is desirable to improve the Fishery development schemes in these areas as the demand for fish for human consumption is great. The bulk of the fish required for daily consumption in important towns like Shillong, etc., is coming from outside. Previously fish used to come to these markets from Pakistan, but now the trade with Pakistan has been discontinued. If fishery can be developed in the Hill regions, this will help in giving employment to the rural people and will also help to develop the rural economy.

1.7.2. It will take time to develop the fisheries in Hill areas. Much extension work and training will be needed among the people and continuous effort is necessary to develop fisheries successfully in Hill Areas. With this aim in view, the Fourth Plan programme has been chalked out. An amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been provided in the Fourth Plan for Fishery Development programme.

1.7.3. The important schemes contemplated to be implemented under the Fishery Development programme are as follows:—

						Rs. in lakhs
(i) Fish seed Farming	...	...	...	...	...	7.50
(ii) Assistance to Pisciculturists	...	...	...	...	...	2.00
(iii) Applied Nutrition Programme	..	..	..	..	..	3.75
(iv) Training	...	—	...	...	...	3.50
(v) Supervision	—	—	...	...	...	2.25
(vi) Development of Reservoir	..	..	..	..	..	2.00
(vii) Applied Research	—	—	...	...	...	4.00
Total	—	—	—	...	..	25.00

1.7.4. **Fish Seed Farming.**—This scheme aims at assisting private pisciculturists with quality fish seeds for growing fish in the farms to meet the local demand. The seedlings will be supplied to the individuals at subsidised rate.

**1.7.5. Assistance to Pisciculturists.**—Generally the tribal people are too poor to develop fisheries in their locality of their own accord. Under this scheme grants-in-aid will be given to deserving persons to develop fisheries.

**1.7.6. Applied Nutrition Programme.**—This scheme will continue to be operated as per approved plan with assistance from UNICEF. The Department will arrange fish seeds and technical assistance for production of fish to feed school children and expectant mothers in selected areas.

**1.7.7. Training.**—Under this scheme necessary training will be imparted to the people to develop fisheries on improved method.

**1.7.8. Development of Reservoir.**—Reservoirs of Hydro Electric Projects provide good scope for growing fish. The Umtru and Umiam Projects in the U. K. J. Hills will be utilised to develop fisheries under this programme.

**1.7.9. Applied Research.**—Due to want of adequate facilities for expansion of the existing Research Centre at Joysagar, it is proposed to shift it to Gauhati with one new centre at Shillong.

## 2.1. Co-operation

2.1.1. The Joint Centre-State Study Team, under the Chairmanship of Shri Tarlok Singh, then member, Planning Commission, visited the Hill Areas in the early part of 1966. The Team saw that the main Agricultural produce of the Hill Areas are cash crops which can be marketed to the best advantage of the agriculturists if proper marketing facilities are available. After careful study, the Team arrived at a decision that for proper development of the agriculturists and the rural population, it is necessary that all Co-operative activities, that is, credit, supply of essential commodities, marketing of produce, etc., can best be built around a marketing society. It is necessary for this purpose to introduce greater measure of flexibility in the existing pattern of co-operative organisations and their working.

2.1.2. For development of co-operatives under the new set up, each District has been divided into Development Areas as indicated under Chapter on "Approach to Balanced Development of the Districts."

2.1.3. In the Hill Plan the Co-operative Schemes envisage the development of Marketing Co-operative Societies under real co-operative principle. Hence in each of the development areas, there will be a "Sub-Area Co-operative Marketing Society" where no direct individual membership will be admissible, but it will have the service co-operative societies affiliated to it, as members. The function of the Sub-Area Co-operative Marketing Society will be three-fold, viz., (1) making cheap credit (both Short-Term and Medium Term) available in time to its member Service Co-operatives for seasonal agricultural operations, (2) collecting, on cash payment, the marketable agricultural produces of its member Service Co-operatives (3) making available in bulk the essential consumers commodities to the member Service Co-operatives.

Beside these, the Sub-Area Co-operative Marketing Society may also take up any other work for the benefit of its members. The Sub-Area Co-operative Marketing Society will have three sections, *viz.*, (1) Cash Loan Section (2) Marketing Section and (3) Consumers Goods Section.

2.1.4. There may be two or three or more Sub-Area Co-operative Marketing Societies in one development area depending on the number of villages and rural population to be covered. In each area of operation of the Sub-Area Co-operative Marketing Society, the number of Service Co-operatives to be organised shall be determined after careful survey, that is, two or more villages may be combined if it is convenient for the members and it may be that a Service Co-operative has to be organised for one village if it is too far and inconvenient to be combined with any other village. From the set-up above, it may be seen that the Sub-Area Co-operative Marketing Society will have a very heavy responsibility to shoulder and the Service Co-operatives will be depending to a large extent on its guidance and advice. It is, therefore, imperative that the Secretary of the Sub-Area Co-operative Marketing Society should be a trained and experienced man. For this purpose, it has been decided that Co-operative officers of the rank of Junior Inspector of Co-operative Societies or Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies be deputed to Sub-Area Co-operative Marketing Societies as Secretaries. These Officers will remain there till the Society can get a suitable man who will be subsequently trained to replace the Officer.

2.1.5. At the Service Co-operative Societies' Level, it will be difficult to get trained personnel to act as Secretary. At best, it is expected that there will be personnel in the village who can write at least simple accounts. Transaction in the Service Societies includes Marketing and Consumers Goods besides credit. Hence it is desirable that frequent visits and inspection by Departmental Officers should be done. For this purpose it has been decided that in the area of operation of each Sub-Area Co-operative Marketing Society, two Senior Inspectors/Auditors of Co-operative Society will be placed ; one for inspection and another for audit. The Headquarters of these two officers would be at the Sub-Area Co-operative Marketing Society Headquarter. In order to educate the Secretaries and other office-bearers of the Service Co-operatives in Co-operative Accounts and allied subjects, a programme for training will be drawn. Two or three office-bearers, and particularly the Secretaries of the Service Co-operatives will be invited to the Sub-Area Co-operative Marketing Society Headquarter where a five days training course will be held.

2.1.6. At the initial stage, it will not be possible on the part of the Service Co-operatives and therefore, for the Sub-Area Co-operative Marketing Society to accumulate enough share money as working capital. It is, therefore, very necessary that at this initial stage Government financial assistance be rendered. It is also essential to provide to a Sub-Area Co-operative Marketing Society at least one truck to enable it to transport the produce of its affiliated Service Co-operatives to a proper market and transport the consumers goods to its Headquarter for distribution to its member Service Co-operatives.

2.1.7. Therefore, subject to the availability of fund, the Sub-Area Co-operative Marketing Society and Service Societies taken under the Scheme will be given financial assistance in the following pattern:—

Rs.

(a) Share Capital Loan	... ..	@ 20,000
(b) Working Capital Grant	... ..	@ 20,000
(c) Managerial subsidy to fully meet the pay and allowances of the Secretary deputed. Spread over three years, say.		@ 5,000
(d) Loan for construction of 100 ton capacity godown.		@ 15,000
(e) Subsidy for construction of godown .. ..		@ 5,000
(f) Loan for construction of rural godown (50 ton capacity) in the interior.		@ 7,500
(g) Subsidy for construction of rural godown ...		@ 2,500
(h) Loan for purchase of Truck ... ..		@ 50,000

The Service Co-operative affiliated to a Sub-area will be rendered financial assistance in the shape of grant towards share capital @ Rs.1,000 each.

2.1.8. The amount available for Share Capital loan at the Sub-Area Co-operative Marketing Society level will be at the ratio 1:10, *i.e.*, in order that a Sub-Area Co-operative Marketing Society be eligible for a Share Capital loan of Rs.20,000 it must have a paid-up Share Capital of Rs 2,000 raised from its members: Similarly, for a Service Co-operative to be entitled to Share Capital Grant of Rs.1,000, it must have Rs.100 paid-up Share Capital from its members.

2.1.9. The allocation provided to implement the Co-operative Schemes as out-lined above during the Fourth Five Year Plan is Rs.125.00 lakhs, which is the minimum requirement for this programme.

## 2.2. Community Development

2.2.1. The Rural areas of the Hill Districts remained in a State of comparative stagnation before the introduction of the C. D. Programme during 1952. Even though a certain level of development has since been attained in the socio-economic field mainly through the agency of the C. D. Programme during the three successive five year plans, yet the programme failed to create any substantial impression in the minds of the rural people.

2.2.2. It was realised by the Centre-State Study Team that the problems of the Hills Districts are significantly different from those of the other parts of Assam and that any plan for the future will have to be formulated in terms of the geographical, social and economic characteristics of different areas

2.2.3. On the basis of the above criterion, the Team have identified specified regions in the four districts which require intensive development during the 4th Plan to bring the areas to the level of development attained in the neighbouring areas. The Team accordingly suggested opening of three Blocks in K. & J. Hills District, four Blocks in Mizo Hills District, two Blocks in Garo Hills District and three Blocks and one Sub-Block in Mikir and North Cachar Hills.

2. 2.4. There are 42 Blocks in the Hill areas, of which 6 are in Post Stage II both as C. D. and T.D. and no schematic fund will be available for these Blocks. The conference of Chief Ministers held this year in Madras have recommended allocation of Rs.1,00,000 per year for Post Stage II Blocks as working funds.

Though this decision partly meet the recommendation of the Joint-Centre-State Study Team, the specifically identified backward areas, for which additional blocks were proposed by the Team, will not derive any benefit from the above decision. These areas must undergo a period of intensive development so that these areas as well may attain a minimum standard of development as envisaged by the Study Team.

2. 2. 5. The variation in the geographical and physical features have a significance for the programmes to be developed in these areas. Unfortunately by ignoring the special problems of the hill areas, blocks of general pattern were imposed in this region and consequently the C. D. projects had not made the desired impact on the people. The Study Team, therefore, recommended that all the Blocks in the Hill Areas should be reverted to Stage I with a provision of Rs.1.00 lakh for schemes and cost of staff as per stage I Block (and additional allocation of Rs.2 lakhs per year for T.D. programmes under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes) so that the disparity in the development activities between the Plains and Hill areas may be reduced.

2. 2. 6. The above proposals are to be treated as imperative to correct the development imbalances as between the hill and other areas.

2. 2. 7. In preparing the present Fourth Plan, the proposal of the Joint-Centre-State Study Team has been regarded as the base. Under the proposal of the Team there will be altogether 54 Blocks and one Sub-Block in the Hill Region against the existing 42 Bloaks. The District-wise break up of the blocks is as follows :—

Name of District	No. of existing Blocks	Addl. Blocks	Total
United Khasi-Jaintia Hills	13	3	16
Mizo Hills	9	4	13
Garo Hills	11	2	13
Mikir and North Cachar Hills	9	3½	12½
Total	42	12½	54½

2.2.8. The outlay proposed during the Fourth Five-Year Plan for the above 54½ Blocks is Rs.454·00 lakhs under C. D. Programme and Rs.540·00 lakhs under T.D. Programme which is a centrally sponsored one. These allocations are based on the recommendation of the Joint-Centre-State Study Team.

The proposed sector-wise allocation of the outlay will be as below :—

Schemes	C. D.	T. D.	Total
Agricultural Extension ...	59·95	40·50	100·45
Animal Husbandry ...	13·60	13·50	27·10
Irrigation/Reclamation ...	21·80	135·00	156·80
Poultry/Piggery ... ..	65·10	27·00	92·40
Rural Arts, Crafts ... ..	2·75	2·70	5·45
Co-operation ... ..	2·75	2·70	5·45
Communication ... ..	21·80	135·00	156·80
Education ... ..	27·25	24·30	51·55
Social Education ... ..	19·00	10·80	29·85
Health ... ..	38·00	40·50	78·65
Block Headquarter ...	182·00	108·00	290·15
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>454·00</b>	<b>540·00</b>	<b>994·65</b>

It will be seen from the above that utmost importance has been given on Agriculture (and allied programmes) and Communications, the two main problems facing the development of Hill regions.

2.2.9. It may be pointed out that the above allocation does not include any amount for Rural Man Power Programme, which is upto now a centrally sponsored programme. It is contemplated to transfer this programme under State Sector during the Fourth Plan period. The anticipated requirement for the Rural Man Power Programme during the Fourth Plan period is Rs.50·00 lakhs.

2.2.10. During the 3rd Plan, an amount of Rs.269·80 lakhs was spent on C. D. Programme out of C. D. Fund and a further amount of Rs.125·18 lakhs was spent out of T.D. Fund. Amount spent during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 are Rs.65·38 lakhs and Rs.83·42 lakhs respectively from C. D. Fund and Rs.72·00 lakhs and Rs.35·00 lakhs respectively from T.D. Fund. Amounts budgetted for 1968-69 are Rs.50·00 lakhs and Rs.42·00 lakhs respectively from C.D. and T.D. sides.

2.2.11. Statistics of physical achievement was not compiled separately for Hill areas during 3rd Plan. There are also no separate targets for physical achievements as the targets are laid down in the different sectors by the respective development Departments.

Achievement under some of the important items under Agriculture Sector under the 3rd Plan are indicated below:—

	Units
(1) Improved seeds distributed ... ..	mds. 89,612
(2) Chemical fertilizers ... ..	mds. 11,705
(3) Improved implements distributed ... ..	Nos. 11,445
(4) Chemical pesticides ... ..	mds. 4,230
(5) Compost pits dug ... ..	Nos. 17,307
(6) Animal supplied ... ..	Nos. 923
(7) Birds supplied .. ..	Nos. 1,083
(8) Fingerlings supplied ... ..	Nos. 71,297

### 3.1. Medium Irrigation

3.1.1. Only one scheme, *viz.*, Patradisha Irrigation Scheme in Mikir Hills at a cost of Rs. 30.00 lakhs was taken up in the Third Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 4.19 lakhs was incurred in the Third Plan, and Rs. 22.57 lakhs would be expended in the three *ad-hoc* Annual Plans (1966-67 to 1968-69) on this scheme, thus totalling Rs. 28.76 lakhs to end of 1968-69, leaving a small spill-over of Rs. 3.20 lakhs to the Fourth Plan. An area of 6,000 acres (gross) will be achieved on this schemes in the year 1968-69.

3.1.2. Another new scheme, *viz.*, Harguti Irrigation Scheme in Mikir Hills at a cost of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been taken up in the three *ad-hoc* Annual Plans. Likely expenditure of Rs. 6.16 lakhs will be incurred on this scheme upto the end of 1968-69, leaving a spill-over of Rs. 33.80 lakhs to the Fourth Plan. The total estimated command area of 10,000 acres (gross) will also spill-over to the Fourth Plan.

3.1.3. Thus, total likely expenditure in the three *ad-hoc* Annual Plans on these two schemes would be Rs. 28.68 lakhs with achievement of 6,000 acres, and with a total spill-over of Rs. 37.00 lakhs to the Fourth Plan with 10,000 acres to be achieved in the Fourth Plan.

3.1.4. The Fourth Plan programme will mainly consist of the spill-over schemes as mentioned above and a new scheme in Garo Hills. The total Fourth Plan allocation in Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

### 3.3. Power

To develop power in Hill areas is an essential need, as otherwise alround development is not possible. It is not possible to develop industry effectively in the absence of Power. The irrigation system in many areas also cannot be developed due to want of Power. In the previous Plans, two Hydro Electric Projects have been developed in United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, the Umtru and the Umiam Projects. Extension of Power

in different areas and rural electrification is an essential for planned development. It is also necessary to give subsidy for street lighting in certain rural areas for a few years. Also it is contemplated to develop wind power and Micro Hydal Schemes.

With this aim in view an allocation of Rs. 500.00 lakhs has been made under the Power programme in the Hills Plan.

The schemes proposed to be taken up during Fourth Plan in the Hill areas are as follows—

### 3.3.2. Mizo Hills District

1. At present, Aijal town is fed by 2 Nos. 100 Kw. and 1 No. 50 Kw. diesel sets which are not adequate to meet the demand of "Multi-stage Water Pumping Scheme" and other Civil and Military requirements in and around Aijal town. The total load is of the order of 1,300 Kw. and in order to cater to this, it is proposed to install 5 Nos. 570 Kw. diesel generating units at Aijal. A provision of Rs. 70.00 lakhs has been made for this purpose, which also includes the cost of transmission lines for multi-stage pumping.

2. A number of "Progressive Protective Villages" have been formed in the Mizo Hills District, subsequent to the disturbances. A provision has been made for electrification of the important P. P. Villages by the installation of small diesel sets. Provision to the tune of Rs. 19.45 lakhs has been made for this purpose.

3. It is also planned to electify Lawngtlai Town in Lungleh Sub-Division for which a provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been made.

### 3.3.3 North Cachar and Mikir Hills

1. At present, Haflong is fed by a diesel station which runs only for specified hours in a day. Although there is considerable potential for small industrial units, yet on account of restricted Power supply from the diesel station, industrial growth has been impaired. Time and again, in the meeting of the Advisory Council for the development of hill areas of Assam, the Assam State Electricity Board had been called upon to take up the work of connecting Haflong with the Umium Grid so that uninterrupted power supply could be ensured. In the seventh meeting of the Hill Planning Board, held in July 1968, the ASEB was again urged to take up the work of connecting Haflong with Badarpur, so that surrounding areas could also be benefited by electrification.

Provision has, therefore, been made for Rs.26.00 lakhs for the construction of 33 KV lines from Badarpur to Haflong and electrification of adjoining areas.

2. Howraghat has considerable potential for small industries and initially when the Hill Plan was drawn up in 1966, this area could



not be taken up for electrification on account of paucity of fund. Provision has been made for Rs.24.60 lakhs for electrification of Hawraghat and adjoining areas.

3. Baithalangso and adjoining areas have considerable potential for industrial load, etc., and a sum of Rs.14.70 lakhs has been provided for its electrification.

### 3.3.4 Garo Hills

1. Simangiri is a prosperous village with considerable load potential and a provision has accordingly been made for Rs.11.00 lakhs for the electrification works of Simangiri and adjoining areas.

2. In the meeting of the Advisory Council for the development of Hill areas of Assam, the ASEB was urged to take up the works of electrification of Dainadubi where considerable load for food-processing and other industries is anticipated. A provision has accordingly been made for Rs.28.00 lakhs for electrification of Dainadubi and places nearby.

3. Minerals and Coal deposits are reported to be available in large quantities in Siju and Baghmara areas which cannot be exploited for want of electricity. A provision has, therefore, been made for Rs.12.00 lakhs for electrification of Siju and Baghmara.

4. It is proposed to set up an industrial estate at Damagiri and Garobandha. Provision has been made for Rs.10.00 lakhs for electrification of these places.

5. Large scale land reclamation is proposed around Bajengdoba, and irrigation pumping facilities will also be provided for better agricultural output. Hence provision has been made for Rs.18.50 lakhs for these purposes.

### 3.3.5 United K. & J. Hills

1. Provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been made to meet the residual expenses for the 132 KV line from Shillong to Cherra. This is a continuing scheme.

### 3.3.6 New Works

A sum of Rs.205.75 lakhs has been provided for electrification of villages in United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District. It may be mentioned that the proposed villages in the district, viz., Pammura, Mawryngkneng, Puriang, Mawsynram, Nongstoin, Pynursla, Shangpung, Raliang Sadew, Bannium, Sutnga, Shellabazar, etc., are growing centres and considerable potential exists for small industrial units to develop. There are also prospects of lift irrigation pumping load where the transmission and distribution lines have been proposed. Besides a number of villages in rural areas both in Jowai and Shillong Subdivisions will be electrified.

### 4.3 Village and Small Industries

#### (a) Cottage Industries

During the Third Plan and during the *Adhoc* Plans, few cottage and small industries have been implemented in the hill areas. The total expenditure during the Third Plan and the three *Adhoc* Plans was Rs. 17 lakhs. The main drawback was due to difficult communications and lack of supervisory staff to look after the schemes at the District level.

During the Fourth Plan it is proposed to extend industrial activities in hill areas wherever the raw materials and resources are available. It is proposed to start one more Ginger dehydration unit at Garo Hills in addition to the one at Khasi Hills. In addition to the clay-washing plant in Khasi Hills, a ceramic factory is proposed for Garo Hills. The Lime making schemes in Jowai Hills and Garo Hill will be extended to Mikir Hills too. Four saw mills are proposed to be started one each at Khasi Hills, Jowai Hills, P. L. Region and N. C. Hills in addition to the existing mill at Diphu.

The Raw material Depot scheme will be expanded during the Fourth Plan to meet the demand of raw materials by the various industries in the Hills. The two training centres, namely, the T. G. P. C. Zambawk, Mizo Hills and the Tailoring, Knitting and Embroidery Centre, Khliehriat, Jowai Hills will be continuing. An economic survey to find out industrial potentialities and a survey on industrial units will be conducted for future planning. The scheme on supply of improved equipments and machineries will be continued and expanded. The provision of grant-in-aid will be confined strictly to the most backward areas. The staff of headquarter and district Organisation is to be further strengthened to enable the machinery to cope with the pressure of new industrial activities. The granting of industrial loans under State Aid to Industries Act and Rules will be continued and more allocation is proposed during the Fourth Plan. The construction of buildings for the Industrial Estate, Khasi Hills, is proposed to be completed by the second year of the Fourth Plan. The Handicraft Scheme on production of decorative textiles at Dilma, Garo Hills, will be extended to Mizo Hills to meet the needs of the area.

The scope of development of small industries in the Hill areas is great. Local raw materials such as forest products, agriculture products, mineral products which are needed to develop small industries are available abundantly. But uptill now proper exploitation of these raw materials for industrial purposes could not be done at a satisfactory level. Therefore the industrial programme for the hill areas needs to be based on a sound footing so that the future programme of all other sectors of the economy can be well developed. The object of the Fourth Plan should be to raise the income and living standard of the people, create employment opportunities to local people by establishing small scale industries utilising human and material resources so as to bring about a balanced and diversified economy in the area.

With this aim in view an allocation of Rs. 596 lakhs has been provided in the Fourth Plan for the Hill areas for both spillover and new schemes.

In addition to the continuing schemes of the previous Plans, the following new schemes are contemplated to be implemented during the Fourth Plan.

4.3 (a) 1. **Fruit Processing Industry.**—The Scheme aims at utilising the fruits (pineapples and other citrus fruits) from the interior areas in Garo Hills, North Cachar and other Hill areas. Since the partition the market with Pakis'an for these fruits including other cash crops has been stopped and owing to absence of any good communication to these areas, the growers cannot lift their produce to motorable points and as such they are very severely hit. In order to save the grower from economic depression, it is proposed to open a few small fruit processing units in Garo Hills and North Cachar Hills in the first instance and market the fruit juice to fruit preservation units inside and outside the State. This scheme is to be implemented in areas where the cost structure is favourable, if necessary subsidising the transportation cost.

4.3 (a) 2. **Tapioca and Maize Processing Industry.**—Maize and Tapioca are growing abundantly in the Hill areas specially in Garo Hills. These two valuable food products have not been exploited on a commercial scale so as to bring economic benefit to the tribal people. Starch and Sago are two valuable food items which can be manufactured from Tapioca and Corn Flake out of Indian Corn. Subject to economic suitability it is proposed to have a factory for manufacture of starch and sago in Garo Hills District.

4.3 (a) 3. **Tannery and Leather Works.**—One Small-scale Tannery Unit is feasible in Khasi and Jaintia Hills in order to utilise the huge quantity of raw hide. This unit will be combined with a leather unit in order to utilise the finished products from the proposed tannery.

4.3 (a) 4. **Glass Industry.**—Glass sands found at Umstew near Cherrapunjee in Khasi and Jaintia Hills as reported by G.S.I. are suitable for the manufacture of window glass, bottle glass and amber glass. Considering the nearness of the main raw materials for glass manufacture and ready market for the products in Assam, a glass factory near Shillong would be feasible. Although at the initial stages the proposed factory would produce only bottle glass and sheet glass, other high quality glasses can also be manufactured at subsequent stages after acquiring necessary experience.

4.3 (a) 5. **Clock assembling and manufacture.**—The climate of Shillong is ideal for manufacture of clocks. The hill artisans have a knack for certain precision works. There is a good demand for clocks in the State. It is proposed to organise local interested young technicians to get training in specialised lines of clock manufacture and make necessary arrangement for supply of machineries and equipments to them. The assembling unit will utilise the parts produced by the individual manufacturers for the manufacture of complete clocks. This is proposed to be done in collaboration with H. M. T. The assembling and manufacture of watches may also be taken up in subsequent years after acquiring necessary experience in the line.

4.3(a) 6. **Mechanised Khanseri Sugar Industry.**—Ample sugarcane is available in the hill areas, specially in Mizo District. The open pan sulphitation process for manufacture of Khanseri sugar is a recent introduction and the Industry will be a great boon to the agriculturists and the public as well. The factory is proposed for Mizo District and may be selected later on for other Hills Districts also depending on the availability of sugarcane.

4.3. (a) 7. **Brick Industry.**—Mizo District has great demand for bricks for construction works due to absence of stones and hard rocks in the area. Certain clays are found suitable for the manufacture of bricks. Garo Hills has also suitable soils in northern and western flanks of the District for purpose of brick making. In order to meet the demand in the two districts it is proposed to set up two units of brick-kilns, one at Garo Hills and the other at Mizo District with a capacity of producing 10 lakh bricks per season.

4.3 (a) 8. **Bobbin Factory.**—Birchwood is reported to be available in abundance in Jowai Hills and North Cachar Hills. This species of timber is suitable for manufacture of bobbins required by Textile Industries in the country. As such it is proposed to put up one factory with a capacity of producing 30 gross bobbins daily in North Cachar Hills District.

4.3 (a) 9. **Oil Seed Crushing.**—Castor and Cotton seeds are available in the Hill areas, specially in Mikir Hills. The quantity available and the price for the materials have not been investigated. As such subject to sufficient availability of raw materials, a scheme for oil extraction from the above seeds is proposed for Mikir Hills only.

4.3 (a) 10. **Small Cement Plant.**—Cement can be manufactured either on large-scale or small-scale basis. One big cement factory is established at Cherrapunjee with a capacity of 250 tonnes per day. A small-scale factory requires an investment of about Rs. 15 lakhs, with capacity of producing 30 to 40 tonnes portland cement per day. In view of the inexhaustible reserves of limestone and coal in the three hill districts (excepting Mizo Hills) and the huge demand of the produce in the State, it is proposed to put up one Small-Scale Factory in Mikir Hills during the Fourth Plan.

4.3 (a) 11. **Plastic Industry.**—Various types of plastic goods can be manufactured through a process of injection moulding and there is good demand for these products, especially plastic buckets. It is proposed to include this scheme during the plan and the actual location of the scheme will be decided on knowing the cost structure of the project.

4.3 (a) 12. **Cement Hollow Block.**—There is good demand for Cement Hollow Blocks by building construction agencies in various towns in the hill areas. Considering the availability of sand and cement in the hill areas, it is proposed to take up the manufacture of various designs of cement hollow blocks to meet the increasing need in hill areas.

4.3 (a) 13. **Service Schemes.**—The Multipurpose Service Workshop for Jowai as demanded by the local people includes repairing and servicing of motor vehicles, blacksmithy and engineering shop. In this workshop servicing jobs will be performed for local small workshops and repairers and training in blacksmithy, welding, fitting, will also be imparted.

4.3(a)14. **15. Training Schemes.**—Two schemes, namely study-tour for entrepreneurs to visit Small Industrial Units outside and inside the State and the inplant training scheme for workers in factories are proposed. These Schemes aim at producing the technical know how and required skilled workers to man the various industries proposed during the Fourth Plan.

### **Other Development Programme**

The Schemes proposed under this programme are those which aim at rendering necessary assistance and guidance to industrial units.

4.3(a)16. The Scheme to grant subsidy for power consumption and service connection to industrial units is necessary at the initial stage to enable the promotion of industries in the Hill Areas.

4.3(a)17. Industrial exhibitions are proposed to be arranged annually in every hill district headquarter to give wide publicity to the products of the small and cottage units and also to encourage artisans to take up industries.

4.3 (a) 18. Preparation of Project Reports for the Schemes which have scope for development in hill areas is proposed during the Fourth Plan. The report will throw light on the feasibility of schemes and guide the implementing authorities and the entrepreneurs in selecting and starting small industries.

### **Industrial Loans**

4.3 (a) 19. The Scheme on Hire purchase of machinery is proposed to be implemented as provided under section 6 of the Assam Aid to Industries (Small) and Cottage Industries) Industries Act, 1956 as subsequently amended.

4.3 (a) 20. The Assam Hills Small Industries Development Corporation was established in 1967-68 with a view to promote, establish, undertake and execute industries in the Hill areas, to render necessary assistances to local entrepreneurs and to promote and establish industrial institutions. During the Fourth Plan it is proposed to take up industries based on local available resources from the Hill districts, viewing the demand for the products in the state and the country as a whole, in order to give employment to the local people, to raise the income and living standard of the people and to bring about a balanced and diversified economy in the area. The industries proposed to be taken up and executed by the Corporation are industries based on coal such as small beehive coke ovens, coal carbonisation plants, etc., industries based on limestone, clay, sandstone and glass sand, synthetic oil extraction and others in addition to those already proposed to be run departmentally. An allocation of Rs. 509 lakhs is made in the Fourth Plan for the above purposes.

### **Handicrafts**

4.3 (a) 21. The scheme for development and promotion of handicraft industries is proposed to be taken up during the plan to encourage the artisans such as weavers of tribal-designed cloths, cane and bamboo workers,

wood carvers and other talented artisans to stick to their trades. It is proposed to take up the marketing of their products through various agencies, namely the Raw Materials Depot, the Handicraft Board and the Assam Government Marketing Corporation.

### **Organisational aspect**

4.3 (a) 22. In order to man the various posts required for the schemes suggested above, a scheme for imparting training to qualified and suitable candidates in factories and industrial institutions in the country in collaboration with Government of India Small Industries Institute is provided. Marketing of Small Industries products from the hill areas will be taken up by the Assam Hills Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd., Assam Government Marketing Corporation Ltd., with its agencies. The survey of industrial units and economic surveys will be conducted in collaboration with the Government of India, Small Industries Service Institute, Gauhati. Project Reports for selected schemes will be prepared by technical consultants and experts paying necessary fees for their services.

### **4.3 (b) Sericulture**

The Sericulture Industry occupies a place of prominence in the Socio-economy of the rural population, providing part time or whole time employment to the people in the Hill Areas.

4.3 (b) 2. Food plants of Eri Silk such as Castor Keshetu and Plum grew wild in the United Mikir and North Cachar Hills, Garo Hills, and Khasi and Jaintia Hills, due mainly to the favourable climatic condition. The castor is the main food plant of Eri Silk worm and is grown together with other food crops by people of United Mikir and North Cachar Hills along with Jhum Cultivation for rearing of Eri as well as for harvesting of Castor Seeds.

4.3 (b) 3. The demand of Eri Seed seems high in Hill Areas. It is envisaged that the production of Eri Cocoon can be increased to a great extent provided Eri seeds are supplied to the Eri rearers in proper season.

4.3 (b) 4. The major percentage of Eri cocoons produced in the United Mikir and North Cachar Hills are second grade and used for production of coarser variety of spun silk. The quality of cocoons could be improved by introduction of better varieties of Eri silkworm.

4.3 (b) 5. Eri Cut Cocoons produced in Bhoi Area of Khasi and Jaintia Hills and in the border of Garo Hills is of superior quality, which is required for production of finer quality of yarn.

4.3 (b) 6. The mulberry silk worms require more care in rearing. Under the impact of Second and Third Five Year Plans, the mulberry silk industry together with the Eri Silk Industry in Hill Areas have

made considerable headway, as a result of which the production of Mulberry Raw Silk is increasing gradually. The climatic condition of Khasi and Jaintia Hills is very suitable for rearing of high yielding Foreign Races of Mulberry Silk Worm. It is envisaged that, with the introduction of such high yielding Foreign Races, the production of cocoons would be increased considerably. The Mulberry Silk Cocoons produced in the district of Khasi and Jaintia Hills can be compared with those produced in Japan for some races.

4.3(b)7. Muga rearing is practised by some people of Resubelpara area of Garo Hills and of Bhoi Areas of Khasi and Jaintia Hills on wild food plants with the result that the harvest of muga cocoon is less economical. With a view to make the rearing of Muga much more economical for the muga rearers of those areas, selected varieties of food plants are proposed to be planted in regular system.

4.3(b) 8. Under the Fourth Five-Year Plan the following broad based schemes are proposed to be taken up at a total cost of Rs.40 lakhs.

**1. Scheme for expansion of Eri Silk Industry.**—The climatic condition of the Garo Hills, United Mikir and North Cachar Hills and a major portion of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills is suitable for extensive production of Eri Cut Cocoons of superior quality.

Under the impact of the Second and Third Five-Year Plan, the Eri Silk Industry has made considerable progress in the Hill Districts, as a result of which the present annual output of cut cocoons stands at nearly 1.7 lakhs kgs.

The Castor plants grow abundantly on the banks of Jinari and other rivers in the Garo Hills and on the banks of Dansiri and other rivers in the Mikir Hills. Eri rearers of those areas would profitably utilise leaves of castor plants for large scale production of Eri Cocoons of superior quality provided Eri Seeds could be supplied to the rearers in proper seasons. There is good prospect of increasing the production of Eri in large quantities in Khasi and Jaintia Hills specially in Bhoi Area and Mikir Hills where good plants like Castor, Kasheru and Pium are available in plenty. An amount of Rs.18.25 lakhs has been provided for this scheme in the Fourth Plan.

**2. Scheme for introduction of Muga Silk Industry.**—The Garo Hills and borders of Khasi and Jaintia Hills are the main source of wild Muga Seed Cocoons which are favoured by the Muga rearers. There is demand for Muga Seed Cocoons from the rearers living at Nongpoh, Resubelpara, Kharukol and Kharrukota areas. It is proposed to take up the following schemes under the Fourth Five-Year Plan for increasing production of Muga Cocoons and systematic plantation of Muga food plants in the Hill Districts.—

(1) Muga Seed Cocoon Production Centre; (2) Increase of area under Muga food plants through utilisation of Government waste lands, (3) Grant of bonus.

**3. Development of Mulberry Silk Industry.**—The climatic condition of Khasi and Jaintia Hills in general and other areas of Hills in particular is suitable for rearing of mulberry silk-worm.

Although a good percentage of Rural population in some areas of the Hill Districts have taken to rearing of mulberry silk-worms during the Second and Third Five Year Plans, many rearers are found to face difficulties in expanding their mulberry cultivation due to dearth of individual land holdings. Establishment of collective mulberry garden at suitable places near Sericultural villages to supply mulberry leaves to rearers is the only solution for further expansion of Sericultural activities and thereby to increase their earning capacity.

The present annual production of seeds is estimated at 2.14 lakhs (nearly 80 lakhs are used in Hill Areas) of layings and production of raw silk is 4,000 kg. The existing farms are at present able to produce and meet 100 per cent of the total requirement of seeds. With necessary expansion during the Fourth Five Year Plan Schemes, it would be possible for these existing farms to produce improved seeds to meet the increased demand for seeds. The present production of mulberry raw silk is .04 lakhs Kgms, which is proposed, to be increased .10 lakhs kgms under the following broad based Schemes proposed for implementation during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. (1) Expansion of Seeds production programme; (2) Expansion of foreign Race stations; (3) Establishment extension centres; (4) Collective Mulberry gardens; (5) Chowki Rearing Centre; (6) Small Reeling Units; (7) Establishment of Mulberry Nurseries.

**4. Schemes for Training in Sericulture.**—Year after year, new up-to-date method of rearing of silkworms, cultivation of food plants of silkworm, preservation of seeds and methods of reeling, etc., are introduced eliminating old methods due to the advancement of Science. It is necessary that the existing field staff be deputed to other Sericultural States to acquaint themselves with the up-to-date methods of Silk Worms Breeding, cultivation of food plants, grainage technique, reeling and spinning.

It is proposed to provide stipends for higher training in Sericulture in All India Sericultural Training Institute, Mysore with a view to get trained personnel to implement the Scheme.

**5. Scheme for Cocoon Marketing and Silk Co-operatives.**—The Scheme taken up in recent years has been responsible for substantial increase in the production and the improvement of quality of Silk in Hill Areas as well. Concerted and organised activities have helped the producer by offering marketing and processing facilities at lesser cost and this has gone a long way towards creating incentives for increased production in the areas in which co-operatives are established.

It is therefore proposed to expand the benefits of Co-operatives activities among Sericulturists during the Fourth Plan period by establishing 3 more Co-operatives in the Hill Areas and to offer them increasing financial assistance by way of looms, grants and subsidies, etc., in the initial stage of the Societies.



**6. Scheme for Strengthening of the Supervisory and Technical Staff for Sericulture.**—With the year to year increase in the departmental Budget for the different programmes under normal and Plan Schemes, work load for the existing supervisory and technical staff is already heavy and further increase in their work load is humanly impracticable.

The Fourth Plan Schemes proposed to be taken up would require much effort towards all round development and much better supervision and guidance for effective implementation of the programmes in the Hill Districts. Necessary provision has therefore been made for this scheme in the Plan.

### **Handloom Weaving outside Co-operative Fold**

The Handloom Industry, traditional craft of the people in hill areas, plays an important role in economic upliftment of the people. Most of the Weavers still use primitive type of lion-loom and consequently they have not been able to take up the industry gainfully. Endeavour has therefore been made for introduction of improved looms amongst the people through extensive demonstration by Weaving parties. There has been keen interest among weavers to convert their old and out-model looms into modern ones. With the introduction of improved looms, the progress of Handloom Weaving activities in hill areas, especially in the Garo Hills, has been found to be very satisfactory. The prospect of handloom industry in the Mikir and other Hill districts is also promising. Under the Fourth Plan it is proposed to intensify training in improved handloom Weaving to the artisans, to introduce designs and time saving appliances, start Production Centre to give employment to weavers, arrange marketing facility and supply yarn to the Weavers.

The following broad based schemes are proposed to be implemented under Fourth Plan at a total cost of Rs. 7.00 lakhs—

- (1) Scheme for training in Handloom.
- (2) Scheme for production of Handloom Fabrics.
- (3) Scheme for strengthening of technical and supervisory staff.

### **4.3. (c) Khadi**

The main objectives of the Khadi Schemes in the Hill areas are to extend training facilities to the Hill boys and girls and to help them to be self-sufficient by utilising the locally available resources through improved implements.

4.3.(c)2. This programme has been extended to Hill areas only during the year 1967-68. An expenditure of Rs. 1.05 lakhs was incurred during 1967-68. The allocation earmarked during 1968-69 is Rs. 1.00 lakh for implementation of the following schemes—

- (1) Sales Depot at Shillong.
- (2) Shillong Khadi Bhandar.
- (3) Composit Production Centre.

- (4) Bee Keeping.
- (5) Model Ghani Centre.
- (6) Gur Development Centre.
- (7) Servicing Centre for Hand-pounding Industry.
- (8) Leather Processing Industry.
- (9) Training for Karya Karta and Artisans.
- (10) Small Bhandar.
- (11) Supervisory and Headquarter Staff.

4.3(c)3. The Fourth Plan allocation has been proposed at Rs. 8.00 lakhs to implement the schemes under Khadi programme. The schemes already stated above will be implemented during Fourth Plan also. In addition a few new schemes are also contemplated to be taken up during the Fourth Plan. They are Soap-making Centre, Footwear Units, Pottery Industry and Lime Manufacturing Centre.

#### 4.3(d) Handloom Co-operative

Handloom weaving as a part-time occupation of the woman folk has been widely prevalent in the Hill districts of Assam from ancient times. The female weavers weave handloom cloths generally for their own use. They specialise in production of fabrics for Tribal costumes such as Dakmands, Pini, Pekok, Jainkyrshah and Panila Ryndiastem, etc. In order to protect and develop this traditional industry and also to provide subsidiary income to the weavers, a systematic programme has been chalked out for the Fourth Plan at an estimated cost of Rs.15 lakhs.

4.3(d)2. Till the end of 1966-67, there was no separate programme for development of Handloom Industry in the Hill areas. The handloom weavers in the Hill areas were provided with financial assistance under the general plan on the same basis as the weavers in the plains areas. Having regard to the special circumstances and the need for extending the field of weaving in the Hills, a separate programme with more liberal financial assistance has been undertaken from 1967-68.

4.3(d)3. During 1967-68 an amount of Rs 1.09 lakh has been spent by giving grants-in-aid to 5 Societies.

4.3(d)4. Besides the financial assistance shown above, the societies in the Hill areas were given financial assistance for the purpose of setting up of 2 sales depots, managerial subsidy for appointment of Secretaries, Weaving experts, etc. The societies were supplied yarn at subsidised rates, and improved looms and accessories were also supplied to the societies free of cost.

4.3(d)5. The object of the Fourth Plan is to provide facilities for handloom weaving with a view to increase production so that the

handloom weavers could not only weave cloth for their own requirement but also earn a supplementary income from the Industry. There are at present 114 Nos. of weavers' societies already registered in the Hills. The object is to revitalise 20 societies in the Fourth Plan, providing each with a weaving factory and all other financial assistance required for all-round development. An allocation of Rs.6.00 lakhs has been provided in the Fourth Plan for implementing the Schemes under Handloom Co-operatives.

## 5.1. Roads

5.1.1. Development of road communications and the providing of transport service facilities play an important part in ensuring rapid economic development of the hill area. Highest priority has, therefore, been accorded to this sector of the plan. Organisational set up of the P. W. D. has been suitably oriented and the implementing machinery streamlined and geared up. During the first years of the *ad-hoc* annual plan, greater emphasis was given to completion of spill-over scheme of the Third Plan period and for purchasing of tools, plants and machineries for taking up larger programmes in future years. All District Councils are also being provided with funds for implementing small road projects which offer an alternative avenue of employment to the local labour population. Preparation of plans and estimates for many important new schemes has already been completed. Supply of labour has also of late improved and contractors of standing reputation are now coming upto the hills for undertaking road projects. With all these encouraging factors, the P.W.D. is now in a better positioned to take up programmes in a bigger way during the Fourth Plan period.

5.1.2. A total outlay of Rs.2,000 lakhs has been proposed for road development programme during the Fourth Plan period. Out of this, Rs.835.57 lakhs will be for spill over schemes and the balance for new schemes. Emphasis will be given to early completion of the schemes already started. Next priority has been accorded for taking up and completion of important link roads so that new areas can be served as quickly as possible. Adequate provisions have also been made for tools and plants and for strengthening the executing machinery to cope with the increased work load during the Fourth Plan period. It is also proposed to set up Central Workshops in each district to meet the requirements of different departments, instead of having separate workshops under different departments and for this, provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been earmarked.

5.1.3. It has also been proposed to provide more funds to District Councils so that they can also push up their programmes according to urgent needs of the rural areas. Hitherto it has not been possible for the P.W.D. to take up road programmes in the Mizo Hills because of the present situation. As soon as the situation improves, all steps will be taken to speed up implementation of road schemes in the Mizo District.

5.1.4. It is proposed to increase the length of surfaced State road by 340 K. M. and unsurfaced road by 550 K.M. during the Fourth Plan period.

## 5.2. Road Transport

5.2.1. The present Road Transport facilities in the Hill Districts are extremely inadequate. This has obviously reflected adversely on the cost of Transportation of produces from the different far-flung areas to the centres of markets. The producers of perishable and other commercial crops are becoming increasingly reluctant to maintain their present capacity of production, not to speak of improving it, as they do not get adequate Transport Service facilities to send their perishable produce to the market places in time, and because of high transport cost, their produce also cannot compete with the prevailing market price. Unscrupulous traders have also taken advantage of this unfavourable situation. It is, therefore, very essential to provide easy and cheaper transport service facilities to the different areas in the Hills already provided with road communication. The road transport development programmes under the Fourth Plan have been formulated keeping this end in view.

5.2.2. On the lines of the recommendations of the Joint Centre-State Study Team, the road transport development programmes for the Fourth Five Year Plan have been drawn up under two separate components. The first will be executed by the State Transport Organisation, and the other provides necessary financial assistance to the District Councils to increase their capacity of transportation fleet as well as to have a suitable transport service organisation adequately built up. Besides, the co-operative agencies in the Hills are also being assisted out of the funds under the Co-operation sector to build up necessary transport service facilities.

5.2.3. A total outlay of Rs.170 lakhs has been provided under the Road Transport sector, of which Rs.120 lakhs are provided under State Transport and Rs.50 lakhs for the District Councils.

5.2.4. Out of the allocation of Rs.120 lakhs under State Transport, Rs.35 lakhs are for construction of different types of buildings, Rs.40 lakhs for purchasing of passenger buses, Rs.20 lakhs for purchasing of trucks, Rs.20 lakhs for nationalisation of new routes and Rs.5 lakhs for organisational schemes. The organisational schemes will be implemented by the Commissioner of Transport. Some of the trucks to be purchased during the Fourth Plan period by the State Transport Department will also be utilised for carrying cement from the Cherapunjee Cement Factory.

## 5.4. Inland Water Transport

5.4.1. There are at present no Inland Water Transport facilities in the Hill areas. Some rivers running between Mizo Hills and Cachar if suitably harnessed, may open up opportunities for undertaking river transport facilities. Some hydrographic and traffic surveys have already been made in this behalf. But the present disturbed conditions in the Mizo Hills have impeded the progress of taking up suitable Inland Water Transport schemes in the past two years. It is proposed to implement the contemplated schemes during the Fourth Plan period.

5.4.2. An outlay of Rs.45 lakhs has been proposed under the following schemes—

1. Aijal Subdivision	...	...	Rs.5.00 lakhs.
2. Dhaleswari-Katakhal Navigation Scheme.	...	...	Rs.20.00 „
3. Hydrographic and traffic survey of the river Barak including Navigational Scheme.	...	...	Rs.10.00 „
4. Jingirain Navigational Scheme and Kolodyne Navigation Scheme.	...	...	Rs.10.00 „
Total			...
			Rs.45.00 lakhs.

### 5.5. Tourism

5.5.1 There are many places in the Hill areas of Assam of attractive scenic beauty. If proper facilities are provided, many tourists from different parts of the country as well as foreign tourists would be attracted to these places. Development of tourists sites and making provision of proper facilities for attracting tourists will also open up avenues of subsidiary employment to the local people. The Fourth Plan programme for Tourism has been formulated keeping these aspects in view.

5.5.2. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made in respect of the following tentative schemes.—

1. Tourist Hotel at Barapani	...	...	Rs. 29.00 lakhs.
2. Tourist Bungalow at Diwah Hotspring near Jakrem.	...	...	Rs. 0.50 „
3. Tourist Bungalow at Cherrapunjee	...	...	Rs. 1.50 „
4. Tourist Bungalow at Thadlaskein Lake	...	...	Rs. 1.50 „
5. Tourist Bungalow at Haflong and improvement of the Lake.	...	...	Rs. 4.00 „
6. Tourist Bungalow at Tura	..	...	Rs. 1.00 „
7. Tourist Bungalow at Jowai	...	...	Rs. 1.00 „
8. Tourist Bungalow at Bagmara	...	...	Rs. 1.00 „
9. Tourist Bungalow at Diphu	...	...	Rs. 1.00 „
10. Tourist Bungalow at Mawsynram...	...	...	Rs. 0.50 „
11. Tourist Bungalow at Shella	...	...	Rs. 0.50 „
12. Tourist Bungalow at Syndai	...	...	Rs. 0.50 „
13. Tourist Bungalow at Aijal	...	...	Rs. 1.00 „
14. Transport facilities and Tourist Organisation			Rs. 7.00 „
Total			Rs. 50.00 „

## 6.1. General education and Cultural Programme

6.1.1. Education is amongst the most effective means of progress, and dissemination of educational opportunities in the proper direction is an extremely important instrument of social change. These assumptions are of fundamental relevance to the Hill Areas of Assam where a variety of Socio-economic institutions have just started coming up. In keeping with these basic assumptions, the educational activities during the Fourth Plan period aim at ensuring simultaneous expansion of educational opportunities, and consolidation of the growth. One important aspect of consolidation is to orient education in the appropriate direction so as to meet the economic and social aspiration of the people. The second important aspect will be to bring about improvement in the standard of education at a quicker pace. Then again, to ensure proper growth it will be necessary to lay a solid foundation at the very initial stage of expansion. These facts are kept in view in drawing up the detailed programmes of education in the Hill areas.

6.1.2. It follows from the analysis of the level of achievement likely to be attained at the end of 1968-69 that while the position of primary Education in the Hill Districts compares favourably with the rest of the country, the spread of education at the later stages is not equally encouraging; the middle schools are struggling hard to come up to their proper stature, the high schools have only just started making headway and the colleges are yet to emerge in proper form in the areas of actual needs. It has, accordingly, been assumed that 90 per cent to 92 per cent of the total child population of 6-10 age-group should be in schools at the end of 1974. The targets to be achieved by the end of 1974 are about 50 per cent at the middle stage (11-13 age-group) and about 25 per cent at the high School stage (14-17 age-group). Calculating on the basis of the projected population by the end of 1974, and including the additional boys and girls that will have come to school by then the total student population in the corresponding age-groups would be about 2.40 lakhs, 65,000 and 37,500 at the primary, middle and high school level respectively.

6.1.3. The quantitative assessment of the planned targets is made in the following manner. It can be normally expected that even on a conservative standard, about 1/10th of the total number of children in the primary stage would pass out from the schools every year. The expected annual out-turn has been assumed rather very low mainly because of comparatively high incidence of stagnation and wastage at the lower classes of the primary stage prevalent in the Hill area which cannot be improved appreciably in a short period even after ensuring proper and adequate remedial measures. On this basis students passing out from the primary stage and available for admission into the middle stage would be 24,000 annually. The middle stage being a schooling period of three years duration, the total number of students spread over a period of three years would come to 72,000. As against this estimated number of students, the planned target of 65,000 (27 per cent of the total children in the primary stage) is quite reasonable. The middle school is in effect a part of the high school itself. It would, therefore, be not unreasonable to expect that about 60 per cent of the students of the middle schools would be in the high schools. The planned target of 37,500 cannot, therefore, be considered ambitious. Assuming that at least 12½ per cent of the students in the high schools would be in Class X and

further assuming that 40 per cent of them would pass out of the school leaving examination, the number of students passing out of high schools every year would be about 2,000. Assuming again that 50 per cent of them would go for higher studies in the general lines, the estimated number of students available for admission in the first year of the Pre-University Course would be about 1,000 annually. Total intake capacity of the fifteen colleges in the Hill districts is about 6,500 including about 4,000 in the eight colleges in the Shillong town alone. About 50 per cent of the seats in the Shillong Colleges go to students coming from outside. So, the total seats available for students coming from the Hill Districts in all the Colleges in Hill Areas would be approximately 4,500, of which only 1,000 are estimated to be in the first year class of the Pre-University course. The estimated planned target seems rather modest.

6.1.4. The percentage of trained teachers by the end of 1968-69 at the primary stage is likely to be about 32 which is to be increased to about 40 by the end of 1974. At the middle stage, the trained teachers are likely to be about 22.5 per cent by 1968-69 and it is planned to increase the percentage to about 30 by the end of 1974. At the secondary level, it is envisaged to raise the percentage of trained teachers from 14.6 at the end of 1968-69 to 25 by the end of 1974. In order to achieve the targets of trained teachers at different levels during the Fourth Plan period, it is essential to convert the prevailing training course (primary) into a two-year course and to expand and improve the existing training centres. Training of teachers of Middle schools has become a major problem in the Hill Districts. On the one hand, there is not a single training institution in any of the Hill districts, and on the other hand, teachers from the Hill areas can hardly take advantage of the facilities available in the institutes in the Plains because of language difficulties, except for the United Mikir and North Cachar Hills. Two such training schools, however, have already been started in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills in rented accommodation. It is felt that at least three such training institutions are essential for the Hills Areas to meet the immediate requirement of trained teachers. At the Secondary stage, besides running the B. T. Course of training, specialised training in English, Science, etc., for 100 teachers and workshop for teachers on different subjects will be arranged during the Fourth Plan period to cope with the additional demand. In order to ensure better quality in the standard of education at different levels, due emphasis has to be given to the training programme.

6.1.5. The total outlay proposed for different educational programmes included in the Fourth Plan is Rs. 1107.10 lakhs, of which Rs. 2.50 lakhs for Elementary education, Rs. 175 lakhs for Secondary education, Rs. 549.85 lakhs for University education, Rs. 65.25 lakhs for Teachers' Training, Rs. 8 lakhs for Social education, Rs. 24 lakhs for other educational programmes and Rs. 35 lakhs for Cultural programme.

**Pre-Primary Education.**—Very little has been done on establishment of Nursery and other type of Pre-primary education in the Hill areas. A few such schools were established at the private initiative during the past few years, but lack of adequate finance is the main handicap in bringing them into the proper stature. There are at present 53 Pre-primary schools receiving annual grant varying from Rs. 250 to Rs. 2,000. It is proposed to increase the quantum of grants to such existing schools as found deserving. It

is also proposed to provide maintenance grant to about 70 new schools during the Fourth Plan period in a phased manner. While the grant would vary from school to school, average grant may be taken at Rs. 200 p.m. The scheme also includes provisions for training of about 30 teachers at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,000 on average annually per trainee ; grants for building, equipment and furniture and cost on teachers' seminars, teachers' educational excursions, 8 such in five years. Total provision under the scheme is Rs. 6 lakhs.

**Elementary Education.**—It is proposed to create 2,000 additional posts of teachers in the Primary school (6-10 age group) in a phased manner. Some of these teachers are required for the existing schools and the others for new schools to be started for additional children. Assuming the total emolument of teachers at Rs. 150 p.m. on average and including contingencies for teachers, the total amount required during the plan period is estimated at Rs. 72·00 lakhs. Should however the emolument of teachers increase, there will be a corresponding decrease in the number of posts to be created. It is also proposed to create 1,200 additional posts of teachers in the M. E. schools (11-13 age-group) for staffing the new schools to be started as well as for meeting the requirement of the existing schools. Grant-in-aid as may be required, which may be taken at Rs. 500 on average to start with, will be provided to the new schools which will be increased according to needs as the schools stabilise. A provision of Rs. 36·60 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose. Rs. 11·40 lakhs will be required for providing additional grants to the existing schools for maintenance of additional teachers and for improvement of salary of teachers. A lump provision of Rs. 17·10 lakhs is proposed for granting financial assistance to some deserving primary schools for improvement and construction of buildings. The total number of Non-Government Middle English Schools at the end of Fourth Plan period will be about 800, the majority of which will need financial assistance for construction of institutional buildings. A small provision of Rs. 15 lakhs is provided for this purpose. Besides, almost all of the existing 71 Government Middle English School buildings are in dilapidated condition. A phased programme has to be taken up urgently for their reconstruction and improvement. It is planned to reconstruct 18 of such schools (estimated cost per building Rs. 40,000) and improve about 28 schools (estimated cost for each Rs. 10,000). An allocation of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for this purpose. Rs. 4 lakhs have been provided for furniture, equipment, etc., for the Primary and Middle English Schools. The scattered population, the isolation of the villages in the Hill areas and lack of proper communication pose the problem of enrolment. Teachers for the Middle English schools are also to be recruited from places away from the location of the schools. This unusual situation necessitates adequate accommodation facilities both for students and teachers. Out of the total provision of Rs. 12 lakhs for hostels in Middle English schools, Rs. 4 lakhs will be in respect of Government schools and the balance for providing assistance to the Non-Government schools. The provision of Rs. 8 lakhs for staff quarters includes Rs. 3 lakhs in respect of Government schools. A provision of Rs. 19·50 lakhs has been proposed for provincialisation of 20 Middle English Schools which includes expenditure on Schools buildings, hostel accommodation for 600 students and furniture, etc. A sum of Rs. 1 lakh has been provided for scholarships to pupils. It is also proposed to provide stipends @ Rs. 20 each to students residing in hostels, including Government hostels and for this purpose a provision of Rs. 8 lakhs has been made. A scheme for supply of free text books to the very poor children of the age-group 6-10 years has been included with a provision of Rs. 1·20 lakhs (20,000 X 6)



Rs. 5 lakhs have been provided for having Text book Libraries in 500 Middle English Schools each School being supplied with books worth Rs. 1,000. Many girls as well as boys do not come to schools for want of dress mainly because of poverty. It is, therefore, proposed to supply free uniforms to about 20,000 students, mostly girls @ Rs. 20 per student, over a period of 5 years. An allocation of Rs. 4 lakhs has been made for this scheme. Besides, the following schemes are also proposed for inclusion in the Fourth Plan—

	(Rs. lakhs)
1. Introduction of Science (Primary) in 250 schools @ Rs.300 per school.	Rs.0.75
2. Introduction of Science in M. E. schools.	Rs.5.00
3. Introduction of craft and Agricultural bias-provi- sion for tools, equipment, workshops, training of teachers.	Rs.4.00
4. School libraries (500 primary schools) ..	Rs.1.25
5. Games, sports, music, etc. (M.E.) ... ..	Rs.2.00
6. Play ground for schools ... ..	Rs.1.00
7. Teachers' seminars, excursion, etc. ... ..	Rs.0.70
8. Extra curricular activities (M.E.) ... ..	Rs.4.50
	Rs.19.20

**Secondary Education.**—At present there are nearly 100 High Schools. In order to provide accommodation to the targetted 37,500 additional students, it seems necessary to increase the number of schools considerably. This is intended to be achieved by opening about 50 new schools and increasing the seating capacity in some of the existing schools. 640 posts of additional teachers will have to be created. A provision of Rs.40 lakhs has been made under the expansion scheme. Under the scheme for Free Education, a sum of Rs.25 lakhs has been provided to recoup the loss of fee-income to High Schools. During the Fourth Plan period five more schools are proposed to be taken over by the Government and to meet the necessary expenditure on establishment, schools buildings, hostels, staff quarters, furniture, etc., for this scheme a provision of Rs.20 lakhs has been made. Five more High Schools will be up-graded to Higher Secondary schools and for meeting the connected expenditure therefor Rs.10 lakhs have been provided. An allocation of Rs.46.75 lakhs has been made for institutional buildings (Rs.31.75 lakhs), hostels (Rs.10 lakhs) and staff quarters (Rs.5 lakhs). The provision includes the requirement for Government schools also. The scheme for diversification of Courses includes a provision of Rs.9 lakhs (5 lakhs for Educational Excursion of teachers and students, Social Services, etc., Rs.1 lakh for Music, bands, etc., Rs.2.50 lakhs for Craft teachers, training of teachers, workshop tools and equipment and Rs.0.50 lakhs for special coaching of students coming from comparatively backward areas). For improvement of Science teaching, a sum of

Rs.8.25 lakhs has been provided. Rs.3 lakhs have been provided for special Scholarships and Rs.5 lakhs for Stipends to students residing in hostels. For improvement of school-play grounds and sports, a provision of Rs.3 lakhs and for providing Text Books in school libraries Rs.5 lakhs have been allocated.

**University Education.**—For the proposed Central University in the Hill Areas, a lump provision of Rs. 4.10 lakhs is made. Of the 15 colleges in Hills, only 4 are Government colleges. Except the colleges at Tura and Aijal having only one building in each, the other Government Colleges do not have any building. Each of these Colleges will require Arts blocks, Science block, Administrative Block, Laboratory, Workshop, Hostel, Staff quarters, Union Hall, etc. Land also will have to be acquired for the college at Jowai. Because of limitation of funds it is intended to take up only the urgent items of construction works during the Fourth Plan period in a phased manner. For this purpose, a provision of Rs. 59 lakhs has been made which includes also expenditure on staff, furniture, equipment, laboratory apparatus, etc. It is further proposed to provincialise two more colleges in the Hills, for which a provision of Rs. 13 lakhs has been made. To meet the growing demand, it is considered desirable to have two more colleges in the Hills, besides providing recurring and non-recurring financial assistance to eleven non-Government colleges. For all such colleges, a provision of Rs.39 lakhs has been proposed keeping in mind their present condition and requirements of immediate future for their proper improvement. Students desirous of studying in Shillong Colleges are increasing every year. They come from different parts of the country and also from different parts of the Hill Districts. Accommodation in the existing Tribal Hostel is quite inadequate. Considerable difficulties are being faced particularly by the girl students to prosecute their Higher Collegiate studies for want of proper hostel facilities. It is, therefore, proposed to have a Central Hostel at Shillong, besides expanding the existing hostel facilities in different colleges and for this purpose a total provision of Rs. 13 lakhs is made. Rupees 2 lakhs are provided for staff quarters and Rs. 5 lakhs for N. C. C. Training. A small provision of Rs. 1.65 lakhs has been made for granting scholarships to students studying outside Assam. A separate provision of Rs. 7.20 lakhs has been proposed for college libraries, sports, excursions, etc.

**Training Programmes.**—To achieve the planned targets of trained teachers during the Fourth Plan period, a total provision of Rs. 65.25 lakhs has been made. Of this Rs. 9.50 lakhs are for Secondary stage. New training institutions will have to be opened for Middle and Primary School teachers. The trainees will have to be granted stipends. Provisions for deputation allowances, additional staff for the institutes, expenditure on Pre-service coaching, Seminars, workshops, extension services attached to training Centres, refresher course, short training courses, specialised Training, etc., are also made to improve the qualitative aspects of education at all level at a quicker pace.

**Social Education.**—Under the programme for Adult education, in addition to arranging literacy programmes amongst the illiterate people, it is proposed to have Vocational and Craft Courses attached to the Community Centres. The condensed course of Instruction for High School Leaving Certificate may also be arranged for the grown-up adults. A total provision of Rs. 8 lakhs has been made for all these items.

**Other Educational Programme.**—A total provision of Rs. 24 lakhs has been proposed under this programme which includes the following—

1. Strengthening of Administration Headquarter ...	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
2. Strengthening of Inspectorate—(20 posts of Sub-Inspectors of Schools) ...	Rs. 1.50 ,,
3. Inspectors of Schools—Office-cum-residence ...	Rs. 9.00 ,,
4. Physical Education ... ..	Rs. 2.00 ,,
5. Audio Visual Education ... ..	Rs. 0.50 ,,
6. Development of Sports, Games, including construction of Stadium, Coaches, etc. ...	Rs. 7.00 ,,
7. Central Bureau of Evaluation, guidance and research. ...	Rs. 2.00 ,,

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Rs. 24.00 lakhs

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The recently opened Inspectorates in the four Hill Districts are now functioning in rented houses with only a skeleton office staff. It is essential that for proper functioning, the Inspectors should have their own office as well as residential accommodation. Attempt, however, will be made to have one common office building for Inspector of Schools, Deputy Inspector of Schools and the District Social Education Officer. Such an arrangement will be not only convenient to the Inspectors but also to the Public in general. As evaluation plays an important role in the continuous process of Planning, it is proposed to set up a Bureau of evaluation with necessary staff from the very beginning of the Fourth Plan.

**Cultural Programme.**—A total provision of Rs. 35 lakhs has been made in respect of the following schemes—

1. Publication of Books ... ..	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
2. Financial Assistance to Authors ... ..	Rs. 1.50 ,,
3. Libraries .. ..	Rs. 22.00 ,,
4. Grants to Non-Government Institutes/Organisations for cultural activities. ...	Rs. 6.50 ,,

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Rs. 35.00 ,,

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Five libraries have already been started in the District and Sub-Divisional Headquarters of the Hill Districts which are now functioning in rented houses. The remaining Sub-Divisional Headquarters will also have to be provided with library facilities. Because of inadequacy of funds, it is proposed to have smaller libraries for the present in all those places, with provision for furniture, books and staff. It is proposed to set up one Central Academy to serve the Hill Areas in all branches of Arts, Crafts, Paintings, Musics, Dancing, etc. Voluntary Organisations are coming up increasingly in the Hills and their services are essential for social and cultural integration. Such Institutions/Organisations need to be financially assisted. At present there is considerable dearth of books on Tribal Life and their social customs. It is, therefore, considered desirable to provide financial assistance to Authors and Publishers liberally. Revised text books will also be necessary regardless of the question of revision of curriculum, because it is desirable to change and improve some of the existing text books. In order to undertake this work effectively, it would be necessary to set up a Board for this purpose.

6.1.6. In order to fall in line with the National pattern of 10 years of School education, the following pattern would be more suitable for the Hill Areas:—

				Existing pattern	Future pattern
Primary	...	...	...	5 years	4 years
Middle	..	..	...	3 years	3 years
High	...	...	...	4 years	3 years

The question of reconstruction of the Pre-University and the Higher Secondary Courses into a two-year course followed by a three-year Degree Course both in Arts and Science will have larger financial implications. In estimating schematic outlays under different programmes, this fact has been kept in mind, and except for constructional items and Laboratory apparatus, etc., where more funds will be needed for providing additional facilities there will not be much dislocation elsewhere in reconstructing the courses in the contemplated manner.

## 6.2. Technical Education

6.2.1. Opening up of technical institutions in the Hill district is a very recent development. The institutions already started are yet to be organised on a sound basis. Emphasis has, therefore, been laid more on completing and consolidating the institutions already started. New institutions are proposed to be started during the Fourth Plan period where there is actual need for them.

6.2.2. Outlays proposed in the Fourth Plan for different types of technical institutions together with their planned physical targets are indicated below—

Institutions	Financial Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)		Physical targets
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)
1. Shillong Polytechnic	...	27.00	180 seats (Civil—120, Mechanic—30, Electrical—30)
2. Girls' Polytechnic	...	16.00	120 seats (Sectt. practice—30, Library Science—30, Elect. Conn. Engg.—60).
3. Aijal Polytechnic	...	12.00	60 seats Civil—Engg.
4. Junior Technical School, Haflong.	...	8.00	60 seats
5. Junior Technical School, Jowai.	...	12.00	60 seats
6. Junior Technical School, Tura.	...	5.00	60 seats
Total	...	80.00	

Besides, a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been made for Administration (Headquarter) and another sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for miscellaneous schemes.

#### 6.4. Health and Family Planning

6.4.1. The providing of institutional health service facilities within easy reach the rural population in the Hill areas of Assam is beset with problems arising out of lack of communications and transport facilities, dispersed population in extremely small villages, shortage of doctors and para-medical personnel and their disinclination to serve in the interior places in the hills for want of proper amenities. The development programme for Health and Family Planning has, therefore, to be conceived in the above background. The present position of health services in the hill districts is somewhat uneven. It is essential therefore to concentrate on those aspects which relate to the special needs and problems in each area. With this end in view adequate stress has been laid on consolidation of schemes and strengthening of activities already entered into to ensure a more even and balanced development of health facilities and also to accelerate the pace of development to catch up with the programmes in the related sectors.

6.4.2. It has been found that leprosy and to some extent tuberculosis have relatively high incidence in the tribal areas of Assam. To bring the situation under control, it is proposed to establish more leprosy control units and S. E. T. centres in the vulnerable areas. To deal with tuberculosis, it is proposed to launch effective domiciliary treatment by establishing and upgrading T. B. clinics and use of B.C.G. vaccination with special attention to cover the susceptible age-group of population. The incidence of child mortality is very high in some areas of the hill districts. Comprehensive schemes will be taken up to combat and control such diseases.

6.4.3. The Fourth Plan programme for Health and Family Planning entails an outlay of Rs.441 lakhs. Sub-head-wise distribution of the outlay is indicated below—

1. Medical Education	...	...	...	Rs.	7.00	lakhs
2. Training Programmes	...	...	...	„	13.00	„
3. Hospital and Dispensaries	...	...	...	„	153.85	„
4. Primary Health Centres	...	...	...	„	40.50	„
5. Control of Communicable diseases	...	...	...	„	205.42	„
6. Family Planning	...	..	...	„	10.30	„
7. Indigenous system of medicine	...	...	...	„	—	„
8. Other programmes	...	...	...	„	10.93	„
				Total	441.00	„

6.4.4. **Medical Education.**—The position of availability of doctors has somewhat improved. Some incentives are also being provided to obtain the doctors in increasing number to work in the rural areas in the Hills. The outlay of Rs. 7 lakhs is meant for the Health Education scheme, which has not up to now been started in the Hills. Providing of health services facilities alone cannot make any appreciable degree of improvement in the condition of health of the rural population unless simultaneously they are educated in the preventive aspects of common diseases. It is proposed to set up Health Education Units in all the hill districts,

**6.4.5. Training programme.**—To meet the shortage of nurses and midwives, special stipends are being awarded to hill girls for undergoing training in Nursing and Midwifery courses and also by extending the facilities for training in similar courses in different hospitals situated in the hills where there are at present no such facilities. Non-Government hospitals will also be provided with financial assistance to impart training in nursing and midwifery. The provision of Rs.13 lakhs is meant for this purpose.

**6.4.6. Hospitals and Dispensaries.**—Due priority has been given to complete all incomplete works during the early years of the Fourth Plan period. Simultaneously, some expansion works will also be taken up in places where it is felt necessary. To serve the needs of the inaccessible and far-flung rural areas, the present strength of mobile dispensaries will be considerably increased during the Fourth Plan period. This will go a long way to provide health service facilities to the population in the rural areas. Grant-in-aid to non-governmental hospitals and dispensaries also will be continued during the Fourth Plan period.

**6.4.7. Primary Health Centres.**—Consolidation of the centres already started in the hill areas will be given the highest priority during the Fourth Plan. New centres will be started in such areas where locations have been finalised. It may not be possible to cover all the Blocks with primary health centres during the Fourth Plan period because of the various difficulties. The aim will be to provide the centres which are completed with requisite facilities so that the services required by the people can be properly attended to. The allocation of Rs. 40.50 lakhs is for completion of incomplete centres and for opening up of new centres.

**6.4.8. Control of communicable diseases.**—A total provision of Rs.205.42 lakhs has been proposed under this head during the Fourth Plan period under different schemes. As the incidence of leprosy is high in some areas in the hills, it is essential to give more attention to the leprosy control scheme during the Fourth Plan period. It is intended to start 4 new control units in places where the incidence is high and expansion of facilities in the existing units will also be ensured. Incidence of malaria is still high in some areas. These areas will need special attention.

As regards tuberculosis, some new T. B. clinics will be established during the Fourth Plan period and the existing clinics will be upgraded. Use of B. C. G. will be extended in areas needing such preventive assistance.

If, as contemplated, the National Malaria Eradication Programme, the Small-pox Eradication Programme, Tuberculosis Programme, Family Planning, V. D. Control Programme and Trachome Control Programme are taken up as Centrally Sponsored Schemes, then the outlay in respect of these schemes amounting to Rs.168.02 lakhs will also have to be taken out from the State Plan and may be made available for other essential schemes in the health plan programme. Grants to non-governmental organisations carrying out anti-leprosy work and grants to patients suffering from diseases like T. B., Cancer, etc., will also be continued during the Fourth Plan period.

**6.4.9. Family Planning.**—A total provision of Rs. 10.30 lakhs has been proposed under this programme for carrying out the activities already started. It is the opinion of the members of the Planning Board for

hill areas that the Family Planning programme has not much relevance at the present time to the hill areas.

**6.4.10. Other Programmes.**—These include schemes such as health statistics, entertainment of health assistants, appointment of additional staff in the headquarters for implementation of schemes and improvement of vital statistics. The proposed outlay of Rs. 10.93 lakhs is meant for implementing the above schemes.

## 6.5 Water Supply

6.5.1. The scarcity of water in different areas in the hill districts is well-known. Hitherto no systematic attempts were made to take up water supply schemes in rural areas. Lack of perennial sources of water stands in the way of taking up water supply schemes in many of the rural areas in the hills. This leaves the alternative of supplying piped water by gravitation. The water-supply scheme at Diphu has been completed. The distribution system for this water-supply scheme will be taken up during the Fourth Plan period. Adequate funds have been provided for this purpose. For the Tura town, a project report has been drawn up to take up the water-supply scheme in two phases. Works on the first phase have already been started and it will have to be completed during the early years of the Fourth Plan. Adequate funds have also been provided for this purpose. The second phase will be taken up as and when funds are made available. The emergency water-supply scheme has already been taken up in Aijal for which power is to be supplied by diesel engines. The cost of this scheme is high but the situation is such that it leaves no alternative. Adequate funds will have to be provided during the first year of the Fourth Plan to complete the scheme so that water can be supplied to the people by early part of 1969-70.

6.5.2. For taking up water-supply schemes in the rural areas in the hill districts, some surveys have already been carried out and project reports for certain schemes completed. In general, only those schemes will be taken up for rural areas in the hills during the Fourth Plan which will be possible to implement quickly. Survey will be continued in other areas for taking up such schemes in the future. As regards Mizo Hills, priority will be given to supply water in the PPVs. 4 PPVs have already been provided with water-supply. Some more schemes for the PPVs have also been sanctioned. The remainder will be taken up during the Fourth Plan period. As these schemes will also require supply of power, the cost for them will be substantial.

6.5.3. A total provision of Rs.350 lakhs has been proposed for water-supply schemes in the hills during the Fourth Plan period. A comprehensive water-supply scheme for the greater Shillong area is proposed. Surveys are under way and as soon as the surveys are completed, a detailed project report will be drawn up for this scheme. Some funds have also been provided for the greater Shillong Water-supply Scheme.

## 6.6. Housing

6.6.1, Total Fourth Plan outlay proposed for Housing is Rs.40 lakhs.

### 6.6.2. Low Income Group Housing Scheme

- (i) **Loans to individuals and Co-operative Societies**—A sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been proposed under this Scheme for the Fourth Five Year Plan against a physical target of 200 houses.
- (ii) **Construction by Government for weaker Section of the Community**—A sum of Rs.8.00 lakhs has been proposed under this Scheme for construction of 100 Harijan Houses.

### 6.6.3. Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

**Construction by Private Employers**—A sum of Rs.9.00 lakhs has been proposed under this Scheme for the Fourth-Five Year Plan for construction of 180 tenements by Industrialists.

**6.6.4. Village Housing Project Scheme**—No loan under this Scheme could yet be sanctioned, as no applications from villagers were received. A sum of Rs.2.85 lakhs has been proposed under this Scheme for the Fourth-Five Year Plan for issuing loans to villagers against a physical target of 88 houses. Another sum of Rs.0.15 lakh has also been proposed for survey of 15 villages.

## 6.7.—Town Planning—Urban Development

6.7.1. It is desirable to involve the Municipalities and Town Committees in the towns and townships in the Hill areas in the field of development activities. This is all the more essential for providing better civic amenities to the urban dwellers. But these Civic Bodies are handicapped in implementing necessary development programmes for want of adequate financial resources. The growth of population in towns and townships in the Hills is creating new problems. The urban dwellers are experiencing great inconveniences because of fall of civic standards. It is, therefore, proposed to provide some financial assistance to the Municipalities, Town Committees to implement essential schemes of development drawn up on the basis of actual and urgent needs during the Fourth Plan period. A provision of Rs.80.00 lakhs has been provided for this purpose. This programme will be co-ordinated and controlled by the T.A. and W.B.C. department.

## 6.9. Social Welfare

6.9.1. Social Welfare programmes aim at providing important supplementary welfare services, mainly at the level of local area and the local community, and at supporting the work of the voluntary organisations and workers towards eradication of social evils. The most important programme is that of family and child welfare along with certain special schemes for women and children. Other programmes of social welfare include welfare of non-student youth, eradication of beggary, social defence and rehabilitation of handicapped persons.



6.9.2. The Fourth-Five Year Plan for the Hill Areas of Assam has been drawn up with a view to giving shape to the above objectives.

6.9.3. It is proposed to start a Destitute Home for destitute women of the Hill Areas where there is no such home at present. Under the Assam Prevention of Begging Act, which will be extended to Hill Areas also, a Beggars Home for detention and training of beggars will be started. Under the Assam Probation of Offender's Act, a Probation Hostel in the Hill Areas will be set up for successful implementation of the Act. Establishment of a certified school, Remand Home, Reception Centre, etc., will be necessary, as the Children Act and Borstal Act are expected to be enacted soon. Necessary provision has therefore been made in the draft plan for these institutions. The Welfare Extension Project at Selsela in Garo Hills will be converted into a Family and Child Welfare Project. Besides these schemes, provision has also been made for grant of financial assistance to discharged prisoners and inmates of correctional institutions for rehabilitation purposes. The Voluntary Welfare Organisations will continue to receive grant-in-aid so that they can provide or introduce service for meeting the basic needs for care, protection, education and training in the various fields of social welfare. The field and headquarter administration will also be strengthened to implement these schemes.

6.9.4. A sum of Rs.25 lakhs has been proposed for the Social Welfare Schemes in the Hill Areas of Assam.

## 6.10. CRAFTSMAN TRAINING AND LABOUR WELFARE

### (a) Craftsman Training

6.10.1. The Fourth Plan programme for Craftsman Training has laid emphasis on shifting the "guest institutes" to their proper final locations and organising them effectively. The coming up of new industries in the State during the Fourth Plan period will create new avenues of employment for personnel having training in different types of craft trades. Some expansion is proposed under the existing I. T. Is to start courses on new trades which have potentialities for easy employment or which will provide avenues for self-employment. The four new I. T. Is proposed to be established during the Fourth Plan period will also offer training facilities in some essential and popular trades. In order to meet the demand of village artisans, it is intended to have at least one Rural Training Institute set-up in each hill district.

6.10.2. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs has been proposed under this programme inclusive of 60 per cent of the Central share of expenditure. The important schemes included in the plan proposal are indicated below.—

(1) Establishment of four new I. T. Is at Jowai, Haflong, Lungleh and Saiha having Electrician, Fitter, mechanics (Motor vehicles), welder (Gas and Electric), wiremen, etc., trades.

## (2) Expansion of the existing I. T. Is by introducing new trades.—

## (i) I. T. I., Aijal.—

(a) Mechinist (composite) ... ..	24 seats.
(b) Turner ... ..	24 ,,
(c) Cutting and Tailoring ... ..	16 ,,

## (ii) I. T. I., Shillong—

(a) Cutting and Tailoring ... ..	16 seats.
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## (iii) I. T. I., Tura—

(a) Mechanic (Motor Vehicle) ... ..	16 seats.
(b) Electrician ... ..	32 ,,
(c) Wireman ... ..	32 ,,
(d) Turner ... ..	24 ,,
(e) Mechinists (Composite) ... ..	24 ,,

## (iv) I. T. I., Diphu—

(a) Mechanic (Motor Vehicle) ... ..	16 seats.
(b) Electrician ... ..	32 ,,
(c) Wireman ... ..	32 ,,
(d) Turner ... ..	24 ,,
(e) Machinists (Composite) ... ..	24 ,,

## (3) Establishment of four Rural Training Institutes, one in each Hill district.

(4) Apprenticeship training ... ..	100 Seats.
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**(b) Employment Services**

6.10.3. An outlay of Rs.3 lakhs has been proposed for the Employment Service programme. The scheme-wise break-down of this outlay is given below—

(i) Expansion of Employment Service	Rs.2.21 lakhs.
(ii) Collection of Employment Market Information	,, 0.51 ,,
(iii) Vocational Guidance and Employment Counselling	,, 0.28 ,,

Rs.3.00 lakhs.

6.10.4. In order to bring the employment seekers and the employers within the easy reach of the Exchanges, it is proposed to set-up two Employment Exchanges, one at Lungleh and the other at Saiha, during the Fourth Plan period. The existing Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux will be re-organised and four Rural Employment Exchanges will be set up. It is proposed to decentralise the Shillong Exchange on a functional basis according to categories of applicants and vacancies to be dealt with. Technical section of the Employment Exchanges will be located in the four Industrial Training Institutes in the Hill districts. Employment Market Information Units will be set up at Haflong and Jowai and the E. M. I. Units at the District Employment Exchanges will be strengthened. It is also proposed to set up Vocational Guidance and Employment Counselling at Diphu, Aijal and Tura during the Fourth Plan period.

### 7.2.1. Information and Publicity

7.2.1. The schemes under publicity normally aim at keeping the people informed of plan programmes and providing an opportunity to develop and enhance their cultural talents. The role of audio-visual publicity in the matter of generation of a feeling of emotional solidarity and consciousness among the people is well known. The publicity programme for the Fourth Plan Period for the Hills Areas has been drawn up keeping in view these factors.

7.2.2. During the period of *ad-hoc* plans, publicity literature in different languages was brought out and exhibitions to carry the message of the plan and other matters were held. Hill Bulletins for each of the districts were brought out. Besides these, fixed loud-speakers have been installed in all district and subdivisional headquarters and scheme for rural broadcasting and radio-rural forum organised. The expenditure under this programme for 1966-69 is Rs.6.04 lakhs (anticipated).

7.2.3. During the Fourth Plan, the publicity programme will be stepped up and further intensified so as to create a sense of awareness among the people of the hill districts. The schemes of exhibition, publication and distribution of literature in different languages, publication of hill bulletins, rural broadcasting system will be continued and geared up. With a view to developing the cultural talents of the people, traditional folk entertainments will be organised. 10 documentary pictures depicting various development activities and the way of life of the people in hill areas of Assam will be produced and some educative and informative feature films will be purchased for showing in the rural areas.

7.2.4. A sum of Rs.20 lakhs has been proposed under this programme for the Fourth Plan Period.

### 7.6. Others

7.6.1. A total provision of Rs.400 lakhs has been made under this head of development for implementing the following schemes:—

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| (i) Grant-in-aid for self-help scheme ... ..  | Rs.15.00 lakhs. |
| (ii) Grant-in.aid for non-official organisations doing welfare works amongst the tribal people, | Rs.25.00 „      |

(iii) Loan assistance to Local Bodies ... ..	Rs. 7.50 ,,
(iv) Hill Planning Organisation including a set-up for evaluation.	Rs.12.50 ,,
(v) Grant-in-aid to the District/Regional Councils for financing their own plan programmes.	Rs.340.00 ,,
Total ...	<u>Rs.400.00 lakhs</u>

7.6.2. Resettlement of shifting cultivators in groups in new villages and providing them with facilities for economic settlement is one of the important schemes implemented by the District/Regional Councils. Rural communications, improvement of markets and hats, small rural water supply schemes, etc., are also being implemented by the District Councils.

7.6.3. The planning set-up for the Development Commissioner for Hill areas needs to be properly organised during the Fourth Plan period. It is proposed to create a suitable cell for evaluation of the Plan programmes for the Hill areas. The Hill cell of the Finance Department and the expenditure connected with the Planning Board for the Hill areas will also be financed out of the provision of Rs.12.50 lakhs for the scheme (iv) above. The voluntary welfare organisations working amongst the Tribal people will also be provided with grant-in-aid assistance for carrying out their various welfare services.

## Plan Policy and Administration

7.1. A Hill Planning Board has already been constituted to advise Government on various aspects of Planning and Development for the Hill areas. Besides, the Advisory Council for the Autonomous districts of Assam also provides guidance to the Government on different policy matters in regard to development activities in the hills. The administrative and executive machinery of the Government in the development departments has been oriented and streamlined to provide for efficient and effective control and supervision, and to ensure quick and systematic execution of the development programmes concerning the hill areas. Appreciable improvement has already been achieved during the past two years in the performance of development activities undertaken in the hills. The organisational capacity of most of the development departments involved in planning and execution of plan programmes has been substantially geared up. The Fourth Plan programmes have taken into account the requirement of essential expansion under most of the sectors to cope with the additional responsibilities. To eliminate avoidable delay in sanctioning Schemes, financial powers have been delegated to officers implementing schemes in Hill areas.

7.2. The co-operative structure in the hills has been oriented on the lines of the recommendations of the Joint Centre-State Study Team. The co-operation programmes have also been modified to suit local condition and to meet the actual requirement of different areas. An Assam Hills Co-operative Development Corporation has been set up to guide the co-operatives and to serve the needs of the people.

7.3. There are no Panchayati Raj institutions in the hills. The District/Regional Councils and the Village Councils/Committees are the local authorities. Their close association with all development activities in the hills is of vital importance. The District/Regional Councils are being provided with necessary technical guidance and staff from different development departments for drawing up proper schemes and for ensuring their effective execution.

7.4 Evaluation is one of the most important aspects of planning and development inasmuch as it helps correcting the past lapses in policy and execution and provides necessary guidance in drawing up future programmes of activities in the desired direction. There is, at present, no separate evaluation Organisation for the Hill areas.

### Economic Condition

8.1. The Hill Districts are surplus in crops such as potatoes, cotton, betelnuts, fruits, bay leaves, etc. The traditional jhumming and shifting cultivation is one of the most important factors standing in the way of improving the economic condition of the rural cultivators. No industry worth mentioning had been established in the hills except a few new projects started during the past few years of planned development. The partition of the country has disrupted the economy of the hill districts, particularly the Garo Hills, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Mizo Hills. Prior to partition, the economy of these districts was interlinked with that of the adjoining districts of East Pakistan. Various perishable produce such as oranges, pineapples and forest produce such as bamboo, bay leaves and timber used to find a ready market in East Bengal. Absence of proper road communication facilities and transport services has stood as a great impediment in marketing the produce of the hills to other areas in Assam and elsewhere.

8.2. Due attention has been paid to improve the communications system and transport services have also been stepped up. The district councils are being provided with financial assistance to strengthen their transport organisation. Some vehicles are also provided to co-operatives and block authorities to operate in the border areas for carrying agricultural produce and for facilitating supplies of consumer goods in the remote areas. For all these related programmes due priority and importance have been accorded in the Fourth Plan. The marketing organisation of the Agriculture Department is also being suitably oriented and geared up under a central organisation to cope with the situation more effectively.

8.3. Especial importance has been given to land reclamation programme under different departments for changing over to settled cultivation. Different types of soil conservation measures and land use survey have been taken up and will be progressed more vigorously during the Fourth Plan period. Diversification of agricultural production programmes along modern scientific lines is also being ensured, and encouraging results are noticeable. Wherever feasible, minor irrigation projects are being taken up.

8.4. To augment the means of subsidiary income of the rural people, considerable importance has been provided to forestry and animal husbandry programmes. Indigenous cottage industries are also being encouraged by providing financial assistance. To diversify the base of the economy in the hill areas, it is considered essential to put up some medium and small industries based on available local raw materials.

## STATEMENTS

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1. Statement	I—Outlays and Expenditure 1966-69— (State Plan).	163—167
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# DRAFT FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1969-74)

## STATEMENT—I

### Outlays and Expenditure 1966-69.

STATE—ASSAM.

Sl. No.	Head/Sub-head of Development					1966-67		1967-68		(Rs. in lakhs) 1968-69	
						Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
						(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(1)	(2)										
I. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMME:—											
1.	Agricultural Production	...	...	...	...	281.30	229.78	310.00	284.36	270.00	270.00
2.	Minor Irrigation:—										
	(a) by Agriculture	...	...	...	..	50.00	44.47	45.00	43.20	36.00	36.00
	(b) by P.W.D. (F.C. & I.)	...	..	...	..	60.00	68.44	78.00	63.69	57.00	57.00
3.	Soil Conservation	...	...	...	..	31.00	21.78	33.00	37.64	34.00	34.00
4.	Ayacut Development	...	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00	..	1.00	1.00
5.	Animal Husbandry	...	...	...	...	50.00	39.46	59.00	56.48	55.00	55.00
6.	Dairying & Milk Supply	...	...	..	..	14.00	17.69	14.00	11.02	13.00	13.00
7.	Forests	..	..	..	..	26.00	22.30	35.00	32.74	35.00	35.00
8.	Fisheries	...	...	..	..	16.00	6.81	11.00	8.72	8.00	8.00
9.	Warehousing & Marketing	..	..	...	..	4.00	...	1.00	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL—I</b>						533.30	450.73	587.00	537.85	509.00	509.00

STATEMENT I--*contd.*

Sl. No.	Head/Sub-head of Development	(Rs. in lakhs)					
		1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
		Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>II. CO-OPERATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT—</b>							
1. Co-operation	.. .. .	33.54	26.88	34.00	36.04	25.00	25.00
2. Community Development	.. .. .	175.83	175.50	135.00	173.42	120.00	120.00
3. Panchayats	.. .. .	5.60	3.81	5.00	2.89	5.00	5.00
<b>Total—II</b>		<b>215.02</b>	<b>206.19</b>	<b>174.00</b>	<b>212.35</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>150.00</b>
<b>III. IRRIGATION AND POWER—</b>							
1. Irrigation	... .. .	115.00	111.96	144.00	120.33	83.00	83.00
2. Flood Control	... .. .	350.00	335.86	215.00	228.57	300.00	300.00
3. Power	... .. .	525.00	583.97	700.00	853.53	700.00	700.00
<b>Total—III</b>		<b>990.00</b>	<b>1031.79</b>	<b>1059.00</b>	<b>1202.43</b>	<b>1083.00</b>	<b>1083.00</b>

#### IV. INDUSTRY AND MINING

1. Large and Medium Industries	...	...	...	...	175.00	174.51	125.00	88.98	125.00	125.00
2. Mineral Development	...	...	...	...	6.00	7.64	9.00	6.81	10.00	10.00
3. Village and Small Industries—										
(a) Cottage Industries	...	...	...	...	29.70	25.19	54.00	28.41	27.50	27.50
(b) Sericulture and Weaving	...	...	...	...	15.04	9.95		12.84	15.50	15.50
(c) Co-operative Handloom	...	...	...	...	5.00	5.38		9.50	5.00	5.00
(d) Khadi and Village Industries	...	...	...	...	2.16	4.04		5.43	9.30	9.00
<b>TOTAL—IV</b>					232.90	226.71	188.00	151.97	192.00	192.00

#### V. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION—

1. Roads	...	...	...	...	367.90	221.46	360.00	324.58	335.00	335.00
2. Road Transport	...	...	...	...	40.00	34.17	23.00	19.06	20.00	20.00
3. Ports and Harbours	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	...
4. Other Transport	...	...	...	...						
(a) Inland Water Transport	...	...	...	...	12.00	6.44	7.00	6.13	7.00	7.00
(b) Ropeway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..
5. Tourism	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.60	1.00	1.00	5.00	5.00
<b>TOTAL—V</b>					420.90	263.07	391.00	350.77	367.00	367.00

STATEMENT I—concl'd.

Serial No.	Head/Sub-head of Development						(Rs. in lakhs)						
							1966-67		1967-68		1968-69		
							Approved outlay	Actual expenditure	Approved outlay	Actual expenditure	Approved outlay	Actual expenditure	
(1)	(2)					(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
<b>VI. SOCIAL SERVICES—</b>													
1.	General Education	...	...	...	..	..	217.62	184.28	225.00	216.67	238.60	236.18	
2.	Technical Education	...	..	..	..	..	52.40	32.04	51.00	36.20	30.00	30.00	
3.	Cultural Programme	..	..	..	..	..	3.44	1.72	2.00	6.24	2.40	4.82	
4.	Health and Family Planning	...	...	..	...	...	128.00	161.81	135.00	139.40	145.00	145.00	
5.	Water Supply	..	...	..	..	...	73.20	52.87	60.00	63.79	75.00	75.00	
6.	Housing	..	..	...	..	...	7.60	7.05	10.00	7.26	9.00	9.00	
7.	Urban Development	...	...	..	..	...	6.00	4.17	6.00	3.75	6.00	6.00	
8.	Welfare of Backward Classes (Plains Tribals and Scheduled Castes).	...	...	..	..	...	40.00	52.93	40.00	66.68	55.00	55.00	
9.	Social Welfare	..	...	..	..	...	7.50	5.69	7.00	7.85	12.00	12.00	
10.	Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare—	...	...	..	..	...	2.90	2.15	3.00	1.63	2.40	2.40	
	(a) Labour	...	...	..	..	...	2.90	2.15	3.00	1.63	2.40	2.40	
	(b) Employment	..	...	..	..	..	0.10	..	0.30	0.02	0.30	0.30	
	(c) Craftsmen Training	..	..	...	..	...	17.18	9.81	14.80	3.85	11.30	11.30	
	(d) E. S. I.	...	...	..	..	..	0.50	0.77	0.70	0.75	1.00	1.00	
11.	Public Co-operation	...	...	...	..	..	0.50	0.26	0.50	0.23	0.50	0.50	
<b>TOTAL—VI</b>							...	556.94	515.55	555.30	554.32	588.50	588.50

VII. MISCELLANEOUS—

1. Statistics	...	...	..	...	...	3.00	0.94	2.50	0.90	2.50	2.50
2. Information and Publicity	...	..	..	..	..	15.14	9.49	10.00	8.72	10.00	10.00
3. State Capital Projects	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
4. Hill and Border Areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..
5. Evaluation Machinery	...	...	..	..	..	1.70	0.92	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00
6. Others:—											
(a) Planning Organisation	...	...	...	...	...	1.30	0.90	1.60	0.61	1.00	1.00
(b) Local Bodies	..	...	..	..	...	14.80	13.35	30.50	30.56	35.90	35.90
(c) Resource Unit under Finance Department..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10
<b>TOTAL—VII ..</b>						35.94	25.60	45.76	41.79	50.50	50.50
<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>						2,985.00	2,719.64	3,000.00	3,051.48	2,940.00	2,940.00

**DRAFT FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1969-74)****STATEMENT II**

Summary by heads of development showing Fourth Plan outlays both for General Plan and Hill Plan

Head of Development	Fourth Plan outlay 1969-74		
	Rs. in lakhs		
(1)	General Plan (2)	Hill Plan (3)	Total (4)
<b>I. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMME</b>			
1. Agricultural Production ...	16,15.96	421.60	20,37.56
2. Minor Irrigation--			
(a) by Agriculture ... ..	450.00	100.00	550.00
(b) by Public Works Department (F. C. & I.).	12,00.00	150.00	13,50.00
3. Soil Conservation .. ..	90.00	300.00	390.00
4. Ayacut Development ... ..	10.00	..	10.00
5. Animal Husbandry ... ..	258.00	174.00	432.00
6. Dairying & Milk Supply .. ..	60.00	25.00	85.00
7. Forest ... ..	251.00	114.00	365.00
8. Fisheries ... ..	90.00	25.00	115.00
9. Ware Housing & Marketing ... ..	5.00	..	5.00
Total—I ... ..	40,29.96	13,09.60	53,39.56
<b>II. CO-OPERATION C. &amp; D.</b>			
1. Co-operation ... ..	780.80	125.00	905.80
2. Community Development ... ..	800.00	466.24	1,266.24
3. Panchayat ... ..	111.87	..	111.87
Total—II ... ..	16,92.67	591.24	22,83.91
<b>III. IRRIGATION &amp; POWER—</b>			
1. Irrigation ... ..	1200.00	50.00	1250.00
2. Flood Control ... ..	4000.00	..	4,000.00
3. Power ... ..	5500.00	500.00	6000.00
Total. —III... ..	1,07,00.00	550.00	1,12,50.00

## Fourth Plan outlay 1969-74

Head of Development (1)	Fourth Plan outlay 1969-74		
	General Plan (2)	Hill Plan (3)	Total (4)
<b>IV. INDUSTRY AND MINING—</b>			
1. Large Industries ... ..	63,00·00	...	63,00·00
2. Mineral Development ... ..	60·00	...	60·00
3. Village and Small Industries—			
(a) Cottage Industries ... ..	740·30	696·00	1436·30
(b) Sericulture and Weaving ... ..	195·00	40·00	235·00
(c) Co-operative Handloom ... ..	165·00	6·00	171·00
(d) Khadi ... ..	40·00	8·00	48·00
Total—IV .. ..	75,00·30	750·00	82,50·30
<b>V. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION—</b>			
1. Roads ... ..	15,00·00	20,00·00	35,00·00
2. Road Transport ... ..	458·00	170·00	628·00
3. Other Transport—			
(a) I. W. T. ... ..	150·00	45·00	195·00
(b) Ropeway ... ..	10·00	...	10·00
(c) Helicopter Service ... ..	50·00	...	50·00
(d) Regional Transport Survey ... ..	2·50	..	2·50
4. Tourism ..... ..	37·50	50·00	87·50
Total—V ... ..	22,08·00	22,65·00	44,73·00
<b>VI—SOCIAL SERVICES—</b>			
1. General Education ... ..	26,45·20	10,72·10	37,17·30
2. Technical Education ... ..	413·75	84·00	497·75
3. Cultural Programme ... ..	25·60	35·00	60·60
4. Health and Family Planning ... ..	18,45·20	441·00	22,86·20
5. Water Supply ... ..	230·00	350·00	508·00

Head of Development  (1)	Fourth Plan outlay 1969-74		
	General Plan	Hill Plan	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6. Housing ... ..	1,16·00	40·00	1,56·00
7. Urban Development ...	8,00·00	80·00	8,80·00
8. Welfare of Backward Classes	22,67·50	6,91·00	29,58·50
9. Social Welfare ... ..	64·50	28·00	92·50
10. Labour Welfare and Craftsmen training—			
(a) Labour ... ..	30·00	...	30·00
(b) Employment ... ..	5·00	3·00	8·00
(c) Craftsmen training ...	1,16·00	1,00·00	2,16·00
(d) E. S. I. ... ..	27·00	...	27·00
11. Public Co-operation ...	5·00	...	5·00
<b>Total—VI. ...</b>	<b>85,90·75</b>	<b>29,24·10</b>	<b>1,15,14·85</b>
<b>VII.—MISCELLANEOUS—</b>			
1. Statistics ... ..	10·00	...	10·00
2. Publicity ... ..	82·29	20·00	1,02·29
3. Evaluation	2·50	...	2·50
4. Others			
(a) Planning organisation ...	19·00	...	19·00
(b) Local Bodies ... ..	1,30·00	4,00·00	5,30·00
<b>Total—VII ...</b>	<b>2,43·79</b>	<b>4,20·00</b>	<b>6,63·79</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL—</b>	<b>3,49,65·47</b>	<b>88,09·94</b>	<b>4,37,75·41</b>



# DRAFT FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1969-74)

## STATEMENT—II-A Summary by Heads of Development Proposed Plan Outlay

Sl. No.	Head of Development	(Rs. lakhs)									
		1969-70			1970-71			1971-72			
		Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
<b>I. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES—</b>											
1	Agricultural Production .. ..	2,88.99	71.45	5.00	3,36.48	64.85	7.00	3,02.20	62.00	9.00	
2	Minor Irrigation:—										
	(a) by Agriculture .. ..	72.00	41.20	..	81.00	47.10	..	90.00	53.00	..	
	(b) by P.W.D. (F.C. & I.) .. ..	1,80.00	1,80.00	..	2,09.00	2,00.00	..	2,40.00	2,40.00	..	
3	Soil Conservation .. ..	10.00	6.63	..	15.62	10.33	..	19.15	13.14	..	
4	Ayacut Development Programme .. ..	1.60	0.50	..	1.80	0.25	..	2.00	0.35	..	
5	Animal Husbandry .. ..	33.95	7.85	0.25	45.35	11.30	1.75	55.35	11.05	1.75	
6	Dairying and Milk Supply .. ..	8.00	2.00	..	11.40	1.60	2.00	13.30	1.00	2.00	
7	Forests .. ..	35.25	28.65	..	42.98	34.68	..	51.68	41.48	..	
8	Fisheries .. ..	9.00	3.10	0.25	16.00	5.91	0.25	16.90	7.02	0.25	
9	Warehousing and Marketing .. ..	1.00	1.00	..	1.00	1.00	..	1.00	1.00	..	
	<b>TOTAL I</b> .. ..	<b>6,39.79</b>	<b>3,42.38</b>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>7,51.63</b>	<b>3,76.42</b>	<b>11.00</b>	<b>7,98.58</b>	<b>4,30.04</b>	<b>13.00</b>	

STATEMENT II-A—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Head of Development	1972-73			1973-74			Fourth Plan Outlay (1969-74)		
		Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
<b>I. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES—</b>										
1	Agricultural Production	329.93	48.85	8.00	358.36	19.60	8.00	16,15.96	266.75	37.00
2	Minor Irrigation:—									
	(a) by Agriculture	99.00	56.90	...	1,08.00	61.80	...	4,50.00	2,60.00	...
	(b) by P.W.D. (F. C. & I.)	2,80.00	2,80.00	..	3,00.00	3,00.00	...	12,00.00	12,00.00	...
3	Soil Conservation	21.52	14.65	..	23.71	16.52	...	90.00	61.27	...
4	Ayacut Development Programme	2.20	...	...	2.40	...	...	10.00	1.10	...
5	Animal Husbandry	61.35	9.10	0.75	62.00	8.35	0.75	258.00	47.65	5.25
6	Dairying and Milk Supply	13.90	1.00	2.00	13.40	1.00	...	60.00	6.00	6.00
7	Forests	58.69	48.09	...	62.40	48.55	..	2,51.00	2,01.45	...
8	Fisheries	21.60	7.82	0.25	24.50	8.95	0.25	90.00	32.80	1.25
9	Warehousing and Marketing	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	5.00	5.00	..
	<b>TOTAL I</b>	<b>8,89.19</b>	<b>4,67.41</b>	<b>11.00</b>	<b>9,55.77</b>	<b>465.77</b>	<b>9.00</b>	<b>40,29.96</b>	<b>20,82.02</b>	<b>49.50</b>

STATEMENT II-A--contd.

Sl. No.	Head of Development	1969-70			1970-71			1971-72		
		Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>II. CO-OPERATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT—</b>										
1	Co-operation ... ..	56.16	18.95	...	1,66.77	1,20.07	0.49	1,79.06	1,20.48	0.49
2	Community Development ... ..	1,62.00	...	..	1,61.50	...	...	1,59.50	...	...
3	Panchayat ... ..	6.97	...	...	12.27	..	...	21.52	..	..
	<b>TOTAL II</b>	<b>2,25.13</b>	<b>18.95</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3,40.54</b>	<b>1,20.07</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>3,60.08</b>	<b>1,20.48</b>	<b>0.49</b>
<b>III. IRRIGATION AND POWER—</b>										
1	Irrigation ... ..	1,50.00	1,50.00	...	1,70.00	1,70.00	..	1,90.00	1,90.00	..
2	Flood Control ... ..	7,00.00	7,00.00	...	7,50.00	7,50.00	...	8,00.00	8,00.00	...
3	Power ... ..	13,72.00	12,77.00	95.00	13,35.00	12,98.00	37.00	11,09.00	10,02.00	107.00
	<b>TOTAL III</b>	<b>22,22.00</b>	<b>21,27.00</b>	<b>95.00</b>	<b>22,55.00</b>	<b>22,18.00</b>	<b>37.00</b>	<b>20,99.00</b>	<b>19,92.00</b>	<b>107.00</b>

STATEMENT II-A—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Head of Development	1972-73			1973-74			Fourth Plan Outlay (1969-74)		
		Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
<b>II. CO-OPERATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT—</b>										
1	Co-operation	213.24	152.28	0.40	165.57	106.23	0.30	780.80	518.01	1.68
2	Community Development	158.00	...	...	159.0	...	...	800.00	...	...
3	Panchayat	31.03	...	...	40.08	...	...	111.87	..	...
	<b>TOTAL II</b>	<b>402.27</b>	<b>152.28</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>364.65</b>	<b>106.23</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>1692.67</b>	<b>518.01</b>	<b>1.68</b>
<b>III. IRRIGATION AND POWER—</b>										
1	Irrigation	260.00	260.00	4.00	430.00	430.00	6.00	1200.00	1200.00	10.00
2	Flood Control	850.00	850.00	...	900.00	900.00	...	4000.00	4000.00	...
3	Power	934.00	895.00	39.00	750.00	747.00	3.00	55,00.00	52,19.00	281.00
	<b>TOTAL III</b>	<b>20,44.00</b>	<b>20,05.00</b>	<b>43.00</b>	<b>20,80.00</b>	<b>20,77.00</b>	<b>9.00</b>	<b>107,00.00</b>	<b>104,19.00</b>	<b>291.00</b>

STATEMENT II-A—contd.

Sl. No.	Head of Development	1969-70			1970-71			1971-72		
		Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>IV. INDUSTRY &amp; MINING:</b>										
1	Large and Medium Industries	744.61	742.61	141.00	971.92	969.52	185.00	1028.90	1026.00	215.00
2	Mineral Development	12.00	6.50	..	11.00	4.30	..	12.23	3.90	..
3	Village and Small Industries:									
(a)	Cottage Industries	79.30	51.27	..	143.00	110.97	..	199.00	140.17	10.00
(b)	Sericulture and Weaving	24.60	2.03	..	40.98	2.76	0.13	45.12	5.07	0.08
(c)	Co-operative Handloom	49.18	43.81	2.00	31.59	26.65	..	33.40	24.10	..
(d)	Khadi and Village Industry	8.77	0.95	..	8.26	0.90	..	7.56	0.90	..
<b>TOTAL:—IV.—</b>		<b>918.46</b>	<b>847.17</b>	<b>143.00</b>	<b>1206.75</b>	<b>1115.10</b>	<b>185.13</b>	<b>1326.21</b>	<b>1200.14</b>	<b>225.08</b>
<b>V. TRANSPORT &amp; COMMUNICATIONS;</b>										
1	Roads	221.00	221.00	..	297.00	297.00	..	311.00	311.00	10.00
2	Road Transport	112.10	111.42	..	88.32	87.57	..	105.87	105.07	..
3	Ports and Harbours	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Other Transport—									
(a)	Inland Water Transport	16.75	..	..	29.90	..	..	36.70	..	..
(b)	Ropeway	5.00	..	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..
(c)	Helicopter Service	9.00	8.00	..	26.00	21.00	..	5.00	..	..
(d)	Regional Transport	0.70	..	..	0.35	..	..	0.35	..	..
5	Tourism	10.50	10.50	..	10.50	10.50	..	6.50	6.50	..
<b>TOTAL:—V.—</b>		<b>375.00</b>	<b>350.92</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>457.07</b>	<b>416.07</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>465.42</b>	<b>422.57</b>	<b>10.00</b>

STATEMENT II-A—contd

Sl. No.	Head of Development	1972-73			1973-74			Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74)		
		Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
<b>IV. INDUSTRY &amp; MINING:</b>										
1	Large and Medium Industries	1743.70	1742.00	255.00	1810.87	1807.87	140.00	6300.00	6287.00	936.00
2	Mineral Development	12.27	4.35	...	12.50	4.20	..	60.00	23.25	...
3	Village and Small Industries—									
(a)	Cottage Industries	157.00	124.97	10.00	162.00	130.97	...	740.30	558.35	20.00
(b)	Sericulture and Weaving	45.69	4.15	0.04	38.61	1.22	0.04	195.00	15.23	0.29
(c)	Co-operative Handloom	34.41	24.15	..	16.42	2.15	...	165.00	120.86	2.00
(d)	Khadi and Village Industry	7.56	0.40	..	7.85	0.40	...	40.00	3.55	...
<b>TOTAL:—IV—</b>		<b>2000.63</b>	<b>1899.02</b>	<b>265.04</b>	<b>2048.25</b>	<b>1946.81</b>	<b>140.40</b>	<b>7500.30</b>	<b>7008.24</b>	<b>958.29</b>
<b>V. TRANSPORT &amp; COMMUNICATIONS:</b>										
1	Roads	333.00	333.00	...	338.00	338.00	...	1500.00	1500.00	10.00
2	Road Transport	79.86	79.22	...	71.85	71.12	...	458.00	454.40	...
3	Forts and Harbours	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Other Transport—									
(a)	Inland Water Transport	33.70	..	...	32.95	..	..	150.00	...	...
(b)	Ropeway	..	..	..	...	...	...	10.00	...	...
(c)	Helicopter Service	5.00	..	..	5.00	..	..	50.00	29.00	...
(d)	Regional Transport	0.40	...	..	0.70	...	..	2.50	...	...
5.	Tourism	6.00	6.00	..	4.00	4.00	...	37.50	37.50	...
<b>TOTAL:—V—</b>		<b>457.96</b>	<b>418.22</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>452.50</b>	<b>413.12</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2208.00</b>	<b>2020.90</b>	<b>10.00</b>

## STATEMENT IIA—contd.

Sl. No.	Head of Development	1969-70			1970-71			1971-72		
		Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>VI. SOCIAL SERVICES—</b>										
1	General Education	266.48	37.90	...	433.91	57.20	...	527.76	57.30	...
2	Technical Education	72.25	52.27	0.50	93.64	72.97	3.30	87.75	65.18	1.50
3	Cultural Programmes	4.15	0.25	..	6.70	2.00	...	5.20	1.00	..
4	Health and Family Planning	231.22	64.70	2.30	348.18	155.60	0.30	408.70	183.60	5.30
5	Water Supply	52.03	52.03	...	43.22	43.22	...	47.48	47.48	...
6	Housing	18.00	14.40	...	23.00	18.00	..	28.00	22.60	...
7	Urban Development	120.00	115.00	...	130.00	124.00	...	170.00	164.00	...
8	Welfare of Backward Classes (Plains Tribals and Scheduled Castes).	409.68	...	...	424.64	..	...	453.00	...	...
9	Social Welfare	18.00	6.15	..	13.40	5.00	...	11.10	0.50	...
10	Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare—									
	(a) Labour	5.50	3.50	..	6.00	4.50	...	6.25	4.50	...
	(b) Employment	0.15	...	...	0.50	...	...	0.99	..	..
	(c) Craftsmen Training	18.00	16.18	..	20.00	17.53	..	24.00	21.10	...
	(d) E. S. I.	4.00	...	...	5.00	...	...	5.50	...	..
11	Public Co-operation	1.00	...	...	1.00	...	...	1.00	...	...
	<b>TOTAL—VI</b>	<b>1,220.46</b>	<b>362.38</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>1,549.19</b>	<b>500.02</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>1,776.73</b>	<b>567.26</b>	<b>6.80</b>

STATEMENT IIA—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Head of Development	1972-73			1973-74			Total Fourth Plan outlay 1969-74		
		Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
VI. SOCIAL SERVICES—										
1	General Education	599.72	20.90	...	817.33	11.00	...	2,645.20	184.80	...
2	Technical Education	77.86	47.98	2.75	82.25	45.25	6.90	413.75	283.65	14.95
3	Cultural Programmes	4.70	...	...	4.85	..	...	25.60	3.25	..
4	Health and Family Planning	439.57	207.30	0.33	417.53	173.54	0.60	1,845.20	784.74	8.80
5	Water Supply	49.28	49.28	..	37.99	37.99	...	230.00	230.00	..
6	Housing	32.00	26.35	...	15.00	11.65	...	116.00	93.00	...
7	Urban Development	200.00	192.00	...	180.00	174.00	..	800.00	769.00	...
8	Welfare of Backward Classes (Plains Tribals and Scheduled Castes).	476.26	..	..	503.92	...	...	2,267.50	...	...
9	Social Welfare	11.00	...	...	11.00	...	..	64.50	11.65	..
10	Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare—									
	(a) Labour	6.50	3.50	..	5.75	2.00	...	30.00	18.90	..
	(b) Employment	1.43	..	..	1.93	..	...	5.00	..	..
	(c) Craftsmen Training	26.00	21.80	..	28.00	22.00	...	116.00	98.61	...
	(d) E. S. I.	6.00	...	...	6.50	...	...	27.00	..	...
11	Public Co-operation	1.00	..	..	1.00	...	..	5.00	...	...
TOTAL—VI		1,931.32	569.11	3.05	2,113.05	477.43	7.50	8,590.75	2,476.20	23.75



STATEMENT IIA.—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Head of Development	1969-70			1970-71			1971-72		
		Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>VII. MISCELLANEOUS—</b>										
1	Statistics	1.65	..	...	1.84	...	...	2.00	..	..
2	Information and Publicity	16.38	2.50	1.71	15.33	2.50	..	16.18	2.00	...
3	State Capital Projects	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
4	Hill and Border Areas	1,489.42	222.66	20.05	1,66.05	9,113.02	17.65	1,937.03	1,064.59	10.12
5	Evaluation Machinery	0.40	...	...	0.45	...	...	0.50	...	..
6	Others—									
	(a) Planning Organisation	4.00	...	..	3.51	...	...	3.72	...	...
	(b) Local Bodies	25.00	25.00	...	24.00	24.00	..	25.50	25.50	...
	(c) Resource Unit under Finance Department	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
<b>TOTAL (vii)</b>		<b>1,536.85</b>	<b>850.16</b>	<b>21.76</b>	<b>1,708.15</b>	<b>937.54</b>	<b>17.65</b>	<b>1,984.93</b>	<b>1,092.09</b>	<b>10.12</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>7,137.74</b>	<b>4,898.96</b>	<b>268.06</b>	<b>8,263.33</b>	<b>5,683.22</b>	<b>254.87</b>	<b>8,805.95</b>	<b>5,824.58</b>	<b>372.49</b>

STATEMENT IIA—concl'd.

Sl. No.	Head of Development	1972-73			1973-74			Total Fourth Plan outlay 1969-74		
		Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
<b>VII. MISCELLANEOUS—</b>										
1	Statistics	2.17	...	..	2.34	..	...	10.00	...	..
2	Information and Publicity	17.11	1.00	..	17.29	...	..	82.29	8.00	71
3	State Capital Projects	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..
4	Hill and Border Areas	1,934.29	1,026.09	11.36	1,786.18	805.47	9.34	8,809.94	4,629.85	68.52
5	Evaluation Machinery	0.55	...	...	0.60	..	..	2.50	...	..
6	Others—									
(a)	Planning Organisation	3.82	..	..	3.95	...	...	19.00	..	..
(b)	Local Bodies	27.00	27.00	..	28.50	28.50	..	130.00	130.00	...
(c)	Resource Unit under Finance Department	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL (vii)</b>		1,984.94	1,054.09	11.36	1,838.86	833.97	9.34	9,053.73	4,767.85	70.23
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		9,710.31	6,565.13	333.85	9,853.08	6,320.33	175.18	43,775.41	20,292.22	1,404.45

# DRAFT FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1969-74)

## STATEMENT IIB

### Proposed Plan outlays by sub-heads of development (General Plan)

Sl. No.	Head/Sub-heads	1969-70			1970-71			(Rs. lakhs) 1971-72		
		Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>I. AGRICULTURAL AND ALLIED PROGRAMMES--</b>										
<b>(i) Agricultural Production--</b>										
1	Improved seed programmes	4.40	..	..	2.70	...	..	3.00	...	...
2	Manures and Fertilizers	4.00	1.00	..	4.50	1.00	..	5.00	1.00	..
3	Plant protection	8.48	0.60	...	9.54	0.60	..	10.50	0.60	...
4	Agricultural Implements	1.60	..	..	1.80	...	..	2.00	..	..
5	Commercial Crops	20.88	2.50	...	23.49	2.50	..	20.10	1.50	...
6	Agricultural Education	16.48	13.00	..	18.54	12.00	1.00	20.60	15.00	1.00
7	Agricultural Research	16.00	5.00	..	18.00	3.00	..	20.00	2.50	...
8	Extension Training and Farmers Education	23.20	1.00	..	26.10	0.50	..	29.00	1.50	..
9	Agricultural Statistics	16.65	..	..	18.00	..	..	19.50	..	..

STATEMENT IIB—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Head/Sub-heads	1972-73			1973-74			Total Fourth Plan outlay (1969-74)		
		Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
<b>I. AGRICULTURAL AND ALLIED PROGRAMMES—</b>										
<b>(i) Agricultural Production—</b>										
1	Improved seed programmes	3.30	..	..	3.60	..	..	17.00	..	..
2	Manures and Fertilizers	5.50	..	..	6.00	..	..	25.00	3.00	..
3	Plant protection	11.66	0.60	..	12.72	0.60	..	53.00	3.00	..
4	Agricultural Implements	2.20	..	..	2.40	..	..	10.00	..	..
5	Commercial Crops	28.71	1.50	..	31.32	1.00	..	130.50	9.00	..
6	Agricultural Education	22.66	10.00	..	24.72	..	..	103.00	50.00	2.00
7	Agricultural Research	22.00	2.50	..	24.00	1.00	..	100.00	14.00	..
8	Extension Training and Farmers Education	31.90	1.50	..	34.80	1.50	..	145.60	6.00	..
9	Agricultural Statistics	25.90	..	..	31.70	..	..	111.75	..	..

## STATEMENT IIB—contd.

Sl. No.	Head/Sub-heads	1969-70			1970-71			1971-72		
		Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
10	Intensive Cultivation Programme (I. A. D., I. A. D. P., HVP).	34.40	7.00	...	38.70	7.00	..	43.00	5.00	...
11	Land Development .. ..	33.60	12.50	5.00	33.80	14.00	5.00	36.00	15.50	7.00
12	Consolidation of Holdings ... ..	2.00	..	...	2.00	...	..	2.00	..	..
13	Others ... ..	54.28	6.55	..	84.42	6.55	..	33.10	4.15	...
14	Centrally Sponsored Schemes ... ..	53.02	22.30	..	54.89	17.70	1.00	52.30	15.25	1.00
TOTAL—(i)		288.99	71.45	5.00	336.48	64.85	7.00	302.20	62.00	9.00
(ii) MINOR IRRIGATION—		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	New percolation wells ... ..	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	..
2	Lift irrigation from streams and reservoirs	...	...	..	73.80	46.10	..	82.00	51.00	..
3	Installation of electric pumps	65.60	40.20	..	73.80	46.10	..	82.00	51.00	..
4	Installation of diesel pumps	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..
5	Others ... ..	186.40	181.00	...	207.20	201.00	..	248.00	242.00	..
TOTAL—(ii)		252.00	221.20	..	281.00	247.10	..	330.00	293.00	..

STATEMENT IIB—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Head/Sub-heads	1972-73			1973-74			Total Fourth Plan outlay (1969-74)		
		Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
10	Intensive Cultivation Programme (I. A. D., I. A. D. P., HVP).	47.30	5.00	...	51.60	1.00	...	215.00	25.00	..
11	Land Development	37.20	14.50	8.00	38.79	12.50	8.00	179.39	69.00	33.00
12	Consolidation of Holdings	2.00	...	..	1.75	...	..	9.75	..	..
13	Others	33.90	3.25	..	35.80	2.00	...	241.50	22.50	...
14	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	55.70	10.00	..	59.16	..	..	275.07	69.25	2.00
	TOTAL—(i)	329.93	48.85	8.00	358.36	19.60	8.00	1,615.96	266.75	37.00
	(ii) MINOR IRRIGATION—									
1	New percolation wells	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	..
2	Lift irrigation from streams and reservoirs									
3	Installation of electric pumps	90.20	55.40	...	98.40	60.30	..	410.00	253.00	...
4	Installation of diesel pumps									
5	Others	288.80	281.50	...	309.60	301.50	...	1,240.00	1,207.00	..
	TOTAL—(ii)	379.00	336.90	...	408.00	361.80	...	1,650.00	1,460.00	...

STATEMENT IIB—contd.

Sl. No.	Head/Sub-heads	1969-70			1970-71			1971-72		
		Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>(iii) CO-OPERATION—</b>										
1	Credit	10.11	...	..	14.83	...	...	17.97	...	...
2	Marketing	6.20	2.90	...	12.67	7.50	...	19.48	14.20	...
3	Processing other than Sugar factories and large processing units.	...	...	...	5.60	5.60	..	6.45	6.45	..
4	Co-operative Sugar Factories	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
5	Co-operative Farming	10.12	5.17	...	9.40	5.90	...	10.56	6.72	..
6	Co-operative Training and education	2.75	...	..	3.10	..	...	5.35	...	...
7	Administration	0.48	...	..	1.65	..	...	3.25	...	...
8	Others	12.50	10.88	..	81.77	77.32	...	75.85	66.85	...
9	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	14.00	..	..	37.75	23.75	0.49	40.25	26.25	0.49
<b>TOTAL (iii)</b>		<b>56.16</b>	<b>18.95</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>166.77</b>	<b>120.07</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>179.06</b>	<b>120.48</b>	<b>0.49</b>
<b>II. IRRIGATION AND POWER</b>										
<b>i) Irrigation and Flood Control—</b>										
1	Irrigation									
	(a) Continuing (Medium)	95.00	95.00	..	105.00	105.00	..	60.41	60.41	..
	(b) New schemes (Major)	...	...	..	...	...	...	60.00	60.00	..
	(c) New schemes research, investigation. (Medium)	55.00	55.00	..	65.00	65.00	..	69.59	69.59	...
2	Flood Control, Drainage, Anti-water logging and anti-sea erosion.	650.00	650.00	...	700.00	700.00	..	750.00	750.00	...
3	Investigation and research	50.00	50.00	..	50.00	50.00	...	50.00	50.00	...
<b>TOTAL (i)</b>		<b>850.00</b>	<b>850.00</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>920.00</b>	<b>920.00</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>990.00</b>	<b>990.00</b>	<b>..</b>

STATEMENT IIB—contd.

Sl. No.	Head/Sub-heads	1972-73			1973-74			Total Fourth Plan outlay 1969-74		
		Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
(iii) CO-OPERATION—										
1	Credit .. .. .	18.67	..	...	21.97	...	..	83.55	..	...
2	Marketing .. .. .	26.54	19.65	...	15.63	10.35	...	80.52	54.53	..
3	Processing other than Sugar Factories and large processing units.	6.45	6.45	..	2.25	2.25	...	20.75	20.75	...
4	Co-operative Sugar Factories .. .. .	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
5	Co-operative Farming ... .. .	10.68	6.86	...	13.04	8.78	...	53.70	33.43	..
6	Co-operative Training and education ... .. .	6.60	..	...	5.00	...	...	22.80	..	...
7	Administration ... .. .	4.38	..	...	4.52	...	..	14.28	...	...
8	Others ... .. .	74.92	68.32	0.40	45.16	40.87	0.30	290.20	264.25	0.70
9	Centrally Sponsored schemes ... .. .	65.00	51.00	..	58.00	44.00	..	215.00	145.00	0.98
TOTAL (iii)		213.24	152.28	0.40	165.57	106.23	6.30	780.80	518.01	1.68
<b>II. IRRIGATION AND POWER</b>										
(i) Irrigation and Flood Control—										
1 Irrigation—										
(a) Continuing (Medium) .. .. .										
(b) New schemes (Major) ... .. .										
(c) New schemes research, investigation (Medium)										
2	Flood Control, Drainage anti-water logging and anti-sea erosion.	800.00	800.00	..	850.00	850.00	..	3,750.00	3,750.00	...
3	Investigation and research .. .. .	50.00	50.00	..	50.00	50.00	...	250.00	250.00	...
TOTAL (i)		1,110.00	1,110.00	4.00	1,330.00	1,330.00	6.00	5,200.00	5,200.00	10.00



STATEMENT II B—*contd.*

Serial No.	Head of Department				1969-70			1970-71			1971-72		
					Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange
(1)	(2)				(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(ii) Power—													
1	Generation	...	..	...	804.00	714.00	90.00	842.00	812.00	30.00	603.00	503.00	100.00
2 Transmission and Distribution—													
	(a)	Inter-State links	...	...	45.00	43.00	2.00	20.00	19.00	1.00	55.00	52.00	3.00
	(b)	Trunk transmission lines	...	...	130.00	129.00	1.00	82.00	78.00	4.00	95.00	93.00	2.00
	(c)	Others	...	...	160.00	158.00	2.00	120.00	118.00	2.00	120.00	118.00	2.00
3	Rural electrification	...	...	...	210.00	210.00	...	210.00	210.00	...	190.00	190.00	...
4	Investigations	..	...	...	2.00	2.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	15.00	15.00	...
5	Miscellaneous	...	...	..	21.00	21.00	...	51.00	51.00	...	31.00	31.00	...
Total (ii) 1					1,372.00	1,277.00	95.00	1,335.00	1,298.00	37.00	1,109.00	1,002.00	107.00

**STATEMENT II B—contd.**

Serial No.	Head of Department	1972-73			1973-74			Fourth Plan Outlay 1969-74		
		Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
<b>(ii) Power—</b>										
1	Generation	475.00	445.09	30.00	419.00	419.00	...	3,143.00	2,893.00	250.00
2	Transmission and Distribution—									
	(a) Inter-State links	40.00	38.90	2.00	..	...	...	160.00	152.00	8.00
	(b) Trunk transmission lines	105.00	100.00	5.00	50.00	50.00	..	462.00	450.00	12.00
	(c) Others	120.00	118.00	2.00	110.00	107.00	3.00	630.00	619.00	11.00
3	Rural electrification	180.00	180.00	..	160.00	160.00	...	950.00	950.00	...
4	Investigations	13.00	13.00	..	19.00	10.00	...	50.00	50.00	..
5	Miscellaneous	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	..	105.00	105.00	..
	<b>Total (ii)</b>	<b>934.00</b>	<b>895.00</b>	<b>39.00</b>	<b>750.00</b>	<b>747.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>5,500.00</b>	<b>5,219.00</b>	<b>281.00</b>

STATEMENT IIB—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Head/Sub-heads	1969-70			1970-71			1971-72					
		Total	Capital	Foreign	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)			
III INDUSTRY AND MINING—													
(i) Large and Medium Industries—													
1	State Industrial Project	...	...	...	512.61	512.61	111.00	729.52	729.52	155.00	780.00	780.00	185.00
2	Industrial Areas	...	...	...	10.00	10.00	...	20.00	20.00	..	26.00	26.00	...
3	Industrial Development Corporation	...	...	...	220.00	220.00	30.00	220.00	220.00	30.00	220.00	220.00	30.00
4	State Finance Corporation	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
5	Others	..	...	..	...	...	..	2.40	...	...	2.30	...	...
Total (i)		..	..	..	744.61	742.61	141.00	971.92	969.52	185.00	1028.90	1026.00	215.00
(ii) Village and Small Industries—													
1	Handloom Industry	..	...	..	19.60	7.00	..	25.05	9.00	...	29.05	5.40	...
2	Powerlooms	...	..	..	39.18	37.41	2.00	19.59	18.45	...	20.40	20.00	..
3	Small Scale Industries	...	..	..	50.00	30.00	...	100.00	75.00	..	150.00	100.00	10.00
Industrial Estates—													
(a) Rural													
(b) Semi-urban													
(c) Urban													
..	..	..	..	..	10.00	9.80	..	15.00	14.80	...	20.00	18.00	...

STATEMENT IIB—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Head/Sub-heads	1972-73			1973-74			Fourth Plan outlay 1969-74		
		Total	Capital	Foreign	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
<b>III INDUSTRY AND MINING—</b>										
<b>(i) Large and Medium Industries—</b>										
1	State Industrial Projects	1495·00	1495·00	225·00	1461·87	1461·87	110·00	4979·00	4979·00	786·00
2	Industrial Areas	26·00	26·00	..	26·00	26·00	..	108·00	108·00	..
3	Industrial Development Corporation	220·00	220·00	30·00	320·00	320·00	30·00	1200·00	1200·00	150·00
4	State Finance Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Others	2·70	..	..	3·00	..	..	13·00	..	..
	<b>Total—(i)</b>	<b>1743·70</b>	<b>1741·00</b>	<b>255·00</b>	<b>1810·87</b>	<b>1807·87</b>	<b>140·00</b>	<b>6300·00</b>	<b>6287·00</b>	<b>936·00</b>
<b>(ii) Village and Small Industries—</b>										
1	Handloom Industry	32·60	5·45	..	33·70	2·55	..	140·00	29·50	..
2	Powerlooms	20·41	20·00	..	0·42	..	..	100·00	95·86	2·00
3	Small Scale Industries	100·00	75·00	10·00	100·00	75·00	..	500·00	355·00	20·00
4	Industrial Estates—									
	(a) Rural									
	(b) Semi-urban									
	(c) Urban									
		27·00	26·80	..	31·00	30·80	..	103·00	100·20	..

STATEMENT IIB—contd.

Sl. No.	Head/Sub-heads	1969-70			1970-71			1971-72		
		Total	Capital	Foreign	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
5	Handicrafts ... ..	2.00	1.40	..	3.00	2.40	..	4.00	3.40	..
6	Sericulture ... ..	15.00	1.33	..	27.93	1.96	0.13	29.07	3.77	0.08
7	Coir Industry ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Khadi and Village Industries ... ..	8.77	0.95	..	8.26	0.90	..	7.56	0.90	..
9	Centrally Sponsored scheme (R. I. P.) ..	17.30	11.07	..	25.00	18.77	..	25.00	18.77	..
	<b>Total—(ii)</b> ..	161.85	99.06	2.00	223.83	1.41.28	0.13	285.08	170.24	10.08
<b>IV ROADS—</b>										
	Spill-over .. ..	90.00	90.00	..	40.00	40.00	..	10.00	10.00	..
	New ... ..	131.00	131.00	..	257.00	257.00	..	301.00	301.00	10.00
	<b>Total</b> ... ..	221.00	221.00	..	297.00	297.00	..	311.00	311.00	10.00
	of which									
	(a) Rural Roads ... ..	146.00	146.00	..	217.00	217.00	..	221.00	221.00	..
	(b) Others .. ..	75.00	75.00	..	80.00	80.00	..	90.00	90.00	..
	<b>Total—IV</b> ...	221.00	221.00	..	297.00	297.00	..	311.00	311.00	10.00

STATEMENT IIB—contd.

Sl. No.	Head/Sub-heads	1972-73			1973-74			Fourth Plan outlay 1969-74		
		Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
5	Handicrafts	5.00	4.40	..	6.00	5.40	..	20.00	17.00	..
6	Sericulture	27.09	2.85	0.04	20.91	0.82	0.04	120.00	10.73	0.29
7	Coir Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Khadi and Village Industries	7.56	0.40	..	7.85	0.40	..	40.00	3.55	..
9	Centrally Sponsored Schemes (R. I. P.)	25.00	18.77	..	25.00	18.77	..	117.30	86.15	..
	<b>Total—(ii)</b>	<b>244.66</b>	<b>153.67</b>	<b>10.04</b>	<b>124.88</b>	<b>13.74</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>1140.30</b>	<b>697.99</b>	<b>22.29</b>
<b>IV ROADS—</b>										
	Spill-over	10.00	10.00	..	9.00	9.00	..	159.00	159.00	..
	New	323.00	323.00	..	329.00	329.00	..	1341.00	1341.00	10.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>333.00</b>	<b>333.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>338.00</b>	<b>338.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1500.00</b>	<b>1500.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>
	of which									
(a)	Rural Roads	243.00	243.00	..	248.00	248.00	..	1075.00	1075.00	..
(b)	Others	90.00	90.00	..	90.00	90.00	..	425.00	425.00	..
	<b>Total—IV</b>	<b>333.00</b>	<b>333.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>338.00</b>	<b>338.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1500.00</b>	<b>1500.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>

STATEMENT II B—*contd.*

Serial No.	Head/Sub-heads	1969-70			1970-71			1971-72			
		Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
<b>V.—GENERAL EDUCATION—</b>											
1	Elementary Education	80.07	15.00	...	130.02	13.00	...	184.91	15.05	...	
2	Secondary Education	28.78	2.25	...	69.86	2.25	..	76.47	1.00	..	
3	University Education	88.16	11.00	...	115.94	22.50	..	122.08	23.50	...	
4	Teacher's Training—										
	(a) Elementary	4.51	2.00	...	12.26	6.50	..	12.47	5.00	..	
	(b) Secondary	7.29	1.50	..	13.64	6.00	...	11.78	6.00	..	
5	Social Education	2.48	..	...	2.21	..	...	2.43	..	..	
6	Other Educational Programmes	14.29	2.40	..	18.64	2.70	...	20.28	2.00	..	
7	Cultural Programmes	4.15	0.25	...	6.70	2.00	...	5.20	1.00	...	
8	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	40.90	3.75	...	71.34	4.25	...	97.34	4.75	...	
	<b>Total V</b>	<b>270.63</b>	<b>38.15</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>440.61</b>	<b>59.20</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>532.96</b>	<b>58.30</b>	<b>..</b>	

STATEMENT II B—*contd.*

Serial No.	Head/subheads	1972-73			1973-74			Fourth Plan Outlay 1969-74		
		Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
V.—GENERAL EDUCATION—										
1	Elementary Education	243.39	...	...	376.35	...	..	1,015.14	43.05	...
2	Secondary Education	101.89	...	...	154.31	...	...	451.31	5.50	..
3	University Education	102.68	20.00	..	101.36	10.00	...	511.22	73.00	..
4	Teachers' Training—									
	(a) Elementary	6.47	9.50	...	7.47	1.00	...	43.18	15.00	...
	(b) Secondary	8.32	...	...	7.36	...	..	48.39	13.50	...
5	Social Education	2.85	..	...	3.08	...	..	13.05	..	...
6	Other Educational Programmes	21.03	0.40	...	28.68	..	..	102.92	7.50	...
7	Cultural Programmes	4.70	...	..	4.85	...	...	25.60	3.25	..
8	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	113.09	..	..	138.72	...	...	461.39	12.75	...
	Total V	604.42	20.90	...	822.18	11.00	...	2,670.80	187.75	...



STATEMENT II B—*contd.*

Serial No.	Head of Department			1969-70			1970-71			1971-72		
				Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange
(1)	(2)			(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>VI. HEALTH—</b>												
1 Medical Education	..	..	..	47.30	36.00	2.30	105.80	93.50	0.30	117.80	90.50	5.30
2 Training Programmes	..	...	...	1.40	...	...	1.65	...	...	1.90	..	..
3 Hospitals and Dispensaries	...	...	..	11.00	9.20	..	28.80	24.90	..	53.40	44.60	..
4 Primary Health Centres	...	...	..	8.50	4.50	...	31.00	19.50	..	45.50	28.50	..
5 Control of Communicable diseases	...	...	...	6.00	1.00	...	9.00	2.00	..	8.00	2.000	..
6 Family Planning (shown under item 9)	..			..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..
7 Indigenous system of medicine	...	...	...	0.52	..	..	0.63	...	...	0.85	..	...
8 Other Programmes	...	..	...	2.00	1.00	...	7.00	3.50	...	7.25	3.00	...
* Centrally Sponsored schemes	..	...	...	154.50	13.00	...	164.30	12.20	...	174.00	15.00	..
			<b>Total Health</b>	231.22	64.70	2.30	348.18	155.60	0.30	408.70	183.60	5.30

- STATEMENT II B—contd.

Serial No.	Head of Department	1972-73			1973-74			Fourth Plan Outlay 1969-74		
		Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
<b>VI. HEALTH—</b>										
1	Medical Education ... ..	128.30	106.00	0.30	133.30	106.00	0.30	532.50	432.00	8.5 <sup>0</sup>
2	Training Programmes ... ..	2.90	1.00	...	2.40	0.25	...	10.25	1.25	...
3	Hospitals and Dispensaries .. ..	76.40	61.80	...	48.19	32.79	...	217.79	173.79	...
4	Primary Health Centres .. ..	41.00	22.50	...	39.00	21.50	...	165.00	96.50	..
5	Control of Communicable diseases .. ..	7.50	1.00	..	8.00	..	..	38.50	6.00	..
6	Family Planning (shown under item 9) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Indigenous system of medicine ... ..	1.07	...	...	1.29	...	..	4.36	...	..
8	Other Programmes ... ..	6.75	3.00	..	8.60	3.00	0.30	31.60	13.50	0.30
9	Centrally Sponsored schemes.. ..	175.65	12.00	...	176.75	10.00	..	845.20	62.20	...
	<b>Total Health ..</b>	<b>439.57</b>	<b>207.30</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>417.53</b>	<b>173.54</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>1,845.20</b>	<b>784.74</b>	<b>8.80</b>

STATEMENT IIB—*contd.*

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Head/Sub-heads	1969-70			1970-71			1971-72		
		Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	<b>FAMILY PLANNING—</b>									
	(a) Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres...	4.00	—	..	4.50	...	...	8.00	3.00	..
	(b) Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres..	8.00	..	...	13.00	3.00	..	20.00	7.00	...
	(c) Sub-Centres ... ..	12.00	3.42	...	17.00	5.00	..	20.00	5.00	..
	(d) Personnel Trained in Family Planning ...	4.28	3.00	...	4.30	2.00	...	4.00	..	..
	(e) Sterilisation ... ..	6.18	3.58	...	3.90	..	...	4.50	...	...
	(f) Intra-uterine Contraceptive Device ...	6.00	...	...	7.00	...	...	8.00	...	..
	<b>VII. WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION—</b>									
	<b>1 Urban—</b>									
	(a) Water Supply .. ..	39.23	39.23	..	30.00	30.00	...	37.48	37.48	..
	(b) Sewerage and Drainage — ...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...

STATEMENT IIB—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Head/Sub-head	Fourth Plan outlay 1969-74								
		1972-73			1973-74			Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
		Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange			
(1)	(3)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
	(a) Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres...	9.00	2.00	...	8.00	...	...	33.50	5.00	..
	(b) Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres...	20.00	5.00	..	21.00	4.00	..	82.00	19.00	..
	(c) Sub-centres ... ..	22.09	5.00	..	24.00	6.00	...	95.00	24.42	...
	(d) Personnel Trained in Family Planning ...	3.50	..	...	4.00	..	...	20.08	5.00	..
	(e) Sterilisation .. ..	6.30	...	...	8.70	..	...	29.58	3.58	..
	(f) Intra-uterine Contraceptive Device ...	8.00	..	...	8.00	...	..	37.00	...	...

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VII. WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION—

1 Urban—

(a) Water Supply .. ..	39.50	39.50	..	28.79	28.00	..	175.00	175.00	..
(b) Sewerage and Drainage ... ..	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	...

STATEMENT IIB—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Head/Sub-heads	1969-70			1970-71			1971-72		
		Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
(1)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
2	Rural—									
	(a) Piped ... ..	6.80	6.80	...	7.22	7.22	..	4.00	4.00	..
	(b) Wells ... ..	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	...
3	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	6.00	6.00	...	6.00	6.00	..	6.00	6.00	..
<b>Total VII ..</b>		<b>52.03</b>	<b>52.03</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>43.22</b>	<b>43.22</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>47.48</b>	<b>47.48</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>VIII, HOUSING—</b>										
1	Subsidised Industrial Housing	4.30	3.00	..	5.00	4.30	...	8.00	6.50	...
2	Low Income Group Housing	9.00	8.20	...	12.00	10.00	..	14.00	12.40	...
3	Village Housing Project ..	0.70	0.50	...	1.00	0.70	...	1.00	0.70	..
4	Plantation Labour Housing	2.00	1.20	...	2.00	1.20	...	2.00	1.20	...
5	Slum Clearance ... ..	1.00	0.50	..	1.50	0.60	..	1.50	0.60	..
6	Others .. ... ..	1.00	1.00	...	1.50	1.20	..	1.50	1.20	...
<b>Total VIII ..</b>		<b>18.00</b>	<b>14.40</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>23.00</b>	<b>18.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>28.00</b>	<b>22.60</b>	<b>..</b>

STATEMENT IIB—contd.

Sl. No.	Head/Sub-head	1972-73			1973-74			Fourth Plan outlay 1969-74		
		Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
(1)	(3)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
2 Rural—										
(a) Piped	... ..	3.78	3.78	..	3.20	3.20	...	25.00	25.00	...
(b) Wells	... ..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
3. Centrally Sponsored Schemes	... ..	6.00	6.00	...	6.00	6.00	...	30.00	30.00	..
<b>Total VII</b>	...	49.28	49.28	...	37.99	37.99	...	230.00	230.00	...
<b>VIII. HOUSING—</b>										
1 Subsidised Industrial Housing	... ..	10.00	8.50	...	4.00	3.00	...	31.30	25.30	..
2 Low Income Group Housing	... ..	15.00	13.00	..	7.00	6.00	...	57.00	49.60	...
3 Village Housing Project	.. ..	1.00	0.70	..	0.50	0.30	...	4.20	2.90	...
4 Plantation Labour Housing	... ..	3.00	2.35	..	1.50	1.00	...	10.50	6.95	...
5 Slum Clearance	... ..	1.50	0.60	...	1.00	0.70	...	6.50	3.00	...
6 Others	... ..	1.50	1.20	..	1.00	0.65	...	6.50	5.25	...
<b>Total VIII</b>	...	32.00	26.35	...	15.00	11.65	...	116.00	93.00	...

STATEMENT II B—*contd.*

Serial No.	Head/Subheads	1969-70			1970-71			1971-72		
		Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>IX.—TOWN PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—</b>										
1	Town Planning .. .. .	3.00	..	..	3.50	..	..	4.00	..	..
2	Urban Development .. .. .	117.00	115.00	..	126.50	124.00	..	166.00	164.00	..
	Total—IX .. .. .	120.00	115.00	..	130.00	124.00	..	170.00	164.00	..
<b>X.—WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES—</b>										
<b>(Plains Tribals, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes—</b>										
1	Scheduled Tribes—									
	(a) Education .. .. .	29.00	..	..	35.00	..	..	41.00	..	..
	(b) Economic Uplift .. .. .	30.70	..	..	30.80	..	..	36.00	..	..
	(c) Health, Housing and other Schemes .. .. .	23.80	..	..	23.65	..	..	23.05	..	..
2	Scheduled Castes—									
	(a) Education .. .. .	23.50	..	..	25.75	..	..	28.00	..	..
	(b) Economic Uplift .. .. .	3.18	..	..	3.69	..	..	4.20	..	..
	(c) Health, Housing and other Schemes .. .. .	20.50	..	..	21.50	..	..	22.75	..	..

STATEMENT II B—*contd.*

Serial No.	Head/Subheads	972-73			1973-74			Fourth Plan Outlay 1969-74		
		Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
<b>IX.—TOWN PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—</b>										
1	Town Planning ... ..	4.50	...	..	5.00	...	...	20.00	..	...
2	Urban Development .. ..	195.50	192.00	...	175.00	174.00	..	780.00	769.00	...
	Total—IX .. ..	200.00	192.00	...	180.00	174.00	...	800.00	769.00	..
<b>X.—WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES— (Plains Tribals, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes)—</b>										
1	Scheduled Tribes—									
	(a) Education ... ..	47.00	...	...	53.00	..	...	205.00	...	..
	(b) Economic Uplift ... ..	41.20	..	...	41.30	...	...	180.00	..	..
	(c) Health, Housing and other Schemes ..	22.35	...	...	22.5	...	...	115.00	...	...
2	Scheduled Castes—									
	(a) Education ... ..	30.25	...	...	32.50	...	..	140.00	..	...
	(b) Economic Uplift ... ..	4.71	...	...	5.22	..	...	21.00	..	..
	(c) Health, Housing and other Schemes ..	24.00	...	...	25.25	...	...	114.00	...	...



## STATEMENT IIB—contd.

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Heads/Sub-heads	1969-70			1970-71			1971-72		
		Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
3	Other Backward Classes:—									
	(a) Education ... ..	36.00	...	...	38.00	...	...	40.00	...	..
	(b) Economic Uplift .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	(c) Health, Housing and other scheme	5.00	..	...	5.00	..	..	5.00	...	..
4	Centrally Sponsored Schemes ... ..	238.00	..	..	241.25	..	..	253.00	...	..
	Total X— ... ..	409.68	...	...	424.64	...	..	453.00	..	...
XI—Social Welfare—										
1	Family and Child Welfare Projects (Centrally Sponsored)	5.36	..	...	4.16	...	...	4.16	..	...
2	Women Welfare .. ..	3.00	2.35	..	2.00	1.27	..	1.10	...	...
3	Child Welfare ... ..	3.80	1.50	...	1.30	1.00	...	0.30	...	...
4	Eradication of Beggary .. ..	1.60	1.30	...	1.00	1.00	...	0.32	...	...
5	Social Defence ... ..	0.84	...	...	1.00	...	..	1.90	...	..
6	Rehabilitation of the handicapped .. ..	1.25	1.00	...	1.73	1.73	...	1.00	0.50	..
7	Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations .. ..	1.15	...	...	1.15	...	..	1.20	...	...
8	Training, Research and Administration ... ..	1.00	...	...	1.06	...	...	1.12	...	...
9	Others .. ..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Total XI— ... ..	18.00	6.15	...	13.40	5.00	...	11.10	0.50	...

STATEMENT IIB—contd.

Serial #No.	Heads/Sub-heads	1972-73			1973-74			Fourth Plan outlay (1969-74)		
		Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
<b>3 Other Backward Classes—</b>										
	(a) Education ... ..	42.00	...	...	44.00	...	...	200.00	..	..
	(b) Economic Uplift ... ..	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
	(c) Health, Housing and other scheme ... ..	5.00	..	...	5.00	..	..	25.00	...	...
4	Centrally Sponsored Schemes ... ..	259.75	..	...	275.50	..	...	1267.50	...	...
	<b>Total X—</b> ... ..	<b>476.26</b>	...	...	<b>503.92</b>	...	..	<b>2267.50</b>	...	...
<b>XI—Social Welfare—</b>										
1	Family and Child Welfare Projects (Centrally Sponsored) ... ..	4.16	...	..	4.16	...	..	22.00	..	..
2	Women Welfare ... ..	1.10	...	...	1.10	...	...	8.30	3.62	..
3	Child Welfare ... ..	0.30	...	...	0.30	...	...	6.00	2.50	...
4	Eradication of Beggary ... ..	0.32	..	...	0.30	...	...	3.54	2.30	...
5	Social Defence ... ..	2.30	..	...	2.30	..	...	8.34	...	...
6	Rehabilitation of the Handicapped ... ..	0.50	...	...	0.50	...	..	4.98	3.23	...
7	Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations ... ..	1.20	...	...	1.20	...	...	5.90	...	...
8	Training, Research and Administration ... ..	1.12	...	...	1.14	...	..	5.44	...	..
9	Others ... ..	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	..
	<b>Total XI—</b> ... ..	<b>11.00</b>	..	..	<b>11.00</b>	..	...	<b>64.50</b>	<b>11.65</b>	...

## STATEMENT IIB—contd.

Sl. No.	Heads/Sub-heads	1969-70			1970-71			1971-72		
		Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	XII.—Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare.—									
1	Craftsmen Training .. ..	17.40	16.18	...	19.30	17.53	...	22.20	20.10	...
2	Apprenticeship Training ... ..	0.60	...	...	0.70	..	...	0.80	...	...
3	Part-time classes for Industrial workers .. ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Rural Training Institutes ... ..	...	...	...	...	..	...	1.00	1.00	...
5	Employment Service Schemes .. ..	0.15	...	..	0.50	...	...	0.99	...	...
6	Labour Welfare/Administration .. ..	5.50	3.50	...	6.00	4.50	..	6.25	4.50	...
7	Employees State Insurance schemes.. ..	4.00	..	..	5.00	...	...	5.50	...	..
	<b>Total XII—</b>	<b>27.65</b>	<b>19.68</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>31.50</b>	<b>22.03</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>36.74</b>	<b>25.60</b>	<b>...</b>
	XIII.—Information and Publicity.—									
1	Community Listening schemes .. ..	0.50	...	...	0.55	..	..	0.60	..	...
2	Others ... ..	15.88	2.50	1.71	14.78	2.50	..	15.58	2.00	...
	<b>Total XIII—</b>	<b>16.38</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>1.71</b>	<b>15.33</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>16.18</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>..</b>

## STATEMENT IIB—concl'd.

Serial No.	Heads/Sub-heads (2)	1972-73			1973-74			Fourth Plan outlay (1969-74)		
		Total (12)	Capital (13)	Foreign Exchange (14)	Total (15)	Capital (16)	Foreign Exchange (17)	Total (18)	Capital (19)	Foreign Exchange (20)
	<b>XII.—Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare.—</b>									
1	Craftsmen Training .. ..	23.12	20.50	...	25.08	21.00	...	107.10	95.31	...
2	Apprenticeship Training .. ..	0.90	..	...	1.00	...	...	4.00	..	..
3	Part-time classes for Industrial workers .. ..	0.30	..	...	0.35	...	..	0.65	..	..
4	Rural Training Institutes .. ..	1.68	1.30	..	1.57	1.00	..	4.25	3.30	..
5	Employment Service Schemes .. ..	1.43	..	..	1.93	..	..	5.00	...	...
6	Labour Welfare/Administration .. ..	6.50	3.50	...	5.75	2.00	...	30.00	18.00	..
7	Employees State Insurance schemes .. ..	6.00	...	..	6.50	..	...	27.00	..	...
	<b>Total XII—</b>	<b>39.93</b>	<b>25.30</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>42.18</b>	<b>24.00</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>178.00</b>	<b>116.61</b>	<b>..</b>
	<b>XIII.—Information and Publicity.—</b>									
1	Community Listening schemes .. ..	0.85	...	..	0.88	..	..	3.38	..	..
2	Others .. ..	16.26	1.00	..	16.41	...	..	78.91	8.00	1.71
	<b>Total XIII—</b>	<b>17.11</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>17.29</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>82.29</b>	<b>8.00</b>	<b>1.71</b>

# DRAFT FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN—1969-74

## STATEMENT III

(Irrigation Project Costing Rs.5 crores and above)

Serial No.	Head of Development	Total estimated cost	Total expenditure by the end of		Fourth Plan outlay	
			Third Plan	1968-69	Total	Foreign exchange
			(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

(Rupees in lakhs)

**IRRIGATION AND POWER IRRIGATION—**

(1)	Dhansiri Irrigation Project .. ..	700.00	Nil	Nil	637.00	5.00
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**FLOOD CONTROL—**

(1)	Barak Dam Project (Flood Control element)	1100.00	Nil	Nil	500.00	30.00
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### OUTLAY PROPOSED

1969-70		1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74		Remarks
Total	Foreign exchange	Total	Foreign exchange	Total	Foreign exchange	Total	Foreign exchange	Total	Foreign exchange	
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
...	...	...	...	60.00	..	177.00	4.00	400.00	6.00	Dhansiri.
...	..	50.00	5.00	100.00	5.00	150.00	10.00	200.00	10.00	Barak.

STATEMENT III—*contd.*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head of Development	Total estimated cost	Total expenditure by the end of 3rd plan and in 1967-68	1968-69	Fourth Plan outlay		1969-70		1970 71		Outlay proposed				1973.74	
					Total	F. E.	Total	F. E.	Total	F. E.	1971-72		1972-73		Total	F. E.
											Total	F. E.	Total	F. E.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	Kopili Hydrel Project.	1919.00	..	..	1919.00	150.00	150.00	..	450.00	20.00	450.00	100.00	450.00	30.00	419.00	..
2.	Gauhati Thermal Station.	663.00	273.00	90.00	300.00	..	215.00	..	75.00	..	10.00	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Nampur Thermal Project (Extension).	775.00	..	..	775.00	100.00	300.00	90.00	310.00	10.00	165.00	..	..	..	..	..

# DRAFT FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN—1969-74

## STATEMENT IV

### Check list in respect of principle Projects costing Rs.5 crores and more

#### Irrigation Programme—

**1. Name of Project with brief description and Location :—**Dhansiri Irrigation Scheme. This scheme is located in the Mangaldoi Civil Subdivision of Darrang District. This will be a run-of-the river Major Irrigation Scheme. The Dhansiri river will be tapped for irrigation with a Head work immediately down stream of Bhairabkunda which will command a gross area of about 1.50 lakhs acres to the west of the Dhansiri river. Perennial irrigation water will be supplied by this scheme.

2. Gestation period in year :—Four years.

3. Cost estimates and outlay :—(i) Total Rs.700.00 lakhs.  
(ii) Foreign Exchange 10.00 lakhs.

(a) Total estimated cost :—

(b) Outlay and Expenditure :—(Rs. in lakhs).

Expenditure upto 1968-69		Outlay proposed 1969-74		1969-70 Approved		1970-71		3 years total (1971-74)		Balance after 1973-74, if any	
Total	F. E.	Total	F. E.	Total	F. E.	Total	F. E.	Total	F. E.	Total	F. E.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Nil	Nil	637	5.00	...	...	..	...	637	10.00	63	..

STATEMENT IV—*contd.*

4. PROGRAMME OF OUT-PUT/BENEFITS

Item	Unit	Progress upto 1968-69	Target for 4th Plan	P h y s i c a l l y			Remarks
				1969-70	1070-71	End of 1973-74	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Potential	(000) acres.	Nil	108	Nil	Nil	108	
Utilisation	(000) acres.	Nil	108	Nil	Nil	108	

5. Training of technical/managerial personnel :—No special training is called for.

6. Employment (Man years) :—

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	Fourth Plan					Remarks	
				1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74		
I. Additional Requirement—Skilled :										
(a) Technical .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	180	510	1200		
(b) Non-Technical ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	45	130	300		
Unskilled ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	600	1700	4000		
			1968-69	End of Fourth Plan					Remarks	

II. Staff required on continuing basis.

Skilled (a) Technical ... ..	Nil	480	These staff will be required after com- pletion of the project.
(b) Non-Technical ... ..	Nil	128	
Unskilled ... ..	Nil	1280	



STATEMENT IV—*contd.*

**A. Check-list in respect of principal Projects costing Rs.5 crores and above**

1. Name of Project with brief description and location—Gauhati Thermal Station at Chardrapura, 16 miles from Gauhati.
2. Gestation period in years—Six years.
3. Cost estimated and outlays (Rs. Round lakhs).

(a) Total estimated cost—

(i) Total—Rs.663 lakhs

(ii) Foreign Exchange—Rs.200·00 lakhs.

(b) Outlay and expenditure—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Expenditure upto 1968-69		Outlay proposed 1969-74		1969-70 Approved		1970-71 Proposed		Three years total 1971-74		Balance after 1973-74, if any	
Total	F. E.	Total	F. E.	Total	F. E.	Total	F. E.	Total	F. E.	Total	F. E.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
363·00	200·00	300·00	..	215·00	..	75·00	..	10·00	..	..	..
								By 1971·72			

STATEMENT IV—contd.

4. Programme output/benefits—

Item	Unit	Progress upto 1968-69	Target for Fourth Plan	Phasing			
				1969-70	1970-71	End of 1973-74	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
50 MW Turbine	Steam 1×30 MW Station.	..	Machinery needed at site and construction of Power House building in progress.	Erection and Commissioning.	Construction of Power House building and ancillary works.	Erection and Commissioning.	.....

5. Training of technical and managerial personnel:— Department personnel have been trained abroad.

6. Employment (Man-years)—

I. Additional requirements—		1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	Fourth Plan				
					Year by year				
					1969-70	1970-71	1971-72		
	Skilled—								
	(a) Technical	..	..	30	30	50	60	100	141
	(b) Non-technical	..	..	50	50	40	40	30	30
	Unskilled	..	..	250	250	250	250	150	110
II. Staff required on continuing basis—				1968-69	End of Fourth Plan				
	Skilled—								
	(a) Technical	..	..	..	..	141			
	(b) Non-Technical	..	..	..	..	30			
	Unskilled	..	..	..	..	110			

## STATEMENT IV—*contd.*

### **B. Check-list in respect of principal Projects costing Rs. 5 crores and above**

**1. Name of project with brief description and location.**—Kopili Hydroelectric Project. The Kopili Hydro Electric Project envisages the utilisation of the hydro electric potential of the Kopili basin in its upper catchment.

**1.2. Present Proposals.**—In the present proposals, it is proposed to follow up a step by step method in the construction of Kopili Hydro Project.

The first stage of the project as envisaged now will comprise of:—

- (i) Construction of a 100 ft. high dam on Umrong nalla, a tributary of Kopili (Upto F.R.L. 2000 ft).
- (ii) Construction of a diversion-cum-storage dam on the Kopili river (Khandong dam) 120 ft. high gate (to be erected in 2nd stage).
- (iii) A 15 ft. dia., 3,600 ft. long diversion-cum-power tunnel from the Kopili to the Umrong reservoir with a power house at the end (Khandong Power Station).
- (iv) The necessary conduit system from the Umrong reservoir with a power house on the right bank of Kopili station in the first stage will be 6 MW and 48.5 MW. (Kopili Power station) the continuous power potential of the Khandong and Kopili stations in the 1st stage will be 6 MW and 48.5 MW.

STATEMENT IV—*contd.*

2. Gestation period in years—6 years.

3. Cost estimates and outlays ... .. (Rs. round lakhs)

(a) Total estimated cost—

(i) Total—1919·00 (for the fourth Plan period).

(ii) Foreign Exchange—150·00.

(b) Outlay and expenditure—

Expenditure upto 1968-69		Outlay proposed 1969-74		1969-76 Proposed		1970-71 Proposed		Three year total Proposed (1971-74)		Balance after 1973 if any	
Total (1)	F. E. (2)	Total (3)	F. E. (4)	Total (5)	F. E. (6)	Total (7)	F. E. (8)	Total (9)	F. E. (10)	Total (11)	F.E. (12)
...	..	1919·00	150·00	150·00	..	450·00	20·00	1319·00	130·00		

4. Programme of output/benefits.

Item	Unit	Progress upto 1968-69	Target for Fourth plan	1969-70	Phasing 1970-71	End of 1973-74
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

It is expected that the 1st Power House will be commissioned by the end of 1973-74.

STATEMENT IV—*contd.*

5. Training of technical and managerial personnel :—Departmental personnel may be trained both in India and abroad.

6. Employment (man-years)—

**I. Additional requirements :—**

					Fourth Plan				
					1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Skilled—									
(a) Technical	..	...	..	..	30	80	100	100	100
(b) Non-technical	...	..	...	...	30	60	80	80	80
Unskilled					...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	..	...	500	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000

**II. Staff required on continuing basis :—**

					End of fourth Plan				
Skilled—									
(a) Technical	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	60
(b) Non-technical	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	50
Unskilled					...	...	...	...	200

STATEMENT IV—*contd.*

**C (Check list in respect of principal projects costing Rs.5 crores and above)**

1. Name of Project with Brief Description and Location.	Namrup Thermal Project (Extension) to be set up at Namrup.	} 1X30 MW Steam Turbine Station. 1X23 MW Gas Turbine Station.
2. Gestation Period in years ...	(a) Steam Turbine unit—4 years. (b) Gas Turbine unit—2½ years.	
3. Cost Estimate and Outlays ...	(Rs. Round lakhs).	.....
	(a) Total estimated cost—Rs.775·00	(Including 225 lakhs for Gas Turbine Set.)
	(i) Total ... —Rs.775·00	.....
	(ii) Foreign Exchange—Rs.100·00	

**(b) Outlay and Expenditure**

Expenditure upto 1968-69	Outlay proposed 1969-74		1969-70 approved		1970-71 proposed		Three years total 1971-74		Balance after 1973-74 if any	
	Total	F. E.	Total	F. E.	Total	F. E.	Total	F. E.	Total	F. E.
	775·00	100·00	300·00	90·00	310·00	10·00	165·00	..	..	...

**STATEMENT IV—concl'd.**

**4. Programme of Output and Benefit:—**

Item	Unit	Progress upto 1968-69	Target for 4th Plan	Phasing		
				1969-70	1970-71	End of 1973-74
1. Steam Turbine Station	MW.	Letter of intent issued on M/S HEIL	1 x 30	Expected to be commissioned by early 1973-74.		
2. Gas Turbine Station	MW.	Final decision awaited in January 1969	1 x 23	Expected to be commissioned by early 1972-73.		

**5. Training of Technical and Managerial Personnel:—**

Trained personnel are available but if necessary further training shall be arranged.

**6. Employment (Man-years):—**

**1. ADD. REQUIREMENT—**

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
<b>SKILLED—</b>					
(a) Technical .. ..	45	45	45	50	80
(b) Non-Technical ... ..	10	10	10	10	10
<b>UNSKILLED... ..</b>	120	120	120	100	30

**2. STAFF REQUIRED ON CONTINUING BASIS:—**

	End of Fourth Plan.
<b>SKILLED—</b>	
(a) Technical .. ..	80
(b) Non-Technical ... ..	10
<b>UNSKILLED ... ..</b>	30

# DRAFT FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (STATE PLAN)

## STATEMENT V

### Physical Programme

Item (1)	Unit (2)	Estimated level of Achievement							
		1967-68 (3)	1968-69 (4)	1969-70 (5)	1970-71 (6)	1971-72 (7)	1972-73 (8)	1972-74 (9)	
<b>I. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY</b>									
Area under Forests									
(i) Area under Work Plans ... ..	000 acres	3,300	3,300	3,420	3,420	3,520	3,520	3,600	
(ii) Area under quick growing economic plantations.	,,	90	95	120	110	118	126	134	
(iii) Area under fuel plantations ... ..	,,	..	...	0·5	0·10	0·15	0·20	0·25	
(iv) Others—									
(1) U. S. F. under State ... ..	,,	2,160	2,000	1,900	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	
(2) U. S. Forests under Autonomous Hill District Councils.	,,	5,000	5,000	4,500	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	
Total—Area under Forests	,,	10,460	10,300	9,820·5	9,220·10	9,320·15	9,320·20	9,400·25	



Area under Orchards--

Net cropped area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross cropped area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Irrigated area--

By canal

Agriculture Department	...	...	000 acres	1,120.00	1,146.00	1,158.00	1,171.30	1,185.80	1,202.00	1,218.40
F. C. and Irrigation Department	...	...	..	225.40	236.70	308.70	353.00	419.00	490.70	552.00

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Total	...	...	..	1,345.40	1,382.70	1,466.70	1,524.30	1,604.80	1,692.70	1,770.40
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By Government Tubewells/Pump Sets	..	..	..	98.00	118.00	141.90	169.90	201.90	285.90	272.50
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By Private Tubewells/Pump Sets	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00
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By Masonry wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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By Bhandaras, Tanks and Bandis	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
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Total Irrigated Area.

Net	...	...	..	1,443.40	1,500.70	1,609.70	1,696.20	1,809.70	1,932.60	2,047.90
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Gross	...	...	..	1,520.00	1,600.00	1,740.00	1,845.00	1,990.00	2,145.00	2,280.00
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Area under Food Crops--

(i) Kharif--

(a) Paddy

Area	...	...	..	000 acres	4,899.40	4,946.86	4,998.85	5,142.05	5,106.67	5,162.61	5,219.98
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STATEMENT V—*contd.*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		
Irrigated area	...	..	...	..	467.71	572.42	765.96	813.36	980.60	1,097.90	1,170.00
Production ..	..	...	...	000 tonnes	1,879.84	2,311.45	2,468.47	2,526.48	2,634.18	2,743.73	2,855.49
(b) Maize—											
Area ..	...	..	...	000 acres	60.25	62.48	63.52	64.66	65.96	67.14	68.58
Irrigated area	...	..	...	..	2.23	2.75	3.50	4.00	5.00	5.50	6.00
Production ...	...	...	...	0.0 tonnes	13.10	14.85	17.87	21.24	24.98	29.17	33.53
(ii) Rabi—											
(a) Paddy											
Area ..	..	...	...	000 acres	76.80	77.66	78.42	78.68	79.95	80.78	81.50
Area irrigated	...	..	...	..	33.26	39.18	42.72	46.69	51.10	56.05	61.20
Production ..	...	...	...	000 tonnes	33.95	35.61	37.36	39.13	40.91	42.70	44.51
(b) Wheat—											
Area ...	...	...	...	000 acres	16.61	17.49	18.33	19.21	20.05	20.88	21.74
Area irrigated	..	...	...	..	1.00	5.00	5.25	5.37	5.50	5.75	6.00
Production ...	..	...	...	000 tonnes	4.29	4.51	4.54	4.94	5.17	5.39	5.61
(c) Pulses—											
Area ..	...	..	...	000 acres	214.81	215.00	215.52	219.70	223.40	228.12	232.36
Area irrigated	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..
Production ...	..	..	...	000 tonnes	36.94	37.00	37.07	39.76	41.48	43.17	44.87

(iii) Others

Cereals

Area	..	..	..	..	000 acres	16.05	16.52	16.92	17.34	17.78	18.33	18.74
Area irrigated	..	..	..	..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Production	..	..	..	..	000 tonnes	3.22	4.52	4.96	5.44	5.96	6.52	7.12

Area under Commercial Crops.

(i) Kharif

(a) Jute

Area	..	..	..	..	000 acres	360.80	367.80	375.32	382.93	391.13	398.42	5.05
Area irrigated	..	..	..	..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Production	..	..	..	..	000 bales	1049.06	1101.70	1154.56	1208.90	1263.74	1318.96	1375.70

Sugarcane

Area	..	..	..	..	000 acres	76.50	81.05	85.17	89.37	93.65	98.01	102.45
Area irrigated	..	..	..	..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Production (Gur)	..	..	..	..	000 tonnes	117.41	124.16	131.26	138.56	145.14	153.70	161.86

STATEMENT V—*contd.*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
(ii) Rabi										
(a) Oilseeds										
Area .. .. .	..	..	000 acres	362.84	324.02	344.68	360.34	376.00	391.66	407.32
Area irrigated	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
Production...	..	...	.. 000 tonnes	66.24	66.50	67.00	67.50	6.826	71.10	73.94
(b) Potato										
Area .. .. .	..	..	.. 000 acres	97.65	104.10	107.60	111.10	114.60	118.10	121.60
Area irrigated	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
Production...	..	...	.. 000 tonnes	249.62	267.40	278.84	289.28	299.72	310.16	321.00
Area under High-Yielding varieties										
Paddy .. .. .	..	..	.. 000 acres	65.53	142.00	189.68	243.29	302.89	368.45	440.00
Wheat .. .. .	..	..	.. ..	2.00	10.12	10.76	11.24	11.59	12.28	13.00
Maize ... .. .	...	...	.. ..	9.29	18.50	20.66	23.09	25.79	28.75	32.00
Total .. .. .	..	...	..	76.82	170.62	221.10	277.62	340.27	409.48	485.00

Area under Improved varieties --

Paddy	..	...	...	...	000 acres	189.81	242.76	314.36	394.66	482.66	579.60	700.00
Pulses	..	..	...	..	..	10.17	10.78	11.39	12.00	12.61	13.22	14.00
Oilseeds	..	...	..	...	..	8.51	9.06	9.57	10.07	10.58	11.09	11.61
Jute	...	..	...	...	..	10.92	12.26	15.87	18.78	21.98	25.45	28.95
Wheat	..	..	..	...	..	3.91	4.05	4.14	4.25	4.36	4.48	4.60
Potato	...	..	..	..	..	8.90	9.24	9.68	10.12	10.56	11.00	11.44
Sugarcane	...	..	...	..	..	14.50	15.22	15.94	16.66	17.38	18.10	18.82

High-yielding varieties seed distributed--

Wheat	..	...	...	...	000 tonnes	0.08	0.40	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.48	0.50
Paddy	...	..	...	..	..	1.37	1.80	1.98	2.82	3.32	4.09	4.93
Matze	..	..	...	...	..	0.06	0.14	0.18	0.23	0.27	0.31	0.35

Improved Seed distributed --

Paddy	...	...	...	...	..	1.65	5.05	6.29	7.64	9.16	10.84	13.00
Pulses	..	...	..	...	..	0.01	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.14
Oilseeds	...	...	..	...	..	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07
Jute	...	..	..	...	..	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.11
Wheat	...	..	...	..	..	0.02	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18
Potato	..	...	...	...	..	1.38	5.08	5.33	5.57	5.80	6.05	6.29
Sugarcane	..	...	..	..	Lakh setts.	403.20	4566.00	4782.00	4903.00	5214.00	5430.05	5646.00

STATEMENT V—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
<b>Fertilizer distributed—</b>									
Nitrogenous (As—N)	..	... 000 tonnes	2.58	5.60	8.90	10.49	13.37	16.53	20.00
Phosphatic (As P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	...	...	1.38	3.30	4.37	5.51	6.85	8.32	10.00
Potassic (As K <sub>2</sub> O)	..	..	1.88	3.20	4.29	5.51	6.86	8.34	10.00
Area under Green Manure	..	..	11.08	27.00	48.92	73.58	100.98	130.62	162.00
<b>Area covered by Plant Protection --</b>									
(i) Food crops	...	... 000 acres	95.95	150.00	186.20	227.60	273.00	324.00	380.00
(ii) Commercial crops	..	..	38.28	57.50	62.70	68.55	75.05	82.20	90.00
(iii) Horticulture	..	..	..	5.00	7.08	9.42	12.02	14.88	13.00
Total	...	..	134.23	212.50	255.98	305.57	360.07	421.08	488.00
Soil Conservation on Agricultural land	..	..	9.58	10.07	10.68	11.33	12.02	12.10	13.52
Soil Conservation in Catchment Area of River Valley Projects.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Area Consolidated	..	... 000 acres	..	..	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00
No. of Regulated Markets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Storage Capacity Available—</b>									
(i) For fertilizers	..	}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) For foodgrains	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) For others	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—

Veterinary Hospital/dispensaries	...	Nos.	180	185	191	197	203	209	215
Artificial Insemination	...	Nos.	17665	37000	43000	54000	65000	76000	87000
Stockmen Centres	...	Nos.	19	27	54	86	123	165	212
Area under Fodder crops	...	000 Acres	3.20	6.35	10.55	15.90	22.30	29.85	38.45
Key Village Blocks	..	Nos.	30	30	30	31	32	33	33
Cattle Breeding Farms	..	Nos.	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
Sheep Breeding Farms	..	Nos.	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
Sheep and Wool Extension Centres	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool-grading and Marketing Centres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Production of Animal Products—

(a) Milk/Milk Products	..	000 litres (daily average)	15.00	9.00	25.00	27.00	29.00	30.00	36.00
(b) Meat (Production in Government farms only).	tonnes		35	50	65	75	90	105	115
(c) Wool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of Poultry Farms	..	Nos.	14	14	14	15	15	15	15
Number of Poultry Co-operatives	...	Nos.	..	..	4	12	24	41	66

STATEMENT V—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Number of Poultry farmers trained—								
(i) Short-term course .. ..	Nos.	250	250	250	300	300	300	300
(ii) Long-term course .. ..	Nos.	—	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intensive Egg and Poultry Production <i>cum</i> -Marketing Centres .. ..	Nos.	4	4	5	6	6	7	
Fisheries—								
Mechanisation of boats .. ..	Nos.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cold storage for storing fish .. ..	Nos.	1	1	1	3	3	3	3
Co-operative Marketing (quantity) ..	000 tonnes	5.50	5.50	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Landing and Berthing facilities provided in harbours.	Nos.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loans advanced to Fishermen's Co- operatives.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fingerlings distributed .. ..	Nos. (in lakhs)	33	50	64	75	110	150	200
Number of Fish-seed farms .. ..	Nos.	27	30	35	50	60	70	80



2. CO-OPERATION:

(i) Primary Co-operative Societies  
(Agriculture and credit)

Number	...	..	..	Nos	3150	3250	3450	3600	3800	3950	4050
Membership	...	...	...	No. (in lakhs)	3.49	3.59	3.79	4.05	4.93	5.95	7.81
Share capital of members	..	...	...	Rs. (in lakhs)	69.45	70.45	72.55	75.00	82.40	92.85	103.85
Deposits of members	..	..	..	Rs. (in lakhs)	27.50	23.00	29.00	31.50	34.00	38.00	50.00

(ii) Agricultural Credit—

(a) Short and Medium terms Advances during year.	Rs. (crores)	1.66	2.18	2.70	3.31	3.87	4.42	6.03
Amount outstanding at the end of the year.	"	4.17	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Long-term Advances during year	"	0.07	..	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.15
Amount outstanding at the end of the year.	"	0.20	...	...	..	..	..	..

(iii) Primary Marketing Societies—

	Nos	147	151	151	164	172	179	184
Business handled during the year	Rs. (lakhs)	601.00	702.00	807.00	920.00	1030.00	1550.00	2100.00

(iv) Processing Societies—

(a) Rice Mills	..	..	..	Nos	7	30	30	32	34	37	39
Business handled	..	...	...	Rs. (lakhs)	45.00	180.00	200.00	210.00	220.00	230.30	250.00
(b) Sugar factories	..	..	..	Nos	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
Production	...	..	..	Rs. (lakhs)	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	100.00	100.00



5. Transport.											
(i) Surfaced roads	..	..	..	000 Kms	80	110	140	150	150	140	110
(ii) Unsurfaced roads	..	..	..	do	340	256	465	490	495	465	435
(iii) Villages not connected by roads	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Education, General Education											
Enrolment—											
(i) Classes I—V	..	..	..	No	15·38	16·40	16·58	16·91	17·72	18·93	21·12
(6—10+)	..	..	..	(lakhs)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total as per cent of population of this group.	..	..	..	„	..	71 per cent	..	..	..	..	..
Girls	..	..	..	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Classes VI—VIII (11—13+) Total	..	..	..	„	3·21	3·36	3·68	3·81	4·23	5·05	6·20
Girls	..	..	..	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Classes IX—XI Total	..	..	..	„	2·35	2·49	2·76	2·79	3·06	3·57	4·04
Girls	..	..	..	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) University Collegiate—											
Total (Arts, Science and Commerce Service only)	..	..	..	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teachers.											
(a) Primary	..	..	..	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Per cent trained	..	..	..	„	0·34	0·35	0·36	0·38	0·40	0·44	0·47

STATEMENT V—*contd*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(b) Middle ... ..	(Lakhas)	..	...	..	..	..	...	..
Per cent trained .. ..	..	0·13	0·14	0·14	0·15	0·16	0·20	0·23
(c) Secondary Schools (High) .. ..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	...
Per cent trained .. ..	..	0·15	0·15	0·15	0·16	0·17	0·18	0·20
<b>Technical Education.</b>								
<b>(i) Engineering Colleges—</b>								
(a) Number of Institutes .. ..	Nos	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
(b) Sanctioned annual admission capacity. .. ..	..	330	300	330	330	580	580	580
(c) Outturn .. ..	..	134	124	216	225	224	193	120
<b>(ii) Polytechnics—</b>								
(a) Number of Institutions .. ..	..	6	6	6	6	7	7	7
(b) Sanctioned annual admission capacity. .. ..	..	1000	780	1000	1120	1180	1180	1180
(c) Outturn ... ..	..	330	254	372	377	294	382	482
<b>(iii) Junior Technical Schools—</b>								
(a) Number of Institutions ... ..	..	..	..	1	2	3	3	3
(b) Sanctioned annual admission capacity. .. ..	..	..	..	60	120	180	180	180
(c) Outturn .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	50	100	150

<b>(iv) Girls Polytechnics —</b>											
(a) Number of Institutions	...	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(b) Sanctioned annual admission capacity.	..	..	..	..	..	45	45	60	90	120	180
(c) Outturn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	40	55	80
<b>7. Health—</b>											
<b>(i) Hospitals—</b>											
(a) Urban	..	..	..	Nos.	43	43	43	43	44	44	44
(b) Rural	..	..	..	„	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
<b>(ii) Dispensaries—</b>											
(a) Urban	..	..	..	„	18	18	18	20	20	22	22
(b) Rural	..	..	..	„	562	564	564	569	569	575	575
<b>(iii) Beds—</b>											
(a) Urban Hospital and Dispensaries	..	..	..	„	3,800	3,760	3,940	4,040	4,640	4,640	4,740
(b) Rural Hospital and Dispensaries	..	..	..	„	682	706	716	777	879	939	1,023
(iv) Primary Health Centres	..	..	..	„	67	78	73	84	102	114	124
<b>(v) Training of Nurses—</b>											
Institutions	..	..	..	„	6	9	10	10	10	10	10
Annual Intake	..	..	..	„	100	200	220	220	220	220	220
Annual Outturn	..	..	..	„	90	90	90	180	180	180	180

STATEMENT V—*contd*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>(vi) Control of diseases—</b>								
T. B. Clinics .. .. .	Nos.	15	15	16	17	18	20	20
Leprosy Control Units .. .. .	„	2	2	2	3	3	4	4
V. D. Clinics .. .. .	„	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Filaria Units ... .. .	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>(vii) Maternity and Child Welfare Centres...</b>	„	90	90	90	91	92	91	91
<b>(viii) Medical Education—</b>								
(a) Medical Colleges .. .. .	„	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
(b) Annual Admission .. .. .	„	260	310	310	310	310	310	310
(c) Annual Outturn .. .. .	„	200	210	220	230	240	245	250
<b>8. Water Supply and Sanitation—</b>								
<b>(a) Urban—</b>								
Corporation towns--								
(i) Augmentation of protected water supply.	Million gallons.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Population covered .. .. .	Millions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Other Towns—										
(i) Towns covered	..	..	Nos.	2	2 (Partially)	3 (Partially)	3	4 (Partially)	4 (Partially)	5 (Partially)
(ii) Population covered	..	..	Lakhs	0.78	0.80	2.20	3.00	3.30	3.60	4.30
(b) Rural— Piped water supply—										
(i) Villages covered	..	..	Nos.	287	308	326	334	342	350	360
(ii) Population covered	...	..	Lakhs	1.80	2.04	2.32	2.46	2.55	2.64	2.77
Simple wells—										
(i) Villages covered	..	..	Nos.	..	..	..	...	..	..	...
(ii) Population covered	..	..	Millions	..	..	...	..	..	..	...
9. Housing (State Plan)—										
1. Industrial	..	..	No. of tenements.	34	20	126	140	200	240	100
2. Slum clearance	..	..	..	..	...	20	30	30	30	20
3. Low Income group	..	..	..	42	90	165	175	180	175	103
4. Village Housing	...	..	(a) No. of villages.	..	..	10	10	10	5	5
			(b) No. of houses completed	..	..	31	36	36	40	30
5. Land Acquisition and Development	..	..	Plot Nos.	..	..	40	60	60	60	40
6. Others—Plantation Labour Housing scheme.	..	..	No. of tenements.	...	...	50	50	50	75	35

STATEMENT V—*contd.*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>10. Training and Craftsmen (State Plan)—</b>									
Institutions—									
(a) Existing .. .. .	Nos.		12	12	12	12	12	12	12
									These 12 existing from 1966-67.
(b) New .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2
Intake } Existing .. .. .			24	92	136	150	150	200	200
Outturn } Existing .. .. .			1,221	1,413	1,550	1,600	1,700	1,000	1,900
Intake } New .. .. .			..	..	..	..	504	840	1,008
Outturn } New .. .. .			..	..	..	..	..	250	605
<b>11. Welfare of Backward Classes—</b>									
(i) 'T. D. Blocks' .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	5	5
			(1) 7 Nos. of Blocks are continuing in the Plains Tri- bal Areas.			5 new Blocks to be start- ed in the Plains Tri- bal Areas.			*As 5 per joint 5 c: n- tral study team's recom- mendation.
			(2) 42 Nos. of Blocks are continu- ing in the Hills areas.			(2) 12½ Blocks to be start- ed in the Hills areas.			
(ii) Training Staff by categories .. Nos.			..	..	..	12½	12½	12½	12½
(iii) Post-Matric Scholarships .. Nos.			..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) General Courses .. Nos.			16,193	18,000	20,000	22,500	22,500	28,000	30,000
(b) Technical and Professional Courses ..			2,977	3,500	4,000	4,500	5,000	5,500	6,000



**DRAFT FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1969-74)**

**STATEMENT—I**

**GENERAL PLAN**

Outlay and Expenditure, 1966 to 1969

Sl. No.	Head/Sub-head of Development					(Rs. in lakhs)						
						1966-67		1967-68		1968-69		
						Approved outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
(1)	(2)					(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1	Agricultural Programme—											
1	Agricultural Production	..	...	..	...	218.67	185.38	240.00	227.99	200.00	200.00	
2	Minor Irrigation—											
	(a) By Agriculture	..	..	...	..	39.00	37.07	35.00	36.83	28.00	28.00	
	(b) By P. W. D. (F. C. and I.)	...	...	...	...	47.00	60.31	60.00	56.00	45.00	45.00	
3	Soil Conservation	..	..	...	..	6.09	6.78	8.00	7.54	8.00	8.00	
4	Ayacut Development Programme	..	...	..	..	1.00	...	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	
5	Animal Husbandry	..	..	...	..	39.80	31.68	35.00	35.19	32.00	32.00	
6	Dairying and Milk Supply..	..	...	..	..	11.00	15.08	3.00	6.06	8.00	8.00	

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STATEMENT I—*contd.*

1	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
7 Forests .. .. .	.. .. .	21.35	19.12	22.00	18.74	20.00	20.00
8 Fisheries .. .. .	.. .. .	13.65	6.02	8.00	7.60	7.00	7.00
9 Warehousing and Marketing	.. .. .	4.00	..	1.00	..	..	..
<b>Total I—</b>		<b>401.56</b>	<b>361.44</b>	<b>418.00</b>	<b>395.95</b>	<b>349.00</b>	<b>349.00</b>
<b>II. Co-operation and Community Development—</b>							
1 Co-operation .. .. .	.. .. .	24.00	22.40	24.00	21.98	15.00	15.00
2 Community Development .. .. .	.. .. .	110.00	110.12	85.00	90.00	70.00	70.00
3 Panchayat... .. .	.. .. .	5.60	3.81	5.00	2.89	5.00	5.00
<b>Total II—</b>		<b>139.60</b>	<b>136.33</b>	<b>114.00</b>	<b>114.87</b>	<b>90.00</b>	<b>90.00</b>
<b>III. Irrigation and Power—</b>							
1 Irrigation ... .. .	.. .. .	105.00	101.95	135.00	111.21	73.00	73.00
2 Flood Control .. .. .	.. .. .	350.00	335.86	215.00	228.57	300.00	300.00
3 Power ... .. .	.. .. .	475.00	514.00	650.00	803.53	650.00	650.00
<b>Total III—</b>		<b>930.00</b>	<b>951.81</b>	<b>1,000.00</b>	<b>1,143.31</b>	<b>1,023.00</b>	<b>1,023.00</b>

IV. Industry and Mining—

1	Large and Medium Industries	...	...	..	...	175.00	174.51	125.00	88.98	125.00	125.00
2	Mineral Development	..	...	...	..	6.00	7.64	9.00	6.81	10.00	10.00
3	Village and Small Industries—										
(a)	Cottage Industries	...	...	...	...	24.64	24.01	24.00	21.65	20.00	20.00
(b)	Sericulture and Weaving	...	...	..	—	12.07	7.53	12.00	8.99	10.00	10.00
(c)	Co-operative Handloom	..	...	...	...	5.00	5.38	5.00	8.41	8.00	8.00
(d)	Khadi and Village Industries	...	..	..	...	2.00	4.04	3.00	3.68	4.00	4.00
	Total IV—	...	...	...	...	224.71	223.11	178.00	138.55	177.00	177.00

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V. Transport and Communications—

1	Roads	...	...	...	...	163.00	127.80	160.00	120.00	135.00	135.00
2	Road Transport	..	...	..	...	20.00	20.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	12.00
3	Ports and Harbours...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT I—*contd.*

(1)	(2)						(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
4	Other Transport—												
	(a)	Inland water	Transport	...	...	..	..	5.00	4.65	5.00	4.75	6.00	6.00
	(b)	Ropeway	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Tourism ... ..						..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00
	Total V—						..	189.00	153.45	176.00	135.75	155.00	155.00
VI. Social Services—													
1	General Education .. ..						..	146.72	133.08	150.00	145.50	160.00	160.00
2	Technical Education ... ..						..	47.40	30.33	45.00	34.06	25.00	25.00
3	Cultural Programme .. ..						..	2.91	1.72	2.00	2.04	2.00	2.00
4	Health and Family Planning .. ..						..	98.15	122.20	105.00	104.43	110.00	110.00
5	Water supply ... ..						..	28.20	27.53	30.00	32.11	45.00	45.00
6	Housing ... ..						..	4.60	4.95	5.00	4.95	5.00	5.00
7	Urban Development ... ..						..	6.00	4.17	6.00	3.75	6.00	6.00
8	Welfare of Backward Classes (Plains Tribals and Scheduled Castes)						..	40.00	52.93	40.00	66.68	55.00	55.00
	Social Welfare .. ..						..	5.00	3.19	5.00	5.35	10.00	10.00

10 Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare

(a) Labour	...	...	...	...	...	2.90	2.15	3.00	1.63	2.40	2.40
(b) Employment	..	...	..	...	..	0.10	...	0.10	0.01	0.10	0.10
(c) Craftsmen Training	..	..	..	..	...	12.18	7.46	7.00	2.58	6.50	6.50
(d) E. S. I.	..	...	..	..	...	0.50	0.77	0.70	0.75	1.00	1.00
11 Public Co-operation	...	...	..	..	..	0.50	0.26	0.50	0.23	0.50	0.50
<b>Total VI—</b>						395.16	390.74	399.30	404.07	428.50	428.50
<b>VII. Miscellaneous—</b>											
1 Statistics	...	..	..	..	..	3.00	0.94	2.50	0.90	2.50	2.50
2 Information and Publicity	..	..	...	...	...	13.39	7.92	7.00	6.25	8.90	8.00
3 State Capital Project	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
4 Hill and Border Areas	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
5 Evaluation Machinery	...	...	.	..	...	1.70	0.92	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00
6 Others—											
(a) Planning Organisation	...	...	..	..	..	1.30	0.90	1.60	0.61	1.00	1.00
(b) Local Bodies	...	...	..	..	...	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.25	4.90	4.90
(c) Resource Unit under Finance Department	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10
<b>Total VII—</b>						21.89	13.18	14.70	11.01	17.50	17.50
<b>Grand Total</b>						2301.92	2230.06	2300.00	2343.51	2240.00	2240.00

# DRAFT FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

## STATEMENT V

### Physical Programme (General Plan)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>1. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY:</b>									
<b>Area under Forests—</b>									
(i) Area under work plans .. .. 000 acres			2,411	2,411	2,531	2,531	2,631	2,631	2,711
(ii) Area under quick growing economic plantations.			88.97	93.35	100.00	108.00	116.00	124.00	132.00
(iii) Area under fuel plantations .. ..			..	..	0.50	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.25
(iv) Other Unclassified State Forests .. ..			2,160	2,000	1,900	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
Total area under Forests (excluding Hills).			4,571	4,411	4,431.5	4,331.10	4,431.15	4,431.20	4,511.25
<b>Area under Orchards—</b>									
Net cropped area .. .. .			..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gross cropped area .. .. .			..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Irrigated Area—</b>									
<b>By Canals—</b>									
Agriculture Department ... .. 000 acres			1076.00	1094.00	1103.50	1114.30	1126.30	1139.50	1154.00
F. C. and I .. .. .			221.00	231.00	298.00	335.00	395.00	460.00	514.00
<b>Total .. .. .</b>			<b>1297.00</b>	<b>1325.00</b>	<b>1401.50</b>	<b>1449.30</b>	<b>1521.30</b>	<b>1599.50</b>	<b>1668.00</b>

By Government Tubewells/Pumpsets	..	..	..	97.00	115.00	145.80	159.70	186.30	215.20	247.00	
By Private Tubewells/Pump sets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
By Masonary Wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
By Bhandaras, Tanks and Bandis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total Irrigated Area—											
Net	..	..	..	000 acres	1394.00	1440.00	1547.30	1609.00	1707.60	1814.70	1915.00
Gross	..	..	..	..	1450.00	1550.00	1690.00	1795.00	1910.00	2025.00	2130.00
Area under Food Crops—											
(i) Kharif—											
(a) Paddy area	..	..	..	..	4469.10	4511.86	4556.97	4692.53	4648.55	4695.03	4741.98
Irrigated area	..	..	..	..	446.71	541.42	728.96	768.36	929.60	1032.90	1100.00
Production..	..	..	..	000 Tonnes	1697.60	2097.45	2197.30	2297.25	2397.00	2496.70	2596.70
(b) Maize area	..	..	..	000 acres	12.25	12.48	12.72	12.96	13.20	13.34	13.58
Irrigated Area	..	..	..	..	2.23	2.75	3.50	4.00	5.00	5.50	6.00
Production	..	..	..	000 Tonnes	2.73	2.85	2.99	3.12	3.26	3.39	3.53
(ii) Rabi—											
(a) Paddy area	..	..	..	000 acres	74.65	75.36	76.10	76.84	77.58	78.38	79.06

STATEMENT V—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Area Irrigated .. ..	000 acres	37·26	37·68	41·12	44·99	49·30	54·18	59·20
Production .. ..	000 Tonnes	33·11	34·76	36·41	38·06	39·71	41·36	43·01
(b) Wheat area .. ..	000 acres	16·35	17·19	18·00	18·84	19·64	20·43	21·24
Area Irrigated ... ..	„	1·00	5·00	5·25	5·37	5·50	5·75	6·00
Production .. ..	000 Tonnes	4·23	4·43	4·46	4·85	5·06	5·27	5·48
(c) Pulses area .. ..	000 acres	208·70	205·36	209·36	213·36	217·36	221·36	225·36
Area Irrigated .. ..	„	..	—	..	..	..	..	..
Production .. ..	000 Tonnes	35·63	35·26	36·24	38·62	40·32	42·00	43·68
(iii) Other cereals—								
Area ... ..	000 acres	12·04	12·27	12·51	12·75	12·99	13·23	13·47
Area Irrigated — ..	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Production : .. ..	000 Tonnes	2·41	2·52	2·64	2·76	2·88	3·00	3·12

Area under Commercial Crops—

(i) Kharif—

(a) Jute Area .. ..	000 acres	343·70	349·80	356·60	363·40	370·70	377·00	383·00
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Area Irrigated	..	..	..	000 bales	1012.10	1062.70	1118.30	1163.90	1214.50	1265.10	1315.70
Production..	..	..	..								
(a) Sugarcane Area..	..	..	..	000 acres	69.60	73.05	76.53	80.01	83.49	86.97	90.45
Area Irrigated	..	..	..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Production (gross)	..	..	..	000 Tonnes	106.82	112.16	117.50	122.84	128.18	133.52	138.86
(ii) Rabi—											
(a) Oilseeds area	..	..	..	000 acres	340.34	324.02	344.68	360.34	376.00	391.66	407.32
Area Irrigated	..	..	..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Production	..	..	..	000 Tonnes	61.93	66.50	67.00	67.50	68.26	71.10	73.94
(b) Potato Area	..	..	..	000 acres	62.10	68.10	71.10	74.10	77.10	80.10	83.10
Area Irrigated	..	..	..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Production..	..	..	..	000 Tonnes	106.59	122.40	130.84	139.28	147.72	156.16	164.60
Area under H. V. P.—											
Paddy	..	..	..	000 acres	63.59	133.00	175.72	223.75	277.15	335.89	400.00
Wheat	..	..	..	"	1.90	10.00	10.50	10.75	11.00	11.50	12.00
Maize	..	..	..	"	4.26	5.00	5.48	6.02	6.62	7.28	8.00
Total					69.75	148.00	191.70	240.52	294.77	354.67	420.00

STATEMENT V—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>Area under Improved Seeds—</b>								
Paddy .. .. .	000 acres	175.76	227.76	285.76	350.76	421.76	500.00	600.00
Pulses .. .. .	”	10.17	10.78	11.39	12.00	12.61	13.22	14.00
Oil seeds .. .. .	”	8.17	8.66	9.15	9.64	10.13	10.62	11.11
Jute .. .. .	”	10.61	12.91	15.50	18.58	21.54	25.00	28.45
Wheat .. .. .	”	3.68	3.75	3.82	3.89	3.96	4.03	4.10
Potato .. .. .	”	8.80	9.24	9.68	10.12	10.56	11.00	11.44
Sugarcane... .. .	”	14.50	15.22	15.94	16.66	17.38	18.10	18.82
<b>H. V. Seed distributed—</b>								
Wheat .. .. .	000 Tonnes	0.07	0.39	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.45	0.47
Paddy .. .. .	”	1.33	1.71	1.84	2.42	3.06	3.76	4.53
Maize .. .. .	”	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.15
<b>Improved Seed distributed—</b>								
Paddy .. .. .	000 Tonnes	1.60	4.55	5.71	7.01	8.43	10.00	12.00
Pulses .. .. .	”	0.01	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.14
Oil seeds .. .. .	”	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07
Jute .. .. .	”	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.11

Wheat	...	...	... 000 tonnes	0.02	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.19
Potato	..	...	... ,,	1.38	5.08	5.33	5.57	5.80	6.05	6.29
Sugarcane	...	...	... Lakh setts	403.20	4566.00	4782.00	4998.00	5214.00	5430.05	5646.00
Fertilizer distributed—										
Nitrogenous (As N)	..	...	... 000 Tonnes	2.00	5.00	6.76	8.74	10.94	13.36	16.00
Phosphetic (As P 205)	...	...	... ,,	1.20	3.00	3.48	4.02	4.62	5.28	6.00
Potassic (As K 205)	...	...	... ,,	1.70	2.95	3.68	4.50	5.41	6.41	7.50
Area under Green Manure	...	...	... 000 acres	10.16	25.00	38.92	54.58	71.98	91.12	112.00
Area covered by Plant Protection—										
(i) Food Crops	...	...	... 000 Acres	92.72	140.00	165.00	193.80	225.00	261.00	300.00
(ii) Commercial Crops	..	...	... ,,	37.28	55.00	58.20	61.80	65.80	70.20	75.00
(iii) Horticulture	...	..	... ..	...	5.00	6.28	7.72	9.32	11.08	13.00
Total				130.00	200.00	229.41	263.32	300.12	342.28	388.00
Soil Conservation on Agricultural Land ... .. 5.78 6.07 6.36 6.65 6.98 7.23 7.52										
Soil Conservation in Catchment Area of River Valley Projects—										
Area Consolidated	...	...	... 000 acres	1323	3300	3300	3300	3300	3300	2000
Number of regulated markets	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...

STATEMENT V—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Storage Capacity Available—								
(i) For fertilizers ...	...							
(ii) For food-grains ...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..
(iii) For others ...	...							
Total ...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..

Animal Husbandry—

Veterinary hospital/dispensaries ...	Nos.	2	5	9	13	17	21	25
Artificial Insemination ...	..	16345	35000	40000	50000	60000	70000	80000
Stockmen Centres ...	..	17	27	52	82	117	157	202
Area under fodder crops ...	... 000 acres	1200	2350	3550	4900	5300	6850	7450
Key Village Blocks ..	Nos.	4	4	4	5	5	6	6
Cattle Breeding Farms ..	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	..
Sheep Breeding Farms ...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Sheep and Wool Extension Centres ..	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	...

Wool grading and Marketing Centres..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Production of Animal Products—</b>									
(a) Milk/Milk products ...	000 litres (daily average)	10,000	5,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	25,000
(b) Meat (Production in Government farm only).	Tonnes	20	30	40	45	50	55	60	60
(c) Wool ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of Poultry Farms ..	Nos.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of Poultry Co-operatives ..	..	..	..	2	7	14	24	39	47
<b>Number of Poultry Farmers trained—</b>									
(i) Short-term course ...	..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
(ii) Long-term course ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intensive Egg and Poultry Production-cum-marketing Centres.	..	1	1	2	3	..	4	4	4
<b>Fisheries—</b>									
Mechanisation of boats ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cold Storages for storing Fish ..	..	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Co-operative marketing (quantity) ...	000 Tonnes	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000

STATEMENT V -*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Landing and Berth facilities provided in harbours.	Nos.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loans advanced to Fishermen's Cooperatives.	Nos.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fingerlings distributed .. ..	Nos. (in lakhs).	28	40	54	63	95	130	175
Number of Fish-seed Farms .. ..	Nos.	20	20	20	35	49	50	55
2. Cooperation—								
(I) Primary Cooperative Societies (Agricultural Credit.								
Number .. ..	Nos.	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Membership .. ..	Nos. (in lakhs).	3.44	3.50	3.64	3.86	4.63	5.55	7.21
Share Capital of Members .. ..	Rs. lakhs	69.00	69.70	71.20	73.20	80.00	90.00	100.00
Deposits of members .. ..	Rs.	27.50	28.00	29.00	31.50	34.00	38.00	50.00

(ii) Agricultural Credit—

(a) Short and Medium terms

Advances during the year ... ..	Rs. (Crores)	1.66	2.18	2.70	3.30	3.85	4.40	6.00
Amount outstanding at the end of the year ..	..	4.17	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Long term advances during the year.	..	0.07	..	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.15
Amount outstanding at the end of the year ..	..	0.20	..	..	..	..	..	..

(iii) Primary Marketing Societies .. Nos.

Business handled during the year ..	Rs. (lakhs)	600.03	700.00	800.00	900.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	2,000.00
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(iv) Processing Societies—

(a) Rice Mills .. ..	Nos.	7	30	30	32	34	37	39
Business handled .. ..	(Rs. lakhs)	45.00	180.00	200.00	210.00	220.00	230.00	250.00
(b) Sugar factories ... ..	Nos.	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
Production .. ..	(Rs. lakhs)	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	100.00	100.00
(c) Cotton ginning and pressing .. ..	Nos.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Business handled .. ..	(Rs. lakhs)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

**STATEMENT V—contd.**

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>(d) Others—</b>								
<b>(i) Jute mills</b>								
Business handled .. ..	Tonnes	..	..	1600	6500	6500	6500	6500
<b>(ii) Fruits and Vegetable Processing—</b>								
Business handled .. ..	„	..	..	..	..	..	300	450
<b>3. Major and Medium Irrigation—</b>								
(a) Potential .. ..	000 Acres	..	40	35	31	52	42	69
(b) Utilisation .. ..	„	..	30	35	31	52	42	60
<b>4. Power—</b>								
(i) Installed capacity .. ..	000 KW	152.8	152.8	177.9	177.9	207.9	230.9	260.9
(ii) Electricity generated .. ..	000 KW	157513	258000	324000	442000	500000	565000	705000
(iii) Electricity sold .. ..	„	115000	188000	230500	323000	365000	432000	524000



(iv) Rural electrification

(a) Villages electrified	..	..	Nos	46	93	383	485	482	580	575
(b) Pumpsets energied	..	..	Nos	34	180	990	990	980	990	980
(c) Tubewells energied	..	..	Nos	..	..	..	—	..	..	..

5. Transport—

Surfaced	..	..	..	..	K.M.	40	30	50	60	70	80	90
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Unsurfaced—

(a) Construction/Improvement of new Roads.			of new	K.M.	60	175	200	200	200	200	200	200
(b) Improvement of existing Roads.			P. W. D.	K. M.	15 <sup>0</sup>	60	125	150	175	175	175	175

Villages not connected by Road .. No. Record not available.

6. Education (ENROLMENT)—

1. Classes—I—V (6—10 +) Total	..	No. lakhs	13.48	14.44	14.56	14.80	15.52	16.64	18.72		
As % of the Population in this age group	..	..	..	69	..	..	..	..	78		
Girls	..	..	..	No. lakhs	..	5.18	5.28	5.38	5.48	5.59	5.70

STATEMENT V—*contd*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
As percentage of the Population of this age group.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	
IX. Classes VI—VIII (11—13+)—									
Total .. ..	No lakhs	2·86	2·98	3·25	3·33	3·70	4·47	5·59	
As percentage of the population in this age group.	...	..	28%	...	...	..	...	45%	
Girls .. .. .	No lakhs	...	0·88	0·90	0·93	0·97	1·01	1·06	
As percentage of this population in this age group.	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
III. Classes IX—XI (14—17+)—									
Total .. ..	No lakhs	2·17	2·28	2·52	2·52	2·76	3·24	3·62	
As percentage of the population of this age group.	...	...	18·4%	...	..	..	...	25%	

Girls	..	..	..	..	No lakhs	..	0.58	0.59	0.60	0.61	0.62	0.64
As percentage of the population of this age group.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. University/Collegiate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (Art, Science and Commerce)	..	..	..	..	No lakhs	*033	..	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Science only	..	..	..	..	„	0.08	..	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

} The figures in respect of 1965-66.

#### TEACHERS—

##### I. In Elementary Schools—

###### (a) Primary—

No.	..	..	..	..	No lakhs	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.34	0.37	0.40
Percentage of Trained Teachers	..	..	..	..	..	63.9%	64%	..	..	..	..	80%

###### (b) Middle—

No.	..	..	..	..	No lakhs	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.18	0.21
Percentage of Trained Teachers.	..	..	..	..	..	31%	31.5%	..	..	..	..	45%

###### (c) Secondary Schools—

No.	..	..	..	..	..	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.19
Percentage of Trained Teachers.	..	..	..	..	..	17%	17.3%	..	..	..	..	30%

STATEMENT V—contd

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>TECHNICAL EDUCATION—</b>									
<b>(i) Engineering Colleges—</b>									
(a) Number of Institutions ... ..	Nos.	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
(b) Sanctioned annual admission capacity.	Nos.	330	330	330	330	580	580	580	580
(c) Outturn ... ..	Nos.	134	134	216	225	224	193	120	120
<b>(ii) Polytechnics—</b>									
(a) Number of Institutions .. ..	Nos.	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
(b) Sanctioned annual admission capacity.	Nos.	940	720	940	940	940	940	940	940
(c) Outturn .. ..	Nos.	333	251	342	342	288	342	342	342
<b>7. HEALTH—</b>									
<b>(i) Hospital—</b>									
(a) Urban .. ..	No.	43	43	43	43	44	44	44	44
(b) Rural .. ..	No.	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
<b>(ii) Dispensaries—</b>									
(a) Urban ... ..	No.	18	18	18	20	20	22	22	22
(b) Rural .. ..	No.	556	558	560	565	565	570	507	507

<b>(iii) Beds—</b>											
(a) Urban Hospitals and Dispensaries	No.	3650	3700	3900	4000	4600	4600	4700			
(b) Rural Hospitals and Dispensaries ..	No.	670	676	694	754	856	916	1000			
(iv) Primary Health Centres ... ..	No.	67	68	71	81	98	110	120			
<b>(v) Training of Nurses—</b>											
Institutions ... ..	No.	3	6	6	6	6	6	6			
Annual Intake .. ..	No.	85	185	185	185	185	185	185			
Annual Outturn ... ..	No.	75	75	75	150	150	150	150			
<b>(vi) Control of diseases —</b>											
T. B. Clinics .. ..	No.	13	14	15	16	17	17	17			
Leprosy Control Units .. ..	No.	1	1	1	2	2	3	3			
V. D. Clinics .. ..	No.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
Filaria Units .. ..	No.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
(vii) Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	No.	90	90	90	90	90	90	90			
<b>(viii) Medical Education—</b>											
(a) Medical Colleges ... ..	No.	2	3	3	3	3	3	3			
(b) Annual Admission ... ..	No.	260	310	310	310	310	310	310			
(c) Annual Outturn .. ..	No.	200	210	220	210	240	245	250			

STATEMENT V—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
<b>8. WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION—</b>									
(a) Urban—									
Corporation Towns—									
(i) Augmentation of protected W/S. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(ii) Population covered. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>OTHER TOWNS—</b>									
(i) Towns covered .. ..	..	Nos	1 Scheme fully completed and 90 per cent of one scheme.	2 (partially to be completed)	3 (partially to be completed)	3	4 (Partially to be completed)	4 (partially to be completed)	5 (partially to be completed).
(ii) Population benefited .. ..	..	(Lakhs)	0.78	0.80	2.20	3.00	3.30	3.60	4.30
(b) Rural—									
Piped W. S. Scheme—									
(i) Villages covered .. ..	..	Nos	209	210	212	214	216	218	220
(ii) Population covered .. ..	..	(Lakhs)	0.14	0.08	0.22	0.30	0.35	0.40	0.45

9. HOUSING—

(i) Industrial	...	...	...	No. of tenements	34	20	86	100	160	200	80
(ii) Slum clearance	..	..	—	”	..	..	20	30	30	30	20
(iii) Low Income Group Housing	..	..	..	”	24	35	85	115	120	135	63
(iv) Village Housing	...	..	..	(a) No. of villages	..	..	5	5	5	5	5
				(b) No. of Houses completed	..	...	15	20	20	20	10
(v) Land Acquisition and Development.	..	..	..	Plot Number.	...	..	40	60	60	60	40
(vi) Other-Plantation Labour Housing Scheme.	...	..	..	No. of tenements	...	..	50	50	50	75	35

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10. TRAINING OF CRAFTSMEN—

(a) Existing	...	...	...	Nos	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	These 8 IITs are existing from 1966-67.
(b) New	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	1	1	2	
Intake	}	Existing	...	”	24	92	136	150	150	200	200	
Outturn			..	”	1069	1100	1150	1200	1300	1400	1500	
Intake	}	New	..	”	..	...	...	...	168	168	336	
Outturn			...	”	..	..	...	...	..	100	230	





## **HILL AREAS**

**DRAFT FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1969-74)—ASSAM  
HILL AREAS  
STATEMENT I**

Outlays and Expenditure 1966 to 1969

(Rs. Lakhs)

Serial No.	Head/Sub-head	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
		Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	<b>I. Agricultural and Allied Programmes—</b>						
1	Agricultural Production .. ...	62.63	44.40	70.00	56.37	70.00	70.00
2	Minor Irrigation—(a) By Agricultural Department ...	11.00	7.40	10.00	6.37	8.00	8.00
	(b) By F. C. & I. Department .. ...	13.00	8.13	18.00	7.69	12.00	12.00
3	Soil Conservation ... ..	24.91	15.00	25.00	30.10	26.00	26.00
4	Ayacut Development Programme ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Animal Husbandry ... ..	10.20	7.78	24.00	21.29	23.00	23.00
6	Dairying and Milk Supply .. ...	3.00	2.61	6.00	4.96	5.00	5.00
7	Forests ... ..	4.65	3.18	13.00	14.00	15.00	15.00
8	Fisheries .. ..	2.35	0.79	3.00	1.12	1.00	1.00
9	Warehousing and Marketing ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>131.74</b>	<b>89.29</b>	<b>169.00</b>	<b>141.90</b>	<b>160.00</b>	<b>160.00</b>

II. Co-operation and Community Development—

1	Co-operation	...	..	...	...	...	9.54	4.48	10.00	14.06	10.00	10.00
2	Community Development	...	...	...	..	..	65.88	65.38	73.60	83.42	50.00	50.00
3	Panchayats	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...
Total		...	...	..	...	...	75.42	69.86	83.60	97.48	60.00	60.00

III. Irrigation and Power—

1	Irrigation	...	..	...	...	..	10.00	10.01	9.00	9.12	10.00	10.00
2	Flood Control	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	..
3	Power	...	...	...	...	...	50.00	69.97	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Total		..	..	..	...	...	60.00	79.98	59.00	59.12	60.00	60.00

IV. Industry and Mining—

1	Large and Medium Industries	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..
2	Mineral Development	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...
3	Village and Small Industries											

STATEMENT I—contd.

Serial No.	Head/Sub-head	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
		Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(1)	(2)						
	(a) Cottage Industries	5.06	1.18	7.50	6.73	7.50	7.50
	(b) Sericulture and Weaving	2.97	2.42	5.00	3.85	5.50	5.50
	(c) Khadi and Village Industries	0.16	..	1.75	1.75	1.00	1.00
	(d) Handloom Co-operation	..	..	1.10	1.09	1.00	1.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8.19</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>15.35</b>	<b>13.42</b>	<b>15.00</b>	<b>15.00</b>
<b>V. Transport and Communication—</b>							
1	Roads	204.90	93.66	250.00	204.58	200.00	200.00
2	Road Transport -						
	(a) State Transport	8.00	6.17	5.00	1.06	..	..
	(b) Transport Organisational Facilities	12.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
3	Ports and Harbours	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Other Transport—Inland Water Transport	7.00	1.79	2.00	1.38	1.00	1.00
5	Tourism	..	..	..	..	3.00	3.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>231.90</b>	<b>109.62</b>	<b>265.00</b>	<b>215.02</b>	<b>212.00</b>	<b>212.00</b>

VI. Social Services—

1	General Education	...	...	...	...	70.90	51.20	89.56	71.17	78.60	76.81
2	Technical Education	..	...	...	...	5.00	1.71	6.00	2.14	5.00	5.00
3	Cultural Programmes	...	...	...	...	0.53	..	0.44	4.20	0.40	2.82
4	Health and Family Planning	...	...	...	...	29.85	39.61	33.50	34.97	31.00	35.00
5	Water Supply (Urban and Rural)	...	...	...	...	45.00	25.34	30.00	31.68	30.00	30.00
6	Housing	...	...	...	...	3.00	2.10	6.00	2.31	4.00	4.00
7	Urban Development	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
8	Welfare of Backward Classes	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Social Welfare	...	..	...	...	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.00
10	Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare—										
	(a) Craftsmen Training	...	...	..	...	5.00	2.35	7.40	1.27	4.80	4.30
	(b) Emp'oyment Services	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.20	0.01	0.20	0.20
11	Public Co-operation	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..
Total—						161.78	124.81	175.60	150.25	169.00	160.00

VII. Miscellaneous—

1	Statistics	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	...
2	Information and Publicity	..	...	...	...	1.75	1.57	3.31	2.47	2.00	2.00
3	State Capital Projects	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...
4	Hill and Border Areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
5	Evaluation Machinery	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
6	Others	...	...	...	...	12.30	10.85	29.14	28.31	31.00	31.00
Total—						14.05	12.42	32.45	30.78	33.00	33.00
Grand Total—						683.08	489.58	800.00	707.97	700.00	700.00

**DRAFT FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1969-74) ASSAM**

**Hill Areas**

**STATEMENT—II A**

(Rupees—lakhs)

Serial No.	Head/Sub-Head	Proposed Plan Outlays								
		1969-70			1970-71			1971-72		
(1)	(2)	Total (3)	Capital (4)	F. E. (5)	Total (6)	Capital (7)	F. E. (8)	Total (9)	Capital (10)	F. E. (11)
<b>I AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES—</b>										
1.	Agricultural Production ... ..	85.70	21.45	5.00	84.75	19.85	5.00	80.95	10.80	5.00
2.	Minor Irrigation—									
	(a) By Agriculture Department ...	18.50	8.00	..	20.00	9.00	1.25	20.50	8.50	1.25
	(b) By F. C. & I. Department ..	25.00	25.00	..	27.50	27.50	..	30.00	30.00	..
3.	Soil Conservation .. ..	40.50	22.25	..	50.36	28.28	0.25	60.92	35.90	0.25
4.	Ayacut Development Programme ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Animal Husbandry .. ..	45.27	20.15	..	30.83	9.20	..	31.55	8.20	..
6.	Dairying and Milk Supply .. ..	4.25	1.00	..	4.63	1.10	..	5.00	0.80	..
7.	Forests ... ..	15.32	9.02	..	21.16	14.52	..	25.24	18.39	..
8.	Fisheries ... ..	3.50	1.75	0.05	4.25	2.12	0.05	5.00	2.50	0.05
9.	Warehousing and Marketing .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>238.04</b>	<b>108.62</b>	<b>5.05</b>	<b>243.48</b>	<b>111.57</b>	<b>6.55</b>	<b>259.16</b>	<b>115.09</b>	<b>6.55</b>

Serial No.	Head/Sub-Head	1972-73			1973-74			Fourth Plan Outlay		
		Total	Capital	F. E.	Total	Capital	F. E.	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
(1)	(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1	AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES—									
	1. Agricultural Production ...	79.55	8.75	5.00	79.55	7.75	5.00	410.50	68.60	25.00
	2. Minor Irrigation—									
	(a) By Agriculture Department	20.50	8.50	1.25	20.50	8.50	1.25	100.00	42.50	5.00
	(b) By F. C. & I. Department	32.50	32.50	...	35.00	35.00	...	150.00	150.00	...
	3. Soil Conservation .. ...	69.27	42.45	...	78.95	48.82	..	300.00	177.70	0.50
	4. Ayacut Development Programme	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...
	5. Animal Husbandry ... ..	31.92	6.80	...	34.43	7.00	..	174.00	51.35	...
	6. Dairying and Milk Supply ...	5.37	1.00	...	5.75	1.10	...	25.00	5.00	...
	7. Forests ... ..	28.01	20.57	..	24.27	16.08	..	114.00	78.58	..
	8. Fisheries ... ..	5.75	2.93	0.05	6.50	3.40	0.05	25.00	12.70	0.25
	9. Warehousing and Marketing —	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..
	Total .. ..	272.87	123.50	6.30	284.95	127.65	6.30	1298.50	586.43	30.75

## STATEMENT—II A—contd.

(Rupees-lakhs)

Serial No. (1)	Head/Sub-Head (2)	1969-70			1970-71			1971-72		
		Total (3)	Capital (4)	F. E (5)	Total (6)	Capital (7)	F.E. (8)	Total (9)	Capital (10)	F.E. (11)
<b>II. CO-OPERATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT—</b>										
1.	Co-operation .. ..	24.93	8.83	...	28.41	9.05	...	33.83	11.53	...
2.	Community Development ...	99.35	17.65	...	99.35	17.65	...	85.10	17.65	...
3.	Panchayats ... ..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..
	<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>124.28</b>	<b>26.48</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>127.76</b>	<b>26.70</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>118.93</b>	<b>29.18</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>III. IRRIGATION AND POWER—</b>										
1.	Irrigation ... ..	15.00	15.00	...	15.00	15.00	...	10.00	10.00	...
2.	Flood Control ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
3.	Power ... ..	123.00	123.00	1.00	109.00	109.00	..	99.00	99.00	0.50
	<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>138.00</b>	<b>138.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>124.00</b>	<b>124.00</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>109.00</b>	<b>109.00</b>	<b>0.50</b>
<b>IV. INDUSTRY AND MINING—</b>										
1.	Large and Medium Industries	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..
2.	Mineral Development ...	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...
3.	Village and Small Industries—									
	(a) Cottage Industries ..	75.97	55.00	..	123.07	105.25	...	164.87	106.25	..
	(b) Sericulture and Weaving ..	6.00	0.30	...	10.69	2.60	0.10	8.34	1.00	0.07
	(c) Khadi and Village Industries ..	1.60	...	..	1.60	..	...	1.60	..	..
	(d) Handloom Co-operative ...	1.00	0.12	..	1.22	0.12	..	1.23	0.12	...
	<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>82.57</b>	<b>55.42</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>136.58</b>	<b>107.97</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>176.04</b>	<b>108.27</b>	<b>0.07</b>



Serial No.	Head/Sub-Head	1972-73			1973-74			Fourth Plan Outlay		
		Total	Capital	F.E.	Total	Capital	F.E.	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
<b>II. CO-OPERATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT—</b>										
1.	Co-operation	26.13	11.97	..	11.70	4.35	..	125.00	45.73	..
2.	Community Development	85.10	17.65	..	85.10	17.65	..	454.00	88.25	..
3.	Panchayats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<b>Total</b>	<b>111.23</b>	<b>29.62</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>96.80</b>	<b>22.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>579.00</b>	<b>133.98</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>III. IRRIGATION AND POWER—</b>										
1.	Irrigation	10.00	10.00	..	..	..	..	50.00	50.00	..
2.	Flood Control	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Power	84.50	84.50	..	84.50	84.50	..	500.00	500.00	1.50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>94.50</b>	<b>94.50</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>84.50</b>	<b>84.50</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>550.00</b>	<b>550.00</b>	<b>1.50</b>
<b>IV. INDUSTRY AND MINING—</b>										
1.	Large and Medium Industries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Mineral Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Village and Small Industries—									
	(a) Cottage Industries	135.61	83.20	..	98.48	31.10	..	596.00	380.80	..
	(b) Sericulture and Weaving	7.53	1.35	0.06	7.44	0.50	0.04	40.00	6.65	0.27
	(c) Khadi and Village Industries	1.60	..	..	1.60	..	..	8.00	..	..
	(d) Handloom Co-operative	1.24	0.12	..	1.31	0.12	..	6.00	0.60	..
	<b>Total</b>	<b>145.98</b>	<b>84.67</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>108.83</b>	<b>31.72</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>650.00</b>	<b>388.05</b>	<b>0.27</b>

## STATEMENT—II-A—contd.

Sl. No.	Head/Sub-head	1969-70			1970-71			1971-72		
		Total	Capital	F. E.	Total	Capital	F. E.	Total	Capital	F. E.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>V TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS—</b>										
	1. Roads .. .. .	407.00	407.00	14.00	403.00	400.00	11.00	418.00	415.00	3.00
	2. Road Transport—									
	(a) State Transport .. .. .	20.00	19.00	...	20.00	19.00	..	25.00	24.00	...
	(b) Transport Organizational facilities .. .. .	10.00	..	..	10.00	..	..	10.00	..	..
	3. Ports and Harbours .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
	4. Other Transport—									
	Inland Water Transport .. .. .	2.40	...	...	8.00	...	..	10.00	...	...
	5. Tourism .. .. .	12.00	...	...	12.50	..	...	12.50	...	...
	<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>451.40</b>	<b>426.00</b>	<b>14.00</b>	<b>453.50</b>	<b>419.00</b>	<b>11.00</b>	<b>475.50</b>	<b>439.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>
<b>VI. SOCIAL SERVICES—</b>										
	1. General Education .. .. .	53.42	9.50	...	123.79	41.75	..	304.88	182.25	..
	2. Technical Education .. .. .	18.55	14.94	..	19.38	13.30	..	18.28	11.00	..
	3. Cultural Programmes .. .. .	2.75	0.50	...	7.05	3.50	..	8.55	3.50	...
	4. Health and Family Planning .. .. .	61.66	13.25	...	81.35	28.00	..	93.40	33.50	...
	5. Water Supply (Rural and Urban) .. .. .	51.30	...	..	61.80	..	...	76.30	...	...
	6. Housing .. .. .	11.55	8.05	...	8.55	6.55	..	7.55	6.05	...
	7. Urban Development .. .. .	16.00	..	..	16.00	..	..	16.00	...	...
	8. Welfare of Backward Classes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9. Social Welfare .. .. .	4.10	2.00	..	8.15	5.50	..	5.65	3.00	..
	10. Craftsmen Training & Labour Welfare—									
	(a) Craftsmen Training .. .. .	12.00	10.00	...	16.00	13.30	..	20.00	15.35	..
	(b) Employment Services .. .. .	0.06	..	..	0.34	..	..	0.70	..	..
	11. Public Co-operation .. .. .	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..
	<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>231.39</b>	<b>58.24</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>342.41</b>	<b>111.90</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>551.31</b>	<b>254.65</b>	<b>..</b>

Sl. No.	Head/Sub-head	1972-73			1973-74			Fourth Plan Outlay		
		Total	Capital	F. E.	Total	Capital	F. E.	Total	Capital	F. E.
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
V.	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS—									
	1. Roads ... ..	418.40	417.40	3.00	353.60	352.60	3.00	2,000.80	1,992.00	34.00
	2. Road Transport—									
	(a) State Transport ... ..	25.00	24.00	..	30.00	29.00	..	120.00	115.00	..
	(b) Transport Organizational facilities	10.00	..	..	10.00	..	..	50.00	..	..
	3. Ports and Harbours ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Other Transport—									
	Inland Water Transport ... ..	11.00	..	..	13.60	..	..	45.00	..	..
	5. Tourism .. ..	8.50	..	..	4.50	..	..	50.00	..	..
	TOTAL .. ..	472.90	441.40	3.00	411.70	381.60	3.00	2,265.00	2,107.00	34.00
VI.	SOCIAL SERVICES—									
	1. General Education ... ..	325.23	173.25	..	264.78	90.50	..	1,072.10	497.25	..
	2. Technical Education ... ..	15.44	9.10	2.00	12.35	6.20	..	84.00	54.54	2.00
	3. Cultural Programmes ... ..	9.15	3.50	..	7.50	2.00	..	35.00	13.00	..
	4. Health and Family Planning ... ..	99.93	34.50	..	104.66	26.75	..	441.00	136.00	..
	5. Water Supply (Rural & Urban) .. ..	76.30	..	..	84.30	..	..	350.00	..	..
	6. Housing ... ..	6.75	5.70	..	5.65	5.15	..	40.00	31.50	..
	7. Urban Development ... ..	16.00	..	..	16.00	..	..	80.00	..	..
	8. Welfare of Backward Classes ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9. Social Welfare ... ..	3.55	..	..	3.55	..	..	25.00	10.50	..
	10. Craftsmen Training & Labour Welfare—									
	(a) Craftsmen Training ... ..	24.00	16.95	..	28.00	18.00	..	100.00	73.60	..
	(b) Employment Services ... ..	0.87	..	..	1.03	..	..	3.00	..	..
	11. Public Co-operation ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL .. ..	577.17	243.00	2.00	527.82	148.60	..	2,230.10	816.39	2.00

STATEMENT—II-A—contd.

Sl. No. (1)	Head/Sub-Head (2)	1969-70			1970-71			1971-72		
		Total (3)	Capital (4)	F. E. (5)	Total (6)	Capital (7)	F. E. (8)	Total (9)	Capital (10)	F. E. (11)
VII. MISCELLANEOUS—										
1.	Statistics ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
2.	Information and Publicity ... ..	3.80	0.40	..	3.95	0.40	..	4.15	0.40	...
3.	State Capital Projects .. ..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
4.	Hill and Border Areas ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..
5.	Evaluation Machinery ... ..	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..
6.	Others ... ..	60.00	:	...	70.00	...	...	80.00	..	...
	<b>Total</b> ... ..	63.80	0.40	..	73.95	0.40	...	84.15	0.40	..
	<b>GRAND TOTAL—I</b> ..	1329.48	813.16	20.05	1501.68	901.54	17.65	1774.09	1055.59	10.12
(ii) CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES—										
(a)	Agriculture ... ..	2.62	0.50	...	2.67	0.50	..	...	2.02	...
(b)	Community Development ... ..	2.40	..	...	2.40	...	..	2.40	...	..
(c)	R. I. P. .. ..	20.00	9.00	...	20.00	9.00	..	20.00	9.00	..
(d)	Welfare of Backward Classes .. ..	134.00	...	...	135.75	...	...	138.00	...	..
(e)	Social Welfare .. ..	0.92	...	..	0.52	..	...	0.52	...	..
	<b>Grand Total—II</b> ..	159.94	9.50	..	161.34	9.50	..	162.94	9.00	...
	<b>GRAND TOTAL—(I+II)</b> ..	1489.42	822.66	20.05	1663.02	911.04	17.65	1937.03	1064.59	10.12

Sl. No.	Head/Sub-Head	1972-73			1973-74			Fourth Plan Outlay		
		Total	Capital	F. E.	Total	Capital	F. E.	Total	Capital	F. E.
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
<b>II. MISCELLANEOUS—</b>										
1.	Statistics ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Information and Publicity ... ..	40.0	0.40	..	4.10	0.40	..	20.00	2.00	..
3.	State Capital Projects ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Hill and Border Areas ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Evaluation Machinery ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Others ... ..	90.00	.	..	100.00	..	..	400.00	..	..
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>94.00</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>104.10</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>420.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>..</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>	<b>1768.65</b>	<b>1017.09</b>	<b>11.36</b>	<b>1618.70</b>	<b>796.47</b>	<b>9.34</b>	<b>7992.60</b>	<b>4583.85</b>	<b>68.52</b>

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**(ii) CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES—**

(a)	Agriculture ... ..	1.87	..	..	1.92	..	..	11.10	1.00	..
(b)	Community Development ... ..	2.50	..	..	2.54	..	..	12.24	..	..
(c)	R. I. P. ... ..	20.00	9.00	..	20.00	9.00	..	160.00	45.00	..
(d)	Welfare of Backward Classes ... ..	140.75	..	..	142.50	..	..	691.00	..	..
(e)	Social Welfare ... ..	0.52	..	..	0.52	..	..	3.00	..	..
	<b>Grand Total—II ...</b>	<b>165.64</b>	<b>9.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>167.48</b>	<b>9.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>817.34</b>	<b>46.00</b>	<b>..</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL—(I+II) ...</b>	<b>1934.29</b>	<b>1026.09</b>	<b>11.36</b>	<b>1786.18</b>	<b>805.47</b>	<b>9.34</b>	<b>8809.94</b>	<b>4629.85</b>	<b>68.52</b>

# DRAFT FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1969-74) ASSAM

## Hill Areas

### STATEMENT—II B

#### Proposed Plan Outlays

(Rupees in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Head/Sub-Head	1969-70			1970-71			1971-72		
		Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>I AGRICULTURAL AND ALLIED PROGRAMMES—</b>										
<b>(i) Agricultural Production</b>										
1	Improved Seed Programme	10.00	4.00	...	9.00	3.00	..	7.00	1.00	...
2	Manures and Fertilisers	3.20	..	...	3.40	..	..	3.40	..	..
3	Plant Protection	3.00	..	..	3.00	..	..	3.00	..	..
4	Agricultural Implement	1.50	..	..	1.50	..	..	1.50	..	..
5	Commercial Crops	9.00	1.15	..	8.75	1.05	..	8.75	0.30	..
6	Agricultural Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Agricultural Research	11.50	5.00	..	11.50	5.00	..	10.50	1.00	..
8	Extension Training and Farmers Education	4.00	0.50	..	4.00	0.50	..	4.00	..	..
9	Agricultural Statistics	0.40	..	..	0.40	..	..	0.40	..	..
10	Intensive Cultivation Programme (I. A. D. P., I. A. A. P., H. V. P. etc.)	5.50	1.00	..	5.50	1.00	..	5.50	0.50	..
11	Land Development	12.00	5.00	5.00	12.00	5.00	5.00	12.00	5.00	5.00
12	Consolidation of Holdings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Others	25.60	4.80	..	25.70	4.30	..	24.90	3.00	..
<b>Total</b>		<b>85.70</b>	<b>21.45</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>84.75</b>	<b>19.85</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>80.95</b>	<b>10.80</b>	<b>5.00</b>

Sl. No.	Head/Sub-Head	1972-73			1973-74			Fourth Plan Outlay		
		Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
<b>I AGRICULTURAL AND ALLIED PROGRAMMES—</b>										
<b>(i) Agricultural Production</b>										
1	Improved Seed Programme	6.00	..	..	6.00	..	..	38.00	8.00	..
2	Manures and Fertilisers	3.50	..	..	3.50	..	..	17.00	..	..
3	Plant Protection	2.50	..	..	2.50	..	..	14.00	..	..
4	Agricultural Implements	1.50	..	..	1.50	..	..	7.50	..	..
5	Commercial Crops	8.75	..	..	8.75	..	..	44.00	2.50	..
6	Agricultural Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Agricultural Research	10.50	1.00	..	10.50	..	..	54.50	12.00	..
8	Extension Training and Farmers Education	4.00	..	..	4.00	..	..	20.00	1.00	..
9	Agricultural Statistics	0.40	..	..	0.40	..	..	2.00	..	..
10	Intensive Cultivation Programme (I. A. D. P., I. A. A. P., H. V. P. etc.).	5.50	..	..	5.50	..	..	27.50	2.50	..
11	Land Development	12.00	5.00	5.00	12.00	5.00	5.00	60.00	25.00	25.00
12	Consolidation of Holdings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Others	24.90	2.75	..	24.90	2.75	..	126.00	17.60	..
<b>Total</b>		<b>79.55</b>	<b>8.75</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>79.55</b>	<b>7.75</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>410.50</b>	<b>68.60</b>	<b>25.00</b>

# DRAFT FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1969-74) ASSAM

## Hill Areas STATEMENT—II B Proposed plan Outlays

(Rupees in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Head/Sub-Head	1969-70			1970-71			1971-72		
		Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(ii)	MINOR IRRIGATION									
1	New Percolation Wells .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Lift Irrigation from streams, reservoirs, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Installation of electric pumps .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Installation of Diesel pumps .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Flow Irrigation .. .. .	30.00	30.00	..	32.50	32.50	..	35.00	35.00	..
	(b) Lift Irrigation .. .. .	8.50	3.00	..	9.00	3.00	..	9.50	3.00	..
	(c) Well Irrigation .. .. .	2.00	..	..	2.00	..	..	2.00	..	..
	(d) Sinking of Shallow Tube Wells .. .. .	2.00	..	..	2.00	..	..	2.00	..	..
	(e) Survey and investigation of ground water including construction of water reservoirs	1.00	..	..	2.00	1.00	1.25	2.00	0.50	1.25
	<b>TOTAL</b> .. .. .	<b>43.50</b>	<b>33.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>47.50</b>	<b>36.50</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>50.50</b>	<b>38.50</b>	<b>1.25</b>
(iii)	CO-OPERATION—									
1	Credit .. .. .	0.70	..	..	0.50	..	..	0.80	..	..
2	Marketing .. .. .	6.90	4.75	..	5.35	3.70	..	7.00	4.45	..
3	Processing other than Sugar Factories and Large Processing Units	1.35	0.73	..	0.15	..	..	1.50	0.73	..
4	Co-operative Sugar Factories .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Co-operative Farming .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Co-operative Training and Education .. .. .	0.15	..	..	0.18	..	..	0.20	..	..
7	Administration .. .. .	2.60	..	..	3.30	..	..	4.00	..	..
8	Others .. .. .	13.23	3.35	..	18.93	5.35	..	20.33	6.35	..
	<b>TOTAL</b> .. .. .	<b>24.93</b>	<b>8.83</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>28.41</b>	<b>9.05</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>33.83</b>	<b>11.53</b>	<b>..</b>



Sl. No.	Head/Sub-Head	1972-73			1973-74			Forth Plan Outlay		
		Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
(ii)	MINOR IRRIGATION—									
1	New percolation Wells ... ..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	..
2	Lift Irrigation from streams, reservoirs, etc. ...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	..
3	Installation of electric pumps ... ..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	..
4	Installation of Diesel pumps ... ..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	..
5	Others .. ..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	..
	(a) Flow Irrigation .. ..	37.50	37.50	..	40.00	40.00	..	175.00	175.00	..
	(b) Lift Irrigation ... ..	9.50	3.00	..	9.50	3.00	..	46.00	15.00	..
	(c) Well Irrigation .. ..	2.00	..	..	2.50	..	..	10.50	..	..
	(d) Sinking of Shallow Tube Wells ..	2.60	..	..	2.00	..	..	10.00	..	..
	(e) Survey and Investigation of ground water including construction of water reservoirs.	2.00	0.50	1.25	1.50	0.50	1.25	8.50	2.50	5.00
	<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>53.00</b>	<b>41.00</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>55.50</b>	<b>43.50</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>192.50</b>	<b>5.00</b>
(iii)	CO-OPERATION—									
1	Credit .. ..	0.85	..	..	0.20	..	..	3.05	..	..
2	Marketing .. ..	5.40	3.62	..	2.70	1.35	..	27.35	17.87	..
3	Processing other than Sugar Factories and Large Processing Units.	0.15	..	..	0.15	..	..	3.30	1.46	..
4	Cooperative Sugar Factories .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Cooperative Farming .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Cooperative Training and Education ..	0.22	..	..	0.25	..	..	1.00	..	..
7	Administration .. ..	4.70	..	..	5.25	..	..	19.85	..	..
8	Others ... ..	14.81	8.35	..	3.15	3.00	..	70.45	26.40	..
	<b>TOTAL</b> .. ..	<b>26.13</b>	<b>11.97</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>11.70</b>	<b>4.33</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>125.00</b>	<b>45.73</b>	<b>..</b>

STATEMENT II (B)—*contd.*

Serial No.	Head/Sub-Head	1969-70			1970-71			1971-72		
		Total	Capital	F.E.	Total	Capital	F.E.	Total	Capital	F.E.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>II. IRRIGATION AND POWER</b>										
(i) Irrigation and Flood Control—										
1. Irrigation—										
	(a) Continuing	15·00	15·00	...	15·00	15·00	...	10·00	10·00	...
	(b) New	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Flood Control, Drainage, Antiwater logging and anti-sea erosion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Investigation and Research	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15·00</b>	<b>15·00</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>15·00</b>	<b>15·00</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>10·00</b>	<b>10·00</b>	<b>...</b>
(ii) Power										
	1. Generation	30·00	30·00	...	30·00	30·00	...	20·00	20·00	...
	2. Transmission and Distribution:—									
	(a) Inter-State links	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Trunk Transmission Lines	8·00	8·00	1·00	2·00	2·00	...	...	...	...
	(c) Others	29·50	29·50	...	24·00	24·00	...	29·10	29·10	0·50
	3. Rural Electrification	49·50	49·50	...	47·00	47·00	...	43·90	43·90	...
	4. Investigations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5. Miscellaneous	6·00	6·00	...	6·00	6·00	...	6·00	6·00	...
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>123·00</b>	<b>123·00</b>	<b>1·00</b>	<b>109·00</b>	<b>109·00</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>99·00</b>	<b>99·00</b>	<b>0·50</b>

Serial No.	Head/Sub-Head			1972-73			1973-74			Fourth		Plan		Outlay
				Total	Capital	F.E.	Total	Capital	F.E.	Total	Capital	F.E.	(19)	(20)
(1)	(2)			(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)		
<b>II. IRRIGATION AND POWER</b>														
<i>(i) Irrigation and Flood Control—</i>														
1. Irrigation—														
(a) Continuing	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	...	..	...	...	50.00	50.00	...		
(b) New	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2. Flood Control, Drainage, Antiwater logging and anti-sea erosion.														
3. Investigation and Research	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>10.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>..</b>		
<i>(ii) Power</i>														
1. Generation	...	..	..	5.00	5.00	...	4.45	4.45	...	89.45	89.45	...		
2. Transmission and Distribution—														
(a) Inter-State links														
(b) Trunk Transmission Lines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	10.00	10.00	1.00		
(c) Others	...	..	...	24.50	24.50	...	4.50	4.50	..	111.60	111.60	0.50		
3. Rural Electrifications	..	...	...	49.00	49.00	...	69.55	69.55	...	258.95	258.95	...		
4. Investigations	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
5. Miscellaneous	..	...	..	6.00	6.00	...	6.00	6.00	..	30.00	30.00	..		
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>84.50</b>	<b>84.50</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>84.50</b>	<b>84.50</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>500.00</b>	<b>500.00</b>	<b>1.50</b>		

STATEMENT II (B)—*contd.*

Serial No.	Head/Sub-Head	1969-70			1970-71			1971-72		
		Total	Capital	F.E.	Total	Capital	F.E.	Total	Capital	F.E.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>III. INDUSTRY AND MINING</b>										
<i>(i) Large and Medium Industries—</i>										
1.	State Industrial Projects	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Industrial Areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Industrial Development Corporation	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	State Finance Corporation	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	(i)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Head/Sub-Head	1972-73			1973-74			Fourth	Plan	Outlay
		Total	Capital	F.E.	Total	Capital	F.E.	Total	Capital	F. E.
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

### III, INDUSTRY AND MINING

(i) Large and Medium Industries—

1. State Industrial Projects	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Industrial Areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Industrial Development Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. State Finance Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (i)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT—II B *contd.*

Serial No.	Head/Sub-head	1969-70			1970-71			1971-72			
		Total (3)	Capital (4)	F. E. (5)	Total (6)	Total (7)	F. E. (8)	Total (9)	Capital (10)	F.E. (11)	
<b>(ii) Village and Small Industries—</b>											
1	Handloom Industry .. ..	..	2.00	0.42	..	2.72	0.42	..	2.72	0.42	..
2	Power looms ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Small Scale Industries ... ..	...	69.47	53.00	...	115.02	98.00	..	163.77	106.00	...
4	Industrial Estate—										
	(a) Rural .. ..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Semi-Urban; and .. ..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Urban ... ..	...	4.00	2.00	...	7.35	7.00	...	0.45	0.15	...
5	Handicrafts — .. ..	..	0.50	..	...	0.70	0.25	...	0.65	0.10	...
6	Sericulture ... ..	..	5.00	..	...	9.19	2.30	0.10	6.85	1.60	0.07
7	Coir Industry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Khadi and Village Industries (state Share only)	..	1.60	..	..	1.60	..	..	1.60	..	..
	Total --(ii) .. ..	...	82.57	55.42	..	136.58	107.97	0.10	176.04	108.27	0.07
<b>IV Roads—</b>											
<b>Spillover—</b>											
	(a) Rural Roads .. ..	...	180.48	180.48	..	92.28	92.28	..	92.28	92.28	...
	(b) Others .. ..	...	81.52	81.52	..	63.61	63.61	...	58.61	58.61	...
<b>New—</b>											
	(a) Rural Roads .. ..	...	57.79	57.79	..	125.65	125.65	...	130.65	130.65	..
	(b) Others .. ..	...	87.21	87.21	14.00	121.46	118.46	11.00	136.46	133.46	3.00
	Total .. ..	...	407.00	407.00	14.00	403.00	400.00	11.00	418.00	415.00	3.00
	of which (a) Rural Roads .. ..	...	238.27	238.27	..	217.93	217.93	...	222.93	222.93	..
	(b) Others ... ..	...	163.78	168.73	14.00	185.07	182.07	11.00	195.07	192.07	3.00
	TOTAL—IV .. ..	...	407.00	407.00	14.00	403.00	400.00	11.00	418.00	415.00	3.00

Serial No.	Head/Sub-Head	1972-73			1973-74			Fourth Plan Outlay					
		Total (12)	Capital (15)	F. E (14)	Total (15)	Capital (16)	F.E. (17)	Total (18)	Capital (19)	F.E (20)			
(ii)	Village and Small Industries—												
1	Handloom Industry	..	..	..	2.74	0.12	..	2.82	0.12	..	13.00	1.50	..
2	Lower looms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Small Scale Industries	..	..	..	134.31	83.00	..	96.93	31.06	..	579.50	371.00	..
4	Industries Estates—												
	(a) Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Semi-Urban; and	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) urban	..	..	..	0.55	0.10	..	0.65	..	..	13.00	9.25	..
5	Handicrafts	..	..	..	0.75	0.10	..	0.90	0.10	..	3.50	0.55	..
6	Sericulture	..	..	..	6.03	1.35	0.06	5.93	0.50	0.04	33.00	5.75	0.27
7	Coir Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Khadi and Village Industries (State Share only)	..	..	..	1.60	..	..	1.60	..	..	8.00	..	..
	Total—(ii)	..	..	..	145.98	84.67	0.06	108.83	31.72	0.04	650.00	388.05	0.27
IV Roads—													
Spillover—													
	(a) Rural Roads	..	..	..	87.28	87.28	..	77.29	77.29	..	529.61	529.61	..
	(b) Others	..	..	..	58.61	58.61	..	43.61	43.61	..	305.96	305.96	..
New—													
	(a) Rural Roads	..	..	..	132.65	132.65	..	122.66	122.66	..	569.40	569.40	..
	(b) Others	..	..	..	139.86	138.86	3.00	110.04	109.04	3.00	595.03	587.03	34.00
	Total	..	..	..	418.40	417.40	3.00	353.60	352.60	3.00	2000.00	1992.00	34.00
	of which (a) Rural Roads	..	..	..	219.93	219.93	..	199.95	199.95	..	1093.01	1099.01	..
	(b) Others	..	..	..	198.47	197.47	3.00	153.65	152.65	3.00	900.99	892.99	34.00
	TOTAL—IV	..	..	..	418.40	417.40	3.00	353.60	352.60	3.00	2000.00	1992.00	34.00

## STATEMENT II B—contd.

Serial No.	Head/Sub-Head	1969-70			1970-71			1971-72		
		Total	Capital	F. E.	Total	Capital	F. E.	Total	Capital	F. E.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>V. GENERAL EDUCATION—</b>										
1.	Elementary Education .. ..	14.28	1.50	..	34.67	4.45	..	56.23	6.95	..
2.	Secondary Education .. ..	16.14	2.00	..	29.04	6.00	..	40.62	9.00	..
3.	University Education ... ..	14.30	3.00	..	41.75	23.30	..	183.25	155.30	..
4.	Teachers' Training—									
(a)	Elementary .. ..	4.00	3.00	..	10.50	8.00	..	15.25	11.00	..
(b)	Secondary ... ..	1.00	..	..	1.85	..	..	2.50	..	..
5.	Social Education .. ..	1.55	..	..	1.60	..	..	1.60	..	..
6.	Other Educational Programmes	2.15	..	..	4.38	..	..	5.43	..	..
7.	Cultural Programmes ... ..	2.75	0.50	..	7.05	3.50	..	8.55	3.50	..
	<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>56.17</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>130.84</b>	<b>45.25</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>313.43</b>	<b>185.75</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>VI. HEALTH—</b>										
1.	Medical Education ... ..	0.50	..	..	1.00	..	..	1.50	..	..
2.	Training Programmes .. ..	2.12	..	..	2.75	0.50	..	2.85	0.50	..
3.	Hospitals and Dispensaries ..	16.00	7.50	..	95.35	14.00	..	33.75	18.00	..
4.	Primary Health Centres .. ..	5.00	5.00	..	6.50	6.50	..	8.00	8.00	..
5.	Control of Communicable Diseases	34.54	0.75	..	41.82	7.00	..	43.07	7.00	..
6.	Family Planning ... ..	1.70	..	..	1.90	..	..	2.05	..	..
7.	Indigenous Systems of Medicines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Other Programmes .. ..	1.80	..	..	2.03	..	..	2.18	..	..
	<b>Total—Health and Family Planning</b>	<b>61.66</b>	<b>13.25</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>81.35</b>	<b>28.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>93.40</b>	<b>33.50</b>	<b>..</b>



Serial No.	Head/Sub-Head	1972-73			1973-74			Fourth Plan Outlay		
		Total	Capital	F. E.	Total	Capital	F. E.	Total	Capital	F. E.
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
<b>V. GENERAL EDUCATION—</b>										
1.	Elementary Education ..	69.08	7.95	..	75.74	3.40	..	250.00	24.25	..
2.	Secondary Education ..	46.80	9.00	..	42.40	2.00	..	175.00	28.00	..
3.	University Education ..	184.45	150.30	..	126.10	85.10	..	549.85	417.00	..
4. Teachers' Training :—										
	(a) Elementary ..	14.20	6.00	..	11.80	..	..	55.75	28.00	..
	(b) Secondary ..	2.55	..	..	1.60	..	..	9.50	..	..
5.	Social Education ..	1.60	..	..	1.65	..	..	8.00	..	..
6.	Other Educational Programmes ..	6.55	..	..	5.49	..	..	24.00	..	..
7.	Cultural Programmes ..	9.15	3.50	..	7.50	2.00	..	35.00	13.00	..
	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>334.38</b>	<b>176.75</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>272.28</b>	<b>92.50</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1107.10</b>	<b>510.25</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>VI. HEALTH—</b>										
1.	Medical Education ..	2.00	..	..	2.00	..	..	7.00	..	..
2.	Training Programmes ..	2.45	..	..	2.83	..	..	13.00	1.00	..
3.	Hospitals and Dispensaries ..	40.00	21.00	..	38.75	12.75	..	153.85	73.25	..
4.	Primary Health Centres ..	10.00	10.00	..	11.00	11.00	..	40.50	40.50	..
5.	Control of Communicable Diseases ..	40.85	3.50	..	45.14	3.00	..	205.42	21.25	..
6.	Family Planning ..	2.25	..	..	2.40	..	..	10.30	..	..
7.	Indigenous Systems of Medicines ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Other Programmes ..	2.38	..	..	2.54	..	..	10.93	..	..
	<b>Total—Health and Family Planning ..</b>	<b>99.93</b>	<b>34.50</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>104.66</b>	<b>26.75</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>441.00</b>	<b>136.00</b>	<b>..</b>

STATEMENT II B—contd.

Serial No.	Head/Sub Head	1969-70			1970-71			1971-72		
		Total	Capital	F. E.	Total	Capital	F. E.	Total	Capital	F. E.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
VII. WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION—										
1. Urban—										
	(a) Water Supply .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Sewerage and Drainage .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Rural—										
	(a) Piped .. ..	..	..	..	51.30	..	..	61.80	..	..
	(b) Wells .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76.30	..	..
	Total .. ..	..	..	..	51.30	..	..	61.80	..	..
VIII. HOUSING—										
	1. Subsidised Industrial Housing .. ..	..	..	..	2.00	1.00	..	2.00	1.00	..
	2. Low Income Group Housing .. ..	..	..	..	9.00	6.50	..	6.00	5.00	..
	3. Village Housing Projects .. ..	..	..	..	0.55	0.55	..	0.55	0.55	..
	4. Plantation Labour Housing .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Slum Clearance (State's share) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6. Others .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total .. ..	..	..	..	11.55	8.05	..	8.55	6.55	..

Serial No.	Head/Sub-head	1972-73			1973-74			Fourth Plan Outlay			
		Total	Capital	F. E.	Total	Capital	F. E.	Total	Capital	F. E.	
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
<b>VII. WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION—</b>											
1. Urban—											
	(a) Water Supply .. .. .	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	
	(b) Sewerage and Drainage .. .	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	
2. Rural—											
	(a) Piped .. .. .	...	76.30	..	84.30	...	..	350.00	..	..	
	(b) Wells .. .. .	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	
	Total ... .. .	...	76.30	..	84.30	..	...	350.00	...	...	
<b>VIII. Housing—</b>											
	1. Subsidised Industrial Housing .. .	...	2.00	1.00	...	1.00	0.50	..	9.00	4.50	...
	2. Low Income Group Housing ... .	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	28.00	24.00	..
	3. Village Housing Projects .. .. .	...	0.70	0.70	..	0.65	0.65	...	3.00	3.00	...
	4. Plantation Labour Housing .. .. .	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Slum Clearance (State's share) .. .	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..
	6. Others .. .. .	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total .. .. .	...	6.70	5.70	..	5.65	5.15	..	40.00	31.50	...

STATEMENT—II B—contd.

Serial No.	Head/Sub-Head	1969-70			1970-71			1971-72		
		Total	Capital	F. E.	Total	Capital	F.E.	Total	Capital	F.E.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>IX. TOWN PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—</b>										
1.	Town Planning ...	...	...	...	16.00	..	..	16.00	..	..
2.	Urban Development	...	...	...	16.00	..	..	16.00	..	..
	<b>Total</b>	16.00	..	..	16.00	..	..	16.00	..	..
<b>X. WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES—</b>										
1. Scheduled Tribes—										
	(a) Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Economic Uplift	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Health, Housing and other Schemes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Scheduled Castes—										
	(a) Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Economic Uplift	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Health, Housing and other Schemes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Other Backward Classes—										
	(a) Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Economic Uplift	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Health, Housing and other Schemes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<b>Total</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Head/Sub-Head	1972-73			1973-74			Fourth Plan Outlay		
		Total	Capital	F.E.	Total	Capital	F. E.	Total	Capital	F.E.
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
<b>IX. TOWN PLANNING AND URBAN—DEVELOPMENT—</b>										
1.	Town Planning	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Urban Development	..	..	..	16.00	...	...	16.00	...	...
	<b>Total</b>				16.00	...	...	16.00	...	...
<b>X. WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES—</b>										
<b>1. Scheduled Tribes—</b>										
(a)	Education	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b)	Economic Uplift	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c)	Health, Housing and other Schemes	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>2. Scheduled Castes—</b>										
(a)	Education	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b)	Economic Uplift	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c)	Health, Housing and other Schemes	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>3. Other Backward Classes—</b>										
(a)	Education	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b)	Economic Uplift	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c)	Health, Housing and other Schemes	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>Total</b>				...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT—II B—*contd.*

Serial No.	Head/Sub-Head	1969-70			1970-71			1971-72		
		Total	Capital	F. E.	Total	Capital	F. E.	Total	Capital	F. E.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
XI. SOCIAL WELFARE—										
1.	Family and Child Welfare Projects	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..
2.	Women Welfare ...	...	1.00	1.00	...	2.00	1.50	..	0.40	...
3.	Child Welfare ..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
4.	Eradication of Beggery ...	...	1.20	1.00	...	2.25	2.00	..	0.35	..
5.	Social Defence ...	...	0.30	...	...	2.30	2.00	..	3.30	3.00
6.	Rehabilitation of the Handicapped	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations	...	1.20	...	...	1.20	...	...	1.20	...
8.	Training Research and Administration	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Others ...	...	0.40	...	...	0.40	...	...	0.40	...
<b>Total</b>			<b>4.10</b>	<b>2.00</b>	...	<b>8.15</b>	<b>5.50</b>	...	<b>5.65</b>	<b>3.00</b>

Serial No.	Head/Sub-Head	1972-73			1973-74			Fourth Plan Outlay		
		Total	Capital	F.E.	Total	Capital	F.E.	Total	Capital	F.E.
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
<b>XI. SOCIAL WELFARE—</b>										
1.	Family and Child Welfare Projects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Women Welfare .. .. .	0.30	...	...	0.30	...	...	4.00	2.50	...
3.	Child Welfare ... .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Eradication of Beggery .. .. .	0.35	...	...	0.35	...	...	4.50	3.00	...
5.	Social Defence .. .. .	1.30	...	...	1.30	...	...	8.50	5.00	...
6.	Rehabilitation of the Handicapped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations ..	1.20	...	...	1.20	...	...	6.00	...	...
8.	Training Research and Administration ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Others .. .. .	0.40	...	...	0.40	...	...	2.00	...	...
<b>Total</b>		<b>3.55</b>	...	...	<b>3.55</b>	...	...	<b>25.00</b>	<b>10.50</b>	...

STATEMENT—II B—*contd.*

Serial No.	Head/Sub-Head	1969-70			1970-71			1971-72		
		Total	Capital	F. E.	Total	Capital	F. E.	Total	Capital	F. E.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>XII. CRAFTSMEN TRAINING AND LABOUR WELFARE—</b>										
1.	Craftsmen Training ... ..	11.90	10.00	..	14.85	12.30	...	17.65	13.60	...
2.	Apprenticeship Training .. ..	0.10	...	..	0.15	...	...	0.20	...	...
3.	Part-time Classes for Industrial Workers ...	..	...	..	...	...	...	0.15	...	...
4.	Rural Training Institutes ... ..	..	..	...	1.00	1.00	...	2.00	1.75	...
5.	Employment Service Schemes ... ..	0.06	..	..	0.34	...	...	0.70	...	...
6.	Labour Welfare/Administration ... ..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Employees State Insurance .. ..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total</b>		<b>12.06</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>16.34</b>	<b>13.30</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>20.70</b>	<b>15.35</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>XIII. INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY—</b>										
1.	Community Listening Schemes .. ..	1.00	..	...	1.00	...	...	1.00	...	...
2.	Others .. ..	2.80	0.40	..	2.95	0.40	...	3.15	0.40	...
<b>Total</b>		<b>3.80</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3.95</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>4.15</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>...</b>



Serial No.	Head/Sub-Head	1972-73			1973-74			Fourth Plan Outlay		
		Total	Capital	F.E.	Total	Capital	F. E.	Total	Capital	F. E.
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
<b>XII. CRAFTSMEN TRAINING AND LABOUR WELFARE—</b>										
1.	Craftsmen Training .. .. .	20.10	14.20	...	22.05	13.50	...	86.55	63.60	...
2.	Apprenticeship Training .. .. .	0.25	...	...	0.30	...	...	1.00	...	...
3.	Part-time Classes for Industrial Workers .. .. .	0.15	...	...	0.15	...	...	0.45	...	...
4.	Rural Training Institutes .. .. .	3.50	2.75	...	5.50	4.50	...	12.00	10.00	...
5.	Employment Service Schemes .. .. .	0.87	...	...	1.03	...	...	3.00	...	...
6.	Labour Welfare/Administration .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Employees State Insurance .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24.87</b>	<b>16.95</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>29.03</b>	<b>18.00</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>103.00</b>	<b>73.60</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>XIII. INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY—</b>										
1.	Community Listening Schemes .. .. .	1.00	...	...	1.00	...	...	5.00	...	...
2.	Others .. .. .	3.00	0.40	...	3.10	0.40	...	15.00	2.00	...
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>4.10</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>...</b>

DRAFT FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1969-74)—ASSAM

**Hills Areas  
STATEMENT V  
Physical Programmes**

Item	Unit	Estimated level of Achievement						
		1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>1. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY</b>								
<b>I. AREA UNDER FORESTS</b>								
(i) Area under work plans (Reserved Forests),	Acres	888898.413	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Area under quick growing/economic plantations,	Acres	1031	1650	1940	1940	1940	1940	1940
(iii) Area under fuel Plantations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Others	.. .. . Acres	1235	1640	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
<b>TOTAL area under Forests</b>	<b>.. ..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

IRRIGATED AREAS

(a) By flow Irrigation	..	..	000' Acres	13.80	21.93	29.50	32.50	35.50	39.00	41.50	
(b) By Lift Irrigation:—											
1. Electric (State)	..	..	Do	..	..	1.00	2.00	4.00	6.00	7.50	
2. Electric (Private)	..	..	Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Oil Engine (State)	..	..	Do	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	
4. Oil Engine (Private)	..	..	Do	..	..	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	
5. Shallow Tube Well	..	..	Do	..	1.00	2.00	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	
6. Deep Tube Well	..	..	Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Ground Water (Well Irrigation)	..	..	Do	..	..	..	0.20	0.40	0.70	1.00	
<hr/>											
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<hr/>											
Net	..	..	..	Do	14.80	24.93	36.50	44.70	53.90	63.70	72.20
Gross	..	..	..	Do	17.80	28.93	41.00	47.50	58.00	69.50	79.00
<hr/>											

STATEMENT V--Contd.

Item	Unit	Estimated level of Achievement							
		1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
<b>I. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY</b>									
<b>II. Area under Food Crops</b>									
<b>(1) Kharif--</b>									
(a) Paddy Area	...	000' Acres	43.15	435.00	441.88	449.52	458.12	467.58	478.00
Irrigated Area	...	Do	21.00	31.00	37.00	45.00	51.00	65.00	70.00
Production	...	000' Tonnes	182.24	214.00	271.17	229.23	237.18	247.03	258.79
Maize area	...	000' Acres	47.98	50.00	50.80	51.70	52.76	53.80	55.00
Irrigated area	...	Do	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Production	...	000' Tonnes	10.37	12.00	14.88	18.12	21.72	25.78	30.00
<b>(2) Rabi--</b>									
(a) Paddy area	...	000' Acres	2.15	2.30	2.32	2.34	2.37	2.40	2.44
Irrigated area	...	Do	1.00	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.92	2.00
Production	...	000' Tonnes	0.83	0.85	0.95	1.07	1.20	1.34	1.50
(b) Wheat area	...	000' Acres	0.26	0.30	0.33	0.37	0.41	0.45	0.50
Production	...	000' Tonnes	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.13
(c) Pulse area	...	000' Acres	5.15	6.00	6.16	6.34	6.54	6.76	7.00
Irrigated area	...	Do	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Production	...	000' Tonnes	1.09	1.22	1.13	1.14	1.16	1.17	1.19

III. Other Cereals Area	..	..	..	000 Acres	4.00	4.25	4.41	4.59	4.79	5.10	5.27
Irrigated Area	...	..	..	Do	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Production	...	...	...	000 Bales	0.80	2.00	2.32	2.68	3.08	3.52	4.00

#### AREA UNDER COMMERCIAL CROPS

##### (1) Kharif—

(a) Jute area	..	...	...	000 Acres	17.10	18.00	18.72	19.53	20.43	21.42	22.50
Irrigated area	...	..	...	Do	..	..	...	..	...	...	..
Production	...	...	...	000 Bales	36.96	39.00	41.26	45.00	49.24	53.86	60.00
(b) Sugarcane Area	..	..	..	000 Acres	6.00	8.00	8.64	9.36	10.16	11.04	12.00
Irrigated Area	...	..	...	Do	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
Production	..	...	...	000 Tonnes	10.58	12.00	13.76	15.74	10.96	20.18	23.00
(c) Cotton Area	...	...	...	000 Acres	36.96	38.00	38.32	38.68	39.08	39.52	40.00
Irrigated Area	...	...	..	Do	..	...	...	..	..	...	..
Production	..	...	...	000 Bales	6.82	7.00	7.32	7.68	8.08	8.52	9.00

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#### AREA UNDER HIGH YIELDING VARIETIES

Wheat	..	..	...	000 Acres	0.10	0.12	0.26	0.49	0.59	0.78	1.00
Paddy	..	...	..	Do	1.94	9.00	13.96	19.54	25.74	32.56	40.00
Maize	..	..	..	Do	5.03	13.50	15.18	17.07	19.17	21.47	24.00

STATEMENT V—Contd.

Item	Unit	Estimated level of Achievement						
		1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>AREAS UNDER IMPROVED VARIETIES</b>								
Wheat ... ..	000 Acres	0.23	0.30	0.32	0.36	0.40	0.45	0.50
Paddy ... ..	Do	14.05	15.00	28.60	43.90	60.90	79.60	100.00
Oil Seeds ... ..	Do	0.34	0.40	0.42	0.43	0.45	0.47	0.50
Maize ... ..	Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jute ... ..	Do	0.31	0.35	0.31	0.40	0.44	0.45	0.50
<b>HIGH YIELDING VARIETIES DISTRIBUTED</b>								
Wheat ... ..	000 Tonnes	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04
Paddy ... ..	Do	0.04	0.09	0.14	0.20	0.26	0.33	0.40
Maize ... ..	Do	0.02	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.20
<b>IMPROVED VARIETIES SEED DISTRIBUTED</b>								
Wheat ... ..	Do	..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
Paddy ... ..	Do	0.05	0.50	0.58	0.63	0.73	0.84	1.00
<b>FERTILISER DISTRIBUTED</b>								
Nitrogenous (As N) ... ..	Do	0.58	0.60	1.14	1.75	2.43	3.17	4.00
Phosphatic (As P205) ... ..	Do	0.18	0.30	0.89	1.49	2.23	3.04	4.00
Potassic (As K) ... ..	Do	0.13	0.25	0.61	1.01	1.45	1.93	2.50
Area under green Manure .. ..	000 Acres	0.92	2.00	10.00	19.00	29.00	39.50	50.00
<b>AREA COVERED BY PLAN PROTECTION</b>								
(i) Food Crops ... ..	Do	3.23	10.00	21.20	33.80	48.00	63.00	80.00
(ii) Commercial Crops ... ..	Do	1.00	2.50	4.50	6.75	9.25	12.00	15.00
(iii) Horticulture ... ..	Do	..	..	0.80	1.70	2.70	3.80	5.00
Soil Conservation on Agricultural Land.	Do	3.80	4.00	4.32	4.68	5.08	5.57	6.00

**ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**

**2. ALLIED PROGRAMMES**

Veterinary Hospitals Dispensaries	..	Nos.	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
First Aid Centres	.. ..	Nos.	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Artificial Insemination	.. ..	Nos.	1,320	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	7,000
Stockmen Centres	... ..	Nos.	2	..	2	2	2	2	2	2
Area under fodder crops	... ..	Acres	2,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	7,000
Key Village Blocks	... ..	Nos.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Cattle Breeding Farms	.. ..	Nos.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sheep Breeding Farms	.. ..	Nos.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sheep and Wool Extention Centres	.. ..	Nos.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool Crading and Marketing Centres		Nos.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>PRODUCTION OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS</b>										
(a) Milk/Milk Products	.. ..	Litres Daily average	5,000	4,000	5,000	7,000	9,000	1,0000	11,000	11,000
(b) Meat	... ..	K. G.	15,000	20,000	25,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	55,000	55,000
(c) Wool	.. ..	K. G.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. of Government poultry Farms	... ..	No.	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
No. of Poultry Co-operatives	... ..	No.	..	..	2	3	5	7	10	10

STATEMENT V—*contd.*

Item (1)	Unit (1)	Estimated level of Achievement						
		1967-68 (3)	1968-69 (4)	1969-70 (5)	1970-71 (6)	1971-72 (7)	1972-73 (8)	1973-74 (9)
<b>NO. OF POULTRY FARMERS TRAINED</b>								
(i) Short-term course ... ..	No.	150	150	200	200	200	200	200
(ii) Long-term course ... ..	No.	...	...	..	...	..	..	...
Intensive Egg and Poultry Production Cum-Marketing Centres.	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>FISHERIES</b>								
Mechanisation of Boats ... ..	No.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cold Storage for Storing Fish ..	No.	--	..	...	1	...	...	...
Co-operative Marketing ... ..	(quantity in M. T.)	500	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Landing and Berthing Facilities Provided in Harbours.	No.	..	...	...	..	..	...	...
Loans Advanced to Fishermen's Co-ope- ratives.	No.	..	...	..	...	...	...	..
Fingerlings Distributed .. ..	(Lakhs)	5	10	12	14	15	20	25
No. of Fish-Seed Farms .. ..	No.	7	10	15	15	20	20	25
<b>3. CO-OPERATION</b>								
(i) Primary Co-operative Societies ...	Agricultural Credit.							
Number .. ..	No.	150	250	450	600	800	950	1,050
Membership .. ..	(No. in lakhs)	0.05	0.09	0.15	0.22	0.30	0.85	0.60
Share Capital of Members ... ..	Do.	0.45	0.75	1.35	1.80	2.40	2.85	3.15
Deposits of Members ... ..	Do.	..	...	...	..	..	..	...



(II) AGRICULTURAL CREDIT—

(a) Short and Medium Terms ..	(Rs. in lakhs)	0.50	0.65	0.30	1.00	1.50	2.10	3.00
Advance during the year	Do	0.40	..	..	...	...	...	...
Amount outstanding at the end of the year.								
(b) Long term .. ..	Do	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
Advances during the year	Do	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
Amount outstanding at the end of the year.								
(iii) Primary Marketing Societies	Nos	13	17	24	28	34	38	40
Business handled during the year	(Rs. in lakhs)	1.00	2.00	7.00	20.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

(iv) PROCESSING SOCIETIES—

(a) Rice Mills ... ..	No	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Business handled .. ..	(Rs. in lakhs)	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
(b) Sugar Factories .. ..	No	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Production ... ..	(Rs. in lakhs)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Cotton Ginning and Pressing ...	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Business handled ... ..	(Rs. in lakhs)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Others (Fruit Processing) ...	No.	...	...	1	...	2	2	2
Business handled ... ..	(Rs. in lakhs)	...	...	1.45	1.50	2.95	3.15	3.50

STATEMEET—V—contd.

Item	Unit	1967-68	Estimated level Achievement						
			1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
<b>MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION—</b>									
<b>ESTIMATED AREA UNDER IRRIGATION—</b>									
(a) Potential ...	000 Acres	...	6.00	3.00	7.00	..	..	..	
(b) Utilisation ...	do	..	4.00	3.00	7.00	2.00	..	..	
<b>4. POWER</b>									
(i) Installed Capacity ..	(000 KW)	46.00	63.00	73.20	74.40	75.00	75.60	75.60	
(ii) Electricity Generated ..	(000 KWH)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(iii) Electricity Sold ..	do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>(iv) RURAL ELECTRIFICATION—</b>									
(a) Villages Electrified ...	Nos.	12	15	17	15	18	20	25	
(b) Pump Sets energised by electricity.	Nos.	..	..	10	10	20	16	20	
(c) Tube-Wells energised by electricity.	Nos.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>5. TRANSPORT</b>									
(i) Surfaced Roads ..	000 KMS	40.00	80.00	90.00	90.00	80.00	60.00	20.00	
(ii) Un-surfaced Roads ..	do	30.00	21.00	140.00	140.00	120.00	90.00	60.00	
(iii) Villages not covered by Roads	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>6. EDUCATION</b>									
<b>GENERAL EDUCATION ENROLMENT—</b>									
(i) Classes I—V			1900.00	1960.00	66.00	88.00	88.00	88.00	110.00
Total ..	..	..	(Total position)	(Total position)	(Addl.)	(Addl.)	(Addl.)	(Addl.)	(Addl.)
As percentage of the population in this age group.	..	..	6 per cent ...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Girls ..	..	..	..	850.00	..	..	..	..	..
As percentage of the population in this age group.	..	..	..	80 per cent (Approx.)	..	..	..	..	..

(ii) Classes VI—VIII	...	..	..	35000	38800	4500	5000	5000	5000	6500
Total	...	..		(Total position)	(Total position)	(Addl.)	(Addl.)	(Addl.)	(Addl.)	(Addl.)
As percentage of population in this age group.	...	..	...	...	30%	...	...	...	...	...
GIRLS	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	:
As percentage of population in this age group.	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	...
(iii) Classes IX—XI	...	..	...	18500	21500	3000	3000	3000	3000	4000
Total	...	..	...	(Total position)	(Total position)	(Addl.)	(Addl.)	(Addl.)	(Addl.)	(Addl.)
As percentage of population in this age group.	...	..	...	17%	...	...	..	...	..	...
GIRLS	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
As percentage of population in this age group.	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
(iv) University/Collegiate— Total (Arts, Science & Commerce)	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..
Science only	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...
<b>TEACHERS—</b>										
(i) In Elementary Schools:—										
(a) Primary	..	..	Nos.	5046	5646	300	400	400	400	500
% trained	..	..	Nos.	32%	...	...	...	..	..	..
(b) Middle	..	..	Nos.	931	1281	200	240	240	240	280
% trained	...	..	Nos.	22.5%	..	..	..	..	...	..
In Secondary Schools (High)	...	..	Nos.	616	766	120	120	120	120	160
% trained	...	..	Nos.	14.6%	...	..	...	...	...	..

STATEMENT V—*contd.*

Item	Unit	Estimated level of Achievement						
		1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>6. EDUCATION (CONTINUED)—</b>								
<b>TECHNICAL EDUCATION—</b>								
(i) ENGINEERING COLLEGES ..	Nos.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) POLYTECHNICS—								
(a) No. of Institutions .. ..	Nos.	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
(b) Sanctioned Annual Admission Capacity.	Nos.	60	60	60	180	240	240	240
(c) Out-turn .. ..	Nos.	...	3	30	35	6	40	140
(iii) JUNIOR TECHNICAL SCHOOLS—								
(a) No. of Institutions ... ..	Nos.	..	...	1	2	3	3	3
(b) Sanctioned Annual Admission Capacity.	Nos.	..	...	60	120	180	180	180
(c) Out-turn ... ..	Nos.	...	...	..	...	50	100	150
(iv) GIRL'S POLYTECHNICS—								
(a) No. of Institutions ... ..	Nos.	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
(b) Sanctioned Annual Admission Capacity.	Nos.	...	45	45	60	90	120	180
(c) Out-turn ... ..	Nos.	...	...	...	40	40	55	80

<b>7. HEALTH—</b>											
(i)	<b>HOSPITALS</b> ... ..			Nos.	..	...	...	..	..	...	...
(ii)	<b>DISPENSARIES—</b>										
	(a) <b>Urban</b> ... ..			Nos.	...	..	..	...	...	..	...
	(b) <b>Rural</b> .. ..			Nos.	6	6	4	4	4	5	5
(iii)	<b>BEDS—</b>										
	(a) <b>Urban Hospitals and Dispensaries.</b>			Nos.	150	60	40	40	40	40	40
	(b) <b>Rural Hospitals and Dispensaries.</b>			Nos.	12	30	22	23	23	23	23
(iv)	<b>PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES</b>			Nos.	..	10	2	3	4	4	4
(v)	<b>TRAINING OF NURSES—</b>										
	Institutes ... ..			Nos.	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
	Annual Intake ... ..			Nos.	15	15	35	35	35	35	35
	Annual Out-tour .. ..			Nos.	15	15	15	30	30	30	30
(vi)	<b>CONTROL OF DISEASES—</b>										
	T. B. Clinics .. ..			Nos.	2 (continuing)	1	1 (upgrading)	1 (upgrading)	1 (upgrading)	3 (continuing)	3 (continuing)
	Leprosy Control Units .. ..			Nos.	1 (continuing)	1 (continuing)	1 (continuing)	1	1	1	4 (continuing)
	V. D. Clinics ... ..			Nos.	...	...	...	1	1 (continuing)	1 (continuing)	1 (continuing)
	Filaria Units ... ..			Nos.	..	..	..	..	..	...	...
(vii)	<b>MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.</b>			Nos.	..	..	..	1	2	1	1

STATEMENT V—*contd.*

Item	Unit	Estimated level of Achievement						
		1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(viii) MEDICAL EDUCATION								
(a) Medical Colleges ... ..	Nos.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
(b) Annual Admission .. ..	Nos.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
(c) Annual Out-tern ... ..	Nos.	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
<b>8. WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION</b>								
(a) URBAN								
CORPORATION TOWNS								
(i) Augmentation of protected water supply ... ..	(Million Gallons)	..	..	..	..	...	..	...
(ii) Population Covered .. ..	(Millions)	...	..	..	...	...	...	..
OTHER TOWNS								
(i) Towns covered ... ..	Nos.	...	..	..	..	...	...	...
(ii) Population covered .. ..	(Millions)	..	..	..	..	..	...	...
(b) RURAL—								
PIPED WATER SUPPLY								
(i) Villages covered ... ..	Nos.	78	98	114	120	126	132	140
(ii) Population covered ... ..	(Lakhs)	1.66	1.96	2.10	2.16	2.20	2.24	2.32
SIMPLE WELLS								
(i) Villages covered ... ..	Nos.	...	..	..	..	..	...	..
(ii) Population covered .. ..	(Lakhs)	...	..	..	..	...	..	..

## 9. HOUSING

### A. I. PATTERN SCHEME

#### (i) Low Income Group Housing Schemes—

(a) Loans to individuals and Co-operative Societies.	House No.	18	15	40	40	40	40	40
(b) Construction by Government for weaker section of the community.	Do	..	40	40	20	..	..	..

#### (ii) Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme—

(a) Construction by Private Employers	Tenant No.	..	..	40	40	40	40	20	305
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#### (iii) Village Housing Project Scheme—

(a) Loan	..	..	...	House No.	..	..	16	16	16	20	20
(b) Physical (Engg.) Survey	..	..	...	Village No.	..	..	5	5	5	..	..

## 10. TRAINING OF CRAFTSMEN

### INSTITUTION

(a) Existing	..	..	...	Nos.	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) New	..	..	..	Nos.	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Intake	}	Existing		Nos. 688	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out-turn				Nos. 214 (upto 1966-67)	152	313	400	400	400	400	400





## APPENDIX—A

Selected indicators of development in different sectors in Assam and All-India.

Item	Year	Unit	India	Assam	Col. 5 as per- centage to Col. 4
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>PER CAPITA INCOME—</b>					
At constants (1960-61) prices	1965-66	Rupees	315·3	336·0	
	1966-67	Rupees	315·1	328·5	
<b>AGRICULTURE—</b>					
Production of Foodgrains	1966-67	Million tonnes	76·0	1·8	2·4
Per capita production of foodgrains.	1966-67	Kilogram	152·3	129·3	
Index of agricultural production.	1966-67	Base 1949-50 = 100	132·4	110·5	
<b>CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZERS—</b>					
(a) Nitrogenous ...	1966-67	Thousand tonnes	703·7	24·5	2·5
(b) Phosphatic ..	1966-67	do	283·2		
<b>CO-OPERATION—</b>					
Number of Co-operative Society.	1965-66	Thousand (a)	*237·9	7·3	3·1
Number of Societies per lakhs of inhabitants.	1965-66	Number	*47·7	52·2	
Membership of Primary Societies.	1965-66	Lakh	*581·0	5·7	0·98

APPENDIX 'A'—*contd.***Selected indicators of development in different sectors in Assam and All-India**

Item	Year	Unit	India	Assam	Col 5 as per- centage to Col 4
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Number of members per thousand inhabitants.	1965-66	Number	*116	40.7	...
Average working capital (all Societies) per head of population.	1965-66	Rupees	*37.5	17.3	...

**INDUSTRY—**

Number of factories	1964	Number	60061	1422	2.4
Employment in factories	1966-67	Thousand	4876	76	1.6
Income from factory Industry (Current prices).	1966-67	Rs. Crores	2051	43	2.1
Income from mining (current prices).	1966-67	do	255	19	7.4
Income from small enterprises (current prices).	1966-67	do	1327	41	3.1

**POWER—**

Installed capacity (Ending March)	1966-67	MW	8668.5	153.4	1.8
	1965-66	do	10170.0	15.2	1.86
Generation (Total)	1966-67	Million Kwh.	34997.4	139.6	0.4

APPENDIX A—*contd.*Selected indicators of development in different sectors in  
Assam and All-India

Item	Year	Unit	India	Assam	Col. 5 as per- centage to Col. 4
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Industrial Consumption of electricity as percentage to total consumption.	1964-65	P.C.	73	56	..
Number of towns and villages electrified.	1965-66	No	52,300	130	...
ROADS—					
(All extra-municipal roads) total surfaced roads.	1964	Thousand K.M.	262.2	*4.5	1.7
Length of surfaced roads per 100 sq. Kilometre area.	Do.	Kilometre	8.0	*3.7	..
Length of unsurfaced motorable roads per 100 sq. Kilometre area.	Do.	Do.	7.2	*14.7	...
Length of total motorable roads (surfaced and unsurfaced) per 100 sq. Kilometre area.	Do.	Do.	15.2	*18.0	...

\*Provisional.

(a) Excluding Transfer and Societies, Construction Societies and Co-operative Societies.

## APPENDIX 'A'

## Selected indicators of development in indifferant sectors in Assam and All-India

Item	Year	Unit	India	Assam	Column 5 as percentage to Column 4
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>GENERAL EDUCATION—</b>					
Percentage of literacy ...	1961	P. C.	24.0	27.4	
(a) Male ... ..	1961	P. C.	34.4	37.3	...
(b) Female .. ...	1961	P. C.	12.9	16.0	
Number of Primary Schools ...	(as on 1-8-1967)	Number	396121	19712	5.0
Number of Primary Schools per 100 sq. kilometre of area.	„	Do	12.1	16.0	...
Number of Middle Schools ...	„	Do	78890	2806	3.6
Middle Schools per 100 sq. kilometre of area.	„	Do	2.4	2.3	...
Number of High and Higher Secondary Schools.	„	Do	29977	1107	3.7
Number of High Schools per 100 sq. kilometre area.	„	Do	0.92	0.90	..
Number of Colleges for General Education.	„	Do	2669	95	3.6
<b>STUDENTS AT SCHOOL—</b>					
Elementary (Class I—V) age group 6—11 years.	„	Do	52241028	500997	..

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Middle School (Class V—VIII) age group 11—14 years.	(as on) 1-8-1967	Number	1,17,93,089	3,36,979	..
Secondary Schools (Class IX above) age group 14—17 years.	Do	Do	58,15,906	2,23,150	..
<b>TECHNICAL EDUCATION—</b>					
Degree in-take	.. 1967-68	Do	26,000	330	1·3
Diploma in-take	... Do	Do	50,000	895	1·8
<b>HEALTH—</b>					
Hospital beds	.. 1965-66	Thousand	240	5·9	2·3
Family Planning Centre	.. Do	Number	11,474	167	1·6
Number of Family Planning Centres per lakh of popula- tion.	Do	Do	2·4	1·2	..
Number of hospital beds per lakh of population	Do	Do	49·0	41·9	..
Medical College in-take	.. Do	Do	10,625	250	2·4
Doctors	.. Do	Thousand	86·0	4·2	4·2
Doctor population ratio	... ..	..	1:5,683	1:3,245	..
Nurses	.. .. 1965-66	Thousand	45·0	1·5	3·6
Auxiliary Nurses and Midwives	Do	Do	35·3	2·0	4·3

## APPENDIX B

## Achievements in selected items of development during the period of planning in Assam

Item	Unit	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Per capita income—</i>						
At constant (1948-49) Prices.	Rs.	255.5	268.0	253.5	275.8	274.3(P)
<i>Agricultural production—</i>						
(a) Foodgrain ...	000 tonnes	1533	1681	1790	1902	1811
(b) Oil Seeds ..	,,	55	58	50	65	67
(c) Cotton ..	000 bales	13	8	6	7	7
(d) Jute ..	,,	759	1103	899	845	991
(e) Sugarcane ...	000 tonnes	66	67	94	106	104
(f) Potato ...	,,	19	134	154	116	22.6
(g) <i>Per capita</i> production of food grain.	,,	0.16	0.17	0.15	0.14	0.13
(h) Index of Agriculture Production Base 1956-57		..	94.4	96.2	107.5	110.5
<i>Consumption of Fertilisers—</i>						
(a) Nitrogenous ..	Tonnes	NA	NA	7071	14623	24463
(b) Phosphoric ..						
<i>Co-operation—</i>						
Number of Co-operative Societies.	Number	2929	4202	8894	698	7311
Number of Societies per lakhs of inhabitants.	No.	33.8	41.6	71.7	56.6	52.2
Membership of all Co-operative Societies.	No.	287000	325000	511000	592000	571000
Number of members per thousand inhabitants.	No.	32.5	32.0	43.0	44.6	40.7
Average working Capital (all societies) per head of population.	Rs. lakhs	2.22	4.63	13.46	18.33	17.25
Short and Medium term loan lakhs.	Rs. lakhs	2.38	68.71	119.49	1742.71	...

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

Item	Unit	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Industry—</b>						
Number of Factories ...	Nos.	911	1,002	1,247	*1463	*1,488
Employment in Factories	Nos.	65,193	70,990	80,215	*82,116	*76,427(P)
Income from factory ... Industry	Rs. in lakhs	5.4	6.8	8.6	13.9(P)	14.4(P)
Income from mining ...	,,	2.9	4.3	6.0	15.9(P)	18.8(P)
Income from small en- terprises.	,,	15.8	19.3	27.9	41.0(P)	43.5(P)
<b>Power—</b>						
Installed Capacity ...	K W	*3,343	*5,280	*19,260	15,277.2 (b)	153,426
Generation ..	K W H	2.13	9.17	36.21	96.68	139.60
Towns and Villages electri- fied.	Nos.	9	16	53	130	162
<b>Roads—</b>						
Total surfaced Roads (P. W. D.)	K. M.	950.00(a)	1684.26	2382.63	4042.96	4427.00
Length of Surfaced roads per 100 sq. km of area (P. W. D.).	K. M.	...	1.4	1.9	3.3	3.6
<b>Education—</b>						
Number of Primary Schools	Nos.	11762	13510	16879	18879	19429
Number of Primary Schools per 100 sq. Km. of area.	Nos.	11.1	13.8	15.5	15.5	15.9

\* Relates to Calendar Years.

P—Provisional.

(a) Includes figures of Naga Hills district also.

(b) Public Sector only.

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

Item	Unit	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1965-67
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Technical Education—						
Degree in-take ..	Nos.	...	72	183	286	280
Diploma in-take ..	Nos.	80	160	420	808	865
Health—						
Hospital beds ..	Nos	*2660	*3058	*3499	*5628	*5870
Dispensaries ...	„	176	313	651	701	...
Family Planning Centres	„	...	..	60	167	167
Number of Family Planning Centres per lakhs of population.	„	..	...	0.50	1.25	1.19
Number of Hospital beds per lakh of population.	„	28.2	28.5	29.4	42.3	41.9
Medical College ..	„	..	R100	R210	R250	R250
Doctors ... ..	„	a2181	a2585	R3520	R4057	4245
Doctors population ratio	„	1:4014	1:3899	1:3392	1:3360	1:3301
Nurses .. ..	„	..	..	R898	R1300	R1464
Auxiliary Nurses and Midwives-	„	..	..	R1072	R1776	R1979

\*State Hospitals R—Figures relate to Calendar year

a—Allopathic only.



APPENDIX B—*contd.***Achievements in selected items of Development during  
the period of planning in Assam**

Item	Unit	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number of Middle Schools.	Nos.	1002	1504	1837	2377	2709
Number of Middle Schools per 100 sq. km. of area.	Nos.	..	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.2
Number of High and Higher Secondary Schools.	Nos.	309	438	754	1038	1081
Number of High and Higher Secondary School per 100 sq. km. of area.	Nos.	..	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9
Number of Colleges for General Education.	Nos.	19	24	41	81	185

## STUDENTS AT SCHOOL—

Percentage of enrolment to total population in the age group 6-11 years.	P. C.	34.9	37.8	49.3	73.6	75.3
Percentage of enrolment in Middle Schools to total population in the age group 11-14 years.	P. C.	8.1	10.2	14.2	33.4	32.6
Secondary School (Class IX above) age group 14-17 years—Percentage of enrolment to total population in the age group.	P. C.	4.6	5.5	9.3	18.0	18.4

## APPENDIX 'C'

**List of Backward Areas**

1. Area comprised of blocks Murkongsellek, Lakhimpur, Dhakuakhana, Naoboicha, Bihpuria and Dhemaji covering 2.7 thousand square miles with a population of 2.5 lakhs. This is a backward area bordering the North East Frontier Agency. While tremendous development activities are going on on the other side of the border in North East Frontier Agency, the continued backwardness of this area may have an adverse effect on the psychology of the people inhabiting this area. Rapid development of this area is also needed in order to maintain supplies of food stuff, etc., to the army posted in the border.
2. Area comprised of the Majuli Development Block. The area being an island has its peculiar problems of development.
3. Kachugaon-Gossaigaon and Dotoma Development Block.
4. Baida-Nibari, Jawaska, Badarpur, Senior G.S's circle of the Balijana Development Block.
5. Mahis and Lakshmi Bazar G. S. circles of North Karimganj Development Block.
6. Garubat Mouza of Kathiatoli Block.
7. Kuhumtoli, Udmari, Rupahi and Auniati circles of Rupahi Block.
8. Halem, Kolompara, Gohpur and Brahmajan circles of Charduar Development Block.
9. Amba Gaon, Sastrapara, Naoharma, Sanigaon and Borgaon circles in Udalguri Development Block.
10. Keharutoli, Kalaigaon and Kocharipara circles of Kalaigaon Development Block.
11. Bhurbanda, Hatipara, Bhatiakhali, Furtalzan and Dakhin-Khalual circles of Laokhowa Development Block.
12. Rupahi, Salbari, Kalabari and Golgaon of Jalah Development Block.
13. Samaraidar, Barbari, Udalbari, Massalpur, Thomma circles of Baska Development Block.
14. Kokeria, Bhitarkhola, Ghandra, Digunpar, Dhanuka and Sila circles of Kamalpur Development Block.

15. Bangtor, Telesia, Hahara, Digaru and Panbari circles of Dimoria Post Stage II Block.

16. Garbari, Lock, Mohajanpur, Bargaon, Mandaka and Basara circles of Karara Development Block.

17. Bengalipara, Kochjijar Batachara, Jalkahana and Nabkuchi circles of Tihu Barama Development Block.

18. Kalibari, Budlung, Salpara, Moamari, Sharnagaon, Kuchdhowa, Dhanubhanga circles of Dudhnai Development Block.

19. Kakaijan, Shrijongram, Deohati, Kalbari and Malegaon circles of Shrijangram Development Block.

20. Uzantarapur, Kamaranga, Joypur and Harinagar circles of Rajabazar Development Block.

21. Paloo, Chivitavichia, Buribail, Arunachal and Massimpur circles of Salchapra Development Block.

22. The 42 villages in Jorhat Subdivision inhabited by the CHAUDANG COMMUNITY which is socially, educationally and economically a backward community.

23. The southern portion of the district of Kamrup bordering K. & J. Hills.

24. Transferred area from Frontier Tract.

25. The areas inhabited by Moran Mattak Community in the following Community Development Blocks under the Dibrugarh Subdivision:—

(a) Kakapathar Block.

(b) Hapjan Block.

(c) Panitola Block.

(d) Lahoal Block, and

(e) A part of Tipling Mauza within Tengakhat Block.