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AGRICULTURE

(00), (01), (02), (09), (12), (21)

1.—Level of Development reached at the end of First Five Year Plan period and visualised for the Second Five Year Plan

During the War, the Government of India launched the Grow-More-Food Drive in 1942-43 to step up the production of all agricultural commodities. But at the end of the War, in view of the limited resources of the country and on account of the acute scarcity of food, the Government of India decided to concentrate on the production of food-grains only. So when the First Five Year Plan of the State was drawn up, it was decided to concentrate on schemes which had the limited objective of increasing food production only, as they were also the schemes which were eligible for Grow-More-Food assistance.

In addition to them, it was decided to also provide some funds for the development of the newly started Agricultural College at Jorhat and the Agricultural School at Khana-para in order to meet part of the shortfall of trained men on whom depended the improvement of all departmental activities.

It was decided to continue the Horticultural Development Scheme which was started with the inauguration of the Grow-More-Food Campaign, although it was ineligible for Grow-More-Food assistance in view of the importance of fruit production in the State.

The Agricultural Plan provided for such items as minor Irrigation Projects both through the Agricultural Department and the Public Works Department, Power-pump Irrigation, Mechanised Cultivation for reclaiming waste lands, multiplication and distribution of seeds and plants in the district farms and nurseries, manure production and distribution concentrating primarily in the production and popularisation of compost in the rural areas and in certain selected town. In addition, it was decided to concentrate on the distribution and popularisation of bone-meal and oil-cake.

A Plant Protection Scheme was also launched to prevent loss of food-grains in the field and in storage.

The departmental schemes were worked on a seven-point integrated programme laying emphasis on the supply of improved plants and seeds, manures, water supply, crop protection, double cropping, reclamation and proper utilisation of waste lands and on better farming practices, as it was felt that this integrated approach would provide the best and surest means for stepping up food production.

An outlay of Rs. 345 lakhs was allotted under the First Five Year Plan for agricultural schemes which sum was subsequently reduced to Rs. 329.59 lakhs during 1953-54. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 219.96 lakhs was spent till the end of 1954-55, leaving a balance of Rs. 109.63 lakhs for expenditure during 1955-56. There is a budget provision of Rs. 72.73 lakhs during the last year of the Plan. Additional proposals for spending the bulk of the savings under the Agricultural Plan are under examination of Government, some of which if sanctioned, is likely to facilitate the implementation of the Second Plan. This excludes the expansion of some existing schemes which were started last year with the approval of the Planning Commission to reduce the shortfall under the Agricultural Plan at a total cost of Rs. 2.60 lakhs.

Under the First Five Year Plan, a target of 225,000 tons of additional food-grains was fixed by the Government of India which included 23,000 tons to be attained through the Public Works Department Minor Irrigation Schemes. During the first four years of the Plan, a target of 296,000 tons has been achieved, and another 72,000 tons are expected to be achieved during 1955-56 making a total of 368,000 tons. As such the Department will have more than achieved the target under the First Five Year Plan.

The main heads under which the targets have so far been achieved are :—Irrigation—149,000 tons, Mechanised Cultivation—4,800 tons, Seed Production and Distribution Scheme—50,000 tons, Manure Schemes—26,000 tons, Reclamation by private parties—89,000 tons and other miscellaneous schemes—49,200 tons.

All the schemes included under the First Five Year Plan will be continued during the Second Five Year Plan period. They will be further expanded to meet the requirement

of a greatly expanded Agricultural Plan for the State which will have for its objective the development of agriculture in all its bearing except land reform which will be dealt with by the Revenue Department.

1. *Staff*.—The Headquarter staff provided under the First Five Year Plan will be continued. A planning cell at headquarters will be set up to assist in the continuous planning and implementation of Agricultural schemes in operation or proposed to be started, to provide an integrated approach to ensure all-round agricultural development. A small Statistical Wing will also be attached to the Agricultural Directorate for the compilation of agricultural statistics and such essential data as may be necessary to watch the implementation of the Plan.

The District Staff will also be suitably expanded to enable it to cope with the much expanded Agricultural Plan.

2. *Agricultural Education*.—Steps will be taken to further improve the training being imparted in the Assam Agricultural College and the three Agricultural Schools by removing such disabilities as they are suffering from, in order to meet the varied requirements of the department. Shortage of staff, required for implementing the greatly expanded agricultural programme will be met by providing an annual intake of 100 students in the Agricultural College.

The three Extension Training Centres will provide for the extension and re-orientation courses for men who have gone through the agricultural schools so as to meet the requirements of Gram Sevaks for manning the Community Projects and National Extension Service Blocks which are expected to cover the whole State at the end of the Second Five Year Plan period. There will be a single shift extension centre at Jorhat, Khanapara and Upper Shillong which between them will turn out about 150 Gram Sevaks every six months.

The Jorhat Centre will have a workshop for imparting training in wood-crafts and smithy, a Home Economics Section for training ladies and will also provide a training course for group level workers.

3. *Agricultural Engineering*.—The Agricultural Engineering Section had just been started when the First Five Year Plan was launched. This section has been expanded considerably with the taking up of Reclamation Schemes at Kaki, Subankhata and other areas, and through the enlargement of the Power-pump Irrigation Section for popularising Boro Paddy cultivation mainly in scarcity affected areas.

The Second Five Year Plan period will see further expansion as it is proposed to continue mechanised cultivation through the State Tractor Organisation in addition to whatever help that may be made available from the Central Tractor Organisation.

The departmental scheme will also prepare the way for launching projects for the settlement of landless agricultural labourers and flood-affected people in collaboration with the Revenue and other Departments. The Power-pump Scheme will be further expanded so that we have one unit consisting of a number of Power-pumps in all the districts of the State where there is a demand for them with branch workshops at District Headquarters wherever required for carrying out emergency repairs.

A Deep Tube Well Scheme will also be launched to provide water for drinking and irrigation which is very scarce during the winter months in parts of the State particularly in the sub-montane areas.

In the past, very little work had been done in the study and popularisation of improved agricultural implements. This deficiency will be made up by a scheme for the study of indigenous implements and for the manufacture of improved implements.

4. *Irrigation*.—Every year the Departmental Minor Irrigation Projects are becoming more and more popular. This programme will be continued in the Second Five Year Plan, and, in addition, in the Hill areas, contour bunding and dry terraces will also be adopted and encouraged to prevent soil erosion which is a serious problem in cultivated areas in the Hills. This is apart from the big programme for the prevention of soil erosion which will be taken up by a separate Soil Conservation Department envisaged and bigger programme of flood control and irrigation being taken up by the Flood Control Department.

5. *Pulses*.—It is proposed to start the Pulse Research Scheme which will have for its objective the improvement of the different pulses suited to the State. Assam is heavily deficit in pulses which are now imported. As such, at the end of Second Five Year Plan period the target has been set to increase the present production by 40 per cent. Adequate provision has, therefore, been made for the multiplication and distribution of pulse seeds.

6. *Sugarcane*.—The State has to import all its requirements of sugar from outside the State in spite of many tracts in the State being suitable for sugarcane cultivation. In order to meet the requirements of the proposed Sugar Industry in the State (four mills being proposed under the Co-operative and Industrial Plans) and to achieve an increased target of 8,000 tons of cane set by the Government of India, the importance of increasing the production of sugarcane is obvious. To meet this demand an expanded Sugarcane Research and Development Programme is expected to be put into operation with the assistance of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee.

7. *Jute Development Scheme*.—The State grows considerable quantities of good jute. In order to achieve the increased target of 10.5 lakh bales of jute for the State set by the Government of India, an expanded jute development programme for increasing production in the existing areas is proposed, besides introducing it in new areas in Upper Assam. Improvement of quality in all areas will be brought about through the issue of improved seeds proposed to be multiplied on an expanded scale in Barpeta and by subsidising the excavation of an increased number of retting tanks, apart from the introduction of improved cultural, manurial and retting practices.

A scheme will be operated for the multiplication and distribution of spices including black-pepper and cashewnut to further extend areas under these cash crops.

Ergot has been successfully produced under a scheme being worked out by the Gauhati University and jointly financed by the State Government and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. It is proposed to continue the scheme under the Second Five-Year Plan.

8. *Horticulture*.—Fruit production is an important industry in the State. The Horticultural Scheme started a little before the First Five Year Plan was launched, has focussed considerable attention to the importance of fruit production and the possibilities of growing a large variety of fruits in the State. The eight nurseries which were started in the State have helped to distribute over 5 lakhs of plants and grafts. It is proposed to expand the scheme by starting subdivisional nurseries during the Second Plan period which will be an adjunct of the Seed Farms which will be started for the multiplication of improved types of all seeds. The Fruit Technological section which was started under the Scheme is proposed to be further expanded. Now that a Fruit Technological Officer has been appointed, the disposal of surplus fruits which has become an acute problem in the State can continue to receive attention it deserves. Training in Fruit and Vegetable Preservation will continue as before. Under the Industries Plan, a fruit preservation factory, juice extraction units and a cold storage plant are proposed to be set up.

Special attention is proposed to be given to pineapple improvement through a Research Scheme which is proposed to be started.

Cocoanut cultivation will be given greater attention. The Nursery Scheme started at Kahikuchi with the assistance from the Indian Central Cocoanut Committee is making cocoanut cultivation more popular.

9. *Agricultural Chemistry, Soil Science, etc.*—Soil classification, Soil Fertility and other studies will be continued during the Second Five Year Plan period, it is proposed to cover most Municipal areas with town compost schemes in addition to further popularising the preparation and use of compost in rural areas.

During the First Five Year Plan period, some headway has been made in making cultivators of the State manure minded. Further intensification of the programme of popularising green manuring, oil-cake and the use of Nitrogenous, Phosphatic and Potassic manures and fertilizers will be taken up.

10. *Plant Protection*.—A Plant Protection Section which was started a little before the First Five Year Plan was launched, has become increasingly popular and has been able to save considerable areas of crops through the popularisation of pesticides besides protecting food grains in storage. It is proposed to continue the scheme and also to make provision for expanding research facilities to solve local problems which have assumed importance and the solution of which are necessary for making Plant Protection measures much more effective.

A Weed Control Scheme which will be jointly financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the State Government is expected to be started during the Second Five Year Plan period which it is hoped will help to evolve suitable methods of weed control which in turn will reduce the cost of cultivation and also help to step up yield.

11. *Agricultural Marketing*.—With the increase in the production in the country and the fall in the price of agricultural commodities, the need for reviving the Agricultural Marketing Section in the State to cope with the money problems facing the cultivators in the disposal of their produce is obvious. A Scheme for Agricultural Marketing is expected to be started before the end of the First Five Year Plan period, so that, during the Second Five Year Plan period it may be possible to implement it properly.

12. *Miscellaneous*.—To provide for the increased quantities of nucleus seeds of improved types to bring about a large increase in the area under improved crops, the Agricultural farm scheme will be enlarged to provide for a seed farm at each of the N. E. S. Blocks. Most of these farms will have nursery attached to it to provide for the supply of increased numbers of plants and grafts. These seed farms are a part of chain which includes farms provided as a part of the community development programme.

Crop competitions are becoming popular and have been able to raise the level of production particularly of paddy in many areas. It is proposed to continue this scheme during the Second Five Year Plan period.

The Department has encountered considerable difficulty in the supervision of field work and in the transport of seeds, plants and manures due to lack of transport in the Department. It is proposed to overcome this difficulty by making some transport available in the districts.

13. *Publicity and Propaganda*.—A small Publicity and Propaganda Wing is proposed to be attached to the Directorate so that it can take up the preparation of technical material in the shape of leaflets, charts, bulletins, etc., and the issue of an agricultural magazine for dissemination of agricultural information to the public. This wing will also concern itself with the organisation of Agricultural Exhibitions including mobile exhibitions in different parts of the State to be fed by an agricultural museum which is proposed to be started, to serve as a clearing house of information so that the Department is able to bring home to the public improved practices capable of adoption. In this connection full use will be made of audio-visual methods.

In order to make the all-round development of agriculture possible, the Department will work in close association with other development departments of the State. In the execution of Land Reclamation Schemes the department will work in close collaboration with the Revenue Department and other departments like Medical, Public Health, Local Self-Government, Education, Public Works Department, Forests, etc., in planning for the all-round development of the proposed rehabilitation areas as has been done in the past. The services of the Embankment and Drainage Section of the Public Works Department will continue to be utilised in obtaining technical guidance in the execution of Minor Irrigation Projects as and where necessary. The assistance of the Co-operative Department will be sought in the organisation and development of the Co-operatives planned under the Marketing Scheme. The department will continue to play an increasing part in the development of Community Projects and N. E. S. Blocks which are expected to cover the whole State at the end of the Second Plan period. The department will continue to assist in the training of Gram Sevaks both at the Agricultural Schools and at the Extension Training Centres. It will provide personnel for the large number of blocks proposed to be started and in the execution of all agricultural programmes in the project areas.

II.—Description of Schemes included in the Second Five Year Plan

I.—Administration—Staff—

STATE-LEVEL SCHEMES—

Headquarter Staff.

Agricultural Statistics.

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEMES—

District Staff Scheme.

The temporary staff which was provided at headquarters and in the districts for the implementation of the Grow-More-Food Schemes will be continued. Both at the headquarter and at the District-Level Staff will be strengthened to cope with the large increase of work planned under a much expanded agricultural programme.

A Statistical Wing will also be attached to the Agricultural Directorate for the compilation of agricultural and other essential data necessary to watch the proper implementation of the plan and to initiate such steps as may be necessary from time to time to make this possible.

2. *Agricultural Education*—

The State Plan provides for four Schemes of different categories as stated below. During the Second Five Year Plan period emphasis will be given to improve the Agricultural College and Schools which were started in the State after Independence, so that the teaching in these Schools are improved to provide for the different categories of Agricultural personnel which will be required for manning the different schemes.

STATE-LEVEL SCHEMES (REVENUE ACCOUNT)—

Assam Agricultural College Scheme.

Assam Agricultural School Extension Training Centre Scheme.

Scheme for Post-Graduate Training in Assam Agricultural College.

The shortfall of our requirement of trained personnel is expected to be provided by an expansion programme. The three Agricultural Schools at Khanapara, Jorhat and Upper Shillong will annually take in 300 students who will undergo a one-year course in Agriculture. The College will be expanded to take in 100 students per annum against 35 at present to meet the much expanded requirements of Agricultural Department, the Community Project Department and the Basic Education Wing of the Education Department.

The importance of tea culture in the State is well-known. It is proposed to provide for a post-graduate course leading to the M.Sc. in Tea Culture and Manufacture in collaboration with the Gauhati University and the Toklai Experimental Station, Jorhat.

The Agricultural Department will continue to undertake the responsibility of running the three Single Shift Extension Training Centres at Jorhat, Khanapara and Upper Shillong for the Community Projects Department. These institutions will provide the six months Extension Training Course to men who have passed through the Agricultural Schools, with an annual intake of 100 students per institution to meet the requirements of Gram Sevaks for manning the Community Projects and National Extension Service Blocks which are expected to cover for the whole State at the end of the Second Five Year Plan.

3. *Agricultural Engineering*—

The five schemes relating to the subject are mentioned below. The Agricultural Engineering Section which was started in 1948 was considerably expanded during the First Five Year Plan period with the taking up of reclamation schemes at Kaki, Subankhata and other areas and through the enlargement of the Power-pump Irrigation Section for popularising and expanding Boro cultivation mainly in the scarcity areas.

STATE-LEVEL SCHEMES (CAPITAL ACCOUNT)—

Mechanised Cultivation Scheme.

Manufacture and Distribution of improved Agricultural Implements.

Deep Tube-Well Irrigation Schemes.

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEMES (REVENUE ACCOUNT)—

Scheme for Rehabilitation of landless agricultural labourers and flood-affected people.

VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEMES (CAPITAL ACCOUNT)—

Power-pump Irrigation Scheme.

The Second Five Year Plan will see further expansion of the section, as it is proposed to continue mechanised cultivation through the State Tractor Organisation in areas where small compact blocks, contiguous to one another, are available for reclamation in addition to whatever help that may be available from the Central Tractor Organisation.

The scheme for re-settlement of landless agricultural labourers and flood-affected people aims at undertaking the re-settlement of landless agricultural labourers and flood-affected people in suitable areas during the whole Second Five Year Plan period in close collaboration with the Revenue Department and other Development Departments. It is proposed to take up an area of 3,000 acres in one or more compact blocks in the first year of the plan and about 3,000 acres in the third year of the Plan in as few compact blocks as practicable. This is hoped to be achieved by initially reclaiming the land, by laying out roads, drains, etc., and by providing for schools, hospitals, markets and water supply, etc. The Scheme also provides for Loans to the Agricultural Labourers on a long term basis for the construction of houses and for purchase of cattle and implements, etc. The State Agricultural Department will assist in the implementation of the project by arranging supply of improved seeds, manures, pesticides, etc., as may be necessary.

The Power-pump Scheme was considerably expanded towards the end of the First Five Year Plan period. The departmental pumps were increased from about 20 to over 200. The number of pumps would be further increased during the Second Five Year Plan period so that a unit consisting of about 10 or more pumps is available in all the districts of the State where there is a demand for them and where the possibility for expansion of Boro cultivation exists besides providing irrigation to other crops when droughty conditions prevail. In these districts where a large number of pumps are worked, a branch workshop will be organised for carrying out current and emergency repairs.

A Deep Tube-Well Scheme will also be launched to provide water for drinking and for irrigation which is very scarce during the winter months in parts of the State particularly in the sub-montane areas. A provision is being made for 50 Deep Tube-Wells in the first instance.

In the past, very little work had been done in the study and popularisation of improved agricultural implements. This deficiency will be made up by the scheme for the study of indigenous agricultural implements and for the manufacture of improved implements. It is proposed to take advantage of the results obtained from the co-ordinated scheme for the survey of Agricultural Implements financed by the Indian Central of Agricultural Research which was also started in the State.

4. *Minor Irrigation—*

VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEMES (CAPITAL ACCOUNT)—

Minor Irrigation Project Scheme.—The departmental Minor Irrigation Projects are becoming more and more popular each year. This programme will be continued in the Second Five Year Plan both in the Hills and in the Plains. The scheme aims at providing irrigation facilities and to control water for crops mainly paddy by means of small irrigation projects which are normally limited to a total cost not exceeding Rs.10,000 per project, the total cost being shared by cultivators and Government on a 50:50 basis in the plains. In the Hill Districts the Government contribution is limited to Rs.100 per acre reclaimed or half the cost of reclamation whichever be less. Execution of projects is carried out by the officers of the Agriculture Department with the assistance of the public benefiting from the projects.

In the Hill areas there will be an additional scheme for Contour Bunding and Dry Terraces which will be encouraged in the cultivated areas where soil erosion has assumed very great importance. The latter scheme will be in addition to the work envisaged by the separate Soil Conservation Department proposed to be started and will form a part of the Forest Plan but will be executed by the Agricultural Department.

5. *Crop Improvement, Production and Distribution—*

STATE-LEVEL SCHEMES (REVENUE ACCOUNT)—

Sugarcane Research Scheme.

Sugarcane Development Scheme.

Ergot Production Scheme.

Pulse Research Scheme.

STATE-LEVEL SCHEMES (CAPITAL ACCOUNT)—

Jute Seed Multiplication Farm Scheme.

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME (CAPITAL ACCOUNT)—

Seed Multiplication Farm Scheme (Multiplication and distribution of cereals and pulses).

VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME (CAPITAL ACCOUNT)—

Jute Development Scheme.

Multiplication and Distribution of Cash Crops.

Multiplication and Distribution of Spices.

(i) All recommended types of paddy, pulses, oil seeds, etc., of the different classes will be multiplied in the Departmental Seed Farms which will be organised in the C. P. and N. E. S. Blocks. This will be further multiplied through registered growers and then distributed to farmers, so that a definite increase in the area under improved crops is made possible at the end of the Second Five Year Plan.

(ii) *Pulses*.—The State is deficit in pulses of which large quantities have to be imported to the State and in view of the difficulty of communication the public are required to pay high prices for them. It is proposed to plan for an increased production of 40 per cent during the Second Plan period. A Pulse Research Scheme will be started for improvement of different pulses suited to the State and to work out agronomical practices. Adequate provision has been made for the multiplication and distribution of pulse seeds to enable the proposed target to be achieved.

(iii) *Sugarcane*.—In spite of many tracts in the State being suitable for sugarcane, the State has to import all its requirements of sugar from outside the State. Wherever cane is grown in the State it is converted into Gur. In order to meet the requirements of the proposed Sugarcane Industry in the State and to achieve the increased target of 8,000 tons of cane fixed in consultation with the Government of India, the importance of increasing of the production of cane is obvious. In the case of Gur production, problems of difficulties in storage exist due to the high humidity during the rainy months. To meet this demand an expanded Sugarcane Research and Development Programme is expected to be put into operation with the assistance of Indian Central Sugarcane Committee. Steps will be taken to launch a development programme to popularise the use of manures and better cultural practices, so that level of production can be raised.

A Research Scheme on Sugarcane is being operated at Jorhat jointly financed by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee and the State Government. Owing to insufficiency of land at Jorhat which eventually restricts field trials, it is proposed to shift this research station to a new site at Dergaon in Golaghat Subdivision where a Sugar Mill is being started and where land is proposed to be acquired for the purpose. The scheme provides for the extension and expansion programme with provision for more staff so as to tackle the problem of Sugarcane Research more elaborately. The scheme also provides for multiplication of planting materials of selected varieties of sugarcane for distribution in suitable areas. Necessary liaison staff have also been provided for the effective and systematic distribution of sugarcane sets. The scheme will be jointly financed by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee and the State Government on the existing basis, their respective shares being in the proportion of 1 : 2.

(iv) The department will have a scheme for the multiplication of Black-pepper and Cashewnut which are expected to further extend the area under these profitable cash crops.

(v) Ergot has been successfully produced in small quantities under the scheme being worked out by the Gauhati University which is jointly financed by the State Government and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research who have each committed to bear 50 per cent of the cost. The scheme will be continued under the Second Five Year Plan. It is hoped that as a result of this scheme the Ergot production will be practical reality in the State.

(vi) *Jute*.—Assam grows a considerable quantity of good jute. In order to achieve the increased target of 10.5 lakh bales of jute set by the Government of India in consultation with the State Government, an expanded Jute Development Programme for increasing production in the existing areas is proposed, besides introducing it in new areas in the Upper Assam. Improvement in quality and production will be brought about by the issue of improved seeds proposed to be multiplied on an expanded scale in Barpeta Farm and

by the introduction of improved cultural, manurial, pesticidal and retting practices. Provision will be made for the excavation of a number of retting tanks. The Staff will also assist in the Price Dissemination service and in crop-cutting experiments.

6. Horticulture—

STATE-LEVEL SCHEMES (REVENUE ACCOUNT)—

Cocoanut Nursery Scheme.

Scheme for training in Fruit and Vegetable Preservation.

Scheme for Research on Pine-apples.

STATE-LEVEL SCHEMES (CAPITAL ACCOUNT)—

Scheme for extension of Cocoanut Cultivation.

Scheme for extension of Arecanut Cultivation.

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEMES (REVENUE ACCOUNT)—

Horticultural Development Scheme.

The Horticultural Development Scheme aims at increasing the over-all fruit production in the State for meeting the internal requirements of protective food, fostering an export trade for oranges and pine-apples and for promoting the growth of the fruit preservation industry in the State by economic utilisation of surplus fruits of the season in the preparation of various fruit products. In order to achieve this, the scheme provides for expansion of the existing eight district nurseries starting new nurseries in suitable areas both in the Hills and Plains districts, intensifying the investigational work of the Fruit Technological Laboratory at Gauhati, and for rendering adequate technical guidance to the growers in the matter of lay-out and management of orchards.

The Pine-apple and Miscellaneous Fruit Research Scheme, aims at establishing a Research Station to carry out investigations on various horticultural aspects on pine-apples which are grown on a commercial scale in Assam and on some other important minor fruits grown in the villages, but which had never been worked on before.

The Cocoanut Nursery Scheme provides for continuation of the existing nursery at Kahikuchi for the multiplication of seedlings of Cocoanut of quality and the distribution of the same at a subsidised rate amongst the growers. The scheme will be financed jointly by the Indian Central Cocoanut Committee and the State Government on 50 : 50 basis.

The scheme for expansion of Cocoanut Cultivation aims at stepping up the production of Cocoanut in the State by establishing additional nurseries in suitable areas for multiplication of seedlings of Cocoanut of quality and by making available Plant Protection Services to combat the serious pests and diseases of Cocoanut. The scheme will be financed jointly by the Indian Central Cocoanut Committee and the State Government on 50 : 50 basis.

The scheme for Training in Fruit and Vegetable Preservation is being operated in the Fruit Technological Laboratory at Gauhati for imparting training in Fruits and Vegetable technology to men the Fruit Preservation Industry in the State. The present scheme provides for its continuation during the plan period.

The scheme for the expansion of Arecanut Cultivation aims at stepping up production of Arecanut in the State by improving the standard of yield in the existing plantations through the adoption of better cultural and manurial practices and by opening up new plantations. In order to achieve it, the scheme provides for supply of cheap credit for the growers on a long term basis, organisation of Co-operative Sale Societies for marketing the produce and supply of adequate technical guidance in raising plantations and their future up-keep and in the processing of nuts to cater to the demand of the export market. The expenditure on the scheme will be borne by the Indian Central Arecanut Committee and the State Government on a 50 : 50 basis.

7. *Agricultural Chemistry, Soil Science and manure*—

STATE-LEVEL SCHEMES (REVENUE ACCOUNT)—

Research on Agricultural Chemistry.

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEMES (REVENUE ACCOUNT)—

Town Compost Scheme.

VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEMES (CAPITAL ACCOUNT)—

Popularisation of Nitrogenous.

Phosphatic and Potash Manures.

Oil-cake Distribution Scheme.

Green Manuring Scheme.

The Town Compost Scheme provides for the increased production of compost manure from town refuse and night soil which are very rich in nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash, lime, organic matter and other plant nutrients and which in many areas remain unutilised. It is proposed to cover all the important towns of the State during the Plan period.

The Research Scheme on Agricultural Chemistry aims at undertaking a broad reconnaissance soil survey on a State basis and later a detailed survey in selected localities of each district to prepare a soil map on the modern conception of soil genetics.

As recommended by the Government of India it is proposed to introduce Green Manuring in the State of Assam and to encourage the cultivation of leguminous crops like sesbania, sunhemp, cowpea, etc. With this object, it is proposed to initiate distribution of sesbania, cowpea and sunhemp, etc., so that the cultivators can get their requirements easily. The seeds will be distributed at 50 per cent concession over the purchase price.

The scheme for distribution of oil-cake (for manure) provides for the increased utilisation of the oil-cake in the State which is produced in large quantities, with a view to increase the yield of food crops by manuring.

The scheme for popularisation of nitrogenous, phosphatic and potash manures, provides for the increased utilisation of the available manurial resources in the State with a view to increase the yield of food crops by manuring. All possible efforts are being made to introduce and popularise manuring by making the cultivator, manure minded mainly through popularisation of nitrogenous and phosphatic manures and the production of compost on an increasingly widening scale.

8. *Plant Protection*—

STATE-LEVEL SCHEMES (REVENUE ACCOUNT)—

Weed Control Schemes.

Research on Mycology and Entomology.

VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEMES (CAPITAL ACCOUNT)—

Plant Protection Scheme.

The Research Scheme on Mycology and Entomology aims at expanding the existing research activities in Mycology, Plant Pathology and in Entomology by entertaining additional staff and acquiring additional essential equipments to carry out the work on an efficient basis.

The Plant Protection Scheme aims at controlling diseases and insect pests of food crops both in the field and in storage which cause serious loss to food-grain.

The Weed Control Scheme aims at evolving possible methods for eradication of water hyacinth and other weeds, which at present cause considerable damage to crops, by the application of chemicals and specific hormones. The scheme will be jointly financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the State Government on a 50:50 basis as at present.

9. Miscellaneous—

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEMES (REVENUE ACCOUNT)—

Agricultural Farm Schemes.

Transport of Seeds, Plants, Manures., etc.

VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEMES (CAPITAL)—

Crop Competition Scheme.

The department has nine Agricultural Farms mainly for producing nucleus seeds to meet the basic requirements of the cultivators. In the Second Five Year Plan it has been proposed to start one Seed Farm in each National Extension Service Block. Besides producing nucleus seed, the farms will also—

- (1) organise training courses for farmers of the neighbourhood in batches of ten, so that they can be acquainted with the recent developments in agriculture,
- (2) produce cash crop such as Sugarcane, Mustard, Cotton, Spices, etc., in the Farm,
- (3) adopt green manuring on an experimental basis.

Further, to make the farms self-contained and self-sufficient each farm will have a fruit nursery attached to it wherever practicable.

The Crop Competition (Prize Distribution) Scheme aims at promoting a spirit of healthy competition among the cultivators and thereby to increase the average yield per acre of selected crops in the State with a view to achieve higher production. This Scheme which was introduced during the First Five Year Plan period is becoming increasingly popular.

Difficulties have been experienced in despatching seeds, plants, manures, pesticides, implements, etc., from one place to another due to dearth of transport facilities. Therefore it has been decided to provide one vehicle in each district and Subdivisional headquarter.

10. Publicity and Propaganda—

STATE-LEVEL SCHEMES (REVENUE ACCOUNT)—

Scheme for Agricultural Publicity and Propaganda.

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME (REVENUE ACCOUNT)—

Scheme for Agricultural Exhibition.

The scheme for Publicity and Propaganda aims at bridging the gap between agricultural research and agricultural practices through the dissemination of useful agricultural information by (i) maintaining a Central Agricultural Museum, (ii) issuing handouts on important agricultural informations resulting from research activities both from the State and outside sources, (iii) running a magazine on matter of topical interest pertaining to Agriculture, (iv) organising peripatetic exhibitions with the help of a mobile van and (v) displaying cine films of agricultural interest in the rural areas.

The Agricultural Exhibition Scheme aims at organising exhibitions in rural areas in different subdivisions to popularise improved agricultural practices by displaying improved seeds, manures, implements, etc., and also by bringing the results of agricultural research and agricultural improvements to the notice of the agriculturist by arranging demonstration and through simple attractive charts, diagrams and pictorial illustrations.

11. *Agriculture Marketing and Warehousing Scheme—*

STATE-LEVEL SCHEMES (CAPITAL ACCOUNT)—

Agriculture Marketing and Warehousing Scheme.—The Agricultural Marketing Scheme aims at establishing prices of important agricultural commodities produced in the State and ensures a fair margin of profit to the growers by organising sales both inside and outside the State. The organisation of the Co-operative Sales Societies would be done by the Co-operative Department under a separate Scheme of their own. The present Scheme will undertake (1) Survey of marketing conditions of different agricultural commodities including Horticultural, Live-stock and Animal Husbandry products, (2) Standardisation of quality of agricultural produce through enforcement of grade standard, (3) Adoption of standard weight in trade, (4) Regulation of markets and (5) Rendering market intelligence service.

Marketing of agricultural products will be done through the Agricultural Co-operatives organised by the Co-operative Department. The Agriculture Department was stepping for those commodities where co-operative marketing of agricultural produce is not possible particularly in the case of perishable commodities like—Pine-apple, Oranges, Banana and Potato, a large percentage of which is at present wasted for want of adequate marketing facilities. In the case of perishable commodities there will be need for subsidising trading loss and as such the Scheme has made provision for providing such subsidy, besides such funds as will be required for the organisation of regulated markets in the State on a phased basis.

The Scheme also provides a lump sum amount of Rs. 20 lakhs spread over the Plan period for constructing Warehouses under the State Warehousing Corporation proposed to be set up.

12. *Land Development—*

DISRICT-LEVEL SCHEME (REVENUE ACCOUNT)—

Consolidation of Agricultural Holdings.—The target is to consolidate 1,382,000 acres of agricultural land in 5 years. The staff necessary for the work will ultimately consist of 7 Consolidation Officers, 30 Supervisor Kanungoes and 300 Recorders. There will be one Superintending Officer to guide and supervise the work of Consolidation Officers.

The first year of the Plan will be taken up wholly in making preliminary arrangements such as the passing of the necessary legislation, training of staff and construction of buildings for accommodation. In this year 120 Recorders will be trained and extension of Office Buildings in the 7 Headquarters will be made. The total cost in this year is estimated at Rs. 89 thousands.

In the second year of the plan, the actual work of consolidation will start but as this work is to pass through several stages, the completion will take 3 to 4 years. It is proposed to take 552,000 acres in this year but this consolidation will be completed in the 4th year. 120 Recorders, who have been trained in the previous year, will be employed for this purpose. 12 Supervisor Kanungoes, 4 Consolidation Officers and 1 Superintending Officer will also be appointed in this year. Training of 180 additional Recorders will also be taken up in this second year. The total cost of the Scheme in this year is estimated at Rs. 1.93 lakh.

In the third year of the Plan, an additional area of 829,200 acres will be taken and their consolidation will be completed in the 5th year. 300 Recorders on the whole will, by then be at work in addition to 30 Supervisor Kanungoes and 7 Consolidation Officers. Some money for compensation has also been included in this year. The total cost in this year is estimated at Rs. 3.88 lakhs.

In the fourth and fifth year no new staff will be taken but the old staff will continue as before. Some more money for compensation will be paid in these two years. The total cost in each of these years is estimated at Rs. 4.15 lakhs.

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME (REVENUE ACCOUNT)—

Survey and Settlement.—The Scheme is to complete survey and settlement and to prepare records in 125 villages of Karimganj Subdivision (which is now a non-reporting area) with a view to make these villages into reporting area. The Scheme involves demarcation and traversing of villages internal cadastral survey, preparation of maps and records, etc. The working of the Scheme will proceed in stages.

The traversing of the villages will be completed in the first two years, 100 in the first year and 25 in the second year. Internal cadastral survey will be done as soon as traverse maps are ready.

In the first year there will be one Revenue Officer, one Assistant Revenue Officer, three Supervisor Kanungoes and nine Amins. Construction of the Settlement Office building will have to be completed in this year. The total cost in this year, will be Rs. 70 thousands.

In the second year, two additional Supervisor Kanungoes and 29 Additional Amins will be appointed proportionately the number of Chainmen and mathematical instrument, etc., will also increase. The cost in this year is estimated at Rs. 1·28 lakh.

In the third year, the cost will be Rs. 1·24 lakh as there will be some saving due to completion of traversing in the previous year.

In the fourth year, the staff will be slightly reduced and the cost will be Rs. 1·01 lakh.

In the fifth year, the staff will be further reduced as the work will be at the concluding stage, and the cost will be Rs. 77 thousands.

STATEMENT 'A'

Head of Development Scheme—

O.—AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Plan Expenditure, 1956-61

Agricultural Production (00)—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme (1)	Phasing					Plan 1956-61 (7)	Total for comple- tion (8)	Foreign exchange			Total (12)
	1956-57 (2)	1957-58 (3)	1958-59 (4)	1959-60 (5)	1960-61 (6)			1956-57 (9)	1957-58 (10)	1958-59 (11)	
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES											
(REVENUE ACCOUNT)—											
1. Assam Agricultural College Scheme—											
Recurring	0.96	0.98	1.00	1.02	1.04	5.00	5.00	0.05	0.05	0.15	0.25
Non-recurring	5.00	3.00	2.00	..	..	10.00	16.00	..	..	..	..
Total	5.96	3.98	3.00	1.02	1.04	15.00	15.00	0.05	0.05	0.15	0.25
2. Agricultural School— (Extension Training Centre) Scheme—											
Recurring	0.75	0.76	0.78	0.79	0.81	3.89	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	0.86	0.20	..	..	..	1.06	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1.61	0.96	0.78	0.79	0.81	4.95	..	..	..	..	..
3. Headquarter Staff Scheme—											
Recurring	0.45	0.51	0.53	0.56	0.58	2.63	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	0.45	0.51	0.53	0.56	0.58	2.63	..	..	..	..	..
4. Sugarcane Research Scheme—											
Recurring	0.45	0.47	0.49	0.50	0.52	2.43	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	1.71	0.14	..	..	..	1.85	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2.16	0.61	0.49	0.50	0.52	4.28	..	..	..	..	..

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
5. Sugarcane Development Scheme—												
Recurring	0.23	0.23	0.26	0.25	0.25	1.22	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring
Total	0.23	0.23	0.26	0.25	0.25	1.22	..	..	..	..	..
6. Ergot Production Scheme—												
Recurring	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.40	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring
Total	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.40	..	..	..	..	..
7. Weed Control Scheme—												
Recurring	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.22	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring
Total	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.22	..	..	..	..	..
8. Coconut Nursery Scheme—												
Recurring	0.10	0.10	..	..	..	0.20	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring
Total	0.10	0.10	..	..	..	0.20	..	..	..	..	..
9. Scheme for Training in Fruit and Vegetable Preservation—												
Recurring	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.20	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring
Total	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.20	..	..	..	..	..
10. Research on Agricultural Chemistry—												
Recurring	0.46	0.44	0.46	0.46	0.48	2.30	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	0.70	..	..	..	..	0.70	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1.16	0.44	0.46	0.46	0.48	3.00	..	..	..	..	..

11. Research on Pine-apples—																	
Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·11	0·12	0·53	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	0·23	0·04	..	..	..	0·27	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	0·33	0·14	0·10	0·11	0·12	0·80	..	..	..	..	..
12. Research on Pulses																	
Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	0·05	0·04	0·04	0·04	0·04	0·21	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	0·04	..	..	..	..	0·04	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	0·09	0·04	0·04	0·04	0·04	0·25	..	..	..	..	..
13. Research on Mycology and Entomology—																	
Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	0·44	0·47	0·49	0·51	0·52	2·43	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	0·04	0·38	0·15	..	..	0·57	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	0·48	0·85	0·64	0·51	0·52	3·00	..	..	..	..	..
14. Scheme for Agriculture Statistics—																	
Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	0·40	0·37	0·39	0·41	0·43	2·00	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	0·40	0·37	0·39	0·41	0·43	2·00	..	..	..	..	..
15. Scheme for Post-Graduate Training in Agriculture (Tea Culture)—																	
Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·48	0·49	0·51	0·52	2·00	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	0·10	0·50	0·30	0·05	0·05	1·00	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	0·10	0·98	0·79	0·56	0·57	3·00	..	..	..	..	..
DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEMES (REVENUE ACCOUNT)—																	
16. District Staff Scheme—																	
Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	1·50	1·55	1·60	1·65	1·70	8·00	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	1·50	1·55	1·60	1·65	1·70	8·00	..	..	..	..	..

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
17. Seed Multiplication Farm Scheme—												
Recurring	1.64	4.48	5.67	6.41	6.97	25.17	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	4.56	9.32	6.30	4.27	3.28	27.73	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6.20	13.80	11.97	10.68	10.25	52.90*	..	..	..	..	..

18. Town Compost Scheme—

Recurring .. .. .	..	0.56	0.62	0.62	0.64	0.66	3.10	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring .. .. .	..	1.40	..	..	..	..	1.40	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	1.96	0.62	0.62	0.64	0.66	4.50	..	..	..	..	..

19. Horticultural Development Scheme—

Recurring .. .. .	..	2.21	3.29	3.54	3.71	3.85	16.60	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring .. .. .	..	1.07	0.97	0.66	0.20	..	2.90	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	3.28	4.26	4.20	3.91	3.85	19.50	..	..	..	..	..

Land Development (01)—

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME
(REVENUE ACCOUNT)—

20. Consolidation of Holdings—

Recurring .. .. .	..	0.18	1.66	3.88	4.15	4.15	14.02	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring .. .. .	..	0.71	0.27	..	..	..	0.98	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	0.89	1.93	3.88	4.15	4.15	15.00	..	..	..	..	..

*Out of Rs. 59.00 lakhs provided by the Planning Commission under the Seed Multiplication Farm Scheme Rs. 52.90 lakhs has been provided for (1) Seed Multiplication Farms and Rs. 6.10 lakhs for (2) Multiplication and Distribution of Cereals and Pulses which falls under Capital (District-Level Scheme).

21. Survey and Settlement—

Recurring	0·15	1·24	1·24	1·01	0·77	4·41	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	0·55	0·04	..	..	..	0·59	..	..	..	..	..
Total	0·70	1·28	1·24	1·01	0·77	5·00	..	..	..	..	..

22. Scheme for Rehabilitation of Landless Agricultural Labourers and Flood-affected people—

Recurring	0·25	0·24	0·26	0·27	0·28	1·30	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	1·92	8·04	3·81	8·04	1·89	23·70	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2·17	8·28	4·07	8·31	2·17	25·00	..	..	..	..	..

Miscellaneous (09)—

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME

(REVENUE ACCOUNT)—

23. Scheme for Publicity and Propaganda—

Recurring	0·43	0·46	0·48	0·49	0·50	2·36	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	0·86	0·47	..	..	..	1·33	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1·29	0·93	0·48	0·49	0·50	3·69	..	..	..	..	..

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME (REVENUE ACCOUNT)—												
24. Transport of seeds, plants, manures, etc.—												
Recurring	0·21	0·23	0·24	0·25	0·27	1·20	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	0·80	..	..	..	..	0·80	..	0·80	..	..	0·80
Total	1·01	0·23	0·24	0·25	0·27	2·00	..	0·80	..	..	0·80
25. Agricultural Exhibition Scheme—												
Recurring	0·50	0·50	0·50	0·50	0·50	2·50	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring
Total	0·50	0·50	0·50	0·50	0·50	2·50	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Revenue Accounts—												
Recurring	12·17	19·38	23·22	24·41	25·14	104·32	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	20·55	23·37	13·22	12·56	5·22	74·92	..	..	..	..	..
Total	32·72	42·75	36·44	36·97	30·36	179·24	..	..	..	..	..

Agricultural Production (00)—
**STATE-LEVEL SCHEMES
(CAPITAL ACCOUNT)—**

26.	Mechanised Cultivation Scheme	--	..	..	5.70	10.80	6.93	7.16	7.41	38.00	--	0.50	0.60	1.80	3.00
27.	Jute, Seed, Multiplication Farm Scheme	..	..	..	0.59	0.38	0.40	0.41	0.42	2.20	..	..	--	..	..
28.	Scheme for extension of Coconut Cultivation	..	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.50	..	--	..	..	..
29.	Scheme for extension of Arecanut Cultivation	..	..	..	0.70	0.77	0.84	0.84	0.85	4.00	--	..	..	..	..
30.	Manufacture and Distribution of Improved Agricultural Implements Scheme.	..	..	..	0.67	0.76	0.61	0.47	0.49	3.00	..	..	..	..	..

**DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME
(CAPITAL ACCOUNT)—**

31.	Seed Multiplication Farm Scheme (Distribution of Cereals and Pulses).	0.93	1.10	1.27	1.30	1.50	6.10*	--
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**VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME
(CAPITAL ACCOUNT)—**

32.	Scheme for popularisation of Nitrogenous, Phosphatic and Potash Manures.	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50	..	--
33.	Scheme for Distribution of Oil-cake	..	..	..	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	3.00	--	--	--	..	..
34.	Green Manuring Scheme	..	..	..	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00	..	..	..	..	..
35.	Plant Protection Scheme	..	..	..	2.26	2.37	2.55	2.42	2.40	12.00	..	..	..	..	..
36.	Jute Development Scheme	..	..	..	1.95	1.98	2.08	2.17	2.32	10.50	..	..	..	..	..
37.	Scheme for Multiplication of Cash Crops	..	..	..	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00	--	..	..	..	..
38.	Scheme for Multiplication of Spices	..	..	..	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	3.00	..	..	..	..	..

* Out of Rs. 59.00 lakhs provided by the Planning Commission for Seed Multiplication Farm Scheme Rs. 52.90 lakhs have been provided under this head and the balance of Rs. 6.10 lakhs for Multiplication and Distribution of Cereals and Pulses which has been included by the Planning Commission under one head.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Warehousing and Marketing (02)—												
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME (CAPITAL ACCOUNT)—												
39. Agricultural Marketing and Warehousing Scheme ..		1.84	7.77	7.84	7.81	7.94	33.20	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous (09)—												
VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME (CAPITAL ACCOUNT)—												
40. Crop Competition Scheme		0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.00	..	..	..	..	..
Minor Irrigation Projects (12)—												
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME (CAPITAL ACCOUNT)—												
41. Deep Tube-well Irrigation Scheme		6.05	5.63	6.57	5.80	5.95	30.00	..	1.91	..	1.75	3.66
DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME (CAPITAL ACCOUNT)—												
42. Thirty-five Nos. of Small Irrigation, Drainage and Reclamation Scheme.		21.00	41.00	..	..	..	62.00	..	..	..	..	..
43. Sixty Nos. of Irrigation, Drainage and Reclamation Scheme.		10.00	10.00	20.00	20.00	12.00	72.00	..	..	..	..	..
VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME (CAPITAL ACCOUNT)—												
44. Minor Irrigation Project Scheme		6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00	..	..	..	..	..
45. Power-pump Irrigation Scheme		2.01	2.04	2.10	2.05	1.80	10.00	..	0.50	0.03	0.07	0.60
Factory Production (21)—												
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME (CAPITAL ACCOUNT)—												
46. Scheme for Fruit and Vegetables Preservation Factory		7.00	..	..	..	..	7.00	..	..	..	..	..
47. Cold Storage Plant Scheme	5.00	..	..	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Capital Account ..		69.50	98.40	59.99	59.23	57.88	339.00	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total of both Revenue and Capital Accounts ..		100.22	141.15	96.43	96.20	82.24	518.24	..	..	..	..	..

Head of Development/Scheme—

0. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

STATEMENT 'D'

Targets of Work/Capacity

Agricultural Production (00)—

Name of the Scheme	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total 1956-61	Completion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES (REVENUE ACCOUNT)—								
1. Assam Agricultural College	Seats for Agricultural Graduate Course (in Nos.)	65	65	65	65	65	325	
2. Agricultural School (Extension Training Centre) Scheme ...	Seats for Diploma Course (Extension Training Centre at Khanapara) in Nos.	100	100	100	100	100	500	
3. Headquarter Staff Scheme	No. of Staff .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Sugarcane Research Scheme	Research Station	1	To carry out research and experiment			..	1	
5. Sugarcane Development Scheme]	Zonal Trial	1	To carry out Zonal trials			..	1	
6. Ergot Production Scheme	1. Research Station for Ergot Production (in Nos.)	2	..	..	..	..	2	
	2. Yield in thousand lbs.	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.15	0.15	0.40	
7. Weed Control Scheme	Research Station	1	To carry out research and experiment			..	1	
8. Coconut Nursery Scheme	Research Station	1	Do.			..	1	
9. Scheme for Training in Fruit and Vegetable Preservation ...	Trainees in Nos.	100	100	100	100	100	500	
10. Research on Agricultural Chemistry	Research Station (Nos.)	1	To carry out research and experiment			..	1	
11. Research on Pine-apples	Research Station (Nos.)	1	Do.			..	1	
12. Research on Pulses	Research Station (Nos.)	1	Do.			..	1	
13. Research on Mycology and Entomology	Research Station (Nos.)	1	Do.			..	1	
14. Scheme for Agricultural Statistics	Statistical Organisation Report to be published (Nos.)	100	100	100	100	100	500	
15. Scheme for Post-Graduate Training in Agriculture (Tea Culture).	Seats for Post-Graduate Training (in Nos.) .. .. .	..	6	6	6	6	24	
DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEMES (REVENUE ACCOUNT)—								
16. District Staff Scheme	No. of Staff .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
17. Seed Multiplication Farm Scheme	1. Agricultural Farms (Nos.)	20	40	25	15	10	110	
	2. Acreage to be brought under cultivation in thousand	0.40	1.20	1.70	2.00	2.20	7.50	
	3. Nucleus seeds to be produced in thousand tons	0.20	0.60	0.85	1.00	1.10	4.75	
18. Town Compost Scheme	1. Town Compost Centres (Nos.)	2	2	2	2	..	8	
	2. Quantity to be produced in thousand tons	2.00	4.00	6.00	8.00	8.00	28.00	
	3. Acreage to be covered in thousand	0.40	0.80	1.20	1.60	1.60	5.60	
	4. Addl. yield in thousand tons	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.70	
19. Horticultural Development Scheme	1. Nurseries (Nos.)	Nil	8	8	Nil	Nil	16	
	2. Orchards (Nos.)	..	4	..	..	..	4	
	3. Grafts and Plants to be distributed in thousand	..	800.00	1,600.00	1,600.00	1,600.00	5,600.00	
	4. Fruit Technological Laboratory (Nos.)	1	..	..	..	..	1	

Land Development (01)—

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME (REVENUE ACCOUNT)—

20. Consolidation of Holdings	Acreage to be consolidated in thousand	..	..	..	553.00	829.00	1,382.00	
21. Survey and Settlement	1. Villages to be traversed (in Nos.)	100	25	..	..	..	125	
	2. Villages to be surveyed (in Nos.)	..	..	..	..	125	125	
22. Scheme for Rehabilitation of Landless Agricultural Labourers and Flood-affected people.	1. Families to be settled in Nos.	50	240	100	240	50	680	
	2. Acreage to be allotted in thousand	0.50	2.00	1.00	2.00	0.50	6.00	
	3. Addl. production in thousand tons	0.25	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.25	3.00	

Miscellaneous (09) —

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME (REVENUE ACCOUNT)—

23. Scheme for Publicity and Propaganda	1. Magazine (Nos.)	6	6	6	6	6	30	
	2. Pamphlets (Nos.)	24	24	24	24	24	120	
	3. Exhibition (Nos.)	1	1	1	1	1	5	
	4. Cine-Film (Nos.)	48	48	48	48	48	240	
	5. Grading Centres (Nos.)	5	10	15	20	25	75	

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME
(REVENUE ACCOUNT)—

24.	Transport of Seeds, Plants, etc.	..	..	..	..	1. Jeeps with Trailers and Truck (Nos.)	..	..	—	3	2	..	..	..	5	..
						2. Quantity of seeds, etc., to be transported in thousand tons	..			3.75	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	28.75	..
25.	Agricultural Exhibition Scheme	..	..	..	..	Exhibition in Nos.	..	..	..	24	24	24	24	24	120	..

Agricultural Production (00)—

STATE-LEVEL SCHEMES
(CAPITAL ACCOUNT)—

26.	Mechanised Cultivation Schemes	..	..	..	..	1. Tractors (Nos.)	..	..	..	36	3	..	..	..	39	..
						2. Acreage to be reclaimed in thousand	..	..	..	3.52	3.52	3.65	3.65	3.65	17.99	..
						3. Additional production in thousand tons	..	..	..	1.76	1.76	2.40	2.40	2.40	10.72	..
27.	Jute Seed Multiplication Farm Scheme	..	..	..	..	1. Farm in No.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
						2. Quantity of seeds to be produced in thousand tons	..	..	..	0.18	0.23	0.255	2.280	2.280	1.225	..
						3. Acreage to be covered in thousand	..	..	..	80	88	92	96	96	452	..
28.	Scheme for Extension of Coconut Cultivation	..	..	..	..	Seedlings to be multiplied in thousand	..	..	..	..	15.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	75.00	..
29.	Schemes for Extension of Areca Nut Cultivation	..	..	..	..	Acreage in thousand	..	..	..	0.80	1.50	1.70	1.70	2.00	7.70	..
						(a) Under improved cultural practice in the existing plantation				0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.50	..
						(b) Under improved cultural practice in new plantation	..			0.30	0.50	0.70	0.90	1.00	3.40	..
30.	Manufacture and Distribution of Improved Agricultural Implements.					Agricultural improved implements to be manufactured according to improved design for distribution in thousand tons.				2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	15.00	..

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEMES
(CAPITAL ACCOUNT)—

31.	Seed Multiplication Farm Scheme (Distribution of Cereals and Pulses).					1. Quantity of cereal seeds to be distributed in thousand tons	..			1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	6.60	..
						2. Acreage to be covered in thousand tons	..	..	..	71.00	71.00	71.00	71.00	71.00	355.00	..
						3. Additional production in 1,000 tons	..	..	..	18.25	18.25	18.25	18.25	18.25	91.25	..
						4. Quantity of pulse seeds to be distributed in 1,000 tons	..			0.034	0.034	0.034	0.034	0.034	0.17	..
						5. Acreage to be covered in 1,000	..	..	..	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	8.50	..
						6. Additional production in 1,000 tons	..	..	..	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	8.50	..

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME (CAPITAL ACCOUNT)—									
32. Scheme for popularisation of Nitrogenous, Phosphatic and Potash Manures.		1. Quantity to be distributed in thousand tons	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	3.40	
		2. Acreage to be covered in thousand	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	42.00	
		3. Additional production in thousand tons	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	2.95	
33. Scheme for Distribution of Oil-cake	1. Quantity to be distributed in thousand tons	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	4.40	
		2. Acreage to be covered in thousand	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80	24.00	
		3. Additional production in thousand tons	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	1.38	1.90	
34. Green Manuring Scheme	1. Quantity of seeds to be distributed in thousand tons	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.30	
		2. Acreage to be covered in thousand	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	9.00	
		3. Additional production in thousand tons	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	8.00	
35. Plant Protection Scheme	1. Operation in storage in thousand tons	70.37	81.48	92.50	81.48	90.50	418.51	
		2. Operation in field in thousand acres	40.00	55.00	56.00	54.00	56.00	261.00	
36. Jute Development Scheme	1. Quantity of seeds to be distributed in thousand maunds	0.63	0.75	1.00	1.22	1.25	4.85	
		2. Acreage to be covered with improved seeds in thousand	6.30	7.50	10.00	12.25	12.50	48.55	
		3. Acreage to be covered with improved cultural practices in thousand,	131.20	130.00	127.50	125.25	125.00	638.95	
		4. Additional production in thousand bales	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	275.00	
37. Scheme for Multiplication of Cash Crops	MUSTARD—							
		(a) Quantity of seeds to be distributed in thousand maunds	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	12.00	
		(b) Acreage to be benefited in thousand	8.10	8.10	8.10	3.10	8.10	40.50	
		(c) Additional production in thousand tons	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	12.00	

2. SUGARCANE—

(a) Sugarcane sets to be distributed in thousand Nos.	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	2,400.00
(b) Acreage to be covered in thousand ..	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	1.65
(c) Additional outturn in thousand tons (Gur)	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	3.37	1.85

3. COTTON—

(a) Quantity of seeds to be supplied in thousand maunds	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
(b) Acreage to be covered in thousand ..	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	22.50
(c) Additional production in thousand bales ..	2.70	2.70	2.20	2.70	2.70	13.50

38. Scheme for Multiplication of Spices	1. Black-pepper cuttings to be distributed in thousand.	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	400.00
	2. Acreage to be covered in thousand	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00
	3. Additional production in thousand maunds ..	..	..	..	1.60	3.20	4.80
	4. Cashewnut seeds to be distributed in thousand lbs.	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60	38.00
	5. Acreage to be covered in thousand	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	3.80
	6. Additional production in thousand lbs. ..	..	..	..	..	760.00	760.00

13

Warehousing and Marketing (02)—

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME
(CAPITAL ACCOUNT)—

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ORGANISATION—

39. Agricultural Marketing and Warehousing Scheme	1. Sale Societies (Nos.)	12	12	12	12	12	60
	2. Tonnage of Commodities to be handled in thousand.	0.80	1.00	1.20	3.00	5.00	1.00
	3. Warehouses (Nos.)	Nil	5	5	5	5	20
	4. Regulated Market (Nos.)	Nil	1	1	1	1	4

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Miscellaneous (09)—									
VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME (CAPITAL ACCOUNT)—									
40. Crop Competition Scheme		1. Competition (Nos.)	696	695	695	695	695	3,475	
		2. Prize (Nos.)	649	649	649	649	649	3,245	
Minor Irrigation Projects (12)—									
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME (CAPITAL ACCOUNT)—									
41. Deep Tube-well Irrigation Scheme		1. Tube-well (Nos.)	7	6	10	10	12	45	
		2. Acreage to be irrigated in thousand	4.20	7.80	13.80	19.80	27.00	72.60	
		3. Agricultural production in thousand tons	2.10	3.90	6.90	9.90	13.50	36.30	
DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME (CAPITAL ACCOUNT)—									
42. 35 Nos. Small Irrigation, Drainage and Reclamation Scheme		1. Acreage to be benefited in thousand	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	160.66	
		2. Additional productions in thousand tons	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	22.50	
43. 60 Nos. Irrigation, Drainage and Reclamation Scheme		1. Acreage to be benefited in thousand	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	120.00	
		2. Additional production in thousand tons	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	27.00	
VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME (CAPITAL ACCOUNT)—									
44. Minor Irrigation Project Scheme		1. Irrigation Project (Nos.)	1,200	1,100	1,200	1,200	1,200	6,000	
		2. Acreage to be benefited in thousand	206.76	206.76	206.76	206.76	206.76	1,033.80	
		3. Additional yield (in 1,000 tons)	27.91	27.91	27.91	27.91	27.91	139.55	
45. Power-pump Irrigation Scheme		1. Power-pump (Nos.)	70	..	..	..	..	70	
		2. Acreage to be irrigated in thousand	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	21.00	
		3. Additional production in thousand tons	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	9.45	
Factory Production (21)—									
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME (CAPITAL ACCOUNT)—									
46. Scheme for Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Factory		1. Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Factory .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1	
		2. Orange segments (in Nos.) .. .. .	..	10,000	20,000	25,000	50,000	85,000	
		3. Orange concentrate (in tons) .. .. .	..	100	200	250	300	850	
		4. Pine-apple sluices (segments in No. of cases) .. .. .	..	10,000	20,000	25,000	30,000	85,000	
		5. Pine-apple juice (in No. of cases) .. .. .	..	5,000	10,000	12,500	15,000	42,500	
47. Cold Storage Plant Scheme		1. Cold Storage Plant .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	1	
		2. Vegetable preserved (Potato in tons) .. .. .	..	..	660	660	660	1,980	
		3. Fruit preserved (in tons) .. .. .	..	..	500	500	500	1,500	

STATEMENT 'E'(1)

Head of Development/Scheme

0. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Man Power Required

(Construction Phase)

Agricultural Production (00)—

(m.m.—Man-Month)

Category	Average wage or salary per m.m.	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total 1956-61		Total for completion
		No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
ADMINISTRATIVE—														
	Rs.													
Contractor	400	26	236	22	231	16	150	5	49	5	34	63	700	..
TECHNICAL—Nil.														
SKILLED—														
1. Contractor's Sardar	100	26	55	22	51	15	34	5	11	5	9	63	160	..
2. Carpenter	150	91	711	85	696	59	454	18	150	14	112	265	2,123	..
3. Mason and Brick-layers	150	91	237	87	133	58	150	18	49	14	37	266	706	..
4. Muharirs	60	25	80	21	76	15	50	5	16	5	12	62	234	..
UNSKILLED—														
1. Carpenter.. .. .	60	182	1,422	170	1,392	114	908	36	300	28	224	530	4,246	..
2. Mason and Brick-layers	60	181	474	172	466	114	304	36	98	28	74	531	1,416	..
3. Labourers (other than building construction),	60	267	287	205	820	205	820	205	820	229	217	1,091	4,364	..
Total .. .. .	..	869	4,202	784	3,965	594	2,870	328	1,493	328	1,419	2,871	13,949	..

STATEMENT E(1)

Man Power required

Construction Phase

(m.m.—Man-Month)

Head of Development/Scheme

Land Development (01)--

Category	Average wage or salary per m.m. Rs.	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total 1956-61		Total for completion
		No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
ADMINISTRATIVE—														
Contractor		10	32	1	6	1	2	1	6	1	2	10	48	..
TECHNICAL—Nil.														
SKILLED—														
1. Contractor's Sardar	100	9	32	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	12	40	..
2. Carpenter	150	18	81	2	16	2	10	2	16	1	6	24	129	..
3. Mason and Brick-layer	150	9	25	1	4	1	2	1	4	1	2	13	37	..
4. Muhorirs	60	10	42	2	8	1	4	2	8	1	4	16	66	..
UNSKILLED—														
Labourer	60	51	210	6	40	3	24	6	40	3	16	69	330	..
Total		107	422	13	76	9	44	13	76	8	32	144	650	..

STATEMENT (E) I

Meatking and Warehousing (02)—

Man^oPower required :

(m.m.—Man-Month)

Category	Average wages or salary per m.m.	E(1)—Construction Phase														E(2)—Continuing Phase						Total completion No.m.m. (29)								
		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total		Total completion		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59			1959-60		1960-61		Total			
		No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.		No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)		(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	
ADMINISTRATIVE—		Rs.																												
Contractor	400	1	2	13	149	13	149	13	149	13	149	50	480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TECHNICAL— Nil.																														
SKILLED																														
Contractor's Sardar	100	1	1	12	32	12	32	12	32	12	32	49	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carpenter	150	1	4	56	451	56	451	56	451	56	451	225	1,085	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mason	150	1	2	56	150	56	150	56	150	56	150	225	602	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muharir	60	1	1	12	50	12	50	12	50	12	50	49	201	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNSKILLED—																														
Carpenter	60	1	8	112	902	112	902	112	902	112	902	449	3,616	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mason	60	1	4	112	300	112	300	112	300	112	300	449	1,204	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	7	22	373	2,034	373	2,034	373	2,034	373	2,034	1,496	7,317	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT E(1)

Man Power required:

Construction Phase

(m.m.—Man-Month)

Total

Head of Development/Scheme

Miscellaneous (09)—

Category	Average wage or salary per m.m.	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		1956-61		Total for completion
		No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
ADMINISTRATIVE—														
Contractor	Rs. 400	1	4	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	13	..
TECHNICAL—Nil.														
SKILLED—														
1. Contractor's Sardar	100	1	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	..
2. Carpenter	150	1	5	4	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	38	..
3. Mason and Brick-layer	150	1	3	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	13	..
4. Mubharir	60	1	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	..
UNSKILLED—														
1. Carpenter	60	2	10	6	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	76	..
2. Mason and Brick-layer	60	1	5	5	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	26	..
Total		8	33	22	146	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	179	..

STATEMENT 'E' (1)

Man Power Required

(m.m.—Man-Month)

Scheme No.

Minor Irrigation Projects (12)—

Category	Average wages or salary per mm.	E (1) Construction Phase												(2) Continuing Phase																						
		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-50		1960-61		Total		Total completion		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total		Total for completion								
		No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.							
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)							
ADMINISTRATIVE—																																				
Contractor	400	1	5	1	6	1	7	1	6	..	..	2	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TECHNICAL—Nil.																																				
SKILLED—																																				
Contractor's Sardar	100	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carpenter	150	2	15	2	18	3	22	2	18	..	..	9	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mason	150	2	5	2	6	3	7	2	6	..	..	9	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muharir	60	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	..	..	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNSKILLED—																																				
Labourer	60	15424	61706	15424	61714	15428	61724	15424	61714	15416	61666	68344	273392	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<hr/>																																				
Total .. ..	..	15431	61734	15431	61747	15437	61764	15431	61747	15416	61666	68392	273660	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TC

STATEMENT E (1)

Construction Phase—

Man Power required

(m.m.—man-month)

(Fruit Preservation and Cold Storage)

21.—Factory Production—Consumer Goods—

Category	Average wage or salary per m.m.	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total—1956-61		Total for completion
		No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
ADMINISTRATIVE—														
	Rs.													
1. Contractor	100	2	12	4	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	60	..
2. Contractor's Sardar	150	2	5	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	15	..
TECHNICAL—Nil.														
SKILLED—														
1. Carpenter	150	15	124	20	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	291	..
2. Mason and Brick-layer	150	15	41	21	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	97	..
UNSKILLED—														
1. Carpenter	60	21	248	28	334	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	882	..
2. Mason and Brick-layer	60	15	82	21	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	192	..
Total .. ..	..	70	512	98	727	..	..	..	..	..	..	168	1,239	..

STATEMENT 'E'(2)

Head of Development/Scheme

Man Power Required

(Construction Phase)

0. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

(m.m.—Man-Month)

Agricultural Production (00)

Category	Average wage or salary per m.m.	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total—1956-61		Total completion
		No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
ADMINISTRATIVE—														
	Rs.													
1. Accountant	100—150	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	240	..
2. Head Assistant and U. D. Assistant ..	100—280	14	168	14	168	14	168	14	168	14	168	14	840	..
3. Assistant	55—150	31	372	31	372	31	372	31	372	31	372	31	1,860	..
4. Officer-in-charge, Training Centre ..	200—450	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
5. Store-keeper	45—100	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
6. Peon	25—35	101	1,212	101	1,212	103	1,236	103	1,236	103	1,236	103	6,132	..
7. Deputy Director of Agriculture ..	250—750	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
8. Registrar	500—600	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
9. Typist	55—100	9	108	9	108	9	108	9	108	9	108	9	540	..
10. Additional Director of Agriculture ..	208	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
Total ..		164	1,968	164	1,968	166	1,992	166	1,992	166	1,992	166	1,912	..
TECHNICAL—														
1. Professor and Lecturer	200—750	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	600	..
2. Librarian	200—450	1	12	1	12	10	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
3. Laboratory Assistant	75—125	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	300	..
4. Planning Officer	200—450	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
5. Agricultural Officer	200—450	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
6. Public Health Officer	200—450	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
7. Educational Officer..	200—450	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
8. Veterinary Officer	150—350	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
9. Agricultural Engineer	250—750	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	..
10. Sugarcane Specialist..	200—450	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	..
11. Farm Manager	100—240	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	..
12. Research and Chemical Assistant	100—250	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	600	..
13. Ergot Production Officer	200—250	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
14. Foreman	100—250	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	240	..
15. Technical Store-keeper	100—150	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
16. Electrician	45—100	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
17. Arecanut Officer	200—450	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
18. Assistant Jute Development Officer	100—250	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
19. Horticultural Assistant	100—250	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	180	..
20. Horticulturist	250—750	1	22	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
21. Soil Officer	200—450	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
22. Soil Assistant	100—250	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	240	..
23. Arecanut Assistant..	100—250	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
24. Horticultural Officer	200—450	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
25. Botanical Assistant	75—125	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
26. Statistical Officer	200—450	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
27. Agricultural Inspector	100—250	22	264	22	264	22	264	52	264	22	264	22	1,320	..
28. Fruit Inspector	100—250	9	108	9	108	9	108	9	108	9	108	9	540	..
29. Mycobiological Assistant	100—250	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
30. Assistant Agricultural Engineer	200—450	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	1	120	..
Total			94	1,128	94	1,128	94	1,128	94	1,128	94	1,128	94	5,640	..

SKILLED—

1. Specimen Collector	..	..	75—125	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	180	..
2. Mails	..	..	25—35	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	...
3. Co-operative Officer	..	..	200—450	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	...
4. Fieldman and Field Assistant	..		45—80	201	2,412	201	2,412	201	2,412	201	2,412	201	2,412	201	12,060	...
5. Mechanics and Assistant Mechanics	..	..	40—100	7	84	7	84	7	84	7	84	7	84	7	420	...
6. Tractor Operator and Assistant Tractor Operators.			45—100	180	2,160	180	2,160	180	2,160	180	2,160	180	2,160	180	10,800	..
7. Laboratory Workman	..	..	40—50	11	132	11	132	11	132	11	132	11	132	11	660	..
8. Draftsman and Tracer	..	..	55—250	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	180	..
9. Driver	..	..	40—100	9	108	9	108	9	108	9	108	9	108	9	540	...
10. Grafter	..	..	40—50	11	132	11	132	11	132	11	132	11	132	11	660	..
11. Statistical Assistant	..	..	100—250	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	180	..
12. Assistant Agricultural Inspector	..		75—125	29	348	29	348	29	348	29	348	29	348	29	1,740	..
13. Demonstrator	..	..	45—80	68	816	68	816	68	816	68	816	68	816	68	4,080	..
14. Fruit Demonstrator	..	..	45—80	9	108	9	108	9	108	9	108	9	108	9	540	..
15. Assistant Technical Store-keeper	...		45—75	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	240	..
16. Welder	..	..	45—100	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
17. Blacksmith	..	..	45—100	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	..
18. Assistant Farm Manager	..	..	75—125	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
19. Fitter	..	..	45—100	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
20. Carpenter	..	..	45—100	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
21. Handyman	..	..	28—40	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	240	..
Total	...		....	551	6,612	551	6,612	551	6,612	551	6,612	551	6,612	551	33,060	..

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
UNSKILLED—															
		Rs.													
1. Cattleman and Bearer	..	25—35	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	360	..
2. Chowkidar	..	25—35	21	252	62	744	87	1,044	102	1,224	112	1,344	112	4,608	..
3. Labourer	..	On wage Rs.60 (Approximate per mensem)	265	2,114	268	2,138	274	2,186	280	2,234	336	2,882	651	11,554	..
Total	292	2,438	336	2,954	367	3,302	388	3,530	454	4,298	769	16,522	..
Grand Total	1,101	12,146	1,145	12,662	1,178	13,034	1,199	13,262	1,265	14,030	1,580	65,134	..
ADMINISTRATIVE															
TECHNICAL															
SKILLED—															
Field Assistant	..	55	20	240	60	720	85	1,020	100	1,200	110	1,320	375	4,500	..
UNSKILLED—															
Chowkidar	..	32	20	240	60	720	85	1,020	100	1,200	110	1,320	375	4,500	..
Total	43	480	120	1,440	170	2,040	200	2,400	200	2,640	750	9,000	..

ADMINISTRATIVE—

1. Revenue Officer	..	..	650	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
2. Assistant Revenue Officer	..	..	350	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
3. Consolidation Officer	..	..	350	..	..	4	48	7	84	7	84	7	84	7	300	..
4. Project Officer	..	..	400	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
5. Office Superintendent	..	..	275	..	..	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	48	..
6. Assistant (Lower Division Assistant).	..	..	75	3	36	7	84	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	480	..
7. Head Assistant	..	..	135	1	12	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	108	..
8. Orderly and Peon	..	..	30	8	96	26	312	50	600	28	312	26	312	50	1,632	..
9. Chowkidar	..	..	30	4	48	7	84	7	84	7	84	7	84	7	384	..
10. Typist	75	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
Total			..	20	240	51	612	81	972	57	684	57	684	81	3,192	..

TECHNICAL

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SKILLED—

1. Mandal	40	9	108	158	1,896	338	4,056	328	3,956	318	3,816	338	13,832	..
2. Supervisor (Kanungo)	55	3	36	17	204	35	420	34	408	33	396	112	1,464	..
3. Mandal (Training)	..	..	20	120	720	180	1,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	1,800	..
4. Supervisor	..	..	130	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
5. Field Assistant	..	..	48	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
Total			..	134	888	357	3,204	375	4,500	364	4,388	353	4,236	752	17,216	..

UNSKILLED—

Chinman	..	..	30	9	108	91	1,092	91	1,092	93	1,116	71	852	93	4,260	..
Grand Total			..	163	1,236	499	4,908	547	6,564	514	6,188	481	5,772	926	24,668	..

ADMINISTRATIVE—	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
		Rs.													
1. Head Assistant	100—280	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
2. Upper Division Assistant	100—225	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	..
3. Accountant	100—150	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	..
4. Lower Division Assistant	55—100	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	240	..
5. Typist	55—100	8	24	8	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	..
6. Typist-cum-Assistant	65—150	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	..
7. Peon	25—35	18	216	18	216	18	216	18	216	18	216	18	1,080	..
TECHNICAL—															
1. Agricultural Marketing Officer	200—450	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
2. Assistant Agricultural Marketing Officer.	..	160—250	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	..
3. Marketing Inspector	100—250	12	144	12	144	12	144	12	144	12	144	12	720	..
SKILLED—															
1. Marketing Supervisor	75—125	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	360	..
UNSKILLED															
Grand Total		32	624	52	624	52	624	52	624	52	624	52	3,120	..

ADMINISTRATIVE—

1. Upper Division Assistant	100-225	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60
2. Lower Division Assistant	55-130	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60
3. Peon	25-35	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	360

TECHNICAL—

1. Assistant Propaganda Officer ..	200-450	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60
2. Assistant Agricultural Propaganda Officer.	100-250	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60
3. Editor	75-128	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60
4. Artisan-cum-Photographer	153	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60
5. Exhibition Organiser	45-80	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60
6. Assistant Exhibition Organiser ..	119	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60

UNSKILLED—

1. Driver	40-100	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	360
2. Handyman	28-40	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	360
UNSKILLED

Total		26	312	26	312	26	312	26	312	26	312	26	312	26	1,560
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ADMINISTRATIVE—				(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
					Rs.													
1.	Head Assistant	100—280	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	
2.	Store-keeper	..	..	..	55—100	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	
3.	Lower Division Assistant	..	..	..	55—150	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	
4.	Upper Division Assistant	..	..	..	100—225	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	
5.	Peon	..	..	..	25—35	13	156	13	156	13	156	13	156	13	156	13	780	
TECHNICAL—																		
1.	Agricultural Engineer	..	..	..	250—750	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	
2.	Assistant Agricultural Engineer	..	..	..	200—400	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	
3.	Agricultural Inspector	..	..	..	100—250	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	
UNSKILLED—																		
1.	Driller	..	..	..	200—450	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	
2.	Assistant Driller	..	..	..	100—250	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	240	
3.	Foreman	..	..	..	100—250	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	
4.	Tube-well Operator	..	..	..	55—110	34	408	40	480	50	600	60	720	72	864	72	3,072	
5.	Helper	..	..	..	45—80	..	..	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	288	
6.	Driver	..	..	..	45—100	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	
7.	Handyman	..	..	..	28—40	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	
8.	Assistant Agricultural Inspector-cum-Foreman.	..	..	..	75—125	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	
9.	Assistant Operator	..	..	..	89	34	408	40	480	50	600	60	720	72	864	72	3,072	
UNSKILLED—																		
	Labourer	..	..	..	On wage Rs.60 (Approx.) per mensem.	15	180	15	180	15	180	15	180	15	180	15	900	
Grand Total				..		116	1,392	134	1,608	154	1,848	174	2,088	196	2,376	198	9,312	

ADMINISTRATIVE—

Manager-in-charge	200	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120
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TECHNICAL—

1. Fruit Technological Officer	--		250	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120
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2. Fruit Technological Assistant	--		150	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60
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SKILLED—

Field Assistant-cum-Foreman	--		80	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	240
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UNSKILLED—

Jogalis	--	60	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	300
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Total	14	168	14	168	14	168	14	168	14	168	14	840
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STATEMENT 'F'

Head of Development/Scheme—
 Agricultural Production (00)
 Land Development (01)
 Warehousing and Marketing (02)
 Miscellaneous (09)
 Minor Irrigation (12)
 Factory Production (12)

Items (1)	Unit (2)							Materials required, (Quantities)					
								1956-57 (3)	1957-58 (4)	1958-59 (5)	1959-60 (6)	1960-61 (7)	Total—1956-61 (8)
1	Petrol (in gallons)	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,190	17,190	18,010	18,010	18,010	88,410
2	Other Fuel Oils—												
	(Diesel, Kerosene, etc.—in gallons)	..	..	..	..	..	..	86,030	90,580	1,23,610	1,26,130	1,31,410	5,57,760
3	Lubricating Oils—												
	(a) Grease in lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,575	16,680	26,780	26,810	26,960	113,805
	(b) Mobil Oil in gallons	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,445	4,715	5,905	6,035	6,315	27,415
4	Turbines and Generators—												
	Deep Tube-well in Nos.	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	10	10	10	45
3	Steel (in tons)	..	..	..	..	..	..	57.85	79.40	60.25	39.10	33.95	270.55
	C. I. Sheets in bundles	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,173	1,588	1,205	782	679	5,427
6	Cement (in tons)	..	..	..	..	..	..	817.60	1,032.20	782.25	508.30	441.35	3,582.70
7	Timber (in cft.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,040	31,760	24,160	15,640	13,580	108,180
8	Bricks (in Nos.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	833,000	953,000	723,000	469,000	408,000	3,386,000
9	Automobiles—												
	(a) Publicity Van (Nos.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
	(b) Tractor (Nos.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
	(c) Jeep with Trailer	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	10
10	Paper (No. of Reams)	..	..	..	..	..	..	442	452	462	472	482	2,310
	Paper Board (in Nos.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,250	1,260	1,270	1,280	1,290	6,350

ABSTRACT OF THE PLAN EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE AND CAPITAL ACCOUNT

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sub-heads of Department	Total expenditure on Revenue and Capital Account combined					
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total 1956-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Agricultural Production (00)	41.56	50.36	43.31	39.63	39.99	214.85
Land Development (01)	3.76	11.49	9.19	13.47	7.09	45.00
Agricultural Marketing (02)	1.84	7.77	7.84	7.81	7.94	33.20
Miscellaneous (09)	3.00	1.86	1.42	1.44	1.47	9.19
Minor Irrigation (12)	45.06	64.67	36.67	33.85	25.75	204.00
Factory Production (21)	7.00	5.00	..	..	..	12.00
Total	102.22	141.15	96.43	96.20	82.24	518.24

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE

(Rupees in lakhs)

Scheme	Foreign Exchange			Total
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1956-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Agricultural Production (00)	0.65	0.05	1.95	3.25
Miscellaneous (09)	0.80	..	..	0.80
Minor Irrigation (12)	2.41	1.82	1.82	4.26
Total	3.68	0.86	3.77	8.31

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY (03) (04)

I.—Level of Development reached at the end of the First Five Year Plan and visualised for Second Five Year Plan

The livestock industry occupies a key position in the rural economy of the State since the agriculturists solely depend on the motive power of the bullocks and organic manure for the fertility of the soil. The milk and milk products are necessary for the maintenance of health and prevention of diseases amongst the children, nursing mothers and adult population. The institutions dealing with the welfare of livestock are yet very few and services rendered through these handful of units and personnel do not reach many parts of the State, the result being that the already deteriorated livestock population do not receive the necessary animal husbandry and veterinary aid. Before the First Five Year Plan, the Veterinary Department had only a bare nucleus staff and hardly any animal welfare and improvement organizations existed to deal with the gigantic task of disease control, improvement of livestock through scientific method of feeding, breeding and management. Although the State possesses as many as 2½ crores of livestock of all species, the overall production from these stocks has been found to be the lowest in the country. To cope with the problem, a comprehensive programme was necessary, in the First Five Year Plan period and a sound beginning has been made to provide for meeting the shortfall in veterinary and animal husbandry personnel and the number of veterinary and animal husbandry field and central institutions for undertaking work on disease control, breeding, feeding, etc., and for disseminating the knowledge and experience gained in the Government-sponsored institutions.

The programme of the work during the First Five Year Plan included the continuance of the Assam Veterinary College, Veterinary Vaccine Section, Headquarter Staff, establishment of Key Village Scheme, Veterinary Hospitals, Veterinary Laboratory and the Increased Milk Supply Scheme. The Assam Veterinary College in spite of manifold difficulties, has been able to produce 103 Veterinary Graduates and 225 Veterinary Field Assistants for meeting the requirements of veterinary personnel. The Veterinary Vaccine Section has been regularly manufacturing Goat-Tissue, Ranikhet and Fowl-Pox Vaccines and supplying these to the different parts of the State. The Headquarter Staff have remained busy throughout the period. Steps for the implementation of the schemes for six Veterinary Hospitals, one Veterinary Laboratory for the treatment and diagnosis of livestock diseases, six Artificial Insemination Centres and twenty-four Key Villages for the improvement of cattle have been taken. Under the Increased Milk Supply Scheme, the cattle farms at Khanapara, Barpeta and Dibrugarh have been expanded with more buildings and the dairy herds have been increased for the supply of Milk to the towns. In addition to the Schemes under the First Five Year Plan the State Government have undertaken the establishment of thirty-nine Veterinary Dispensaries and the training and employment of 151 Veterinary Field Assistants for rendering veterinary aid in the rural areas. Poultry, duck and fodder development work at the different Government farms have been sponsored. Besides, with the help of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the schemes for the control of Bovine Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia eradication of Humpsore, Cross-breeding of cattle in hilly and heavy rainfall areas and Gosadans have been operated. During the Second Five Year Plan the activities of the Assam Veterinary College, will be expanded for the training of 500 Veterinary Graduates and 650 Veterinary Field Assistants. There is an acute shortage of highly qualified teachers, specialised officers for the department and therefore a scheme for the training of teachers and officers overseas is proposed. The Veterinary Vaccine Section will undertake the manufacture of a large quantity of Vaccine against Ranikhet, Fowl-Pox, Black-Quarter and Haemorrhagic Septicæmia, etc. To eradicate Rinderpest from the State, a scheme for eradication of Rinderpest will also be launched for the control of the disease. The number of Veterinary Hospitals and dispensaries will be increased by 20 and 40 respectively to extend veterinary aid to the people of the State. Out of 37 existing Local Board Veterinary Dispensaries, 10 will be provincialised as a step towards provincialisation of all Local Board Dispensaries gradually as the present management does not appear satisfactory. The Key Village Scheme will be expanded by 5 more Artificial Insemination Centres and 20 Key Villages. The Increased Milk Supply Scheme will be continued and the Upper Shillong Farm will be improved. For the supply and production of milk, meat, eggs and fodder, etc., it is proposed to improve Village and Professional Grazing Reserves, and to establish 2 Pig-Sheep-Goat-cum-Poultry farms. One Co-operative Milk Supply Union and Rural Creamery Centre has also been included in the Second Five Year Schemes. Subsidies for improvement of 9 Goshalas of the State and loan to private enterprisers for encouraging livestock industry are included. The Headquarter staff will be further strengthened with more technical and ministerial staff. With the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan, the progress in the training of the technical personnel, the control of diseases, improvement of livestock and the production of more milk, milk products, eggs, meat will be achieved. The adequate

attention to be paid to the animals through the various agencies, as envisaged under this plan, will raise their standard of efficiency and this will result in the increased production of more nutritious food and in the improvement of the standard of living of the people.

The department has all along maintained a close co-ordination with the departments of Agriculture, Forest, Community Projects, Tribal Areas, Cottage Industries and the State of Manipur and North-East Frontier Agency. It has also provided them with Veterinary and Animal Husbandry personnel and technical advice. In the Second Five Year Plan period the requirements of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary personnel and other assistance necessary for these departments have been fully taken into consideration. The schemes of this department having common interests and relationship with the schemes of other departments are planned to fit in with them.

II.—Description of schemes included in Second Five Year Plan

Animal Husbandry (03)—

STATE-LEVEL SCHEMES—

1. *Scheme for expansion of Assam Veterinary College*—This scheme requires expansion. The object of the scheme is:—

- (1) Training of students in Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science for a degree from the University of Gauhati or a diploma of the Government of Assam.
- (2) Training of Veterinary Field Assistants for field and extension works.
- (3) For the conduct of research, investigation of diseases and the study of methods in relation to the extension and dissemination of results obtained through research and investigation.
- (4) For removing the dearth of Veterinary personnel in the State.

This is a revised scheme for the expansion of the Assam Veterinary College, Gauhati. The total requirement of Veterinary Graduates (Degree and Diploma) is assessed at 650 and Veterinary Field Assistants at 11,000 for the State Development Schemes, Tribal Areas, North-East Frontier Agency, Manipur and Community Project Department. The existing number of Veterinary Graduates including the fresh batch of graduates in 1955 is 150 and there are 251 Veterinary Field Assistants in the department and additional 110 Veterinary Field Assistants will be available in 1955 and this will make a total of 361. Therefore a provision for the training of 500 Veterinary Graduates and 650 Veterinary Field Assistants is made in the College.

In order to train up this number of Veterinary Graduates, one Degree-course and one Diploma-course are required to be run concurrently as the standard of students available for admission into the College is not to the mark. To train up the number as indicated above, it will be necessary to admit at least 150 students annually from the session 1955-56.

2. *Reorganisation of the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department.*—There is at present one Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department (Veterinary) with a nucleus ministerial staff for the assistance of the Director in his duties. The Department took up schemes to the extent of about 40.00 lakhs Plan and Non-Plan—during the First Five Year Plan period. Consequently the supervision work has been increased considerably for which additional officers and staff are necessary.

In this scheme it is proposed to have 2 more Deputy Directors in addition to the one provided during the First Five Year Plan period so as to enable them to work on zonal basis and one Propaganda Officer and one Marketing Officer. Simultaneously it is also necessary to expand the office of the Director who as an ultimate authority, responsible both to the Government and to the people needs more Office Assistants to cope with the increased work.

3. *Scheme for expansion of Veterinary Vaccine Section.*—In the First Five Year Plan, the Vaccine Section was established to manufacture Goat Tissue Vaccine and this section has since been preparing this vaccine in large quantities. Now Rinderpest has been controlled to some extent in the State. In addition to Goat Tissue Vaccine, Ranikhet and Fowl-Pox vaccines are also manufactured but there are still many other diseases which require immediate attention. It may be noted that for want of biological products of suitable potency a large number of livestock is lost every year. It is therefore proposed to manufacture the following vaccines and antigen in the State during the Second Five Year Plan.

- (1) Hæmorrhagic-Septicæmia.
- (2) Anthrax.
- (3) Blackquarter.
- (4) Tuberculin, etc.

4. *Scheme for giving loan to the private enterprisers for encouraging livestock industry.*—The livestock industry including poultry and fodder farming taken up by private enterprisers at different parts of the State is unable to thrive for want of financial resources of the parties concerned, though a great advancement in respect of general improvement is possible through these enterprisers.

The situation demands issue of loans to them whether co-operative or individual to enable them to continue their efforts in dairy farming, poultry-keeping, fodder growing, hay and silage making in the State. It is therefore proposed to introduce loan system on a long term basis to encourage the private enterprisers for the improvement of livestock industries. And therefore Rs. 4 lakhs is provided for the Second Five Year Plan.

5. *Eradication of Rinderpest.*—This is a new scheme and the object of it is to stamp out the fell disease Rinderpest altogether from the State in course of 2-3 years. Considering the benefit to be derived from this work the expenditure involved is quite small.

6. *Scheme for the training of personnel in Veterinary Science abroad.*—There is a dearth of suitably trained teachers and other specialised officers in the State and therefore it is proposed to depute 8 officers from the Department to foreign Universities or Colleges during the Second Five Year Plan. Each of the officers will require at least 1 year training in the subjects of Pathology, Bacteriology, Physiology, Anatomy, Dairy Science and Animal production, etc.

7. *Livestock Research Station.*—Research in matters relating to livestock particularly about the prevailing diseases breed adaptability and other allied subjects is necessary for the improvement of livestock in the State. There is no such research institute in the State at present. For proper canalisation of the activities, both in controlling diseases, and in improving the quality of livestock from the present condition, a research laboratory is urgently needed. Establishment of the same will remove a long-felt want and will bring about an appreciable improvement in veterinary activities.

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEMES—

8. *Scheme for the establishment of Veterinary Hospitals.*—There are at present 9 Veterinary Hospitals in the State out of which 5 are under construction. These 5 Veterinary Hospitals are included in the First Five Year Plan. In order to give veterinary aid and to render better treatment to the cattle population in other districts it is proposed to have a Veterinary Hospital in every district and subdivisional town during the next Five Year Plan period. In some cases hospitals are inevitably necessary for certain localities other than district or subdivisional town on account of large cattle population requiring Animal Husbandry and Veterinary aid. Hence hospitals are also required to be opened in such places although these may not be district or subdivisional towns.

9. *Scheme for Key Village and Artificial Insemination Centres.*—It is a continuing scheme and it requires completion and expansion. The cattle of the State are extremely uneconomic because of their poor quality and performance. They have to be bred for better milk yield and draught quality. To achieve results on this line, a sound breeding programme is the immediate necessity. The position of breeding bulls in the State and all over India is unsatisfactory. It is expected that with the introduction of artificial insemination in the Key Villages started for the development of livestock, a good deal of progress can be achieved in this sphere. At present we have 6 Artificial Insemination Centres and 24 Key Villages in the State and only a fringe of the cattle population can be served with these few centres. It is therefore proposed to increase the number of Artificial Insemination Centres for the improvement of livestock and augmentation of milk supply.

10. *Cattle Shows*.—A scheme for State and District Cattle Shows has been included in the Second Five Year Plan to develop interest of the public towards livestock improvement. In these Shows, educative propoganda will be taken up and prizes will be given to the owners of the best cattle.

11. *Scheme for Duck Farm at Barpeta*.—This is a continuing scheme to be expanded. A duck farm at Barpeta Cattle Farm was established in order to—(1) develop the potentialities of Assam ducks and to find out the best breed suitable for the province, (2) to supply pedigreed foundation stock for breeding purposes and to encourage the duck industry in this State.

12. *Poultry Farm at Khanapara and Upper Shillong Cattle Farm*.—This is a continuing scheme to be expanded. A Poultry farm in each of the existing two Livestock Farms, viz., (1) Upper Shillong Cattle Farm and (2) Khanapara Cattle Farm, will be established in order to produce eggs and chicks for distribution in the State and for the improvement of the local stock.

13. *Scheme for Cross-breeding of cattle in hilly and heavy rainfall areas*.—It is a continuing scheme financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and State Government. The improvement of the local cattle of the hilly and heavy rainfall areas is necessary in order to augment the milk production. Some work has already been done in this line. The introduction of fresh exotic blood amongst the cattle of these areas will help in the development of these cattle. The result of this cross-breeding has hitherto not been carefully studied but this scheme envisages a detailed study of the behaviour in breeding, growth, resistance to disease, etc., of the cross breed cattle.

14. *Gosadan Scheme*.—This is a continuing scheme and requires expansion. A large number of useless and unproductive cattle consume a considerable portion of the fodder and other concentrates which can be fruitfully utilized for the productive cattle of the State. In order to remove these cattle to forest areas and concentrate them in one unit, one additional Gosadan is proposed in the Second Five Year Plan period.

15. *Scheme for Development of Pig, Sheep, Goat-cum-Poultry Farm*.—This scheme envisages the establishment of combined pig, sheep and poultry farms in different parts of the State.

16. *Improvement of Gaushalas for their development*.—There are 9 Gaushalas in the State and these Gaushalas are mainly depending on charity. All these Gaushalas are maintaining a good number of milch animals along with the old and invalid cattle. These institutions are mostly located in and around the towns and a good deal of milk is available from them for the public. Given the necessary assistance it is expected that the number of animals in the Gaushalas can be increased for the augmentation of milk supply. To-day the position of milk in this State is very acute. The Gaushalas when properly developed will not only help us in the production of milk but they will also be in a position to supply the State with a good number of bulls for use in the rural areas for livestock improvement work.

With a view to developing the Gaushalas and Pijrapoles in the State, a grant has been provided in the Second Five Year Plan.

17. *Growing of fodder in Professional Grazing Reserves and Village Grazing Reserves*.—The stock-carrying capacity of our grazing reserves has never been taken into consideration while allowing the animals to graze over those reserves. Under the present condition of these reserves, only one animal can be advantageously grazed for a period of one year on about 6 acres of land. The grass land being devoid of nutritive foilage cannot afford to do better than this. Giving the necessary rest and proper management of these grass lands, considerable improvement can be expected in course of a few years. The pressing need for increasing the productivity of grass land has been continuously stressed and it is proposed now to introduce control-grazing and introduction of suitable grasses in some of these reserves. The stock carrying capacity of the land will also be assessed along-side of it.

With a view to developing some of the grazing reserves on the above line, a scheme for the improvement of grazing reserves is sponsored. As soon as the development of one Professional Grazing Reserve or Village Grazing Reserve is completed another will be taken up in the district. These will be handed over to the local graziers or the community after forming cultivators co-operative grass land societies.

18. *Poultry Development*.—The All-India Poultry Scheme has been sponsored by the Government of India and one centre has been given to Assam. In India mainly two breeds of fowls—viz., R. I. R. and W. L. H. are being tried for upgrading the local stock. It has now been decided to introduce a new breed which was found by experiment to give better result in egg laying without deteriorating the “Table purpose” quality achieved from R. I. R. breed.

The Farm in Assam centre will serve as a feeder farm to develop poultry clubs in the State and also cater to the needs of individual enterprisers by supplying eggs and chicks.

VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME—

10. *Provincialisation of Local Board Veterinary Dispensaries*.—Under this scheme it is proposed to provincialise the existing Veterinary Dispensaries now under the management of the Local Boards in the State. The total number of Veterinary Dispensaries is 37. In order to bring uniformity in the standard of management and administration, the present system of dual control needs to be abolished.

It will also be attempted to bring about general improvement of the buildings, equipment and stock of medicines. Ten Dispensaries will be taken up during the Second Five Year Plan period.

Establishment of Veterinary Dispensaries.—The present aid given through the handful of dispensaries is wholly inadequate and to achieve effective result in the sphere of livestock improvement the necessity of establishing more dispensaries cannot be underestimated.

Dairying and Milk Supply (104)—

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. *Increased Milk Supply*.—The existing farms are now serving the needs of the public of Shillong, Barpeta, Dibrugarh and Gauhati town in two ways—(1) milk supply, (2) production and distribution of farm-breed livestock. The present herd of cattle at Upper Shillong and the flock of sheep are very small and these cannot even meet a fraction of the demand of the consumers of milk and meat, etc., of that area. Introduction of fresh blood in these animals is also desirable for further progress and stabilisation of the results already achieved in breeding and to achieve increase of milk and improvement in the mutton quality and wool production. It is therefore proposed that the farm stock should be increased with fresh stock. The farm buildings also need improvement and expansion. The development of the farms on these lines will make them self-sufficient and useful to the State.

2. *Milk Supply Union and Rural Creamery Centre*.—The question of milk supply in the towns of Assam has not yet received adequate consideration and the problem is getting more acute mainly due to dearth of funds and trained persons in the line. Wherever milk supply exists it is often irregular, mostly adulterated, its sources highly contaminated and is badly handled by illiterate people in the line. For the safety of the consumers it is necessary that the milk should be collected and distributed through milk supply unions after proper testing, processing and pasteurization.

STATEMENT 'A'

Plan Expenditure, 1956-61

Head of Development/Scheme

O.—AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Animal Husbandry and Dairying and Milk Supply (03 and 04)—

(1)	Phasing						Foreign Exchange									
	56—57	57—58	58—59	59—60	60—61	Plan 56—61	Total for completion	56—57	57—58	58—61	Total 56—61					
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)					
(A) Revenue Account—																
Animal Husbandry (03)—																
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—																
(1) Expansion of Assam Veterinary College—																
Recurring						Rs. 70	Rs. 72	Rs. 74	Rs. 76	Rs. 78	Rs. 370	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	
Non-recurring						400	600	630	..	..	1630	2630	100	100	..	200
(2) Scheme for re-organisation of the Department—																
Recurring						143	141	147	151	156	738	1238	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring						62	..	..	..	..	62	312	..	..	..	..
(3) Expansion of the Veterinary Vaccine Section—																
Recurring	33	34	36	37	140	240	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring						30	30	..	..	..	60	560	05	10	..	15
(4) Eradication of Rinderpest—																
Recurring						370	230	..	..	..	600	..	100	..	..	100
Non-recurring
(5) Training of personnel abroad—																
Recurring						21	25	25	25	04	100	200	21	25	54	100
Non-recurring

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(6) Livestock Research Station—											
Recurring .. .. .	..	·85	·85	·88	·90	3·48	6·00	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	1·00	1·02	..	..	..	2·02	10·00	..	·25	..	·25
DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—											
(1) Expansion of Veterinary Hospital—											
Recurring .. .. .	..	·77	1·13	1·63	2·03	5·56	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	1·11	1·11	1·11	1·11	..	4·44	..	·10	·10	·30	·50
(2) Key Village Scheme and A. I. Centres—											
Recurring .. .. .	..	1·48	2·72	4·16	5·62	13·98	25·00	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	2·67	2·67	2·67	3·01	..	11·02	23·00	·60	·50	1·50	2·50
(3) Cattle Show—											
Recurring .. .. .	..	·70	·70	·70	·07	·70	3·50	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(4) Cross-breeding of Cattle in hilly and heavy rainfall areas—											
Recurring .. .. .	..	·17	·18	·19	·20	·21	·95	1·60	..	..	..
Non-recurring .. .. .	..	·24	..	..	..	..	·24	·40	..	·05	·05
(5) Gosadan Scheme—											
Recurring .. .. .	..	·15	·16	·17	·17	·65	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring .. .. .	..	·70	..	·15	..	·85	..	..	..	..	..
(6) Improvement of Gaushalas—											
Recurring .. .. .	..	·66	·21	·21	·21	·21	1·50	5·00	..	..	..
Non-recurring .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(7) Improvement of V. G. Rs. and P. G. Rs.—											
Recurring .. .. .	..	·55	·55	·55	·56	·57	2·79	10·00	..	..	..
Non-recurring	1·21	..	..	..	..	..	1·21	5·00	..	·45	·45

VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME—

Provincialisation of L. B. Veterinary Dispensaries—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	33	51	66	84	2.50	10.00	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	30	30	30	30	1.50	6.40	..	..	..	..

Establishment of Veterinary Dispensaries—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	1.37	2.05	2.65	6.89	37.00	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.27	1.28	1.28	1.28	..	5.11	16.40	..	10	30	40

Total—Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.28	11.04	11.20	14.10	16.66	61.28	115.38	..	..	..	..
Total—Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.42	12.68	11.81	5.70	30	43.91	96.22	3.31	2.35	2.64	8.30
Total (Revenue)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.70	23.72	23.01	19.80	16.96	105.19	211.60	3.31	2.35	2.64	8.30

B) Capital Account—

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME--

Loans to enterprisers for encouraging livestock industry	40	1.00	1.00	1.00	60	4.00
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DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME--

(1) Duck farm	05	06	06	06	07	30
(2) Poultry farm	04	04	05	06	06	25
(3) Pig-Sheep-cum-Poultry Farm	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.06	72	38	42	42	3.00	..	..	..	..	..
(4) Poultry Development Scheme	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.70	1.23	1.00	1.30	1.40	6.63	..	..	..	..	..
Total (Capital)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.25	3.05	2.49	2.84	2.55	14.18	..	..	..	..	..
Total (Revenue and Capital) for Animal Husbandry (03)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24.95	26.77	25.50	22.64	19.51	119.37	211.60	3.31	2.35	2.64	8.30

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Dairying and Milk Supply (04)—Capital Account—												
DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—												
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Increased Milk Supply	—	2.40	2.26	1.04	1.10	1.20	8.00	18.00	—	1.70	..	1.70
(2) Milk Supply Union	..	4.00	6.63	..	..	..	10.63	..	2.00	3.00	..	5.00
Total	..	6.40	8.89	1.04	1.10	1.20	18.63	18.00	2.00	3.70	..	5.70
Total—Dairying and Milk Supply Schemes (04)												
	..	6.40	8.89	1.04	1.10	1.20	18.63	18.00	2.00	3.70	..	5.70
Grand Total of 03 and 04	..	31.35	35.66	26.54	23.74	20.71	138.00	229.60	5.31	6.05	2.64	14.00

Head of Development/Scheme

STATEMENT 'D'

O.—AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Targets of Work/Capacity

Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Milk Supply (03, 04)—

Description	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Plan 1956-61	Completion	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Animal Husbandry (03)—									
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—									
	No. of seats :—								
	(1) Diploma	100	100	100	100	100	50	1,000	
Assam Veterinary College	(2) Degree	50	50	50	50	50	250	500	
	(3) V. F. Assistant	130	130	130	130	130	650	1,000	
Reorganisation of the Department	Staff .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Expansion of Veterinary Vaccine Section.. .. .	Doses of Vaccine								
	(1) Goat Tissue	10,000	11,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	57,000	200,000	
	(2) Ranikhet	1,500	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	10,000	1,000,000	
	(3) Fowl Pox	2,000	3,000	3,500	5,000	5,500	19,000	1,000,000	
	(4) H. S. & B. Q.	1,500	2,300	3,200	4,000	5,000	16,000	30,000	
Loan to private enterprisers	No. of loanees	2	5	5	5	3	20	..	
Eradication of Rinderpest	No. of animals vaccinated (in lakh)	20.00	20.00	..	..	..	40.00	..
Training of Veterinary personnel abroad	No. of personnel trained	2	2	2	2	..	8	18	
Livestock Research Station	No. of Research Station	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—									
Establishment of Veterinary Hospital	No. of Hospital... .. .	5	5	5	5	..	20	..	
Establishment of Key Village and A. I. Centres	No. A. I. Centres	16	16	16	17	..	65	164	
	No. of Key Villages	4	4	4	8	..	20	100	
State and District Cattle Show	No. of Shows	13	13	13	13	13	65	..	
Duck Farm at Barpeta	No. of duckling	1,500	3,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	16,500	50,000	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Poultry Farm.. .. .	No. of chicken	1,500	3,000	5,000	7,000	8,000	24,500	100,000
Cross-breeding of Cattle in hills and heavy rainfall areas..	No. of cattle improved ..	500	600	700	700	900	3,500	8,000
Gosadan	No. of cattle	500	500	500	500	500	2,000	..
Establishment of Pig-Sheep-Goat-cum-Poultry Farm	Segregated—							
	Unit in piglets .. ..	..	160	160	250	400	970	3,000
	Unit in sheep .. ..	..	..	40	80	80	200	2,000
	Unit in kids .. ..	..	..	200	300	300	800	3,000
	Unit in eggs .. ..	..	2,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	11,000	..
Improvement of Gaushalas .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Improvement of P. G. R. and V. G. R...	Fodder in mds.	2,000	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	38,000	100,000
Poultry Development Scheme.. .. .	Chicken	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	70,000	..
	Eggs	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	200,000	..
VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME—								
Provincialisation of Veterinary Dispensaries	No. of Veterinary Dispensaries.	2	2	2	2	2	10	37
Establishment of Veterinary Dispensaries	No. of Veterinary Dispensaries.	10	10	10	10	..	40	100
Dairying and Milk Supply (04)—								
DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—								
Increased Milk Supply	Milk in mds.	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	15,000	30,000
Milk Supply Union and Rural Creamery	Milk in mds. .. ..	..	50,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	215,000	400,000
	Ghee in mds. .. ..	..	10	10	10	10	40	..

STATEMENT 'E'(1)

Manpower Required

(m.m.—Man-Month)

Construction Phase

Head of Development/Scheme

O.—AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Milk Supply (03 and 04)—

Category	(1)	Average wage or salary per m.m. Rs.		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total 1956-61		Total for completion	
		(2)	(3)	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.		(15)	(16)
Animal Husbandry (03)—																	
ADMINISTRATIVE—																	
Contractor
				17	198	21	248	16	181	11	126	..	4	66	757		
Sardar
				60	19	48	24	62	15	39	10	26	1	2	69	177	
Muhorir
				60	20	26	12	31	7	11	5	13	1	3	35	84	
TECHNICAL—																	
Overseer
				120	250	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	2	5	60		
SKILLED—																	
Carpenter
				150	71	603	96	761	68	548	47	381	2	12	284	2,305	
Mason
				150	75	200	95	253	67	184	45	126	2	4	284	767	
UNSKILLED—																	
Carpenter
				60	138	1,206	174	1,522	130	1,096	92	762	4	24	538	4,619	
Mason
				60	146	140	172	506	128	368	90	252	4	8	540	1,534	
Total	
				484	2,693	595	3,395	432	2,430	301	1,698	16	69	1,821	10,303		

(1)

(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16)

Dairying and Milk Supply (04)---**ADMINISTRATIVE---**

Contractor	--	--	3	33	5	51	--	8	84
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TECHNICAL

..
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

SKILLED---

Capenter	--	..	--	..	150	16	95	18	145	34	240
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Mason	--	150	11	31	18	49	--	29	80
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Sardar	--	--	--	--	60	3	30	4	48	--	7	78
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Muhorir	..	--	--	60	3	30	4	48	7	78
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UNSKILLED---

Carpenter	--	--	..	60	32	190	36	290	68	480
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Muhorir	--	60	22	62	36	92	58	160
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Total	90	471	121	729	211	1,200
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STATEMENT 'E'(2)

Lead of Development/Scheme

Continuing Phase

Man Power Required

Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Milk Supply (03 and 04)—

(m.m.—Man-Month)

Animal Husbandry (03)—

Category (1)	Average wage or salary per m.m. Rs.		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total 1956-61		Total for competition (16)
	(2)	(3)	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	
	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)			
ADMINISTRATIVE—															
Officer	200	750	4	48	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	288	..
Office staff	55	300	39	468	45	540	45	540	45	540	45	540	45	2,628	..
Typist	55	100	6	72	7	84	7	84	7	84	7	84	7	408	..
Others	25	35	26	312	47	564	52	624	77	924	92	1,104	92	3,528	..
TECHNICAL—															
Gazetted	200	450	11	132	13	156	13	156	13	156	13	156	13	756	..
Non-Gazetted	45	250	166	664	345	4,140	466	5,592	587	7,044	708	8,496	708	25,936	..
SKILLED—															
Driver	40	100	10	120	17	204	11	132	11	132	11	132	17	730	..
UNSKILLED—															
Lab-attendant—															
Bull keeper, etc... .. .	25	35	91	1,092	109	1,308	145	1,740	178	2,136	253	3,036	253	9,312	..
Total .. .. .	..	..	353	2,908	588	7,056	744	8,928	923	11,076	1,134	13,608	1,134	43,576	..
Dairying and Milk Supply (04)—															
ADMINISTRATIVE—															
Others	25	35	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	240	..
TECHNICAL—															
Non-Gazetted	45	250	4	48	24	288	24	288	24	288	24	288	24	1,200	..
Driver	40	100	..	..	7	84	7	84	7	84	7	84	7	336	..
UNSKILLED—															
Milk Distribution—															
Handyman, etc... .. .	25	40	..	..	47	564	47	564	47	564	47	564	47	2,256	..
Total .. .. .	..	..	8	90	82	984	82	984	82	984	82	984	82	4,032	..

STATEMENT 'F'

Head of Development/Scheme

AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Milk Supply (03 and 04)—

Materials Required

Item	Unit	Quantities					Total 56-61
		56-57	57-58	58-59	59-60	60-61	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY (03)—							
Cement	In tons	400	540	430	300	10	1,680
G. I. Sheet	"	80	100	70	50	14	3,011
Timber	Cft. in thousand	35	44	30	20	6	1,306
Iron Rod	In tons	40	35	35	24	1	155
Other material	"	85	110	75	50	2	22
Brick	In thousand	1,540	1,900	1,400	1,000	30	5,830
DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY (04)—							
Cement	In tons	70	100	..	..	..	180
G. I. Sheet	"	10	20	..	..	..	30
Timber	Cft. in thousand	2	3	..	..	..	5
Iron Rod	In tons	6	10	..	..	..	6
Other material	"	4	6	..	..	..	10
Brick	In thousand	250	360	..	..	..	61

FORESTS

(05)

1. *Level of Development reached at the end of the First Five Year Plan.*—The targets for the First Five Year Plan have mostly been achieved in regard to almost all the schemes. Under Assam Forest School, 20 students were to be trained annually and the training of this number of students has been maintained. The target of 1,000 acres of Cinchona plantation has been completed, but the Quinine Factory could not be started as yet due to various investigations necessary in this connection. The target of 600 acres of wattle plantation have been achieved in full. Under the Medicinal and Economic Plants Cultivation Scheme, the target of 140 acres will be achieved in the last year of the Plan. Under the Wild Life Sanctuary Scheme, various amenities for tourists visiting Kaziranga and North Kamrup Game Sanctuaries have been provided. Under the development of Communication Scheme, the target of 165 miles of new roads and improvement of 403 miles of existing roads have been exceeded. Under Regeneration, the target of 5,445 acres of afforestation has also been exceeded. The new schemes initiated in the fourth year of the First Five Year Plan, e.g., River Training, Khoir Plantation, Cane Plantation and Improvement of Forest Villages have been partially implemented and further development has been planned for in the last year of the Plan.

2. *Description of Schemes in the Second Five Year Plan.*—It has been decided not to continue further cultivation of Cinchona in view of its uncertain future and very much larger production in the States of West Bengal and Madras which is more than adequate to meet the Indian demand. For the same consideration, it has now been decided not to erect a separate Quinine Factory in Assam but to have the bark obtained from the existing plantation processed in the Quinine Factory of West Bengal, if the latter is agreeable. The work of Assam Forest School having been completed is no longer included under the Second Five Year Plan.

The following is a brief description of the schemes for the Second Five Year Plan—

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME (CAPITAL ACCOUNT)—

1. *Medicinal and Economic Plants Cultivation.*—This Scheme envisages growing of important medicinal and economic plants in Assam on a commercial scale. Apart from the scheme yielding profit to the State, this will serve the objective also of demonstration to tribesmen of how their standard of living could be improved by raising such crops as a subsidiary occupation and harvesting and selling them as a substitute for destructive shifting cultivation. The target is to create during the Plan period 330 acres of new plantation, mainly for Ipecac and Rauwolfia Serpentina species and to provide for maintenance of 425 acres of plantations.

2. *Wattle Cultivation.*—This scheme envisages the cultivation of Wattle in the hill areas of the State where climatic conditions are suitable, both to serve as a profit earning venture and also to serve as a demonstration to the tribal inhabitants of the State of raising such crops both from the soil conservation point of view as well as a cash-crop. It is proposed to increase its cultivation by 175 acres and also to provide for maintenance of 741 acres.

3. *Timber Treatment and Seasoning Plants.*—One of the major problems facing the State Forest Department is the lack of demand for numerous species of naturally non-durable timbers in its rain and mixed-deciduous forests, at present only 10 out of about 70 common species having any market value, primarily because of non-durability. It is proposed to remove this defect of non-durability by treatment of such varieties of timber with a suitable preservative which would give them a life equal to, if not more, than that of naturally durable wood. Bamboos will similarly be treated to give them a longer life. It is proposed to install an Ascu Treatment Plant and a Pressure Preservation Plant for this purpose.

Another problem facing the timber users in Assam is the fact that timber is liable to seasonal variations in size and shape which detracts from their value as constructional and furniture timber. It is proposed to remove those defects by installing a Seasoning Plant where these defects can be remedied by artificial seasoning.

4. *National Parks and Wild Life Sanctuaries.*—Although during the First Five Year Plan much was done for provision of various amenities to visitors in the Wild Life Sanctuaries of the State, this scheme aims at further improvement and development of the more important Sanctuaries of the States, both for protection of Wild Life therein and also for providing facilities to visitors by providing more roads and other amenities. Under this Scheme it is proposed to construct 130 miles of road in the Sanctuaries to provide for facilities for control as well as for visitors; 31 buildings are proposed to be constructed mainly for the controlling staff.

5. *Acquisition of Non-Government Land for forestry purpose.*—The percentage of area of the State dedicated permanently to forestry is only 12 whereas according to the National Forest Policy statement, the plains area of the State should have at least 25 per cent under permanent tree growth and hills areas much more. One of the methods by which this target laid down in the National Forest Policy could be achieved is by acquiring non-Government forests for the benefit of the people, these areas being at present not exploited at all by the owners of exploited unscientifically for personal profit. The scheme, therefore proposes under the Second Five Year Plan to acquire a proportion of such areas so that this may be permanently dedicated to forestry.

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME (REVENUE ACCOUNT)—

1. *Stores.*—It is intended, under this scheme, to complete the purchase of motor vehicles required by the Forest Department to replace old vehicles which have now become uneconomic to run. It is intended to purchase 4 Station Wagons and 4 Trucks for the use of the Department. Eight new type-writers are also to be purchased to cope with the increased work.

2. *Special Staff.*—This scheme is meant to provide adequate staff to carry out the various development projects. It is of great importance that sufficient staff of all categories be available for proper supervision of development projects in addition to the existing permanent cadre.

3. *Match-wood Plantation.*—One of the essential industries of the country is the Match-wood Industry and from a very long term point of view the industry is facing the danger of depletion of economically extractable timber of match-wood species. Increased afforestation of suitable species is, therefore, proposed under this scheme and it is proposed to create 4,375 acres of new plantation and to maintain 6,250 acres of plantation during the Second Five Year Plan period.

4. *Creation of Botanical Garden-cum-Zoo.*—This State is lacking in elementary public amenities such as a Botanical Garden and a Zoo. It is felt that unless interest can be instilled into the younger generation in respect of plants and animals, interest in Biological science in this State will lag behind and consequently the preservation of wild animals and plants would be endangered. Therefore provision has been made in laying out a Botanical Garden-cum-Zoo on a small scale.

5. *Survey of Raw Materials.*—Although this State has got forest wealth of many categories, utilisation of forest wealth has been confined so long to only a few categories in demand. But with the rapid industrialisation of the country, types of forest produce which hitherto had little or no demand and had not been investigated as regards their total availability and availability within certain economic limits have to be investigated so that such data may be available to the industrialists who may be interested in a particular item or items. This Scheme proposes to collect rough data in regard to types of forest wealth hitherto un-utilised or not fully utilised.

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME (REVENUE ACCOUNT)—

1. *Regeneration.*—A beginning was made during the First Five Year Plan period to make as much progress as possible, within the likely availability of technical personnel, in the regeneration of the forests depleted by exploitation beyond the normal permissible level owing to the imperative necessity of the Defence Services for forests produce during the World War II. This Scheme proposes to continue such regeneration with increased tempo during the Second Five Year period also. It is proposed to regenerate 12,525 acres during the period.

2. *Communications.*—During the First Five Year Plan period it was decided that facilities for extraction of forest produce from the State Forests should be improved to enable the State to exploit its forests more efficiently and at the same time to enable industrial users of forest produce to get supply of raw materials on a steady and sustained basis. Particularly in the Sixth Scheduled Districts it was realised that improvement of communication by Forest Department will not only raise the level of efficient working of the Department itself but will also have beneficial repercussions on the tribesmen who inhabit such forest areas in that they would be able to bring their agricultural produce also to the plains market along those lines of communication. Great progress in this line of activity beneficial to the Department and to the general public is visualised in the Second Five Year Plan. The Scheme envisages new construction of 441 miles and improvement of 718 miles of roads.

3. *Khoir Plantation*.—In recent years Khoir forests have been very heavily exploited in order to make up the revenue lost to the State by the loss of the Pakistan market for Sal timber. This also is one of the most highly priced timber and is worked for production of Katha which is used extensively in the tanning industry. It has, therefore, been decided to lay special emphasis on cultivation of this valuable species. The scheme envisages the creation of 970 acres and maintenance of 765 acres of Khoir plantation.

4. *Cane Plantation*.—As a result of the partition of the country the market for the inferior varieties of cane has been lost and the other varieties which find a market in the rest of India have to face keen competition from other State as well as from outside the country. Therefore, unless active steps are taken to grow more cane in a scientific manner, there may be danger of Assam losing considerable revenue from this type of forest produce. A beginning was made under the First Five Year Plan to start scientific cultivation of cane and this Scheme envisages continuation of the plantations. It is proposed to create 100 acres of new cane plantations and to provide for maintenance of 300 acres of existing plantations during the Plan period.

5. *Improvement of Forest Villages*.—As the whole objective of the plan is to raise the living conditions of the people it has been felt that forest villagers who provide the bulk of un-skilled labour required for the working of the Forest Department should receive special consideration as regards provision of amenities such as forest roads, drinking wells, and primary and secondary schools. This Scheme provides for these amenities.

6. *Reclamation of Zamindari Forests*.—During the period that elapsed before the decision of the State to acquire or take over the management of permanently settled land and implementation of the decision, ruthless exploitation of these estates has been conducted by the owners and it is anticipated that during the Second Five Year Plan period and for a considerable period afterwards these maltreated forests will have to be given time for rest and recuperation under scientific management. It is only taking the necessary scientific measures such as demarcation of boundary, determination of the areas to be permanently dedicated to forestry, development of roads, provision of housing for staff that the depleted forest wealth of the nation can be built up again for the use of posterity. Hence, the provision in the Second Five Year Plan.

7. *Road-side Plantation of Trees*.—It has been felt that the main high-ways of the State would be more attractive and their immediate neighbourhood more productive if trees of economic and ornamental value could be fostered alongside. A beginning has been planned for in this direction in the Second Five Year Plan with a target of covering 300 miles of roads.

8. *Anti-Malarial Measures*.—This small scheme is only intended to provide anti-malarial facilities in forest areas where the Public Health Department is unable to reach because of its limited resources.

9. *Extension of Goalpara Tramway*.—The present terminus of the Goalpara Tramway is not connected with any perennial floating stream down which timber can be transported to feed markets situated on the main river and to provide alternative transport when rail transport becomes too costly for the type of produce or is unavailable within reasonable time even if one is willing to incur the high charges. This scheme provides for the Tramway to be extended to a perennial stream by extension of a branch line of 2 miles so that the produce from the forests of Goalpara West Division may move to the markets both by rail and by river.

SOIL CONSERVATION

(01)

VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME (REVENUE ACCOUNT)—

This is a new scheme, the primary object of which is the provision of facilities in the Hills Districts for permanent cultivation with a view to reduce the areas under Shifting Cultivation.

Although the scheme has been included under the Forest Sector by the Planning Commission, this will be executed by the Agricultural Department and not by the Forest Department.

O. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Plan Expenditure, 1956-61

Forest (05)—

Scheme (1)	Phasing							Foreign Exchange							
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Plan 1956-61	Total for completion	1956-57	1957-58	1958-61	Total 1956-61				
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)				
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME (CAPITAL ACCOUNT)—															
1. Medicinal and Economic Plant Cultivation
Total	1.00	1.09	.98	1.12	.81	5.00	5.00	..	..	..	..
2. Wattle Cultivation
Total33	.30	.28	.32	.27	1.50	1.50	..	..	..	..
3. Timber Treatment and Seasoning Plant
Total	1.00	4.20	.85	.70	.75	1.50	7.50	..	..	..	..
4. National Parks and Wild Life Sanctuary
Total	2.06	1.04	.98	1.50	1.42	7.00	7.00	..	..	..	..
5. Acquisition of Non-Governmental land for Forestry purpose
Total	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	..	..
Grand Total—Capital Account	5.39	7.63	4.09	4.64	4.25	26.00	26.00	..	..	..	..

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME (REVENUE ACCOUNT)--

1. Stores--

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	2.00	2.00	.80	.80	..	1.60
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	2.00	2.00	.80	.80	..	1.60

2. Special Staff--

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.93	.96	1.00	1.04	1.07	5.00	5.00	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.93	.96	1.00	1.04	1.07	5.00	5.00	..	..	..	..

3. Matchwood Plantation--

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.90	1.05	1.40	1.45	1.70	6.50	6.50	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	3.50	3.50	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.60	1.75	2.10	2.15	2.40	10.00	10.00	..	..	..	..

4. Creation of Botanical Garden-cum-Zoo--

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.11	.13	.27	.29	.30	1.10	1.10	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.40	1.05	.25	.20	..	2.90	2.90	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.51	1.18	.52	.49	.30	4.00	4.00	..	..	..	..

5. Survey of raw materials--

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.73	.73	..	..	..	1.46	1.46	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.03	.01	..	..	..	.04	.04	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.76	.74	..	..	..	1.50	1.50	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.67	2.87	2.67	2.78	3.07	14.06	14.06	..	..	..	..
									3.13	2.76	.95	.90	.70	8.44	8.44	.80	.80	..	1.60

Grand Total--State-Level (Revenue Account)	5.80	5.63	3.62	3.68	3.77	22.50	22.50	.80	.80	..	1.60
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DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. Regeneration—												
Recurring		·19	·62	·98	1·22	1·33	4·34	4·34
Non-recurring		·88	·66	·49	·36	·27	2·66	2·66	..	..	..	..
Total		1·07	1·28	1·47	1·58	1·60	7·00	7·00	..	..	..	..
2. Communication—												
Recurring		2·97	2·92	2·98	3·17	2·96	15·00	15·00	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring		·99	·97	·99	1·06	·99	5·00	5·00	..	..	..	..
Total		3·96	3·89	3·97	4·23	3·95	20·00	20·00	..	..	..	..
3. Khoir Plantation—												
Recurring	·14	·29	·41	·51	1·35	1·35	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring		1·24	1·30	1·35	1·38	1·38	6·65	6·65	..	..	..	..
Total		1·24	1·44	1·64	1·79	1·89	8·00	8·00	..	..	..	..
4. Cane Plantation—												
Recurring		·09	·08	0·9	0·9	·08	·43	·43	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring		·04	·03	..	..	..	·07	·07	..	..	..	..
Total		·13	·11	·09	·09	·08	·50	·50	..	..	..	..

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

5. Improvement of Forest villages—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·04	·06	·08	·08	·10	·36	·36	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·73	·32	·27	·19	·13	1·64	1·64	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·77	·38	·35	·27	·23	2·00	2·00	..	..	..	..

6. Reclamation of Zamindary Forest—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·41	·44	·79	·51	2·15	2·15	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·02	1·07	·94	·63	·19	4·85	4·85	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·02	1·48	1·38	1·42	·70	7·00	7·00	..	..	..	..

7. Roadside Plantation of trees—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·17	·21	·25	·29	·30	1·22	1·22	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·35	·35	·36	·36	·36	1·78	1·78	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·52	·56	·61	·65	·66	3·00	3·00	..	..	..	..

8. Anti-malarial Measures—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·13	·12	·05	..	..	·30	·30	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·13	·12	·05	..	..	·30	·30	..	..	..	..

9. Extension of Goalpara Tramway—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·08	·05	·05	·18	·18	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·63	·69	..	..	..	1·32	1·32	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·63	·69	·08	·05	·05	1·50	1·50	..	..	..	..
Total	}	Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·46	4·44	5·19	6·10	5·84	25·03	25·03	..	..	..	..
		Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7·01	5·51	4·45	3·98	3·32	24·27	24·27	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·47	9·95	9·64	10·08	9·16	49·30	49·30	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT 'D'

Head of Development/Scheme

Targets of Work/Capacity

0. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Forest (05)—

Description	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Plan 1956-61	Completion	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—									
1. Stores	Station wagon	3	1	..	..	..	4	4
	Truck	1	3	..	..	..	4	4
	Type-writer	4	4	..	..	..	8	8
2. Special Staff	Staff in Nos.	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	
3. Match-wood plantation	Plantation of Simul (Match-wood) in acres—								
	(1) Creation	875	875	875	875	875	4,375	4,375	
	(2) Maintenance	2,750	3,625	4,500	5,375	6,250	6,250	6,250	
4. Creation of Botanical Garden-cum-Zoo.	Botanical Garden	Laying the Garden.	Laying the Garden.	Purchase of animals and upkeep.		Upkeep	1 Botanical Garden.	1	
	Zoo	Laying the Zoo.	Laying the Zoo.	.....		Upkeep	1 Zoo	1
5. Survey of Raw Material	Survey of raw material	Survey ..	Survey ..	..	..	..	Survey ..	Survey
6. Medicinal and Economic Plant Cultivation.	Area in Acres—								
	(1) Creation	73	92	44	73	48	330	330	
	(2) Maintenance	143	150	281	321	346	425	425	
7. Wattle Cultivation	Area in acres—								
	(1) Creation .. .. .	..	40	40	40	55	175	175
	(2) Maintenance	621	621	661	701	741	741	741	

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—*contd.*

8. Timber Treatment and Seasoning Plants.	Timber treatment and preservation in cft.	..	..	..	..	20,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	200,000	200,000 eft. of treated timber and preservation.	
9. National Parks and Wild-Life Sanctuaries.	(1) Road in miles	..	..	..	..	37	36	30	75	43	230	230
	(2) Building (Nos.)	..	..	..	..	5	4	5	7	10	31	31
	(3) Elephant (Nos.)	...	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	3	3
	(4) Out-board Engine (Nos.)	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	2
	(5) Typewriter (Nos.)	...	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	3	3
	(6) Gun (Nos.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
	(7) Wall-Clock (Nos.)	...	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	2
	(8) Tent (Nos.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	2
	(9) Dugout (Nos.)	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	4
10. Acquisition of Non-Government Land for Forestry purpose.	Afforestation of Land in acres	..	..	..	..	200	200	200	200	200	1,000	1,000

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—								
1. Regeneration	Regeneration in acres	2,505	2,505	2,505	2,505	2,505	12,525	12,525
2. Communication	Roads in miles—							
	(1) Creation	86	84	86	98	87	441	441
	(2) Improvement	143	143	143	146	143	718	718
3. Khoir plantation	Plantation of Khoir in acres—							
	(1) Creation	175	185	200	205	205	970	970
	(2) Maintenance	—	175	360	560	765	765	765
4. Cane plantation	Plantation of cane in acres—							
	(1) Creation	50	50	..	..	..	100	100
	(2) Maintenance	200	250	300	300	300	300	300
5. Improvement of forest villages ..	(1) Well in Nos.	21	17	15	18	16	87	87
	(2) School in Nos.	4	1	..	..	..	5	5
	(3) Road in miles	6	4	6	2	..	18	18
	(4) Staff quarter (Nos.)	8	2	..	..	..	10	10
6. Reclamation of zamindary forests.	(1) Regeneration in acres	375	375	500	500	200	1,950	1,950
	(2) Building in Nos.	35	27	18	..	..	80	80
	(3) Well in Nos.	8	16	10	..	..	34	34
	(4) Road in miles	5	3	4	5	..	17	17
	(5) Demarcation in miles	100	100	100	..	..	300	300
7. Road-side plantation of trees ..	(1) Plantation of tree in Nos.	15,840	15,840	15,840	15,840	15,840	79,200	79,200
	(2) Mileage covered	60	60	60	60	60	300	300
8. Anti-malarial measures ..	Area spread in sq. miles .. ..	..	30	30	..	..	30	30
9. Extension of Goalpara Tramway.	(1) Extension of rail-road in miles	2	..	..	..	..	2	2
	(2) Building in Nos.	7	..	..	..	..	7	7

STATEMENT 'E'(1)

Head of Development/Scheme

Man-power Required

(Construction Phase)

0. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

(m. m.—Man-Month)

Forests (05)—

Category	Average salary per m.m	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total 1956-61		Total for completion
		No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1. ADMINISTRATIVE—														
Contractor
	400	9	104	9	107	9	105	10	110	10	109	47	535	
2. TECHNICAL														
	
3. SKILLED—														
(a) Carpenter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	150	25	295	25	296	25	300	25	300	25	300	125	1,491	
(b) Mason	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	150	8	96	9	98	9	98	9	98	9	98	44	488	
4. UNSKILLED—														
Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60	321	3,850	322	3,860	324	3,880	324	3,880	324	3,860	1,615	19,330	

Head of Development/Scheme

D. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Forests (05)—

STATEMENT 'E'(2)

Man-power Required

(m.m.—Man-Month)

(Continuing Phase)

Category	Average salary per m.m.	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total 1956-61		Total for completion
		No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1. ADMINISTRATIVE—														
(a) Conservator of Forests	Rs. 1,375	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	
(b) Deputy Conservator of Forests	860	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	
(c) Assistant Conservator of Forests	300	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	
(d) Plantation Manager	300	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	
(e) Superintendent	360	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	
(f) Upper Division Assistant	210	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	300	
(g) Lower Division Assistant	105	15	180	15	180	15	180	15	180	15	180	15	900	
(h) Typist	100	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	240	
(i) Range Assistant	100	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	50	
(j) Peon	55	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	360	
(k) Chowkidar	55	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	240	
(l) Game-Warden	860	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	
Total .. .. .	..	41	492	40	480	40	480	40	480	40	480	41	2,412	
2. TECHNICAL—														
(a) Curator	300	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	
(b) Accountant	170	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	
(c) School-Teacher	50	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	240	
Total .. .. .	..	7	84	7	84	7	84	7	84	7	84	7	420	

3. SKILLED—

(a) Forest Ranger	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	300
(b) Forester	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	25	300	25	300	25	300	25	300	25	300	25	1,500
(c) Supervisor	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	600
(d) Draftsman	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120
(e) Boilerman	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	96
(f) Boiler Assistant	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	..	..	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	192
(g) Game-keeper	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	2	24	2	24	2	24	4	48	4	48	4	168
(h) Boatman	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	240
(i) Driver	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120
(j) Handyman	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..		51	612	57	684	57	684	59	708	59	708	59	3,396

4. UNSKILLED—

(a) Forest Guard	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	60	720	60	720	60	720	60	720	60	720	60	3,600
(b) Game Watcher	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	10	120	10	120	120	10	15	180	15	180	15	720
(c) Mali	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	8	96	8	96	8	96	8	96	8	96	8	480
(d) Gang-labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	16	192	24	288	32	384	40	480	40	480	40	1,824
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..		94	1,128	102	1,224	110	1,320	123	1,476	123	1,476	123	6,624

STATEMENT 'F'

Head of Development/Scheme

0. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Materials Required

(Quantities)

Forests (05)—

Item	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total 1956-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(1) Cement	In Tons	12.05	7.84	6.20	2.80	2.10	30.99
(2) Iron materials, rods, nails, etc. ...	In Cwt.	2.04	202.57	.78	.15	.30	205.84
(3) Timber	In Tons	333.60	281.50	245.00	218.00	168.00	1,246.10
(4) C. I. Sheet	In Tons	28.20	24.00	13.00	7.00	5.50	77.70
(5) Bricks	In Nos.	50,000	10,000	15,000	5,000	10,000	90,000
(6) Paints	In lbs.	72	55	55	10	25	220
(7) Gravels	In Cft.	400,000	300,000	250,000	350,000	300,000	1,600,000

STATEMENT 'A'

Head of Development/Scheme.

0. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Plan Expenditure, 1956-61

Forests (01)—

Soil Conservation—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Item	Phasing						Total for completion	Foreign exchange			
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Plan 1956-61		1956-57	1957-58	1958-61	Total 1956-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)

VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME—
(REVENUE ACCOUNT)

Soil Conservation Scheme—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.50	1.50	1.70	1.90	1.90	8.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Village-Level	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.50	1.50	1.70	1.90	1.90	8.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT 'D'

Head of Development/Scheme

0. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Forests (01)—

Targets of Work/Capacity

Soil Conservation—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Description	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Plan—1956-61	Completion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME—

Soil Conservation	Provision of irrigation facilities in Hill areas by contour bunding, etc. (No. of Projects).	1,500	1,500	2,000	2,500	2,500	10,000	10,000 Projects.
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Total		1,500	1,500	2,000	2,500	2,500	10,000	10,000 Projects.
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STATEMENT 'E'(1)

Head of Development/Scheme

O. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Man-power Required

(Construction Phase)

Forests (01)—

(m.m.—Man-Month)

Soil Conservation—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Category	Average wage per m.m. (Rs.)	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total 1956-61		Total for completion
		No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
ADMINISTRATIVE ..	-	..	-	..	-	..	..	-	..	-	..	..	..	-
TECHNICAL ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SKILLED ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	..	..	..	-	..
UNSKILLED ...	60	250	2,500	250	2,500	284	2,833	317	3,167	317	3,167	1,418	14,167	14,167

FISHERIES

(06)

I.—Level of Development reached at the end of the First Five Year Plan and visualised for the Second Five Year Plan

The Fishery Department was started in the State in 1950 with the object of concentrating primarily on Piscicultural Development. The settlement and exploitation of natural fisheries continued to remain the responsibility of the Revenue Department.

When the First Five Year Plan was started in 1951-52, a sum of only Rs. 6 lakhs was allotted to the Department for Fishery Development during the Plan period.

The department since its inception had not only to train its staff but had at the same time to take up development work. As such a phased policy of training and development in keeping with the funds allotted to the department was chalked out. Training of subordinate staff was organised at Joysagar and prospective Fishery Officers were trained at the Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Calcutta. At the end of the First Five Year Plan period, the department will have trained 45 men in three and six months courses which we have instituted for our Fishery Demonstrators and Supervisors, 45 men in the one month's short course for Gram Sevaks and 11 men at Calcutta. Development work was first concentrated in locating spawn collecting centres and organising the supply of fish seed to the public together with the starting of fish farms for stocking the surplus seed. So far six fish farms one in each District, *viz.*, Nowgong, Kamrup, Darrang, Sibsagar, Lakhimpur and Chachar with a seed collecting centre attached to each of them have been started. In view of the good progress made, additional funds amounting to Rs.5,00,000 have recently been made available under the First Five Year Plan for the renovation and improvement of old and ancient tanks, Rs.1,01,000 for the starting of conservation measures and Rs. 70,000 for improvement of a few Forest Fisheries for which surveys are being initiated. During the First Plan period the target of 700 acres of water area as programmed is expected to be developed. The public were also assisted with technical advice and with loans for the development of private Fish Farms. During the first four years of the Plan period loans amounting to Rs.1,17,000 have been granted to 15 (fifteen) parties and during the current year there is provision for rupees one lakh. These loans are being issued under the Fishery Loan Rules which were framed by the department and duly approved by Government.

All the seven schemes which were started under the First Five Year Plan will be continued and further developed under the Second Five Year Plan. In addition to them, four new schemes relating to the reclamation on Natural Fisheries Organisation of Fishery, Co-operatives, Development of Hill Fisheries and the Development of Fisheries in the Umtru Hydro-Electric Project area will be taken up.

During the Second Five Year Plan period, the Joysagar Training Institute will be developed to provide the department's requirements of subordinate fishery staff by organising an one-year course. Besides these, short courses will also be organised in net making, boat making and spawn collection, etc., for fishermen to be employed by the department and also for the Fishery Co-operatives which will be organised by the department to enable the latter to supplement their income.

To meet the requirements of Fishery Officers, it is proposed to provide for the training of an increased number of trainees at the Inland Fisheries Training Centre, Calcutta. To meet the requirements of the expanded and intensified development programme during the Second Five Year Plan period, necessary provision for staff at the State and District levels has been made on a phased basis.

Survey work will be intensified to locate suitable spawning areas in the different districts some of which will be organised as additional seed collecting centres for the supply of fish seed for departmental farms as well as to meet the increasing demands of the public. Seed collecting centres will have suitable transport attached to them so that mortality during transit is kept at a low level. Conservation measures will be initiated in some of these selected areas particularly in seed collecting areas so that the fishery resources of the State remain unimpaired. In this connection, suitable legislation, as and when necessary will be enacted and enforced.

Five additional fish farms will be organised in the plains districts of the State. Each of these fish farms will have a fish seed collecting centre attached to it so that the supply of fish seed for them is assured.

During the Second Five Year Plan period very great emphasis will be laid on the reclamation of fisheries which have deteriorated or have been abandoned, which will be done in close collaboration with the Revenue Department as that would be one of the means of augmenting the fishery resources of the State.

Forest Fisheries will also be developed in a similar manner, but as most of them lie in any inaccessible areas, communications to them will also be improved as and where necessary.

Hill Fisheries on which very little work has been done in the past, will also receive attention. Carp and Trout suited to the hill areas will be introduced in selected areas.

The reservoirs of the proposed dams of the Umtru Hydro-Electric Project will also be stocked with fish, so that they can meet part of the fish requirements of Gauhati and Shillong.

Private enterprisers will be assisted with loans to enable them to develop areas suitable for Pisciculture. The interest of the general body of fishermen will be looked after by organising Fishery Co-operatives of fishermen for assisting them in fishing and in the marketing of fish, by introducing improved methods and by encouraging the use of better crafts and gears. It is proposed to set up one or more improved fish marketing stalls with T. C. M. assistance.

To ensure effective development of fishery resources the department will work in close association with other development departments of the State. It will continue to work in close collaboration with the Agriculture Department as in the past and will also utilise the services of the Agricultural Engineering Section as and when necessary. For the Reclamation Scheme it will work in close collaboration with the Revenue Department as State Fisheries are under their control. In the development of Forest Fisheries, the department will work in close collaboration with the Forest Department and in the organisation of Co-operatives with the Co-operative Department. For developing the Fishery resources of the Umtru basin, work will be planned in close collaboration with the Electricity Department. The Department will also continue to assist the Community Project Administration in the implementation of fishery schemes in Community Projects and National Extension Service Blocks.

Description of Schemes included in the Second Five Year Plan

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. *Staff Organisation.*—The scheme aims at strengthening the existing headquarter staff and other staff at the State-level, whose expenditure is now being met partly from State budget and partly from the loan obtained from India. To carry out the large programme of work envisaged under the Second Five Year Plan the following additional technical staff with their establishment are proposed under this scheme which are the addition to other subordinate staff. —

- (a) Welfare Officer.
- (b) One Superintendent of Fisheries under the Training Scheme.
- (c) Two Assistant Fishery Engineers.
- (d) One Research Officer.

2. *Training Organisation and Research.*—As the department is still short of technical personnel for implementing schemes under the Second Five Year Plan, this scheme provides

for the training of sufficient men of both officer and subordinate ranks. Training proposed in the scheme will be of the following categories—

(a) One year training of subordinate at Joysagar Training Institute started in 1955 which will be expanded to provide for training of 20 persons per annum against ten at present to meet the field staff, *i.e.*, Demonstrators and Supervisors.

(b) One month condensed course for Gram Sevaks at the Joysagar Training Centre.

(c) A short course for Fishermen in making boats, nets, etc., at Joysagar, if possible.

(d) One year training course in the Central Inland Fisheries Training Institute at Calcutta.

(e) Higher training abroad.

In addition to the above training courses the institute will have a small Research unit whose primary object will be to undertake the solution of local problems which stand in the way of development. The Research programme will be organised in collaboration with the Central Research Station, Calcutta.

3. *Issue of loans to private enterprisers.*—Issue of Fishery loans to private pisciculturists will be continued during the Second Five Year Plan period. Loan will be issued according to the Government Fishery Loan Rules in force. Provision of Rs.60,000 has been made per annum. Allocation to each district will be made annually so as to ensure that at the end of the Plan period all districts, as far as practicable, share in this benefit.

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEMES—

1. *Staff Organisation.*—In addition to the existing district staff whose expenditure is partly met from State budget and loan obtained from India, some additional staff are proposed to be entertained under this scheme on a phased basis, each district will have a Superintendent of Fisheries and under him there will be one Fishery Officer in each subdivision.

2. *Demonstration-cum-Commercial Fish Farms.*—This scheme aims at demonstrating improved methods of Pisciculture including management of Fish Farms on commercial lines. The existing Fish Farms will be increased from seven to twelve. Each new farm is expected to be covered approximately 15 acres producing 10 maunds of fish per acre yearly from the end of third year of stocking. Each of the existing farms will be extended by an additional 5 acres. Each farm is expected to be self-supporting.

3. *Seed Collections, Distribution and Transport of Seeds.*—Aims at increasing seed supply in the State on which the future development of Pisciculture depends. There will be at least one seed collecting centre attached to each farm and seeds will be supplied to private parties besides meeting the Departmental requirement. On the existing basis of subsidy available one-third of its cost will be subsidised. The subsidy will be shared by the Government of India and the State at 2 : 1 basis.

As quick transport is essential in order to reduce the high mortality of seeds during transit. Necessary provision is being made for a Motor Boat or a Truck in each centre. It is proposed to collect three lakhs of fish seeds yearly from each centre.

4. *Conservation of Fisheries and Legislation.*—Conservation measures can prevent the injudicious exploitation of fisheries and killing of brooders and young fish so that the fishery resources of the State are not affected. The deterioration and silting up of fisheries can also be checked by compelling the lessees to clear the water hyacinth and other vegetation from the fisheries. The Scheme provides for the legislative measures and for organisation of conservation measures in selected areas with a small conservation staff.

The Scheme in the initial stage will be taken up in those Fisheries already reserved by the Revenue Department and where Departmental Fish Seed Collection is being undertaken so that adequate Fish seed is available for the improvement of Pisciculture and Natural Fisheries.

5. *Development of Forest Fisheries.*—The object of the Scheme is to increase the production of a few Forest Fisheries out of the 50 Forest Fisheries scattered all over the plains districts during the Second Five Year Plan period, by reclaiming them where necessary and by providing better communication in such areas where they are inaccessible. The Scheme will be executed by the Forest Department under the technical guidance of the Fishery Department.

6. *Reclamation of Natural Fisheries.*—In many areas fish production has gone down due to deterioration of a number of productive fisheries, beels, channels, etc. It is proposed to undertake the reclamation of some of these areas of not only to arrest the fall of the production, but also to augment it, as it is one of the most important means of increasing fish production.

7. *Development and Organisation of Fishery Co-operatives.*—In order to rehabilitate professional Fishermen and to eliminate middlemen in fish trade, it is proposed to organise Fishery Co-operatives among the actual Fishermen for fishing and marketing of fish products. These Co-operatives will also be engaged in net making, boat making, etc., wherever practicable. In order that Fishermen may be able to supplement their income, it is proposed to organise at least one Fish Marketing centre with refrigeration facilities to be obtained under the T. C. M. programme in one or more principal towns of the State through the Fishery Co-operatives.

8. *Development of Hill Fisheries.*—A large quantity of fish is consumed in the Hills where the production of fish is negligible. There are numerous Hill streams where fish can be raised at reasonable cost if suitable fish is liberated. It is proposed to start a Fish Farm in each of the Hill district areas on a phased basis for the propagation of such fish as a Mirror Carps, Moheseer and suitable local species in selected areas to increase the production of fish in the Hills areas.

9. *Development of Fisheries in Umtru Hydro-Electric Project.*—This Scheme proposes to utilise the water reservoirs of the Umtru Hydro-Electric Project when completed for stocking of fish so that the fish supplies to Shillong and Gauhati can be increased.

STATEMENT 'A'

Plan Expenditure, 1956-61

(Rupees in lakhs)

Head of Development/Scheme

O. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Fisheries (06)—

	(1)	Phasing					Plan 56-61	Total for completion	Foreign Exchange				Total 56-61
		56-57	57-58	58-59	59-60	60-61			56-57	57-58	58-59	(11)	
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
(a) REVENUE ACCOUNT—													
I—STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—													
(1) Staff organisation—													
Recurring	·46	·55	·64	·73	·82	3·20	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	·04	·05	·06	·07	·08	·30	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Training Organisation and Research—													
Recurring	·14	·05	·06	·06	·07	·38	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	·34	·17	·04	·04	·03	·62	..	..	..	..	..
II—DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—													
(1) Staff Organisation—													
Recurring	·41	·46	·53	·60	·65	2·65	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	·39	·44	·47	·50	·55	2·35	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Conservation and Legislation—													
Recurring	·07	·08	·09	·10	·11	·45	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	·13	·12	·11	·10	·09	·55	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Development of Hill Fisheries—													
Recurring	·05	·06	·07	·08	·09	·35	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	·15	·14	·13	·12	·11	·65	..	..	..	..	..
Total	{	Recurring	..	1·13	1·20	1·39	1·57	1·74	7·03
		Non-recurring	..	1·05	·92	·81	·83	·86	4·47
		Total	..	2·18	2·12	2·20	2·40	2·60	11·50

(b) CAPITAL ACCOUNT—

Issue of loan to private enterprisers	·60	·60	·60	·60	·60	3·00
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II—DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

(1) Demcnstration-cum-Commercial Fish Farms	:	1·20	1·30	1·50	1·50	1·50	7·00
(2) Seed collection, distribution and transport of seeds	..	..	..	..	·80	1·00	1·20	1·40	1·60	6·00	..	·15	·20	·60	·95
(3) Scheme for Development of Forest Fisheries	..	..	..	..	·20	·20	·20	·20	·20	1·00	..	..	..	..	..
(4) Reclamation of natural fisheries	..	..	..	..	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	10·00	..	..	·27	·75	1·00
(5) Development and organisation of Fishermen Co-operatives	..	..	..	..	·20	·30	·40	·50	·60	2·00	..	..	..	..	..
(6) Development of Fisheries in Umtru Hydro-Electric Project	..	..	..	..	·08	·08	·10	·12	·12	·50	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	5·08	5·48	6·00	6·32	6·62	29·50	..	·15	·45	1·35	1·95
Grand Total	..	..	..	..	7·26	7·60	8·20	8·72	9·22	41·00	..	..	..	..	1·95

Head of Development/Scheme

O. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Fisheries (06)—

STATEMENT 'D'
Targets of Work/Capacity

Description	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total 1956-61	Total for completion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—								
1. Training Organisation	Trainees	90	96	90	100	104	480	
2. Issue of Loan	{ Acreage	48	48	48	48	48	240	
	{ Maundage	480	480	480	480	480	2,400	
DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—								
1. Farm (including existing farms)	{ Farm	1	1	2	1	..	5	
	{ Acreage	27	27	47	27	7	135	
	{ Maundage	270	270	470	270	70	1350	
2. Seed Collection	{ Centres	1	1	2	1	..	5	
	{ Fish seeds in lakhs	20.00	30.00	40.00	45.00	50.00	185.00	
3. Conservation of Fisheries	Centres	4	4	4	4	4	20	
4. Scheme for development of Forest Fisheries	Acreage	5	5	5	5	5	25	
5. Development and organisation of Fishermen Co-operative	Co-operative Society	1	6	7	8	8	30	
6. Reclamation of Fisheries	Acreage reclaimed	70	70	70	70	70	350	
7. Development of Hill Fisheries	{ Centre	1	1	1	Nil	Nil	3	
	{ Acreage	5	10	10	10	10	45	
	{ Maundage	20	50	80	100	100	250	
8. Development of Fisheries in Umtru Hydro-Electric Project	{ Centre	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	
	{ Acreage	Nil	300	400	Nil	Nil	700	
	{ Maundage	Nil	Nil	200	1,000	1,000	2,200	

STATEMENT 'E'(1)

Head of Development/Scheme

Man-power Required

O. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Fisheries (06)—

(Construction Phase)

Category (1)	Average wage or salary per m.m. (Rs.) (2)	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total 1956-61		Total for completion (15)
		No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
ADMINISTRATIVE--														
Contractor	500	5	56	6	58	6	68	7	76	7	73	7	331	
Contractor's Sardar	100	8	96	10	120	10	128	12	144	12	135	12	615	
Total		13	152	16	178	16	196	19	220	19	208	19	946	
TECHNICAL--														
Overseer	180	1	12	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	108	
SKILLED--														
Carpenter	150	3	25	3	25	3	26	3	29	3	22	8	127	
Mason	150	1	8	1	9	1	8	1	10	1	7	1	42	
Demonstrator	95	7	84	7	84	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	528	
Muharir	100	12	144	15	180	16	192	18	216	17	203	18	935	
Total		23	261	26	298	30	346	32	375	31	352	32	1,632	
UNSKILLED--														
Labourer	50	156	1,865	173	2,068	216	2,566	257	3,077	280	6,858	280	12,932	
Grand Total		193	2,290	217	2,568	268	3,124	310	3,696	332	3,940	333	15,618	

STATEMENT 'E' (2)

Man-power Required

(Continuing Phase)

Head of Development/Scheme

D. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Fisheries (06)—

Category	Average wage or salary per m. m. Rs.	1956-97		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total 1956-61		Total completion
		No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
ADMINISTRATIVE—														
Director of Fisheries .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deputy Director of Fisheries	325	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	60
Superintendent (Office)	320	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	60
Head Assistant	250	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	60
Upper Division Assistant	200	11	132	11	132	13	156	13	156	13	156	13	156	732
Lower Division Assistant	105	29	348	34	408	34	408	36	432	40	480	40	480	2,076
Typist	95	11	132	18	216	18	216	18	216	18	216	18	216	996
Peon	60	19	228	24	288	24	288	24	288	24	288	24	288	1,380
Computer	165	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	60
Chowkidar	60	25	300	25	300	25	300	25	300	25	300	25	300	1,500
Total—Administrative .. ..	..	99	1,188	116	1,392	118	1,416	120	1,440	124	1,488	124	1,488	6,924

TECHNICAL —

Research Officer	275	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	60
Welfare Officer	275	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	60
Research Assistant	210	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	60
Fishery Officer	150	13	156	13	156	20	240	20	240	20	240	20	240	1,032
Assistant Fishery Officer	115	8	96	8	96	15	180	15	180	15	180	15	180	732

Fishery Engineer	300	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60
Assistant Fishery Engineer	275	1	12	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	108
Superintendent of Fisheries	275	5	60	5	60	7	84	7	84	7	84	7	84	7	372
Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries ..	200	Nil	Nil	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	48
Overseers	180	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120
Total—Technical		33	396	35	420	51	612	51	612	51	612	51	612	51	2,652

SKILLED—

Laboratory Assistant	95	1	12	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	108
Fishery Demonstrator	95	26	312	40	480	40	480	50	600	50	600	50	600	50	2,472
Fishery Supervisor	95	17	204	17	204	19	228	21	252	21	252	21	252	21	1,140
Driver-cum-Mechanic	90	7	84	7	84	8	96	8	96	8	96	8	96	8	456
Driver Operator	90	6	72	8	96	8	96	9	108	9	108	9	108	9	480
Boatman	60	13	228	19	228	24	288	24	288	24	288	24	288	24	1,320
Fishermen	75	50	600	55	660	65	780	65	780	65	780	65	780	65	3,600
Total—Skilled		126	1,512	148	1,776	166	1,992	179	2,148	179	2,148	179	2,148	179	9,576

UNSKILLED--

Other Labourer	60	34	408	40	480	45	540	50	600	50	600	50	600	50	2,628
Grand Total		292	3,504	339	4,068	380	4,560	400	4,800	404	4,848	404	4,848	404	21,780

STATEMENT 'F'

Materials Required

Head of Development/Scheme

O. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

(QUANTITIES)

Fisheries (06)—

Item	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total 1956-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Petrol	Gallon ..	500	700	800	1,000	1,000	4,000
2. Diesel Oil (high speed)	„ ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
3. Cement	Tons ..	50	50	50	100	100	350
4. Iron rods	„ ..	15	15	25	25	20	100
5. C. I. Sheets	„ ..	15	15	25	25	20	100
6. Nylon Twine	Lbs. ..	300	300	400	500	500	2,000
7. Derris powder	„ ..	200	200	300	300	500	1,500
8. Marine paint	„ ..	20	20	20	20	20	10
9. Diesel pumping sets	Nos. ..	4	4	4	4	4	20
10. Winches	„ ..	3	2	3	3	4	15
11. Draglines with engines	„ ..	Nil	1	1	1	2	5
12. Inboard Motor engine	„ ..	1	1	1	1	1	5
13. Outboard Motor engine	„ ..	2	2	2	2	2	10
14. Jeep with trailers	„ ..	2	2	1	1	1	7
15. Refrigerator Van .. .. .	„ ..	..	1	1	..	..	2
16. Ice plant with cold storage and generating set. .. .. .	„ ..	..	1	..	..	..	1
17. Fencing materials	Miles ..	3	4	4	4	5	20
18. Bricks	Lakhs ..	3	3	3	3	3	15
19. Timbers	Cft. ..	300	500	400	400	400	2,000
20. Fishing vessel	No. ..	..	1	..	..	..	1
21. Paper	Ream ..	50	50	50	50	100	300
22. Cotton yarn	Bales ..	50	50	50	100	50	300

COMMUNITY PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE
(07)

I.—Level of Development likely at end of First Plan and further development envisaged in Second Plan period

The Community Development and National Extension Service Scheme envisages an integrated development programme at the village-level to be carried out by the people in co-operation with the Government on the one hand, and by the different Departments of Government working in close co-operation among themselves on the other.

The level of development expected to be reached by the end of the First Five Year Plan is that about one-fourth of the rural areas shall be covered under this programme. According to the form laid down by the Government of India, the average population of a Block in the country shall be 66,000 people and on the basis of this, 137 blocks in all would have been allotted to the State. In view of the fact that in most of the rural areas, especially in the Hills, population is extremely thin, the above population coverage for a block is reduced and 160 blocks have been allotted to the State. Of this 40 will be taken up during the First Five Year Plan period to cover one-fourth of the State and the remaining 120 during the Second Five Year Plan period so that the target of covering the whole State by the end of the Second Five Year Plan period can be achieved.

In the early stages (that is, in 1952-53 and 1953-54 only) a certain number of Blocks was allotted as Community Development Blocks in the first instance. The Government of India have, however, decided that from 1954-55 onwards, only National Extension Service Blocks will be allotted in the first instance. Depending on the progress of work in these blocks in a year and the volume of popular co-operation, about half the number of blocks allotted up to the end of any year will be considered for conversion into a Community Development Block during the next year. The number of Blocks taken up so far, and the number of N. E. S. Blocks proposed to be taken during the Second Five Year Plan period are given below. The number of N. E. S. Blocks that may be converted into Community Development Blocks during the Second Plan period has yet been decided.

52-53—2 Projects and 2 Blocks	...	...	=12 Community Development Blocks.
53-54—3 Community Development Blocks and 12 N. E. S. Blocks.			=15 Blocks.
54-55—5 N. E. S. Blocks	...	...	=5 Blocks.
55-56—8 N. E. S. Blocks and 12 Community Development Blocks by conversion of N. E. S. (operations in 4 of these blocks converted towards the close of the year will actually commence in 1956-57).			=8 Blocks (12).
56-57—16 N. E. S. Blocks	...	...	=16
57-58—21 N. E. S. Blocks	...	...	=21
58-59—24 N. E. S. Blocks	...	...	=24
59-60—29 N. E. S. Blocks	...	...	=29
60-61—30 N. E. S. Blocks	...	...	=30
			=
	Total	...	160

The actual implementation in the field will be supervised by the technical officers of the Departments concerned. Thus co-ordination between the integration of the work of different Development Departments will be achieved by the multipurpose Gram Sevak at the village-level, the Project Executive Officer at the Project-level and the Deputy Commissioner at the District-level. The Community Project Department is ensuring that for all the required number of trained personnel, training is taken up by it or other Departments concerned.

II.—Description of Schemes included in Second Five Year Plan

As indicated above, the scheme proposed to be taken up is National Extension Service Blocks.

In a National Extension Service Block provision has been made for a multi-purpose Gram Sevak for a group of about ten villages. Their work will be supervised by four Block-level subject matter specialist who are designated Extension Officers in-charge of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Medical and Co-operation, respectively and by two Social Education Organisers of whom one is expected to be a woman. The work of Extension Officers will be co-ordinated by a Project Executive Officer. An Overseer has also been sanctioned per block.

The budget for an N. E. S. Block is as follows :—

	Rs.
1. Staff expenditure	1,00,000
2. Transport, office equipment, buildings for office, furniture, fixtures, etc. ...	50,000
3. Local works (including roads, culverts, public health, sanitation, etc.) ...	1,50,000
4. Social Education	25,000
5. Grants-in-aid for Schools, Hospitals, etc.	25,000
6. Loans in respect of Minor Irrigation and other productive schemes ...	1,00,000
	4.5 lakhs

In addition to the above funds for short-term loans and housing will be provided from other sources.

When, as a result of good progress shown, an N. E. S. Block is converted into a Community Development Block, its budget is increased from 4½ lakhs as above to 15½ lakhs. Additional staff are provided and more funds are made available for development work under the various items. A summary of the budget allotments for a converted Community Development Block is given below :—

	Rs.
I. Project Headquarters (including personnel, transport and office equipments)...	2.73 lakhs
II. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	0.87 lakhs
III. Irrigation	5.00 lakhs
IV. Reclamation	0.25 lakhs
V. Rural Health and Sanitation	1.05 lakhs
VI. Education	1.50 lakhs
VII. Social Education	0.50 lakhs
VIII. Communication	1.25 lakhs
IX. Rural Arts and Crafts	1.25 lakhs
X. Rural Housing and Housing for Project staff	1.10 lakhs
Total	15.50 lakhs

Here also, funds for short-term loans will be provided from other sources.

The phasing of the Plan, classification of expenditure, expected receipts and requirement of man-power and materials are shown in the Statement A to F enclosed herewith. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 580.00 lakhs, Rs. 417.29 lakhs will be borne by the Centre and Rs. 162.71 lakhs by the State Government.

As soon as the number of N. E. S. Blocks to be converted into Community Development Blocks is decided, provision for additional funds will be made in the Second Five Year Plan.

As stated above, none of these schemes will cost more than Rs. 50 lakhs.

STATEMENT 'A'

Plan Expenditure, 1956-61

Head of Development/Scheme

O. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Community Project and N. E. S. (07)—

(Rupees in lakhs)

(1)	Phasing							Foreign Exchange					
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Plan 1956-61	Total for completion	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total 1956-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—													
I. Completion of Blocks of the 1st Plan period—													
(1) 2 C. P. and 2 C. D. of 1952-53	44·14	..	..	..	..	44·14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) 3 C. D. of 1953-54	16·00	..	..	..	..	16·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) 12 N. E. S. of 1953-54	22·80	..	..	..	..	22·80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(4) 5 N. E. S. of 1954-55	11·63	5·82	..	..	..	17·45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(5) 8 C. D. converted from I-4-55	29·33	29·34	..	..	..	58·67	..	4·0	..	..	..	..	4·0
(6) 8 N. E. S. of 1955-56	12·00	11·00	9·00	..	..	33·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	135·90	47·16	9·00	..	..	192·06	..	4·0	..	..	..	..	4·0
*Loan	49·08	22·61	2·00	..	..	73·69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Recurring	43·95	13·65	3·00	..	..	60·60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	42·87	10·90	4·00	..	..	57·77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Centre's share	103·21	37·61	6·50	..	..	147·32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
State's share	32·69	9·55	2·50	..	..	44·74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*The loan expenditure will be expenditure on Capital Account, the remaining expenditure being a Revenue Account.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
II. N. E. S. Blocks to be taken up during 2nd Plan—														
(1) 16 Blocks of 1956-57	12.00	24.00	24.00	12.00	..	72.00	—	..	..	..
(2) 21 Blocks of 1957-58	15.75	31.50	31.50	15.75	94.50	..	..	..	..
(3) 24 Blocks of 1958-59	18.00	36.00	36.00	90.00	108.00	..	..	..
(4) 29 Blocks of 1959-60	21.75	43.50	65.25	130.50	..	..	..
(5) 30 Blocks of 1960-61	20.25	20.25	135.00	..	..	..
Total	12.00	39.75	73.50	101.25	115.50	343.00	373.50	..	..	..

*Loan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.69	8.81	16.31	22.50	25.69	76.00	—	..	..	..	..	..
Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.99	13.26	24.51	33.75	38.49	114.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.32	17.68	32.68	45.00	51.32	152.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Centre's share	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.67	28.70	53.08	73.13	83.42	247.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
State's share	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.33	11.05	20.42	28.12	32.08	95.00	..	..	..	..	..	..

III. Staff to be retained permanently in completed Blocks—

(1) 2 C. P. and 2 C. D. of 1952-53 series	..	..	..	..	1.32	9.64	2.64	2.64	2.65	11.82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) 3 C. D. of 1953-54	..	..	..	..	.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(3) 12 N. E. S. of 1953-54—

8 converted .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.64	2.64	2.65	7.93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 not converted .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	66	1.32	1.32	1.32	5.94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(4) 5 N. E. S. of 1954-55 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	83	1.65	1.65	1.65	5.78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(5) 8 N. E. S. of 1955-56—

4 converted .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.32	1.32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 not converted .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	1.32	1.32	3.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(6) 8 N. E. S. of 1956-57 (not converted)

(7) 11 N. E. S. of 1957-58 (not converted)

Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2.48	5.79	9.91	11.89	15.87	45.94	..	..	..	..	..	..
Recurring .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2.48	5.79	9.91	11.89	15.87	45.94	..	..	..	..	..	..
Centre's share .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1.24	2.90	4.95	5.95	7.93	22.97	..	..	..	..	..	..
State's share .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1.24	2.89	4.96	5.94	7.94	22.97	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	150.38	92.70	92.41	113.14	131.37	580.00	..	4.0	..	..	..	4.0
*Loan .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	51.77	31.42	18.31	22.50	25.69	149.69	..	..	..	..	..	..
Recurring .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	50.42	32.70	37.42	45.64	54.36	220.54	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	48.19	28.58	36.68	45.00	51.32	209.77	..	..	..	..	..	..
Centre's share .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	113.12	69.21	64.53	79.08	91.35	417.29	..	..	..	..	..	..
State's share .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	37.26	23.49	27.88	34.06	40.02	162.71	..	..	..	..	..	..

*The loan expenditure will be expenditure on Capital Account, the remaining expenditure being a Revenue Account.

STATEMENT 'D'

Targets of Work/Capacity

Head of Development/Scheme

O. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Community Projects and N. E. S. (07)—

Description	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Plan 1956-61	Completion
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STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

N. E. S. Block	No	16	21	24	29	30	120	120
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STATEMENT 'E' (2)

(Construction Phase)

Man-power Required

(m.m.—Man-Month)

Head of Development/Scheme

O. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Community Projects and N. E. S. (07)—

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

Category	Average wage or salary per m.m. (Rs.)	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total—1956-61		Total for completion (Total m.m.)
		No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
ADMINISTRATION—														
Contractor	375	3	36	9	108	17	204	18	216	20	240	20	804	1,068
TECHNICAL—														
Overseer	170	16	96	37	318	61	588	90	810	120	1,134	120	2,946	4,512
SKILLED—														
Carpenter	150	40	240	100	600	172	1,032	223	1,338	235	1,410	235	2,620	6,053
Mason	150	6	36	18	108	34	204	36	216	40	240	40	804	1,068
Sardar	100	3	36	9	108	17	204	18	216	20	240	20	804	1,068
Muharir	60	5	60	14	168	26	312	27	324	30	360	<u>30</u> 325	1,224	1,640
UNSKILLED—														
Labour	60	1,769	10,614	3,868	33,208	6,110	36,600	7,681	46,086	8,714	52,284	<u>8,714</u> 9,179	168,862	224,364

STATEMENT 'E' (2)

Man-power Required

Head of Development/Scheme—

O. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

(Continuing Phase)

Community Projects and N. E. S. (07)—

(m.m.—Man-Month)

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

Category	Average wage or salary per m.m. (Rs.)	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-64		1960-61		Total—1956-61		Total for completion (Total m.m.)
		No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
ADMINISTRATION—														
Project Executive Officer	305	16	96	37	318	61	588	90	810	120	1,134	120	2,946	4,512
Extension Officer (Co-operative) ..	140	16	96	37	318	61	588	90	810	120	1,134	120	2,946	4,512
Upper Division Assistant	140	16	96	37	318	61	588	90	810	120	1,134	120	2,946	4,512
Lower Division Assistant and Typist ..	85	32	192	74	636	122	1,176	180	1,620	240	2,268	240	5,892	9,074
Assistant Manager (Sheep/Goat rearing) ..	115	16	96	37	318	61	588	90	810	120	1,134	120	2,946	4,512
Orderly Peon	60	16	96	37	318	61	588	90	810	120	1,134	120	2,946	4,512
Office Peon	60	16	96	37	318	61	588	90	810	120	1,134	120	2,946	4,512
Chowkidar	60	16	96	37	318	61	588	90	810	120	1,134	120	2,946	4,512
Godown Chowkidar	60	16	96	37	318	61	588	90	810	120	1,134	120	2,946	4,512
												120	2,946	4,512
												1,320	29,460	

TECHNICAL—

Godown Officer (Agriculture)	170	16	96	37	318	61	588	90	810	120	1,134	120	2,946	4,512
„ „ (Veterinary)	170	16	96	37	318	61	588	90	810	120	1,134	120	2,946	4,512
„ „ (Medical)	170	16	96	37	318	61	588	90	810	120	1,134	120	2,946	4,512
„ „ (Cottage Industry)	170	16	96	37	318	61	588	90	810	120	1,134	120	2,946	4,512
Social Education Organiser	115	32	192	74	636	122	1,176	180	1,620	240	2,268	240	5,892	9,024
Sanitary Inspector	80	16	96	37	318	61	588	90	810	120	1,134	120	2,946	4,512
Dhai	85	48	288	111	954	183	1,764	270	2,430	360	3,402	360	8,838	13,536
Nurse	90	32	192	74	636	122	1,176	180	1,620	240	2,268	240	5,892	9,024
Compounder	80	32	192	74	636	122	1,176	180	1,620	240	2,268	240	5,892	9,024
Cinema Operator	120	16	96	37	318	61	588	90	810	120	1,134	120	2,946	4,512
Accountant	165	16	96	37	318	61	588	90	810	120	1,134	120	2,946	4,512
Statistician	140	16	96	37	318	61	588	90	810	820	1,134	120	2,046	4,512
												<u>2,040</u>	<u>50,082</u>	

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SKILLED—

Fishery Demonstrator	90	16	96	37	318	61	588	90	810	120	1,134	120	2,946	4,512
Driver	85	16	96	37	318	61	588	90	810	120	1,134	120	2,946	4,512
Gram Sevak	110	160	960	370	3,180	610	5,880	900	8,100	1,200	11,340	1,200	29,460	45,120
Weaving Demonstrator	90	64	384	148	1,272	244	2,352	360	3,240	480	4,536	480	11,784	18,048
Sericulture Demonstrator	80	64	384	148	1,272	244	2,352	360	3,240	480	4,536	480	11,784	18,048
Fieldman (Sheep/Goat rearing)	80	32	192	74	636	122	1,176	180	1,622	240	2,268	240	5,892	9,024
												<u>2,640</u>	<u>64,812</u>	

UNSKILLED—

Poultry attendant	60	32	192	74	636	122	1,176	180	1,620	240	2,268	240	5,892	9,024
Sweeper	60	16	96	37	318	61	588	90	810	120	1,134	120	2,946	4,512
												<u>360</u>	<u>8,838</u>	

STATEMENT 'F'

Materials Required

Lead of Development/Scheme

D. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Community Projects and N. E. S. (06)---

Item	Unit	Quantities					Total 1956-61
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME--							
1. Petrol	Gallon	80,000	95,000	100,000	120,000	140,000	535,000
2. Other fuel Oil (Diesel)	Do.	20,000	25,000	30,000	35,000	40,000	150,000
3. Steel (C. I. Sheet)	Ton	160	210	240	290	500	1,200
4. Cement	Do.	800	1,050	1,200	1,450	1,500	6,000
5. Timber (dressed and undressed)	Cubic foot	40,000	50,000	60,000	70,000	80,000	300,000
6. Automobiles (Jeeps)	Number	16	21	24	29	30	120
7. Lubricating oil	Gallon	2,000	3,000	3,500	4,000	4,500	17,000
8. Other machinery and equipment--							
(i) Film Projector (16 m.m.)	Number	12	15	20	25	25	97
(ii) Generator for above	Do.	12	15	20	25	25	97
(iii) Public address set (Battery operated)	Do.	12	15	20	25	25	97
(iv) Camera	Do.	12	15	20	25	25	97
(v) Refrigerator	Do.	32	43	50	61	62	248
(vi) Microscope	Do.	32	43	50	61	62	248
(vii) Radio	Do.	80	105	120	145	150	600

CO-OPERATION—(68)**I.—Level of Development expected at the end of the First Plan and visualised for the Second Five Year Plan**

The Co-operative Department has implemented the following five schemes in the first Five Year Plan period :—

1. Training of Office-bearers of Co-operative Societies, (2) establishment of a Co-operative Cotton Ginning Mill at Garo Hills, (3) construction of godowns, (4) amelioration of Backward Classes and (5) appointment of a Special Staff for implementing the aforesaid 4 schemes. Under Scheme No.1, a Co-operative Training Institute was founded in the year 1953 at Joysagar in the Sibsagar district for training of office-bearers of Co-operative Societies as well as subordinate officers of the Co-operative Department. Under Scheme No.2, a Co-operative Cotton Ginning Mill is to be set up at Phulbari in the Garo Hills district for processing of cotton grown in the Garo Hills district. A Ginning Mill Society was organised and registered. A grant-in-aid of a sum of Rs. 1.32 lakhs has been sanctioned to the society for purchase and installation of machinery and construction of factory house, etc. According to terms of contract entered into with a firm the machinery is expected to be installed shortly. Scheme No.3 provided for establishment of 16 godowns in the Subdivisional towns during the Plan period. The godowns are expected to be utilised primarily for storage of agricultural and cottage industries products. Due to many difficulties, especially for want of suitable land in the urban areas, progress of work has been slow. However, it is expected that at least 4 godowns will be completed within the plan period and preliminary work in respect of 7 godowns, will be done during the current year, as lands have been obtained for the latter 7 godowns. A sum of Rs. 8 lakhs was provided for godowns and it is hoped that about Rs. 5.5 lakhs will be spent. Scheme No.4 was designed to encourage co-operative enterprises in the backward areas by giving interest-free loans to the members of Co-operative Societies. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was sanctioned for this purpose to be given to members in the Garo Hills and Mikir Hills districts. Out of last year's provision of Rs. 1 lakh, Rs.96,300 has been advanced to 11 Societies and remaining Rs. 1 lakh will be advanced during the current year (1955-56). The last scheme provided the necessary staff for implementing these schemes. The staff has been appointed.

Apart from activities relating to the First Plan, the Co-operative Department had to take stock of the position of 3,367 existing Co-operative Societies of various types (upto June, 1954) with a view to consolidating the Co-operative movement. Within the brief span of the last two years (1953-54 and 1954-55) substantial progress has been made in various spheres especially in the field of rural credit and small scale industrial enterprises. In the year 1952-53 the rural credit societies advanced loans to about 1.2 per cent of the total rural families (13.20 lakhs), each family; on average, receiving Rs. 12 only. By the end of May 1955, the percentage of family receiving loans rose to 1.8 per cent and on average, each family borrowed Rs.63. It is expected that by the end of the First Plan period, rural families receiving loan will be about 2 per cent each family receiving on average Rs.175. In the industrial sphere, a scheme for development of handloom industry is being implemented with the financial assistance received from the All-India Handloom Board. About 2.5 per cent of the total handloom in the State have been organised on Co-operative basis. Besides handloom, 5 industrial societies of other types were given industrial loans amounting Rs. 1.49 lakh. This includes 2 industrial societies one of which has undertaken electrification of the town of Barpeta and the other, production of bell metal utensils, under improved methods. Seven Co-operative Industrial Societies are working both as production *cum* training centres. There has been improvement in the working of Urban Credit Societies also, the volume of business being 86.8 per cent higher in 1953-54 than in the year 1952-53.

2. Although the schemes of the First Five Year Plan have an important bearing on the future of the Co-operative Movement, yet it will be seen that much more ground remains to be covered during the Second Plan period for a fuller development of the Co-operative Movement in all its aspects. The General Report of the Committee of Direction, All-India Rural Credit Survey, has been generally welcomed as a report of great value and significance for the future of the Co-operative Movement in India. The official conference of the State Co-operative Ministers and Secretaries and Registrars of Co-operative Societies convened by the Food and Agriculture Ministry, Government of India at New Delhi, in the second week of April 1955, had generally approved the basic principles and lines of re-organisation underlying the Integrated Schemes of Rural Credit recommended in the Committee's Report. The Government of Assam have

generally accepted the recommendation of All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee and have agreed to pursue a policy in the consonance with the policy enunciated in the afore-said conference. The Second Plan Schemes formulated by the Co-operative Department and described below, agree with all basic principle laid down by the Committee of Direction and official conference subject, however, to such minor variations as were deemed necessary in order to provide for special problems and requirements of our State. The Rural Credit Survey Committee has recommended that the Government participation in the share capital of the Co-operative Societies at all important levels should not be less than 51 per cent. For the purpose of the Second Plan Schemes, Government contribution to share capital is calculated at 50 per cent. The following 9 schemes, although treated as several distinct schemes are in fact integral parts of one integrated plan of Co-operative Development and therefore any one is as essential as another. The integrated plan is so comprehensive in character that except for the scheme for co-operative Training Institute no other scheme of the First Five Year Plan will need to be continued. The Training Institute is proposed to be expanded.

3. The schemes for co-operative development are regarded as an integral part of the all-round development which is being undertaken in the areas covered by Community development Projects, National Extension Service Blocks as well as the development of economically backward areas. Major development works will be concentrated in these areas as far as necessary and for that purpose, the Co-operative Department will work in close collaboration with the Community Project Department. The village level worker shall not act as secretary of a Co-operative Society at the village level but he may be represented on the Board of Management of the Society. Similarly the project officer may be represented on the Board of Societies at important levels for purpose of co-ordination. As regards Co-operative Marketing it was decided earlier that the State Agriculture Department would implement a scheme in consultation with the Co-operative Department. But now this work has been entrusted with the Co-operative Department for implementation. The Training Institute established by the Co-operative Department will provide training facilities to the officers of Community Projects and other Departments connected with work in the co-operative field.

Description of Schemes included in Second Five Year Plan

The integrated plan of co-operative development prepared on the basis of recommendations of the Committee of Direction, All-India Rural Credit Survey and approved by the Planning Commission, has been split up into the following 9 schemes :

STATE-LEVEL SCHEMES—

1. *Expansion of the Co-operative Training Institute.*—The existing Co-operative Training Institute at Joysagar in the Sibsagar District will be expanded for the training of subordinate personnel of the Co-operative Department and of the Co-operative Institutions. For successful implementation of Co-operative schemes, training of the officers and office bearers of Co-operative Institutions is considered absolutely necessary. Under this scheme a provision of Rs. 4.68 lakhs was made in the State draft plan. In course of discussions with the Planning Commission, this ceiling was raised to Rs. 6 lakhs as it was felt that the number of trainees should be increased. Accordingly provision has been made in the revised scheme for training of 1,032 personnel during the plan period as against 800 persons, originally proposed.

2. *Establishment of a Central Land Mortgage Bank.*—A Central Land Mortgage Bank has recently been organised and registered. The Primary purpose of this Bank is to issue long-term loans for improvement of agriculture, repayment of old debts and redemption of mortgaged land, etc. The Government have agreed to grant Rs. 25 lakhs as subsidy for subsidising the cost of establishment for the first three years and the Reserve Bank has agreed to advance Rs. 5 lakhs as share capital contribution to this Bank. A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs has accordingly been made in this scheme.

3. *Creation of a Co-operative Development Funds.*—Under this scheme, two funds (1) Relief and Guarantee Fund, and (2) State Co-operative Development fund will be created. The Government contribution to these funds will be Rs. 6 and Rs. 5 lakhs respectively. The purpose of the Relief and Guarantee Fund is to enable off of irrecoverable arrears which threaten the stability of the credit structure. The purpose of the Co-operative development fund will be to subscribe to the share capital of those societies that undertake processing and marketing and to provide for recurring and non-recurring subsidies for promoting economic development. Accordingly in this Scheme provision has been made for these two funds Rs. 11 lakhs.

4. *Establishment of Co-operative Processing Societies.*—Under this Scheme, a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs have been earmarked for establishment of 4 Jute Baling Mills and 1 Cotton Ginning Mill. Each Jute Baling Mill will be granted a sum of Rs. 1 lakh and the Ginning Mill will be granted a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs as loan, subsidy and grants-in-aid. So provision has been made accordingly.

5. *Additional Departmental Staff for Implementation of Plan Schemes.*—This Scheme provides for additional staff in the Co-operative Department for implementation of the Plan Schemes. The additional staff will consist of one Registrar, one Joint Registrar, one Additional Registrar, one Deputy Registrar, 10 Assistant Registrars, 23 Deputy Co-operative Officers and Rs.250 Assistant Co-operative Officers.

6. *Apex Marketing Co-operative Society.*—Under this scheme an Apex Marketing Co-operative Society will be established to obtain and send out supplies of agricultural produce. Accordingly provision of Rs. 5.77 lakhs has been made in this scheme. Out of this, Rs. 5 lakhs is earmarked for contribution of share capital, Rs.52,000 for a godown and Rs.25,000 for additional staff.

VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEMES—

7. *Primary Marketing Societies.*—During the plan period 60 Primary Marketing Societies will be organised. Under this scheme a provision of Rs. 12.48 lakhs has been made for share capital contribution, Rs. 12.00 lakhs for 60 godowns and Rs. 3.0 lakhs for subsidising the cost of staff.

8. *Rehabilitation and Expansion of Rural Credit.*—Under this scheme 300 larger sized Primary Credit Societies, will be organised, 7 Central Banks will be reorganised and the existing Assam Co-operative Apex Bank will be strengthened financially.

The Reserve Bank of India is willing to provide for a loan of Rs. 22.5 lakhs to these 300 larger sized societies at Rs.7,500 per society and 100 godowns will be constructed at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs at Rs.10,000 each during the plan period. For subsidising the pay of a wholtime paid manager or secretary in each society a provision of Rs. 9 lakhs for the first three years at Rs.3,000 per society has been made.

To strengthen the share capital of 7 Central Banks and to subsidise the cost of maintenance of branches, provision of Rs. 21 lakhs and Rs.50,000 respectively, has been made.

To strengthen the share capital of the Assam Co-operative Apex Bank, Ltd., provision of Rs. 6 lakhs has been made under this scheme. However, the amounts of Rs. 49.50 lakhs expected to be obtained from Reserve Bank of India have not been included in the Statements. Only Rs. 22 lakhs granted by the Planning Commission, Government of India have been shown in this scheme.

9. *Farming Co-operatives.*—Under this scheme provision of Rs. 1 lakh is made to subsidise the cost of staff for the first three years of 20 Farming Co-operatives.

Head of Development/Scheme

STATEMENT 'A'
Plan Expenditure, 1956-61

0. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

(Rupees in lakhs)

Co-operation (08)—

	Phasing							Foreign Exchange			
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Plan 1956-61	Total for completion	1956-57	1957-58	1958-61	Total 1956-61
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—											
(a) REVENUE ACCOUNT—											
1. Expansion of Training Institute—											
Recurring
						79	99	102	103	105	488
Non-recurring
2. Establishment of Central Land Mortgage Bank—											
Recurring
						15	05	05	..	..	25
*Non-recurring
*Rs. 5 lakhs (non-recurring) will be obtained from the Reserve Bank of India.											
3. Creation of Co-operative Development Fund (Relief and Guarantee)—											
Recurring
						600	..	..	..	..	600
Non-recurring
Total	694	104	107	103	105	1113

4. Establishment of Co-operative Processing Societies—

Recurring .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	15	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

5. Additional Departmental staff for implementation of Plan Schemes—

Recurring .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.36	5.64	6.00	6.50	7.00	30.50	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

6. Apex Marketing Co-operative Society—

Recurring	05	09	11	25
Non-recurring

Total	12.50	6.92	7.33	7.53	8.05	42.33
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VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Primary Marketing Co-operative Society—

Recurring	50	75	1.0	50	25	3.00
Non-recurring .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

2. Rehabilitation and expansion of rural credit—

Recurring .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.86	1.87	2.32	2.70	75	9.50	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	62	94	1.09	..	3.12	Rs. 49.50 (non-recurring) will be obtained from the Reserve Bank of India.				

3. Farming Co-operative—

Recurring	50	25	25	1.00
Non-recurring

Total	15.83	10.41	11.84	11.82	9.05	58.95
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	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)			
(b) CAPITAL ACCOUNT—															
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—															
1. Expansion of Training Institute	1.12	..	—	1.12
2. Creation of Development Fund	5.0	..	—	—	..	5.00	..	..	..	..
3. Establishment of Co-operative Processing Societies	3.05	2.50	1.0	1.0	..	7.55	..	..	..	..
4. Apex Co-operative Marketing Society	5.40	1.12	..	..	..	5.52	..	..	..	..
VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME—															
5. Primary Marketing Co-operative Societies	4.08	6.12	8.16	4.08	2.04	24.48	..	..	..	..
6. Rehabilitation and Expansion of Rural Credit	1.41	1.88	2.81	3.28	..	9.38	..	..	..	..
Capital Account	20.06	10.62	11.97	8.36	2.04	53.05	..	..	..	..
Revenue Account	15.83	10.41	11.84	11.82	9.05	58.95	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	35.89	21.03	23.81	20.18	11.09	112.00	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT 'D'

Head of Development/Scheme

O. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Targets of Work/Capacity

Co-operation (08)—

Description	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Plan 1956-61	Completion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Expansion of Training Institute	Institute	1	..	..	..	..	1	Existing one to be expanded.
	Trainee	160	212	220	220	220	1,032	
2. Establishment of Central Land Mortgage Bank	Land Mortgage Bank..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
	Members	500	600	700	800	1,000	3,600	
3. Creation of Co-operative Development Fund and Relief and Guarantee..	Funds	2	..	..	..	..	2	
4. Processing Societies	(a) Ginning Mill ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
	(b) Jute Baling Mill ..	1	1	1	1	..	4	
	(a) Maunds .. ..	..	·20	·20	·20	·20	·80	
	(b) Bales .. ..	..	·50	1·0	1·50	1 50	4·50	
5. Apex Marketing	Society	1	..	..	..	..	1	
	Members	15	25	25	15	10	90	
6. Primary Marketing Societies	Societies	10	15	20	10	5	60	
	Members	1,000	1,500	2,000	1,000	500	6,000	
7. Rehabilitation and expansion of Rural Credit	(a) Societies ..	50	60	75	90	25	300	
	(b) Members ..	25,000	30,000	27,500	45,000	12,500	1,40,000	
	(c) Central Bank ..	5	..	1	..	..	7	
	Members	50	60	75	90	25	300	
8. Farming Co-operative Societies	Societies	10	5	5	..	..	20	
	Members	500	25	250	..	..	1,000	

STATEMENT 'E' (1)

Head of Development/Scheme

Manpower Required

O. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

(m. m.—Man-Month)

(Construction Phase)

Co-operation (#8)—

Category	Average wage or salary per m. m.	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total 1956-61		Total for completion	
		No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
ADMINISTRATIVE—		Rs.													
Contractor .. .. .	..	7	84	6	72	7	78	6	68	4	40	30	342	
Contractor's Sadar	100	7	18	6	19	6	16	5	15	3	7	27	75		
Moharar	60	5	17	4	12	5	14	4	9	2	5	20	57		
TECHNICAL—															
Overseer Department Subordinate Engineering Service.	120—275	1	8	1	7	1	5	1	6	1	7	1	33		
SKILLED—															
Carpenter	150	37	443	34	408	47	564	39	462	7	73	164	1,950		
Mason	150	12	141	12	136	16	189	14	159	3	25	57	650		
UNSKILLED—															
Carpenter	60	74	886	68	816	98	1,128	78	926	13	146	164	3,902		
Mason (labour)	60	24	282	23	272	32	378	27	318	5	50	111	1,300		
Total .. .. .	..	167	1,879	154	1,742	212	2,372	174	1,963	38	353	741	8,309	

STATEMENT 'E' (2)

Manpower Required

(m.m.—Man Month)

(Construction Phase)

Head of Development/Scheme

O. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Co-operation (08)—

Category	Average wage or salary per m.m. Rs.	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		1956-61		Total for completion
		No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
ADMINISTRATIVE—														
1. Registrar	1,000—1,500	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
2. Joint Registrar	850—1,150	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
3. Additional Registrar	800—1,100	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
4. Deputy Registrar	250—750	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
5. Assistant Registrar	200—600	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	600	..
6. Deputy Co-operative Officer	150—375	23	276	23	276	23	276	23	276	23	276	23	1,380	..
7. Assistant Co-operative Officer	100—250	250	3,000	250	3,000	250	3,000	250	3,000	250	3,000	250	15,000	..
8. Head Assistant	150—200	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	360	..
9. Upper Division Assistant	100—150	83	996	83	996	83	996	83	996	83	996	83	4,980	..
10. Lower Division Assistant	55—100	95	1,140	95	1,140	95	1,140	95	1,140	95	1,140	95	5,700	..
11. Typist	55—100	12	144	12	144	12	144	12	144	12	144	12	720	..
12. Peons	25—35	305	3,660	305	3,660	305	3,660	305	3,660	305	3,660	305	18,300	..
Total .. ..	..	788	9,456	788	9,456	788	9,456	788	9,456	788	9,456	788	47,280	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
ADMINISTRATIVE—concl'd.	B. F. Rs.	788	9,456	188	9,456	788	9,456	788	9,456	788	9,456	788	57,280	..
Secretary — —	80—120	55	660	116	1,392	192	2,304	225	2,700	190	2,280	307	9,336	..
Manager (Apex Marketing)	250—350	1	12	1	12	1	12	—	..	..	..	1	36	..
Manager (Primary Marketing)	80—100	10	120	25	300	45	540	45	540	35	420	60	1,920	..
Manager (Farming) 1.. — ..	100—150	10	120	15	180	20	240	35	420	55	660	20	1,620	..
Assistant Manager (Apex Marketing) —	150—200	..	..	1	12		12	..	..	..	—	1	24	..
Accountant (Land Mortgage Bank) ..	150—300	1	12	1	12	1	12	—	..	..	..	1	36	..
Accountant (Apex Marketing) ..	120—160	1	12	1	12	1	12	..	..	..	..	1	36	..
Inspector (Land Mortgage Bank) ..	150—300	1	12	1	12	1	12	..	..	..	..	1	36	..
Supervisor (Central Land Mortgage Bank)	100—250	2	24	2	24	2	24	..	..	..	..	2	72	..
Supervisor (Central Bank)	75—150	5	60	6	72	7	84	..	..	..	..	7	216	..
Total		874	10,468	957	11,484	1,059	12,708	1,093	13,116	1,068	12,816	1,189	60,612	..

Store-keeper (Apex Marketing)	..	100—120	..	..	1	12	1	12	..	..	..	..	1	24	..
Scaleman (Apex Marketing)	..	80—100	..	..	3	36	3	36	..	..	..	..	3	72	..
Scaleman (Primary Marketing)	..	35—45	10	120	25	300	45	540	45	540	35	420	60	1,920	..
Chowkidar	..	30—50	21	252	41	492	66	792	80	960	90	1,080	81	3,576	..
Peons	..	25—35	5	60	5	60	5	60	..	..	..	..	5	180	..
Teacher (Training Institute)	..	150—375	..	..	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	48	..
Total	..	..	910	10,900	1,013	12,396	1,180	14,160	1,219	14,628	1,194	14,328	1,340	66,432	..

TECHNICAL—

Statistical Officer..	..	150—450	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
Total	..	..	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
Grand Total	..	..	911	10,912	1,034	12,408	1,181	14,172	1,220	14,640	1,195	14,840	1,341	66,492	..

STATEMENT 'F'

Head of Development/Scheme

Material Required—(Quantities)

O. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Co-operation (08)—

Item	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total 1956-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Cement	Bag	6,875	6,375	8,875	7,250	1,125	30,480
2. M. S. Rod	Ton.	27.5	25.5	35.5	29.0	4.5	122
3. C. I. Sheets..	Bundle	550	510	710	580	90	2,440
4. Timber	Cft.	8,800	8,160	11,360	9,280	1,440	39,040
5. Bricks	(In thousand)	1,100	1,020	1,420	1,160	180	4,880
6. Other Materials	Rupees	48,675	45,135	62,885	51,330	7,965	2,15,940

VILLAGE PANCHAYAT—(078)

I.—Level of Development reached by the end of the First Five Year Plan and visualised for the Second Five Year Plan

In conformity with the provision laid down under section 40 of the Constitution, to organise Village Panchayats to function as units of Local Self-Government, the State Government commenced taking steps to organise such panchayats even before the commencement of the First Five Year Plan. Altogether 150 Primary Panchayats and 29 Rural Panchayats were formed prior to 1951-52. In the First Five Year Plan, a great deal of importance was attached to the development of these institutions and 350 Primary Panchayats and 69 Rural Panchayats have been formed since 1951-52. All these 500 Primary Panchayats and 98 Rural Panchayats have been functioning so far. It is proposed to notify another 1,162 Primary Panchayats and 166 Rural Panchayats by the end of 1955-56. Thus by the end of the First Five Year Plan period, there will be 1,662 Primary Panchayats and 264 Rural Panchayats including 1,162 Primary Panchayats and 166 Rural Panchayats at the nascent stage. This will cover approximately over half the area and population of the Plains Districts of the State. As for the autonomous Hills Districts, in view of the establishment of District Councils under the provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, the Assam Rural Panchayat Act, 1948 has not so far been applied in these areas. The question of whether this Act should or should not be extended to the Hills Districts for the present is being considered.

During the Second Five Year Plan period, it is proposed to cover the remaining plains portion of the State with panchayats and to complete the process of formation of panchayats by the end of 1956-57, by which time it will cover an area of 19,947 sq. miles approximately with a population of 61,27,927 and will bring the total number of Primary Panchayats in the State to 2,817 which will be functioning with 429 Rural Panchayats.

II.—Description of the individual Schemes to be included in the Second Five Year Plan

The Planning Commission has at present approved an allocation of Rs.71 lakhs, under the head ‘‘Panchayats’’. This provision has been earmarked for (1) the training programme, (2) the salary of the additional supervisory and field staff and (3) the salary of the Primary Panchayat Secretaries. Accordingly, the revised Second Five Year Plan Programme has been recast as under—

STATE-LEVEL SCHEMES—

1. *Expansion of Training facilities.*—For successful working of the Panchayat Programme, it is necessary to make elaborate arrangements for the training of the Primary Panchayat Secretaries, Union Panchayat Officers (Development Officers) and the Rural Inspectors. The construction of a few additional buildings at the existing Joysagar Rural Polytechnic and Kahikuchi Model Farm, to meet the requirements for the training is also an urgent necessity. Rupees 5 lakhs only tentatively earmarked by the working group for the training of only the Primary Panchayat Secretaries was, therefore, found inadequate. The requirement for training of 2,317 Primary Panchayat Secretaries, 21 Union Panchayat Officers and 29 Rural Inspectors including provision for a few additional teaching and office staff of the existing institution is estimated at Rs.5.72 lakhs as shown below—

(i) Training of 2,317 Primary Panchayat Secretaries inside the State—

						Rs.
Travelling Allowance at Rs.40 each	...	...	...	...	...	92,680
Deputation Allowance at Rs.35 per mensem each for 4 months				...	...	3,24,380
					Total—(i)	4,17,060

(ii) Training of 21 Development Officers outside the State—

	Rs.
Allowance to substitutes at Rs.200 per mensem each for 6 months	25,200
Deputation Allowance at Rs.100 per mensem each for 6 months	12,600
Travelling Allowance at Rs.500 each	10,500
Fees at Rs.200 each	4,200
Total—(ii)	52,500

(iii) Training of 29 Rural Inspectors outside the State—

Allowance to substitutes at 125 per mensem each for 6 months	21,750
Deputation Allowance at Rs.75 per mensem each for 6 months	13,050
Travelling Allowance at Rs.400 each	11,600
Fees at Rs.200	5,800
Total—(iii)	52,200

(iv) Pay and allowances of 3 Instructors at Rs.75—175 per mensem, one office Assistant, at Rs.100—150 per mensem, and two office Assistants, at Rs.55—100 per mensem, each. 49,910

Grand Total—(i)-(iv) 5,71,670

For construction of buildings to accommodate the training institute, Rs.100,000 at Joysagar and Rs.25,000, at Kahikuchi will be necessary as detailed below:—

(i) Buildings for hostels to accommodate 80 students in a batch. It is proposed to construct two blocks measuring 128' × 14' at an approximate cost of Rs.30,000 each and another block measuring 64' × 14' at approximate cost of Rs.15,000.	Rs. 75,000
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The rate may be Rs.10 per sq.ft. approximately inclusive of all amenities.

(ii) Class rooms, quarters, kitchen, latrines, etc., at the rate of construction similar to the rate mentioned above.	50,000
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Total 1,25,000

Thus the total requirement under the training scheme comes to Rs.6.97 lakhs which has been included in the scheme.

This will provide training for 1,280 persons (*viz.*, at 80 trainees per batch with 4 batches a year), *i. e.*, about 50 per cent of the Primary Panchayat Secretaries in 4 years. It is expected that the training for the other half may be arranged along with the Village Level workers for N. E. S. Blocks.

(2) *Additional field and supervisory staff.*—At paragraph 8 of Annexure I forwarded with the Planning Commission's letter No.FY.11/CDI/8/1/55, dated 10th September 1955, it was specifically mentioned to provide for the additional field and supervisory staff in the

expenditure on Panchayats. Accordingly the requirements for such staff has been worked out and estimated at Rs.22,08,790 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
1. Head Quarters.—Pay and allowances of one Director, one Deputy Director and 12 other Officers, Office Assistant and Peon.	2,71,550
2. Three Regional Superintendents of Panchayats with 21 others (Officers, Office Assistant and Peons.)	2,49,140
3. 331 Rural Panchayat Secretaries	16,88,100
Total	22,08,790

Due to paucity of funds within the ceiling of Rs. 71 lakhs provisionally fixed for the revised Second Five Year Plan for "Panchayat", no provision can be made for the entire field and supervisory staff as indicated above. After making provision for training and pay of the Primary Panchayat Secretaries only a balance of Rs.1,45,000 is left to make up Rs.71 lakhs. Hence against this available sum of Rs.1,45,000 the pay and allowances of the Director of Panchayats, Deputy Director of Panchayats, Stenographer and two peons have been provided for in this revised plan. The remaining provision of Rs.20,63,790 for the rest of the field and supervisory staff not being accommodated within the ceiling has been suggested in the supplementary plan under "078—Village Panchayats".

VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEMES—

(3) *Primary Panchayat Secretaries.*—The number of the Primary Panchayats under a Rural Panchayat will vary from 5 to 15. The exact number of the Primary Panchayats to be formed will be available at the time of actual formation. It is however estimated that altogether there will be 2,317 new Primary Panchayats under 331 Rural Panchayat on the basis of average 7 Primary Panchayats under a Rural Panchayats. There will thus be 2,317 Primary Panchayat Secretaries and they are proposed to be paid Rs.50 per mensem each. The requirement for their pay has been worked out at Rs.62,58,000.

The total amount under the revised plan under items (1)—

(3) above comes to Rs. 71 lakhs, viz.—

	Rs.
(1) Training	6·97 lakhs.
(2) Pay of additional field and supervisory staff	1·45 ,,
(3) Pay of Primary Panchayat Secretaries	62·58 ,,
Total	71·00 lakhs.

The revised plan of the Panchayat Department is confined, by and large, to the provision of new Primary Panchayat Secretaries, training programme designed to meet the requirements of trained personnel and provision for the additional field and supervisory staff. As against Rs.98 lakhs spent in the First Five Year Plan period on the establishment and development of 98 Panchayats, Self-help grants, etc., a sum of Rs.71 lakhs only, has been provisionally fixed for 331 Rural Panchayats with 2,317 Primary Panchayats. This amount being utterly inadequate a supplementary demand for Rs.50·14 lakhs is appended herewith.

The detailed phasing of expenditure, training programmes undertaken and the requirements of man-power and materials, are given in the statements A to F hereafter. Separate statements in respect of plans costing Rs.50 lakhs or more, are also furnished wherever necessary.

Schemes costing Rs.50 lakhs or more.—The Village Level Scheme for provision of the Primary Panchayat Secretaries will cost Rs.62·58 lakhs which amount has been provided within the ceiling of Rs.71 lakhs tentatively fixed under the head "Panchayat"

STATEMENT 'A'

Plan Expenditure, 1956-61

(Rupees in lakhs)

Head of Development/Scheme

D. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Village Panchayat (078)—

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

078 (REVENUE ACCOUNT)—

1. Expansion of training facilities—

(1)	Phasing						Foreign Exchange				
	1956-57 (2)	1957-58 (3)	1958-59 (4)	1959-60 (5)	1960-61 (6)	Plan for 1956-61 (7)	Total for completion (8)	1956-57 (9)	1957-58 (10)	1958-61 (11)	Total 1956-61 (12)
Recurring	1.37	1.35	1.35	1.35	.30	5.72	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring .. .. .	.55	.40	.30	..	..	1.25	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1.92	1.75	1.65	1.35	.30	6.97	..	..	..	..	..

2. Additional Staff for Headquarter—

078 (REVENUE ACCOUNT)—

Recurring .. .. .	.27	.28	.29	.30	.31	1.45	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	.27	.28	.29	.30	.31	1.45	..	..	..	..	..
Total—State Level Scheme	2.19	2.03	1.94	1.65	.61	8.42	..	..	..	..	..

VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME—

078 (REVENUE ACCOUNT)—

1. Establishment of Primary Panchayats—

Recurring	6.97	13.91	13.90	13.90	13.90	62.58	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6.97	13.91	13.90	13.90	13.90	62.58	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total—(Revenue Account) ..	9.16	15.94	15.84	15.55	14.51	71.00	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT 'D'
Targets of Work/Capacity

Head of Development/Scheme

O. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Village Panchayat(078)—

Description	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Plan 1956-61	Com- pletion	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

STATE LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Seats for training—

1. Expansion of training facilities ..	(a) Primary Panchayat Secretary.. ..	579	579	579	580	—	2,317	..	
	(b) Union Panchayat Officers	5	4	4	4	4	21	..	
	(c) Rural Inspectors	6	6	6	6	5	29	..	
	(d) Additional Staff for the Training Institution ..	6	..	..	..	—	6	..	
2. Additional Staff for Headquarters ..	(1) Director of Panchayat	1	—	..	—	..	1	..	
	(2) Deputy Director of Panchayat	1	—	..	..	..	1	..	
	(3) Stenographer	1	—	..	..	—	1	..	
	(4) Peon	2	—	..	..	—	2	..	

VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Establishment of Primary Panchayats ..	1. Number of Primary Panchayats	(a)2,317	—	2,317	..	(a) Formation of 1,162 Primary Panchayats are proposed to be notified by the end of 1955-56.
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STATEMENT 'E'(1)

Manpower Required

(m. m.—Man Month)

(Construction Phase)

Head of Development/Scheme

O. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Village Panchayat (078)—

Category	Average wage or salary per m. m. Rs.	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total 1956-61		Total completion
		No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
ADMINISTRATIVE—														
Contractor.. .. .	450	1	12	1	12	1	6	..	..	..	..	3	30	..
Contractor Sardar	100	1	3	1	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	3	9	..
Muhorir	60	1	3	1	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	3	9	..
TECHNICAL—														
SKILLED—														
Carpenter	150	5	40	3	24	3	24	..	..	..	..	11	88	..
Mason and Brick Layer	150	2	16	3	24	2	16	..	..	..	..	7	56	..
UNSKILLED—														
Carpenter	60	4	48	3	32	2	16	..	..	..	..	9	96	..
Mason and Brick Layer	60	5	56	4	48	4	40	..	..	..	..	13	144	..
Total .. .. .	..	19	178	16	14	14	108	..	..	..	..	49	432	..

STATEMENT 'E'(2)

Head of Development/Scheme

O. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Manpower Required

(m. m.—Man Month)

(Continuing Phase)

Village Panchayat (078)—

Category	Average wage or salary per m. m.	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total—1956-61		Total for completion
		No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Rs.													
ADMINISTRATIVE—														
Director of Panchayats	1,000—1,500	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
Deputy Director of Panchayat	250—700	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
Clerical and related occupation—														
Primary Panchayat Secretaries	50	2,317	27,804	2,317	27,804	2,317	27,804	2,317	27,804	2,317	27,804	2,317	1,39,020	..
Stenographer	100—200	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
Upper Division Assistant	100—150	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
Lower Division Assistant	55—100	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	..
Peons	5—35	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	..
TECHNICAL SKILLED—														
Instructors	75—175	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	180	..
Total .. ..	..	2,328	27,936	2,328	27,936	2,328	27,936	2,328	27,936	2,328	27,936	2,328	1,39,680	..

STATEMENT 'F'

Head of Development/Scheme

Materials Required—(Quantities)

O. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Village Panchayat (078)—

Item	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total--1956-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
STATE LEVEL—							
I. Expansion of training facilities—							
1. Cement	Tons	34.38	25.00	75.18	..	..	78.13
2. Steel (M. S. Rods)	"	2.75	2.00	1.50	..	..	6.25
3. C. I. Sheets	"	5.50	4.00	3.00	..	..	12.50
4. Timber (Dressed)	Cft.	4.95	3.60	2.70	..	..	11.25
5. Timber (Undressed)	"	4.87	3.40	2.55	..	..	10.62
6. Timber for doors and windows	"	1.21	.88	.66	..	..	2.75

(10) MULTI-PURPOSE PROJECTS**(11) MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS****I.—Level of Development expected at the end of the First Plan period and visualised for Second Plan**

1. *Investigation of River Valley Projects.*—Assam is one of the richest States in the country in water power resources. It is also a problem State from the point of view of flood menace, transport difficulties, irrigation requirements in the sub-montane areas in spite of heavy rainfall and development of industries. If these acute problems are to be solved satisfactorily and the potential wealth of this backward border State developed adequately to remove the present misery and poverty of the people, multi-purpose basin-wise development of the problem River Valleys in the State is considered essential and there has been insistent demand for this from the people. Unfortunately however, for various reasons, including dearth of technical personnel and financial resources, topographical, hydrological and geological surveys, load survey for power and industrial potential improvement of navigation, etc., could not be taken up in the State in a systematic manner to enable any river valley scheme to be taken up during the First Plan period.

Preliminary investigation of two schemes, namely the Dihang and the Manas out of 4 schemes originally proposed by the Central Water and Power Commission (*viz.*, Dihang, Barak, Manas and Someswari) were started by the Central Water and Power Commission in 1948, but after the great Earthquake of 1950, work on the Dihang was given up, surveys in connection with the Manas Scheme for areas in Bhutan Territory also could not be proceeded with and had to be kept in abeyance. In the meantime, the State Government carried out comparative benefit studies for a number of problem rivers in the State and finally selected 4 rivers, namely the Kopili, the Barak, the Noa-Dehing and the Subansiri for preliminary investigation. They also desired that preliminary geological reports with regard to the Dihang, the Lohit, the Debang and the Jia-Bhorelli be also obtained to judge if construction of dams in these river basins was at all feasible.

At the request of the State Government, the Government of India (C. W. P. C.) set up an Investigation Circle in Assam to conduct these preliminary investigations and it is expected that preliminary project reports on three or four River Valley Schemes will be made ready during 1955-56. A provision has been made in the Second Plan period for detailed investigation of 3 or 4 River Valley Projects as may be finally approved by Government.

II.—Description of Schemes included in the Second Plan**(i) Multi-purpose Projects—**

Investigation of River Valley Project.—As tentatively selected by the State Government preliminary investigation of four River Valley Schemes is being carried out during the First Plan period. These are the Kopili and its tributaries (the Diyung, the Borpani and the Killing), the Barak, the Noa-Dehing and the Subansiri. Preliminary geological reports on the possibility of building dams on the Lohit, the Debang, and Dihang and the Bhorelli are also being obtained from the Geological Survey of India. In view of the highly seismic region and difficulties of access, apart from technical and other difficulties, it is unlikely that any of the Himalayan rivers can be selected for a River Valley Scheme during the Second Plan period. As such, subject to final decision of the Government and advice from the Central Water and Power Commission, it is expected that detailed investigation of the 3 or 4 River Valley Schemes, namely the Kopili, the Barak, the Noa-Dehing and some other river will be carried on during the Second Plan period.

The River Valley Project envisaged will be a Multi-Purpose Project having flood control, irrigation in the sub-montane areas, generation of hydro-electric power, improvement of navigation and soil conservation in the catchment as its main objectives.

(ii) Major and Medium Irrigation Projects—

(i) *Survey for collection of minimum data of rivers.*—In pursuance of the statement made in Parliament in September 1954 by the Union Minister for Irrigation and Power and under the Flood Control programme sponsored by the Centre, minimum data required in connection with the short term flood control measures for all problem rivers in the State are now being collected. This work is being shared by the Central Water and Power Commission and the State Government. Under the State sector, survey along the Brahmaputra banks and the flooded area as well as survey of some tributaries is proposed. For want of technical personnel it will not be possible to complete this work within the First Plan period. Provision has, therefore, been made in the Second Plan to complete this work and extend the scope of this survey, to the extent necessary.

(ii) *Collection of hydrological data for some rivers in Assam.*—While bulk of work in connection with collection of hydrological data for Assam rivers has now been taken over by the Assam Investigation Circle of the Central Water and Power Commission, such data for some rivers will continue to be collected by the State for studying the behaviour of these channels. This work is already in progress but will be continued during the Second Plan period also, and a provision has accordingly been made in the Second Five Year Plan.

(iii) *Construction of buildings.*—Under normal expansion of the Department some essential buildings are being constructed. The carry over of the expenditure and completion of the works in hand has been provided for in the Second Plan. The amount is small.

(iv) *Establishment of a River Research Station and Soil Laboratory.*—To study river problems and try out the most effective and economical measures to solve specific river problems and design modern hydraulic structures, establishment of a River Research Station in the State is considered essential. At present, model studies for river works, such as protection of Dibrugarh town, protection of Palashbari town, etc., are being carried out in the Central River Research Station at Poona and the West Bengal River Research Station at Calcutta. In view of the numerous pressing river problems which the State is required to solve it has become necessary that the State must have its own River Research Station established as soon as possible.

As the State is proposing to build hundreds of miles of earthen dykes and some earthen dams in connection with River Valley Projects, it is also of immediate importance that a Central Soil Laboratory be established here along with the River Research Station. One officer of Executive Engineer's rank has been selected for training in the subject and it is proposed to start the Research Station and the Laboratory very soon. Provision for this has been made in the Second Plan accordingly.

STATEMENT 'A'

Plan Expenditure, 1956-61

(Rupees in lakhs)

Head of Development/Scheme
I. IRRIGATION AND POWER

10. Multi-purpose Projects

11. Major and Medium Irrigation Projects

	(1)	Phasing					Plan 1956-61	Total for completion	Foreign Exchange			Total 1956-61				
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61			1956-57	1957-58	1958-61					
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)				
(10) Multi-purpose Projects—																
(CAPITAL ACCOUNT)—																
(A) Detailed Investigation—																
Non-recurring					
Recurring	10.0	10.0	10.0	5.0	2.6	37.6	37.6	2.0	3.0	..	5.0
Total	10.0	10.0	10.0	5.0	2.6	37.6	37.6	2.0	3.0	..	5.0
(11) Major and Medium Irrigation Projects—																
(REVENUE ACCOUNT)—																
A. Survey for minimum data of river—																
Non-recurring
Recurring	2.5	1.0	1.0	..	..	4.5	4.5	..	..	..	..
B. Collection of hydrological data for certain rivers in Assam—																
Non-recurring	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.9	..	..	..	..
Recurring	1.0	1.0	0.5	..	..	2.5	2.5	..	..	..	..
C. Construction of Buildings—																
Non-recurring	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..
Recurring	1.4	..	..	..	..	1.4	1.4	..	..	..	..
D. Establishment of River Research and Soil Laboratory—																
Non-recurring	1.0	1.2	1.3	3.5	3.5	..	..	..	..
Recurring	4.0	8.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	16.5	16.5	1.0	3.0	1.0	5.0
Total						1.33	1.53	1.64	4.5	4.5	..	..	..	..
						8.9	10.0	3.5	1.5	1.0	24.9	24.9	1.0	3.0	1.0	5.0
Grand Total						18.9	20.0	14.83	8.03	5.24	67.0	67.0	3.0	6.0	1.0	10.0

STATEMENT 'D'

Targets of Work/Capacity

Head of Development/Scheme

I. IRRIGATION AND POWER

10. Multi-purpose Projects

11. Medium Irrigation Projects

Description	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Plan 1956-61	Completion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

I. Irrigation and Power—

(10) Multi-purpose Projects—

(A) Detailed investigation	Percentage Progress	25%	25%	30%	15%	5%	100%
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(11) Major and Medium Irrigation Projects—

(A) Survey for minimum data of Rivers	Percentage Completion	50%	25%	25%	100%
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(B) Collection of Hydrological data for certain rivers in Assam	..	Percentage Completion	40%	40%	20%	100%
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(C) Construction of buildings	Percentage Completion	100%	100%
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(D) Establishment of River Research Station and Soil Laboratory	..	Percentage Completion	10%	40%	30%	10%	10%	100%
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STATEMENT 'E' (1)

Manpower Required

(m. m.—Man-Month)

(Construction Phase)

Head of Development/Scheme
 . IRRIGATION AND POWER
 10) Multi-purpose Projects

Category	Average wage or salary per m. m.	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		1961-62		Total for completion
		No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
ADMINISTRATIVE														
	Rs.													
Head Assistant (Divisional)	.. .. 150—200	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	120
Head Assistant (Subdivisional)	.. .. 100—150	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	360
Upper Division Assistant	.. .. 100—150	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	240
Lower Division Assistant	.. .. 55—100	28	336	28	336	28	336	28	336	28	336	28	336	1,680
Stenographer	.. .. 100—200	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	120
Typist	.. .. 55—100	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	120
Peon	.. .. 25—35	22	264	22	264	22	264	22	264	22	264	22	264	1,320

TECHNICAL—

Executive Engineer	..	..	600—900	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120
S. D. O.	..	..	200—600	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	360
A. E. S.	..	..	200—600	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	240
A. M. E.	..	..	200—600	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	4	120
Overseer	..	..	120—275	24	288	24	288	24	288	24	288	24	288	24	1,440
Computer	..	..	120—275	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	250
M. E. Overseer	..	..	120—275	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120
Electrical Overseer	..	..	120—275	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120
Work Charge Surveyor	..	..	100—180	12	144	12	144	12	144	12	144	12	144	12	720
Work Charge Overseer	..	..	100—180	12	144	12	144	12	144	12	144	12	144	12	720
Mandal	..	..	40—55	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	240
Divisional Mechanics	..	..	75—125	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	240
Divisional Accountant	..	..	100—335	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	240
Assistant Divisional Accountant	..	..	100—175	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	240

SKILLED—

Muhorir	..	..	45—80	24	288	24	288	24	288	24	288	24	288	24	1,440
Driver	..	..	45—100	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	380
Carpenter	..	..	150	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120
Tracer	..	..	55—100	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	360
Draftsman	..	..	120—275	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	240

UNSKILLED—

Chairman	..	..	45—80	36	432	36	432	36	432	36	432	36	432	36	2,160
Khalasi	..	..	25—35	120	1,440	120	1,440	120	1,440	120	1,440	120	1,440	120	7,200
Jungle clearing labourer	..	..	60	120	1,440	120	1,440	120	1,440	120	1,440	120	1,440	120	7,200

STATEMENT 'E'(1)

Head of Development/Scheme

—IRRIGATION AND POWER

Manpower Required

(Construction Phase)

I—Major and Medium Irrigation Projects

(m.m.—Man-Month)

Category	Average wage of Salary per m.m.	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		1956-61		Total for completion
		No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
ADMINISTRATIVE—														
	Rs.													
Contractor	400 (Approx.)	24	288	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24 288
Contractor's Sardar	100	24	288	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24 288
Head Assistant (Divisional)	150—200	3	36	3	36	2	24	1	12	1	12	3	120	
Head Assistant (Subdivisional)	100—150	6	72	6	72	3	36	..	..	..	..	6	140	
Upper Division Assistant	100—150	6	72	6	72	4	48	2	24	2	24	6	240	
Lower Division Assistant	55—100	35	420	35	420	21	252	7	84	7	84	35	1,260	
Stenographer	100—200	3	36	3	36	2	24	1	12	1	12	3	120	
Typist	55—100	3	36	3	36	2	24	1	12	1	12	3	120	
Peon	25—35	33	396	33	396	22	264	11	132	11	132	33	1,320	

TECHNICAL—

Director	..	..	..	..	800—1,000	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60
Executive Engineer	..	..	..	..	600—900	2	24	2	24	1	12	..	..	..	..	2	60
Chief Research Officer	..	..	..	..	600—900	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60
Research Officer	..	..	..	..	300—600	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60
Assistant Research Officer	..	..	..	..	200—400	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	180
S. D. O.	..	..	..	..	200—600	6	72	6	72	3	36	..	..	..	..	6	180
A. E. S.	..	..	..	..	200—600	4	48	4	48	2	24	..	..	..	..	4	120
A. M. E.	..	..	..	..	200—600	2	24	2	24	1	12	..	..	..	..	2	60
Research Assistant	..	..	..	..	120—175	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	240
Photographer	..	..	..	..	120—275	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60
Overseer	..	..	..	..	120—275	25	300	24	188	12	144	..	..	..	..	25	732
Computer	..	..	..	..	120—275	5	60	5	60	3	36	1	12	1	12	5	180
M. E. Overseer	..	..	..	..	120—275	2	24	2	24	1	12	..	..	..	..	2	60
Electrical Overseer	..	..	..	..	120—275	2	24	2	24	1	12	..	..	..	..	2	60
Workcharge Surveyor	..	..	..	..	100—180	12	144	12	144	6	72	..	..	..	..	12	360
Workcharge Overseer	..	..	..	..	100—180	13	156	12	144	6	72	..	..	..	..	13	372
Mandal	..	..	..	..	40—55	4	48	4	48	2	24	..	..	..	..	4	120
Statistical Assistant	..	..	..	..	80—180	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120
Divisional Mechanic	..	..	..	..	75—125	4	48	4	48	2	24	..	..	..	..	4	120
Assistant Mechanic	..	..	..	..	80—125	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120
Divisional Accountant	..	..	..	..	100—335	5	60	5	60	3	36	1	12	1	12	5	18
Assistant Divisional Accountant	..	..	..	..	100—175	5	60	5	60	3	36	1	12	1	12	5	18

UNSKILLED—	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
Draftsman	Rs. 120—275	5	60	5	60	3	36	1	12	1	12	5	180
Model maker	120—175	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60
Model Mechanic	120—175	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60
Tracer	55—100	7	84	7	84	4	48	1	12	1	12	7	240
Laboratory Assistant	55—80	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	240
Laboratory Muhorri	40—70	2	24	2	44	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120
Photo Assistant	40—70	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60
Muhorri	45—80	27	324	24	288	2	144	..	..	..	..	27	756
Contractor's Muhorri	60	39	429	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	429
Driver	45—100	8	96	8	96	5	60	2	24	2	24	8	300
Carpenter	150	37	400	3	36	2	24	1	12	1	12	37	484
Mason	150	44	484	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	484
UNSKILLED—																
Chainman	45—80	36	432	36	432	18	216	..	..	..	..	36	1,080
Khalasi	25—35	137	1,644	137	1,644	77	924	17	204	17	204	137	4,620
Jungle clearing labour	60	120	1,440	120	1,440	60	720	..	..	..	..	120	3,600
Labourer	60	244	2,666	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	244	2,666

STATEMENT 'F'

Materials Required—(Quantities)

Head of Development/Scheme

IRRIGATION AND POWER

10.—Multipurpose Project

11.—Major and Medium Irrigation Projects—

Item (1)	Unit (2)	1956-57 (3)	1957-58 (4)	1958-59 (5)	1959-60 (6)	1960-61 (7)	Total 1956-61 (8)
1. Cement	Cwt.	30,467	..	..	..	..	30,467
2. M. S. Rod	Cwt.	2,547	..	..	..	..	2,547
3. C. I. Sheet	Burdle	843	..	..	..	..	843
4. Timber (dressed, undressed and for doors and windows)	Cwt.	19,750	..	..	..	..	19,750
5. Brick	Nos.	8,71,000	..	..	..	..	8,71,000
6. Sand	Cft.	66,000	..	..	..	..	66,000
7. Coarse aggregate	Cft.	1,15,625	..	..	..	..	1,15,625
8. Diamond case drills complete with compressor and tools	No.	3	2	..	..	..	5
9. Paper and Paper Board	Ton	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.9	6
10. Drawing paper	Ton	0.17	0.17	1.13	0.09	0.09	0.65
11. Tracing paper	Ton	1.25	1.25	1.00	0.75	0.75	5
12. Tracing cloth writing paper	Ton	5	5	4	3	3	20
13. Truck	No.	7	..	..	..	..	7
14. Jeep	No.	10	10	..	..	..	20
15. Lubricating Oil	Gallon	1,460	2,555	2,190	1,460	1,460	9,125
16. Petrol	Gallon	58,400	91,250	75,190	55,480	55,480	3,35,800
17. Motor Launch with echosounder	No.	2	1	..	..	..	3
18. Current metres	No.	6	4	..	..	..	10
19. High Lead centrifugal pump	No.	5	..	..	..	..	5
20. Equipment for Central Soil Laboratory	Set.	1	..	..	..	..	1 Set.
21. Equipment for Field Soil Laboratory	Set.	5	5	..	..	..	10 Sets.
22. Equipment for Hydraulic Laboratory	Set.	1	..	..	..	..	1 Set.

POWER PROJECTS—(13-14)

Level of development reached at the end of the First Plan period and targets aimed at for the Second Plan period

Development of power facilities in Assam has so far been one of the lowest in India, the present *per capita* consumption of electricity in the State being only 0.74 Kw. There are, at present, only 7 private electrical undertakings in the State most of which are unable to comply with all the requirements of the consumers in their areas due to financial and other difficulties. Two licenses, namely, Nowgong (180 Kw.) and Dhubri (135 Kw.) had to be revoked on account of inefficiency. Four new licenses for Tinsukia (300 Kw.), Dhubri (300 Kw.), Sibsagar (300 Kw.) and Barpeta (130 Kw.) have been issued to private parties and they are taking up the preliminary work. The first major Hydro-Electric Project of Assam, the Umtru Hydro-Electric Project designed to have an installed capacity of 7,500 Kw. of power, has been taken up in the First Five Year Plan, and is scheduled to generate power in December 1956/January 1957. Thus the present position is that very few towns in Assam are electrified, some of the towns are not getting enough power for their requirements, and there is no rural electrification whatsoever in the State at present. Power for industry is practically non-existent.

In the Second Five Year Plan period, it is hoped to assist in improving power supply in the towns where undertakings already exist, install departmental undertakings in most of the remaining towns, take up to some extent, electrification of rural areas, and in general provide sufficient power supply to encourage the establishment of a number of cottage and small scale industries and a few heavy industries like a Cement Factory, a Spun Silk Factory, a Jute Mill, a Rolling Mill, etc. As a result of the schemes to be taken up in the Second Five Year Plan period, the *per capita* consumption of electricity is expected to be raised from 0.74 Kw. to 5 Kw. At the end of the First Five Year Plan period, the *per capita* consumption is expected to come up to 0.91 Kw.

The net results expected from Second Five Year Plan are:—

1. Additional installed capacity	20,650 Kw.
2. Additional H. T. Lines	456 miles
3. Additional L. T. lines	165 miles
4. Nos. of new towns to be electrified	19 miles
5. Nos. of villages to be electrified	57 miles
6. Area to be electrified in Square miles	1,926

Scheme included in the Second Five Year Plan

(I) HYDRO-PROJECT—

(a) *Umtru Hydro-Electric Project (1st Stage)*.—This project designed to have an installed capacity of 7,500 Kw. was taken up for implementation during the First Five Year Plan with Canadian assistance in the matter of supply of machineries. The work of the project is in progress and the scheduled date for generation of power is December, 1956/January, 1957. During this period, the work will have been completed in the matter of construction of weir, power house, penstock, etc., and sub-station and distribution systems on the South Bank of the Brahmaputra.

(b) *Umtru Hydro-Electric Project (2nd Stage)*.—Is proposed to increase the installed capacity of the Umtru Hydro-Electric Project from 7,500 Kw. to 12,500 Kw. This requires building a reservoir in the upper reaches of the Umtru River costing approximately Rs.60 lakhs and installing 2 additional Hydro-Electric sets of 2,500 Kw. each, costing about Rs.40 lakhs. This has become necessary due to the fact that a Jute Mill, a Spun Silk Mill, a Rolling Mill and two Flour Mills are going to be started in the Gauhati Amingaon area to meet the demand of these industries. The industrial area of the Nowgong district is also proposed to be connected with Umtru Power. So, provision for this additional plant capacity of 5,000 Kw. has become necessary in the Umtru-Hydro-Electric Station.

(c) *Four Small Hydro-Electric Projects*.—In the hill areas, some towns and large villages still remain without electricity. Such places are Tura, Haflong, Dimapur, Bokakhat, etc., there are hill streams adjacent to these places which can be developed for generation of power of the order of 50 Kw. and 100 Kw. It is proposed to undertake developing 4 such hill streams for generation of power at a cost of Rs.22.76 lakhs.

(2) THERMAL PROJECT—

(a) *Cherrapunji Steam Plant.*—It is proposed to install a steam station of 5,000 Kw. capacity at Cherrapunji. A private party is negotiating with the Government of Assam for starting a Cement factory at Cherrapunji. Seventy per cent of the power generated is proposed to be sold to this bulk consumer. The proposed ropeway from Shella to Pandu may require about 10 per cent. The balance of the power nearly 20 per cent is proposed to be distributed to various large villages like Shella, Cherrapunji, Mawphlang, Laitlyngkot, etc., and to Shillong which is situated at a distance of 33 miles from Cherrapunji.

(b) *Diesel Stations for expansion of power facilities.*—In order to expand power to rural areas and to provide power to existing cottage and small scale industries, it is necessary to increase the capacity of some of the existing diesel stations and to install some more diesel stations in hitherto unelectrified small towns and villages. Such unelectrified places are (1) Aijal, (2) Jowai, (3) Dhekiajuli, (4) Udalguri, (5) Lakhipur, (6) Bhurbandha, etc. The capacities of following power stations have to be increased in order that power facilities can be extended to the surrounding rural areas—(1) Golaghat, (2) Nowgong, (3) Doom Dooma, (4) Nazira, (5) Kokrajhar, (6) Mangaldai and (7) Hailakandi. Total installed capacity in the above projects is 2,000 Kw. at a cost of Rs.37.39 lakhs.

(c) *Fourteen Small-Town Electrification Schemes.*—With the assistance of the Central Government, 14 small-town Electrification projects for (1) Sualkuchi, (2) Nalbari, (3) Mangaldai, (4) Goalpara, (5) Hojai, (6) Diphu, (7) Golaghat, (8) Dergaon, (9) Titabar, (10) Hailakandi, (11) Kokrajhar, (12) North Lakhimpur, (13) Nazira and (14) Doom Dooma are being taken up during the First Five Year Plan period. The work on these projects has begun in 1955-56 and, for this purpose, the Electricity Department of the State is being reorganised with additional staff. These schemes are expected by and large to be completed during the first year or so of the Second Five Year Plan period. The total additional generating capacity in these schemes is 1,600 Kw.

(3) TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION—

This scheme is to extend the transmission and distribution lines from the Hydro-Electric and Thermal Power Stations to rural areas and to build a network of power lines wherever feasible between different power stations. The proposals are as follows:—

(a) 66 KV and 11 KV network from the Umtru Hydro-Electric Station to Nowgong for a total distance of about 93 miles and L. T. distribution line from this H. T. line to feed places like—Sonapur, Jagi Road, Dharamtul, Marigaon, Roha, Fulguri, Kampur, Nowgong, Puranigudam, etc.

(b) A second H. T. (11 K.V) from the Umtru Hydro-Electric Station is proposed to draw to the North Bank of the Brahmaputra River from the Gauhati Sub-station. A river crossing with a Submarine cable will have to be made at Pandu. The length of the proposed 11 KV lines in the North Bank will be about 81 miles. L. T. distribution lines from this 11KV line will feed large villages and small towns like Amingaon, North Gauhati, Chutiapara, Rangiya, Doomnichaki, Karora, Ghograpar, Pathsala, Tihu, Borama, etc.

(c) One transmission line (33 and 11 Kv) from the Cherrapunji Thermal Station to Shillong which includes L. T. lines at Cherrapunji, Mawphlang, Mawmluh, Laitlyngkot, Upper Shillong, etc.

(d) (1) An 11 KV line from Golaghat Diesel Station (400 Kw.) inter-connecting the Diesel Station at Titabar and Dergaon. The L. T. line emanating from the 11 KV. grid will feed places like Furkating, Wokka, Kamarbondha, Ali, Hautly, Baruabamungaon Badulipar, etc.

(2) One 11 KV line from the Mangaldai Diesel Station (300 Kw.) to Kharupatia, Kalaigaon, Tangla, Khoirabari, etc.

(3) One 11 KV line from the Kokrajhar Diesel Station (300 Kw.) to Fakiragram, Basugaon, Holtugaon, etc.

(4) One 11 KV line from the Nazira Diesel Station (300 Kw.) to places like Simulguri, Bhojo, Sonari Amguri, Jhanji, etc.

(5) One 11 KV line from the Hailakandi Diesel Station (250 Kw.) to feed Badarpur, Lalabazar, etc. This line may be extended at a later date to connect the Silchar and Karimganj Diesel Stations.

(6) One 11KV line from Doom Dooma Diesel Station (400 Kw.) to Makum and Tinsukia.

Investigations.—All the schemes included in the Second Five Year Plan require detailed investigations both on the Civil and Electrical sides. Necessary provision for this has been made in the Plan.

List of Schemes costing Rs.50 Lakhs or more

	Rs.
1. Umtru-Hydro Electric Project 2nd Stage	100 lakhs.
2. Cherrapunji Steam Plant including transmission and distribution	76.58 „

STATEMENT 'A'
Plan Expenditure, 1956-61

(Rupees in lakhs)

Head of Development/Scheme
I. IRRIGATION AND POWER
Power Projects (13-15)—

	Phasing					Plan 1956-61	Foreign Exchange					Total
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61		Total for Com- pletion	1956-57	1957-58	1958-61	1956-61	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
(1)												
CAPITAL ACCOUNT—												
Hydro (13)—												
(a) Umtru H. E. Project 1st Stage	47	6	..	..	..	53	192.67	0.5	..	..	..	0.5
(b) Umtru H. E. Project 2nd Stage	5	16	36	50	5	100	100	..	..	35	..	35
(c) 4 Small Hydro-Electric Projects	3	5	5	5	4.76	22.76	22.76	..	..	6	..	6
Thermal (14)—												
(a) Cherrapunji Steam Plant	5	50	5	..	..	60	60	..	45	..	..	45
(b) Diesel Stations	10.52	12.20	6.33	5.34	3	37.39	37.39	..	9	3	..	12
(c) 14 Small Town Electrification Schemes	21.60	..	..	..	..	21.60	44.94	10.50	..	..	..	10.50
Transmission and Distribution (15)—												
(a) Extension of Umtru H. T. lines to Nowgong and Distribution System	1	5	10	3	2.58	21.58	21.58	..	0.5	2	..	2.5
(b) Extension of Umtru H. T. lines on the North Bank and Distribution System .. .. .	..	4.728	8.03	4.855	4.047	21.66	21.66	..	2	2	..	4
(c) Transmission and Distribution lines of Cherrapunji Steam Plant	0.58	10	6	..	..	16.58	16.58	..	5	..	..	5
(d) Extension of Transmission and Distribution System of Diesel Stations	1.30	14	11.73	9	5	41.03	41.03	..	2.5	1.5	..	4
(e) Investigation (19) (Civil and Electrical)	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.80	4.4	4.4	..	..	..	..	..
Total	95.90	117.828	82.99	78.095	25.187	400.0	563.01	11	64	49.5	..	124.5

STATEMENT 'D'

Head of Development/Scheme

Targets of Work/Capacity

I. IRRIGATION AND POWER

Power Projects (13-15)—

Description	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Plan 1956-61	Completion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Hydro (13)—								
(a) Umtru H. E. Project (1st Stage)	(1) Installed K. W.	7,500	..	..	..	..	7,500	7,500
	(2) H. T. Lines erected miles	20	..	..	..	..	20	51
	(3) L. T. Lines erected miles	6	..	..	..	..	6	17
	(4) No. of Villages electrified	8	..	..	..	..	8	8
	(5) No. of Towns electrified	2	..	..	..	..	2	2
	(6) Sq. Miles covered	80	..	..	..	..	80	660

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(b) Umtru H. E. Project (2nd Stage)	(1)	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	5,000	5,000
(c) 4 Small Hydro-Electric Projects	(1)	..	..	..	..	..	400	400	400
	(2)	..	..	..	..	4	4	8	8
	(3)	..	..	..	..	4	4	8	8
	(4)	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	6
	(5)	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3
	(6)	..	..	..	..	16	16	32	32
Thermal (14)—									
(a) Cherrapunji Steam Plant	(1)	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	5,000	5,000
(b) Diesel Stations	(1)	..	..	..	400	150	800	650	2,000
	(2)	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	4
	(3)	..	..	..	8	10	2	20	20
	(4)	..	..	..	2	3	..	5	5
	(5)	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	3
	(6)	..	..	..	5	1.5	4	10.5	10.5
(c) 14 Small town Electrification Schemes	(1)	..	..	..	750	..	..	750	1,600
	(2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(3)	..	..	..	25	..	..	25	61
	(4)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(5)	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	14
	(6)	..	..	..	11	..	..	11	21

Transmission and Distribution (15)—

(a) Extension of Umtru H. T. Lines to Nowgong and Distribution System.	(1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(2)	..	..	..	5	30	40	10	8	93	93
	(3)	..	..	..	1	4	5	3	2	15	15
	(4)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	6
	(5)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
	(6)	..	..	..	10	60	80	20	16	186	186
(b) Extension of Umtru H. T. Lines on the North Bank and Distribution System.	(1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(2)	..	..	..	..	2	22	27	30	81	81
	(3)	..	..	..	..	6	6	6	6	24	24
	(4)	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	3	10	10
	(5)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
	(6)	..	..	..	..	160	80	100	80	420	420
(c) Transmission and Distribution Lines of Cherrapunji Steam Plant.	(1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(2)	..	..	..	..	17	30	..	..	47	47
	(3)	..	..	..	..	5	7	..	..	12	12
	(4)	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	6	6
	(5)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
	(6)	..	..	..	..	300	500	..	..	800	800

Thermal—concl.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(d) Extension of Transmission and Distribution System of Diesel Station.	(1) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(2) ..	..	..	..	77	48	45	23	193
	(3) ..	..	..	..	18	18	7	12	55
	(4) ..	..	..	..	..	10	..	6	16
	(5) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	(5) ..	..	..	..	150	100	90	46	386

Investigation (19) (Civil and Electrical)—

		20%	20%	25%	20%	15%	100%	100%
	Per cent of Schemes investigated taken for electrification.							
Total ..	(1) Installed K. W.	8,650	150	5,800	..	6,050	20,650	21,500
	(2) H. T. Lines erected—miles	29	126	140	86	56	446	477
	(3) L. T. Lines erected—miles	40	43	38	20	24	165	212
	(4) No. of Villages electrified	10	5	18	3	21	57	57
	(5) No. of Towns electrified	10	..	3	1	5	19	26
	(6) Square miles covered	106	671.5	764	226	158	2,515.5	2,515.5
	(7) Per cent of Scheme investigated taken for electrification.	20%	20%	25%	20%	15%	100%	100%

STATEMENT 'E' (2)

Man-power Required

(m. m.—Man-Month)

(Construction Phase)

Head of Development/Scheme

I. IRRIGATION AND POWER

Power Project (13 to 15)—

(1)	Average wage or Salary per m. m.*	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		1956-61		Total for completion m. m.
		No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.**	m. m.	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)		(15)
(A) ADMINISTRATIVE—	Rs.													
1. Office Assistant	55—450	12	144	36	432	42	504	66	792	66	792	66	2,664	2,664
2. Stenographer	90—150	1	12	5	60	5	60	6	72	6	72	6	276	276
3. Typist	60—100	4	48	11	132	12	144	17	204	17	204	17	732	732
4. Office Peon	25—35	8	96	30	360	32	384	51	612	51	612	51	2,064	2,064
(B) TECHNICAL—														
(i) Executive Engineer—Rs.600—900—														
1. Civil	600—900	..	..	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	48	48
2. Electrical	Do.	1	12	6	72	7	84	8	96	8	96	8	360	360
(ii) Assistant Engineer—Rs.250—600—														
1. Civil	250—600	..	..	1	12	2	24	4	48	4	48	4	132	132
2. Electrical	Do.	4	48	12	144	1	180	25	300	25	300	25	972	972
3. Mechanical	Do.	..	..	1	1	..	12	5	60	5	60	5	144	144

*Grade pay shown.

**Maximum number employed has been given.

(B) TECHNICAL—concl.

(1) (iii) Overseer/Foreman—Rs.120—275—	(2) Rs.	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1. Civil	120—275	3	36	10	120	10	120	12	144	12	144	12	564	564
2. Electrical	Do.	7	84	21	252	24	288	34	408	34	408	34	1,440	1,440
3. Mechanical	Do.	..	..	3	36	3	36	8	96	8	96	8	264	264
(iv) Draftsman	Do.	1	12	10	120	11	132	16	192	16	192	16	648	648

(C) SKILLED—

1. Shift Operator	100—180	21	252	104	1,248	163	1,956	223	2,676	223	2,676	223	8,808	8,808
2. Electrician	60—120	5	60	20	240	22	264	41	492	41	492	41	1,548	1,548
3. Linesman	100—180	10	120	40	480	44	528	82	984	82	984	82	3,096	3,096
4. Fitter	75—125	3	36	18	216	21	252	48	576	48	576	48	1,656	1,656
5. Carpenter	45—80	1	12	6	72	10	120	16	192	16	192	16	588	588
6. Blacksmith	45—100	1	12	6	72	10	120	16	192	16	192	16	588	588

(D) UNSKILLED—

1. Ordinary day labourer or Jugalies	Rs.2 per day or Rs.60 per mensem.	28	336	161	1,932	200	2,400	371	4,452	371	4,452	371	13,572	13,572
Total ..		110	1,320	502	6,024	635	7,620	1,050	12,600	1,050	12,600	1,050	40,164	40,146

Lead of Development/Scheme
. IRRIGATION AND POWER
Power Projects (13 to 15)—

STATEMENT 'E'(1)
Man-power Required
(m.m.—Man-Month)

(Construction Phase)

(1)	Average wage or salary per m.m.*	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		1956-61		Total for completion m.m.
		No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.**	m.m.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
A) ADMINISTRATIVE—														
	Rs.													
1. Office Assistant	55--450	112	1,344	108	1,296	112	1,344	92	1,104	92	1,104	112	6,192	6,192
2. Stenographer --	90—150	10	120	8	96	9	108	8	96	7	84	10	504	504
3. Typist	60—100	29	348	28	336	26	312	23	276	21	252	29	1,524	1,524
4. Office Peon	25—35	93	1,116	91	1,092	98	1,176	82	984	72	864	98	5,232	5,232
B) TECHNICAL—														
(i) Executive Engineer—														
1. Civil	600—900	5	60	4	48	5	60	5	60	4	48	5	276	276
2. Electrical	600—900	9	108	6	72	7	84	6	72	6	72	9	408	408
(ii) Assistan Engineers—														
1. Civil -- --	250—600	12	144	12	144	14	168	14	168	9	108	14	732	732
2. Electrical	250—600	24	288	18	216	28	336	22	264	22	264	28	1,368	1,368
3. Mechanical	250—600	1	12	1	12	1	12	--	..	..	..	1	36	36

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
(B) TECHNICAL—<i>conold.</i>														
<i>(iii) Overseer/Foreman—</i>														
	Rs.													
1. Civil	120—275	55	660	55	660	77	924	70	840	45	540	77	3,624	3,624
2. Electrical	120—275	25	300	15	180	19	228	10	120	10	120	25	948	948
3. Mechanical	120—275	8	96	12	144	21	252	17	204	17	204	21	900	900
<i>(iv) Draftsman</i>	120—275	12	144	11	132	12	144	11	132	10	120	12	672	672
(C) SKILLED—														
1. Linesman	100—180	34	408	24	288	33	396	18	216	18	216	34	1,524	1,524
2. Fitters	75—125	18	216	15	180	16	192	10	120	10	120	18	828	828
3. Carpenters	45—80	17	204	9	108	9	108	7	84	7	84	17	588	588
4. Blacksmith	45—100	18	216	15	180	16	192	10	120	10	120	18	828	828
(D) UNSKILLED—														
Ordinary day labourers or Jugalies	Rs.2 per day or Rs.60 per month.	2,035	24,420	1,915	22,980	450	5,400	280	3,360	280	3,360	2,035	59,520	59,520
Total .. ..	....	2,517	30,204	2,347	28,164	953	11,436	685	8,220	640	7,680	2,563	85,704	85,704

*Grade pay shown.

**Maximum number employed has been given.

STATEMENT 'F'

Head of Development/Scheme

I. IRRIGATION AND POWER

Power Projects (13 to 15)—

Materials Required—(Quantities)

Serial No.	Item	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total 1956-61	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Coal Low grade	Tons	..	..	..	18,750	18,750	37,500	
2	Diesel Oil .. .. .	..	350	748	820	1,784	1,784	5,486	
3	Steel—								
	(a) 4" × 2" Channel .. .. .	..	4.8	58.2	87	6	36	192	
	(b) 2" × 3/8" M. S. Flat .. .. .	..	2.4	33.6	51	8	18	113	
	(c) 12" × 3/16" Iron Joist for cranes .. .. .	..	4.5	19	1	111.5	100	351	
	(d) Rods and bars (Dam) .. .. .	..	1,000	1,500	1,500	500	..	4,500	
	(e) Rods 1" and below (Power House and Buildings) .. .. .	..	233	65	193	15	5	511	
	(f) Guy Wires 7/14 S. W. C. .. .. .	..	0.7	4.3	6	1.5	3	15.5	
									Total Steel requirements= 5682.5 Tons.
4	Alluminium (A. C. S. R. Conductors)	Miles	15	424	599	127	258	1,423	
5	Copper (H. D. B. C. Wire No.8, 6 and 4 S. W. G.) .. .. .	..	147.6	79.4	278	60	147	612	
6	Cement	Tons	2,500	2,500	4,360	2,120	1,160	14,390	
7	Bricks	Nos.	30,10,000	7,40,000	20,25,000	2,00,000	1,00,000	60,75,000	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
8	Timber—								
	(a) H. T. Poles	Nos.	1,010	2,510	2,164	160	1,964	8,408	
	(b) L. T. Poles	„	2,370	2,090	930	600	1,710	7,700	
	(c) Construction	Cft.	10,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	40,000	
9	Boiler: 30,000 lbs./hr. each, Press 560 lbs./sq. inch Superheated to 750° F	Nos.	..	3	—	..	—	3	
10	Steam Turbines (Turbo Alternator sets 2,500 kw)	Nos.	—	2	—	..	—	2	
11	Diesel Oil Sets—								
	(a) 200 kw	Nos.	1	..	..	..	..	1	
	(b) 150 kw .. .. .	„	..	..	..	3	..	3	
	(c) 100 kw	„	1	6	..	2	..	9	
	(d) 50 kw	„	14	4	..	..	..	18	
	(e) 50 kw	„	4	6	..	..	..	10	
12	Metres—								
	(a) Three Phase	Nos.	54	46	62	25	6	250	
	(b) Single Phase	„	1,532	755	1,325	700	2,100	6,412	
13	Transformers complete with switch-gear and protection device	Nos.	2	18	29	13	15	77	Types of Transformers. (A) 3·3/33 kv.
14	Hydro Turbines and Generator—								
	(a) 2,500 kw	Nos.	—	..	..	2	..	2	(i) 1750 KVA—4 Nos. Single Phase.
	(b) 50 kw .. .. .	„	..	..	8	—	..		

15 Other Machineries and Fittings—

(a) Cranes—20 Tons	Nos.	2	2	(B) <u>3·3/11 kv</u> (i) 500 KVA—4 Nos. Single Phase.
(b) Cranes—5 Tons	„	8	4	4	3	..	19	(C) <u>0·4/11 kv</u> (i) 350 KVA—1 No. Three Phase.			
(c) Air compressor	„	13	10	..	3	..	26	(ii) 250 KVA—8 Nos. Three Phase.			
(d) Oil Filter (Lubricating Oil)	„	20	18	..	5	..	43	(iii) 200 KVA—1 No. Three Phase.			
(e) Meter Testing Benches 400/230 Volts 50 Amps	„	10	10	5	5	8	38	(D) <u>3·3/66 kv</u> (i) 350 KVA—4 Nos. Three Phase.			
(f) Underground PILC Cable 3½ Core	Feet	2,200	1,100	2,300	1,000	2,600	9,200	(E) <u>66/11 kv</u> (i) 650 KVA—1 No. Three Phase.			
(g) Cables Boxes 3½ Core	Nos.	28	33	69	25	47	202	(ii) 200 KVA—1 No. Three Phase.			
(h) Pole mounted gang operated Isolators	„	30	30	52	30	48	190	(ii) 75 KVA—2 Nos. Three Phase.			
(i) Industrial Lights (Flash)	„	12	8	13	3	15	51	(iv) 50 KVA—1 No. Three Phase.			

16 Hard-Ware—

(a) C. I Sheet Bundle	Bundles	1,990	425	1,255	395	115	4,180	(F) <u>33/11 kv</u> (i) 667 KVA—3 Nos. Single Phase.
(b) G. I. Wire 8 S. W. G.	Mile	36	18	51·5	20	27	152·5	(G) <u>33/0·4 kv</u> (i) 125 KVA—2 Nos. Three Phase.

17 Insulators—

(a) { (i) 66 KV Pin Type	Nos.	..	..	2,000	1,100	..	3,100	.....
(ii) 66 KV Shackle Type .. .. .	„	..	..	400	280	..	680	(H) <u>11/0·4 kv</u> (i) 500 KVA—1 No. Three Phase.
(b) { (i) 33 KV Pin Type	„	..	1,200	..	..	..	1,200	(ii) 1250 KVA—1 No. Three Phase.
(ii) 33 KV Shackle Type	„	..	268	..	..	..	268	(iii) 250 KVA—1 No. Three Phase.

(1)	(2)								(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
17	Insulators— soneld.																
	(c)	(i) 11 KV Pin Type	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nos.	..	5,665	7,950	752	4,120	18,487	(iv) 200 KVA. 1 No. Three Phase.
		(ii) 11 KV Shackle Type	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,558	1,520	96	916	4,090	(v) 150 KVA. 3 Nos. Single Phase.
	(d)	(i) 3·3 KV Pin Type	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	204	..	..	..	..	204	(vi) 125 KVA. 4 Nos. Three Phase.
		(ii) 3·3 KV Shackle Type	48	48	(vii) 112·5 KVA. 4 Nos. Three Phase.
																(viii) 100 KVA. 8 Nos. Three Phase.	
																(ix) 75 KVA. 14 Nos. Three Phase.	
																(x) 50 KVA. 3 Nos. Three Phase.	
																(xi) 45 KVA. 3 Nos. Three Phase.	
																(I) 3·3/0·4 KV	
	(e)	L. T. Distribution Shackle Type Insulators with M. S. "D" bracket and through bolt for pole fixtures.								..	6,560	3,960	13,340	2,840	7,320	34,080	(i) 125 KVA. 2 Nos. Three Phase.
																(J) 3·3/66 KV	
18	Lubricating Oil	Gallons	12,600	46,800	52,200	76,700	91,700	2,80,000	(i) 1000 KVA. 1 No. Three Phase.
19	Paints and Varnishes—																
	(i) Wood Oil	Tons	21·2	16·8	14	..	5	57
	(ii) Coal Tar	7·8	7·2	8	..	15	38

VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES
(a) OTHER THAN SERICULTURE AND WEAVING—(25)

I.—Level of Development reached at the end of the First Plan period and visualised for the Second Plan

In Assam, Cottage Industries such as Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Pottery, Silver and Goldsmithy, Bamboo, and Cane work, Ivory work, Brass and Bell-metal, Sericulture and Weaving, etc., are in existence from time immemorial.

Prior to 1951-52, Government activity in the sphere of Cottage Industries, apart from Sericulture and Weaving, was confined to the establishment of a factory for soap and disinfectants and to the issue of loans for development of Cottage Industries. The question of development and expansion of Cottage Industries was taken up on a systematic basis only from the First Five Year Plan period. At this time it was realised that the pre-requisite for any programme for the development of these industries was to produce an adequate number of trained personnel who could take to such industries. Accordingly, in the First Five Year Plan period, a Cottage Industries Training Institute was set up. Steps were taken to develop the Ghani Industries through the establishment of 17 ghani units in different parts of the State by the end of the First Five Year Plan period. The Soap factory was also considerably expanded and new buildings were added. Out of the Article 275 grants, a Shellac factory was also set up at Chaparmukh to process the produce of lac in the Mikir Hills district. In Shillong, institutes for bee-keeping, hand-made paper and furniture making were also established. Demonstrators for training of village bee-keepers in bee-keeping in improved process were appointed in all Hill District. A number of stipends were also given both to tribals and non-tribals for the learning of various crafts and grants and loans were also given to help persons in setting up industries.

While a beginning has been made in the First Five Year Plan period during the Second Five Year Plan period every effort will be made to meet, as far as possible; the problems of raw materials, training, finance, marketing, improving designs, etc., with which the existing Cottage Industries in this State are faced.

A number of schemes have also been drawn up by the Khadi and Village Industries Board, Assam, for implementation during the Second Five Year Plan period, which schemes, however, are not included in the programme of Cottage Industries Department.

The ceiling has been provisionally fixed at Rs.2 crores but in addition to this, a sum of Rs.6.25 lakhs will represent the extent of loans which will be recovered within the plan period.

II.—Description of individual schemes included in the Second Five Year Plan

STATE-LEVEL SCHEMES—

(1) *Expansion of Cottage Industries Training Institute, Gauhati.*—The Institute has been started with 4 trades. In the Second Five Year Plan period it is proposed to add 7 more trades, namely, (1) Doll and Toy making, (2) Electroplating, (3) Ivory and Horn work, (4) Handmade paper, (5) Pottery including reinforced cement pipe and other products, (6) Sheet metal work and Nail making, (7) Metal casting and turning. The total cost is estimated at Rs 14.53 lakhs during the Second Five Year Plan.

(2) *Reorganisation of Cottage Industries Department.*—The Department of Cottage Industries has, at present, extremely meagre staff. In the headquarters, the Director of Cottage Industries is also in charge of a number of other departments. It is proposed entirely to reorganise the department in the Second Five Year Plan period. In the headquarters, it is proposed to recruit a technical Director of Cottage Industries, Additional Director and to have 3 Deputy Directors respectively for administration, training and marketing. In the field, there will be 3 Assistant Directors having both administrative and technical knowledge for co-ordinating the activities within their respective areas. There will be necessary subordinate staff to assist the Regional Assistant Directors in addition to the administrative technical staff.

The re-organisation of the Department is estimated to cost Rs.14.22 lakhs for the Second Plan period including the pay of the Director.

(3) *Subsidies to private enterprises.*—A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided for granting subsidies to private and co-operative enterprises and Industrial Institutes for developing their existing industries and for setting up new industries.

(4) *Stipends for training in Cottage Industries (outside the State).*—It is proposed to award stipends to 20 boys each year for undergoing special training in certain industries outside the State.

(5) *Establishment of one Central Workshop.*—It is proposed to establish one Central Workshops at Gauhati.

The function of these workshops will be to :

- (a) carry out experimental work in connection with improvement of tools and processes used in small scale and cottage industries,
- (b) manufacture small articles like steel furniture, door handles, surgical instruments, forks and spoons, cycle parts, small hand tools, wire nails, panel pins, mathematical instruments, cutlery (table), call bell, radio chasis, paper weights, scissors, steel trunks, metal badges, silk reeling machines, etc. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs.13·90 lakhs out of which Rs.1·60 lakhs, will be utilised as permanent advance.

(6) *Establishment of a Central Store and Emporium at Gauhati.*—A Central organisation for procuring the necessary raw materials by importing where necessary, items such as steel plates, brass sheets, bell metal scraps, sheets and ingots, screws, nails, seasoned timber, bamboo, canes, etc., as necessary. It will also undertake to export materials which are found surplus. The Scheme is estimated to cost Rs.23·83 lakhs in the Second Five Year Plan period, out of which Rs.20·00 lakhs will be used as permanent advance.

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEMES—

1. *Training-cum-Production Institutes.*—It is proposed to start training-cum-production Institutes in various trades in Districts. These Institutes will undertake production as well as training of artisans with modern equipments and processes. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs.83·22 out of which Rs.5·46 will be utilised as permanent advance.

2. *Loans to individuals.*—In order to encourage and develop Cottage and Small Scale Industries, it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.25·10 lakhs for the grant of Industrial loans.

3. *Advance to 32 Emporia.*—Thirty-two Emporia have been established in the State under the egis of the All-India Handloom Board. It has been decided to utilise these Emporia for the marketing of Cottage Industries products. It is also proposed to supply raw materials to the proposed Training-cum-Production Institutes and to local artisans through these Emporia. A sum of Rs. 10,00,000 is therefore proposed to be given as advance to these 32 Emporia.

VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEMES—

1. *Intensive development of Village Industries.*—It is necessary to take up existing industries where the local artisans have already made some efforts for their development. With a view to render special help for development with modern equipments and financial and other assistance, it is proposed to select 50 villages throughout the State and to give all necessary assistance for developing the particular industries in those villages. The total cost is estimated at Rs.9·00 lakhs.

Details regarding the phased expenditure and targets to be achieved are submitted in enclosed prescribed forms.

Schemes costing over Rs.50 lakhs

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEMES—

1. Training-cum-Production Institutes—

	Rs.
Recurring	44·33 lakhs.
Non-Recurring	38·89 „
Total	83·22 „

STATEMENT 'A'

Plan Expenditure, 1956-61

Head of Development/Scheme

2. INDUSTRY AND MINING

Village and Small Industries (25)—

(Rupees in lakhs)

(a) Other than Sericulture and Weaving—

(1)	Phasing					Foreign Exchange				Remarks (13)		
	1956-57 (2)	1957-58 (3)	1958-59 (4)	1959-60 (5)	1960-61 (6)	Plan 1956-61 (7)	Total for completion (8)	1956-57 (9)	1957-58 (10)		1958-61 (11)	Total 1956-61 (12)
(a) REVENUE ACCOUNT—												
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—												
1. Expansion of Cottage Industries Training Institute, Gauhati—												
Recurring	1.54	1.59	1.71	1.73	1.76	8.33	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	1.17	4.74	.12	.09	.08	6.20	..	.20	.50	..	.70	..
Total ..	2.71	6.33	1.83	1.82	1.84	14.53	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Reorganisation of Cottage Industries Department—												
Recurring	2.50	2.67	2.81	2.96	3.10	14.04	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring .. .. .	.16	.01	.01	..	..	.18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2.66	2.68	2.82	2.96	3.10	14.22	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Subsidies to private enterprises—												
Recurring	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—conold.													
4. Stipends for Training in Cottage Industries (outside the State)—													
Recurring		·24	·24	·24	·24	·24	1·20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring
Total		·24	·24	·24	·24	·24	1·20	..	..	..	..	..	..

5. Establishment of a Central Workshop—

Recurring .. .. .	..	..	·04	·04	·17	·17	·42	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring .. .. .	..	..	..	..	·08	..	·08	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	..	·04	·04	·25	·17	·50	..	..	..	..	..	..

The capital amount is shown below.

6. Establishment of Central Store and Emporium at Gauhati—

Recurring .. .. .	..	..	·23	·23	·18	·18	·19	1·00	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring .. .. .	..	..	20·42	2·41	..	..	..	22·83	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	..	20·65	2·64	·18	·18	·19	23·83	..	..	..	..	..

Rupees 20 lakhs will be utilized as permanent advance for purchase of raw materials.

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Training-cum-Production Institute—

Recurring .. .. .	..	..	2·06	4·84	11·86	12·60	12·97	44·33	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring .. .. .	..	..	5·77	25·58	7·48	..	·06	38·89	..	·15	1·75	..	1·90
Total .. .. .	..	..	7·83	30·42	19·34	12·60	13·03	83·22	..	..	..	..	..

Rupees 5·46 lakhs will be utilized as permanent advance for purchase of raw materials, etc., wages on piece work basis, etc.

VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Intensive development of Village Industries—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	1.54	1.56	1.60	1.61	1.71	8.02	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	.98	..	..	..	..	.98	..	..	..	..	..
Total		..	..	..	2.52	1.56	1.60	1.61	1.71	9.00	..	.35	2.25	..	2.60
Total	{	Recurring	..	..	9.10	12.17	19.44	20.49	21.14	82.34	..	..	..	..	..
		Non-recurring	..	..	28.50	32.74	7.61	.17	.14	69.16	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL (REVENUE)		..	..	..	37.60	44.91	27.05	20.66	21.28	151.50	..	..	..	..	..

(b) CAPITAL ACCOUNT—

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Establishment of a Central Workshop	1.40	2.03	5.47	3.49	2.01	13.40	2.00	2.00
--	----	----	----	----	------	------	------	------	------	-------	----	----	----	------	------

Amount transferred as mentioned above. Rs.1.60 lakhs will be utilized as permanent advance for purchase of raw materials.

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Loans to individuals	..	..	..	..	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.10	25.10	..	..	..	..	..
2. Advance to 32 Emporia	..	..	..	..	10.00	..	..	..	..	10.00	..	..	..	..	..

In addition Rs.6.25 lakhs will be the extent of loans recoverable within the plan period.

TOTAL—(CAPITAL)		..	..	..	15.40	7.03	10.47	8.49	7.11	48.50	..	..	..	2.00	2.00
GRAND TOTAL—(REVENUE AND CAPITAL)		..	..	..	53.00	51.24	37.52	29.15	28.39	200.00	..	.35	2.25	2.00	4.60

STATEMENT 'D'

Head of Development/Scheme

2. INDUSTRY AND MINING

Targets of Work/Capacity

Village and Small Industries (15)—

(a) Other than Sericulture and Weaving—

(1)	Description	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Plan 1956-61 (9)	Completion (10)
1. Cottage Industries Training Institute, Gauhati	Training Institute	No.	1	..	..	..	..	1	
	Trainees	..	64	176	176	176	176	944	
	Trades	..	7	..	..	..	..	7	
2. Subsidies to Private enterprises	Subsidy recipients	..	500	500	500	500	500	2,500	
3. Stipends for training (outside the State)	Trainees	..	20	20	20	20	20	100	
4. Central Workshop	Workshop	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
	Trainees	..	..	..	..	35	35	70	
5. Central Store and Emporium	Central Stores and Emporium	No.	1	..	..	..	..	1	
6. Training-cum-Production Institutes in 13 Districts	Number of Institutes	..	13	..	..	..	..	13	
	Number of trainees	..	290	438	764	754	764	3,010	
7. Loans to individuals	Loan recipients	..	500	500	500	500	500	2,500	
8. Advance to 32 Emporia	Number of Emporia receiving advance	..	32	..	..	..	..	32	
9. Intensive development of Village Industries	Trainees	..	200	200	200	200	200	1,000	
	Villages	..	30	..	..	..	..	30	

All target units mentioned in draft plan have been included.

STATEMENT 'E' (1)

Man-power Required

Head of Development/Scheme

2. INDUSTRY AND MINING

Village and Small Industries (25)—

(a) Other than Sericulture and Weaving—

(Construction Phase)

(1)	Average wage or salary per m.m. (2)	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		1956-61		Total for completion (15)
		No. (3)	m. m. (4)	No. (5)	m. m. (6)	No. (7)	m. m. (8)	No. (9)	m. m. (10)	No. (11)	m. m. (12)	No. (13)	m. m. (14)	
ADMINISTRATIVE—														
	Rs.													
1. Contractor .. ..	..	1	3	25	294	19	216	12	144	..	..	57	657	
2. Contractor's Sardar	100	1	3	21	61	12	49	12	28	..	..	46	141	
Total .. ..	..	2	6	46	355	31	265	24	172	..	..	103	798	
TECHNICAL—														
SKILLED—														
1. Carpenter	150	3	24	98	827	75	840	24	284	..	..	200	1,975	
2. Mason and Bricklayers	150	4	10	45	222	42	277	14	74	..	..	105	583	
3. Muhorjir	60	1	3	18	60	12	49	12	28	..	..	43	140	
4. Electrical fitter	90	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	
Total .. ..	..	8	37	164	1,115	129	1,166	50	386	..	..	351	2,704	
UNSKILLED—														
1. Carpenter	60	2	32	104	1,247	118	1,407	56	668	..	..	280	3,354	
2. Mason and Bricklayer	60	2	10	102	666	94	706	28	162	..	..	226	1,544	
Total .. ..	..	4	42	206	1,913	212	2,113	84	830	..	..	506	4,898	
Grand Total .. ..	..	14	85	416	3,333	372	3,514	158	1,388	..	..	960	8,400	

STATEMENT 'E'(2)

Head of Development/Scheme

2. INDUSTRY AND MINING

Village and Small Industries (25)—

(a) Other than Sericulture and Weaving—

		Man-power Required												Total for completion	
		(m. m.—Man-Month)								(Construction Phase)					
		Average wage or salary per m. m.	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		1956-61		(15)
(1)	(2)		No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	
	Rs.	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)		
ADMINISTRATIVE—															
1. Director	1,500	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	
2. Additional Director	1,000	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	
3. Deputy Director	600	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	
4. Assistant Director	250	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	180	
5. Marketing Superintendent	200	1	12	1	2	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	
6. Marketing Officer	150	24	288	24	288	24	288	24	288	24	288	24	1,440	
7. Superintendent (Technical)	225	6	72	7	84	7	84	7	84	7	84	7	408	
8. Manager (Workshop)	250	1	12	4	48	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	240	
9. Principal	188	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	
10. Foreman	280	2	24	3	36	3	36	16	192	16	192	16	480	
11. Maintenance fitter	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	1	12	1	24	
12. Assistants (including Office Superintendent and Store-keeper).	160	57	684	64	768	67	804	77	924	77	924	77	4,104	
13. Peon Chowkidar	25	45	540	57	684	65	780	70	840	70	840	70	3,684	
Total		145	1,740	169	2,028	181	2,172	210	2,520	210	2,520	210	10,980	

TECHNICAL—

1. Metallurgist	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	1	12	1	24
2. Mechanical Engineer	200	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60
3. Master Craftsman	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	1	12	1	24
4. Watch Experts	450	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120
5. Compounder	45	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60
Total .. .. .	..	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	6	72	6	72	6	288

SKILLED—

1. Instructor	120	46	552	55	660	96	1,152	96	1,152	96	1,152	96	1,152	96	4,668
2. Machineman	100	1	12	4	48	9	108	9	108	9	108	9	108	9	384
3. Die maker	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	144
4. Electroplaters	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	48
5. Fitters	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	72
6. Designer	120	..	..	..	..	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	36
7. Demonstrators	55	7	84	7	84	14	168	14	168	14	168	14	168	14	672
8. Drawing Instructor	137	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120
9. Welder	80	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60
10. Driver	40	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60
11. Skilled workers	120	17	204	38	456	132	1,584	187	2,244	187	2,244	187	2,244	187	6,732
Total .. .. .	..	75	900	108	1,296	256	3,072	322	3,864	322	3,864	322	3,864	322	12,996

UNSKILLED—

1. Jugalies	25	7	84	7	84	7	84	7	84	7	84	7	84	7	420
2. Helpers	60	18	216	29	348	34	408	44	528	44	528	44	528	44	2,028
3. Handiman	50	1	12	1	12	1	12	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	84
4. Unskilled workers	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	180	15	180	15	180	15	360
Total .. .. .	..	26	312	37	444	42	504	68	816	68	816	68	816	68	2,892
Grand Total .. .. .	..	250	3,000	318	3,816	483	5,796	607	7,272	607	7,272	607	7,272	607	27,156

Separate Statement for Scheme.
Costing over 50 lakhs is enclosed herewith.

STATEMENT 'F'

Head of Development/Scheme

2. INDUSTRY AND MINING

Village and Small Industries (25)—

Materials Required—(Quantities)

(a) Other than Sericulture and Weaving

Item	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total—1956-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Coal High Grade	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	4,000 tons	6,000 tons	7,000 tons	19,000 tons
Electricity	200 K. W.	—	500 K. W.	300 K. W.	100 K. W.	1,100 K. W.
Steel	100 tons	500 tons	500 tons	200 tons	200 tons	1,500 tons
Iron rod	50 tons	100 tons	300 tons	50 tons	50 tons	550 tons
C. I. Sheets	50 tons	300 tons	200 tons	50 tons	50 tons	650 tons
Cement	200 tons	2,000 tons	1,000 tons	500 tons	200 tons	3,900 tons
Timber	8,000 cft.	50,000 cft.	50,000 cft.	4,000 cft.	3,000 cft.	1,15,000 cft.

VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

(b) SERICULTURE AND WEAVING—(25)

I.—Level of Development reached at the end of the First Five Year Plan

Sericulture and Weaving, the two main cottage industries of the State, have been playing an important part in the rural economy from time immemorial and are at present providing subsidiary occupation to nearly 12 lakhs of people in the rural areas. The climatic conditions, the natural inclinations of the people and traditions handed down from generation to generation offer very considerable scope for the further development of these two basic cottage industries of this State. However, both these industries were faced with certain draw-backs which needed to be tackled effectively. While the handloom weaving industry was handicapped by lack of organisation, raw materials, efficient methods of production and introduction of new designs and marketing facilities, the Sericulture industry also had suffered due to caste prejudice against rearing mulberry silk worm, lack of knowledge of improved and scientific methods of rearing, reeling and spinning amongst the silk worm rearers, inadequate supply of disease-free seeds, mulberry grafts, seedling of food plant for silkworm and lack of finance. The activities of the Sericulture and Weaving Department were mainly confined to removing these age long defects. Both these cottage industries received a new impetus and developed to an appreciable extent during the period from 1951-55 due to the operation of various schemes financed by the State Government Central Silk Board, Central Handloom Board and from grants received from Government of India, under Article 275 of the Constitution for the Autonomous and Plains Tribal areas. In addition to the above, several important schemes, implemented under the First Five Year Plan, are responsible for increasing the tempo of activities of the Sericulture and Weaving Department very considerably.

Sericulture.—Sericulture is an important cottage industry in Assam providing a subsidiary occupation to the villagers during agricultural off season. The following species of silk worm are cultured in Assam—

1. *Mulberry Silk Worm.*—Mulberry silk worm rearing is done both in the Hills and the Plain districts of Assam where mulberry grows luxuriantly.

2. *Eri Silk Worm.*—The climate of Assam is eminently suitable for rearing of Eri Silk worms. Between the temperature of 55° F. in winter and 98° F. in summer and a humidity ranging from 80 to 100 per cent and upto an altitude of 5,000 feet the Eri Silk Worms thrive well. The castor plant is par excellence the food plant of Eri Silk worm and it grows abundantly year after year from seed fallen on the ground.

3. *Muga Silk Worm.*—The rearing of Muga is not known anywhere in the world except Assam. The Muga worms being Semi-domesticated are reared outdoors on food plant such as "Som" (*Machilus adoratissima*) and "Sualu" (*Tetranthera monopetala*).

Assam produces nearly 65 per cent of the non-mulberry silk in India. Although Eri is cultured in some other parts of India, Assam with all her natural and climatic advantages still remains the foremost producer, while Muga culture is unknown to the Sericulturists in the world except in Assam. Lovely creamy white and golden coloured fabrics are produced from Eri and Muga respectively.

The spinning of Eri is common to the Assamese women and children and practised even from their childhood. Several important schemes for the Development of Sericulture industry were taken up during the period of the First Five Year Plan. The number of Sericulture farms and Eri-seed grainages has increased by 3 and 3 respectively during the period under review resulting in increased supply of cellular seeds. Two Sericultural officers were deputed to a Sericulturally advanced country like Japan for higher sericultural training for six months. A full-fledged Sericultural Research Station has been established to conduct scientific investigations in different branches of the industry for its all round development especially on non-mulberry silk such as Eri, Muga and 'Mazankori' which are the potential assets of the State. Subsidies and contributions have been granted to a number of mulberry growers to increase the acreage under mulberry cultivation which stands at 1,600 acres. Four thousand mulberry saplings of high yielding varieties were also brought from Japan with a view to produce grafts with local varieties for supply to the sericulturists. As Assam abounds with food plants of Tussar silk worms, introduction of Tussar rearing amongst the tribal people living near Forest Reserves has also been undertaken during the period under review.

The approximate production of Mulberry raw silk, Muga raw silk and Eri (cut cocoons), during the period from 1951-55 is as follows—

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
Mulberry Raw Silk ...	20,400 lbs.	21,600 lbs.	22,900 lbs.	23,600 lbs.
Muga Raw Silk ...	1,00,500 ,,	1,40,000 ,,	1,00,000 ,,	1,21,000 ,,
Eri (Cut Cocoons) ...	3,10,000 <u>4,30,000</u>	4,20,000 ,,	4,83,000 ,,	3,95,000 <u>5,39,600</u>

The State Government have sanctioned a scheme for up-grading the existing Sericultural Training Class to a full-fledged Institute with a diploma course.

As Assam produces nearly 4.5 lakhs of lb. of silk waste, establishment of a spun silk mill with 3,000 spindles is being included in the industrial sector of the Second Five Year Plan.

Weaving.—Handloom Weaving is another important cottage industry practised by nearly 12 lakhs of people in Assam. It has been said that “Assamese women are born weavers and can weave fairy tales on cloth”. At present there are nearly 5 lakhs handlooms in the State. Various schemes financed by Central Handloom Board were launched during the First Five Year Plan. The progress is very encouraging. The following achievements are worth mentioning amongst others. A Cottage Industries Museum is functioning from 1954-55 though the buildings are not yet completed. Collection of handloom and cottage industries products of traditional designs of representative character is being undertaken by this museum with a view to promote their export market through the newly-started emporia at Kalimpong and Calcutta. Handloom products of Assam especially of tribal designs, Eri and Muga cloths are being exported to foreign countries like U.S.A. A net work of 32 emporia has been established in all important trade centres of the State for providing marketing facilities to the weavers. 17,554 weavers have been brought into co-operative fold upto 31st March 1955. The sale of handloom fabrics effected through the emporia and 149 co-operative sale depôts amounted to Rs.6,02,899 during 1954-55. New sale depôts to be established in 1955-56 is 50 and the estimated value of cloth to be sold through these emporia and sale depôts during the year is Rs. 15,00,000. A State Handloom Advisory Board and a State Khadi and Village Industries Board have been set up.

The Government Weaving School at Gauhati is proposed to be up-graded to a Textile Institute with a diploma course from this year with a view to get trained personnel for successful implementation of the schemes envisaged under the Second Five Year Plan.

Level of Development to be achieved by the end of the Second Five Year Plan

Twenty-four schemes have been formulated, including continuance and expansion of old schemes, in the Second Five Year Plan for increased production, efficient marketing, lowering the cost of production and for all-round development of the industries in all aspects. If the schemes are approved and successfully implemented the production at the end of the Second Five Year Plan period is expected to be as follows—

(1) Mulberry Raw Silk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,000 lbs.
(2) Muga Raw Silk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,00,000 ,,
(3) Eri (Cut Cocoons) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,00,000 ,,

The value of the finished products from the above will be about Rs. 4 crores.

To achieve the above target, it is intended during the Second Five Year Plan period to increase the areas by granting subsidies to mulberry growers, offering training facilities inside and outside the State, establishing four more Sericultural farms and 4 Eri Seed grainages, extension of the existing farms, etc., for supply of required quantity of silk worm seeds at nominal cost, grant of more financial assistance to weavers and sericulturists in shape of loans, subsidies and contribution, establishment of 10 Muga and Eri production centres and 2 Reeling units, establishment of Eri and Muga cocoon marketing centres and Weaving training classes for artisans, etc. The formation of Silk Weavers' co-operatives, Rearing co-operatives and Reelers' co-operatives will be encouraged with a view to increase the output and reduce the cost of production by bringing the weavers and sericulturists into the co-operative fold as far as possible, supplying raw materials at cheaper price and providing better marketing facilities for their products. The dye house is proposed to be expanded to meet the requirement of dyed yarn in the State. Dyed yarn is necessary for the production of hill fabrics which are noted for their colourful designs and

have a good market outside the State. Research on designs and vegetable dyes and conversion of 10,000 throw shuttle looms to fly shuttle looms, to step up production, are also contemplated under the schemes. The schemes envisaged under the Second Five Year Plan for both Sericulture and Weaving are estimated at Rs. 1.52 crores and aim at economic betterment of the people of the rural areas by providing part and whole-time employment to an additional 1.5 lakhs of people in the State.

Description of schemes included in Second Plan

STATE-LEVEL SCHEMES—

(1) *Extension of the existing Sericultural Farms and Grainages.*—There are at present 10 Sericultural Farms and 4 Eri seed grainages under the Department. It has now become necessary to extend and equip the existing farms and grainages with buildings and additional staff to cope with the increased demand for disease-free seeds. 6 Farms and 3 Eri seed grainages are proposed to be expanded under this scheme. It is also proposed to carry on rearing of silk worms and seed production on modern scientific line as is being done in Japan with installation of electricity. The target of production in the Second Five Year Plan period is as follows :—

Eri and Pat layings	7,00,000	} (additional) 1
Muga and Seed Cocoon	8,20,000	

(2) *Establishment of Sericultural Research Station at Titabar.*—The all-out importance of proper scientific investigations in the domain of sericulture can hardly be gainsaid. Japan, the topmost Silk-producing country in the World, bears good testimony as to how the country could ascend the pinnacle of prominence in the field of Sericulture through a network of research stations scattered all over the land. Assam is pregnant with vast potentialities so far as the Sericulture industry is concerned and she specialises in Eri and Muga Silk which are her potential assets and are not much known to the rest of the world. Research on mulberry Silk in general and non-mulberry Silk in particular is proposed to be conducted in the Research Station at Titabar so that the sericulturists of the State receive the benefit through the dissemination of the results obtained. It is with this end in view that the Sericultural Research Station has been established at Titabar at a total cost of Rs. 1,46,000 half of which was borne by the State, the other half being borne by the Central Silk Board. In order that the Research Station can function very effectively as a full-fledged one, it has to be equipped with modern scientific appliances, additional buildings and staff and continued in the Second Five Year Plan.

(3) *Training of officers of the Sericulture and Weaving Department.*—It is proposed to depute a batch of 10 Sericultural officers and 6 officers of the Weaving branch every year to undergo higher training outside the State. The Sericultural officers will be sent to undergo higher Sericultural Training in different branches of the industry in Mysore, Madras, Kashmir, and Bihar (for Tussar industry) while the officers of Weaving branch will be sent to different mills for obtaining higher training in designs, dyeing, bleaching and improved textile manufacture.

The Central Silk Board is deputing a batch of officers from silk producing States in India to Japan every year for higher Sericultural training for 6 months. Half of the cost of deputation of each officer is borne by the Central Silk Board and the balance by the State Government. It is proposed to send 3 officers from Assam during the four years beginning from 1956-57. Out of 3 officers, one competent officer will be deputed to Japan for genetical research work on silk worms for a year, one for grainage work and the third one for studying Sericultural organisation and rearing for a period of 6 months each.

Another competent officer of the Sericultural and Weaving Department is also proposed to be deputed to Japan for a short period to study the important problems of non-mulberry silk industry and spun silk manufacture in Japan.

(4) *Reorganisation of the District and Headquarter Staff.*—The retention of the staff entertained under this scheme in the First Five Year Plan is necessary as the existing staff is even short of the actual requirements of the department. This Scheme has got to be continued in the Second Five Year Plan period to achieve the results of the schemes undertaken during the First Five Year Plan.

(5) *Establishment of Cottage Industries Museum and Promotion of Export Market.*—A Cottage Industries Museum has been started under the First Five Year Plan with a view to explore the possibilities of export market of handloom fabrics and the cottage industries products of Assam. Our participation in the various exhibitions outside Assam has revealed that there are great possibilities of selling our products in foreign markets. The traditional designs of the hills people have also gained popularity amongst the foreigners. If our cottage workers could be trained to manufacture products to suit the requirement of the export market and if the production could be increased the economic betterment of the masses could be well assured. Besides undertaking the above tasks, the museum will function as an agency for collection of cottage industries products of Assam including those of the hills and securing marketing of such articles outside the State.

The continuance of this Scheme is absolutely necessary to carry on our efforts so far made to explore avenues for the marketing of our products. It is therefore proposed to continue this scheme in the Second Five Year Plan.

(6) *Research, Designing and Dyeing.*—Research on dyeing and designing is considered to be most important for development of the handloom industry. Our products cannot command popularity in the various markets with stereotyped designs. The State provides ample scope for taking up research in traditional designs and indigenous dyes from vegetable herbs. Research in technique of production is also very necessary to improve the quality and increase the output of the weavers to withstand acute competition.

The aim of this Scheme is also to select and collect the old indigenous Assamese designs, including those of the tribals, so that these can be used by the handloom weavers of the State to reproduce them as utility fabrics. Products with such indigenous designs as well as new designs will fetch a better market within and outside the State.

(7) *Extension of the Dye House at Gauhati.*—There is great need for a well-equipped Dye House. The minimum requirement of dyed yarn in Assam may be taken safely at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the total yarn consumed. The requirement of the dyed yarn calculated at this rate comes to 112 bales per month. The output of the dye house would meet nearly 40 per cent of the requirement of the State. The scheme will help the weavers to adopt better methods of dyeing and also reduce the cost of production. The scheme will further help to create a market for printed Muga and other fabrics for which there is great demand both inside and outside the State. It will further take up the work of bleaching of Eri fabrics in order to create a wider market.

The target of production of dyed yarn and printed cloth is 400 bales and 4.15 lakh yarns respectively. The scheme is likely to help nearly 10,000 families of weavers.

(8) *Establishment and enlargement of Sericultural Training Institute.*—The present standard of training imparted to the students in the Sericultural Training Class at Titabar is not high enough for qualifying a student for holding a responsible post in the Department. The object of the Scheme is to up-grade this Training Class into an Institute with a diploma course for imparting up-to-date and scientific method of training in all branches of Sericulture for meeting the demand of trained personnel for expansion of the Sericulture activities in the State. It is expected to train 80 boys in diploma course and 150 boys and girls in short course during the Plan period in the proposed Institute.

(9) *Establishment of a Textile Institute at Gauhati.*—The aims and object of the establishment of a Textile Institute at Gauhati is to up-grade the existing Weaving School with a diploma course in textile technology in addition to existing advanced, artisan and short courses of training. The present standard of training imparted to the students in the Weaving School, Gauhati is not high enough for qualifying a student for holding a responsible post in the Department, not to speak of taking up research work on handloom mechanism, designs and silk weaving, etc., for all-round development of handloom weaving industry in the State. There is also great demand for trained men in weaving for implementation of various schemes sponsored both by Central and State Governments. Besides, with supply of cheap electricity from Umtru Hydro-Electric Project there will be ample scope for development of this industry by the private sector. It is therefore considered imperative to raise the present standard of the Weaving Institute to a diploma course (D.T.T.). The proposed Institute will train 45 students in diploma course and 505 students in other courses in next 5 years.

(10) *Silkworm Gut manufacture.*—There is a great demand for silkworm guts in the State for surgical purposes. As the imported foreign guts are costly, the Sericulture Department, Madras, has started gut manufacture in the hill rearing station, Conoor, for supply to the Medical Department, at a nominal cost. The Shillong Sericultural Farm affords suitable facilities for raising univoltine and bivoltine silkworms with which we can produce very good silkworm guts for supply to the Medical Department. With the surplus ends of guts, we may produce hair brushes and with inferior ones fishing lines. Under the scheme it is expected to produce 4.80 lakh pieces of surgical guts of 12"–14" length besides hair brushes and fishing lines from worms unsuitable for seed purposes.

(11) *Establishment of Cocoon Marketing Centres for Eri and Muga.*—The price of cocoons rises very high during off season and the reelers and spinners have got to make their purchases paying unduly high prices to the middlemen who collect the cocoons during the season time and stock them. As a result, the prices of fabrics go up. Even in the season time, the cocoons generally fall into the hands of middlemen, from whom the spinners and reelers have got to purchase. If the industry is to develop, step should be taken to reduce the cost of production. It is therefore proposed to arrange purchase of cocoons direct from the producers through Government agencies and stock them for supply to the spinners and weavers at reasonable price. Under this scheme, 6 Marketing Centres are proposed to be established in different Eri and Muga cocoon producing areas such as Diphu, Resubelpara, Raha, Gauhati, North Lakhimpur and Sibsagar. The scheme proposed will not only help Eri and Muga cocoon growers but also cater to the needs of spinners and weavers with the supply of nearly 5,10,000 lbs. of Eri and 950 lakhs of Muga cocoons

(12) *Re-establishment of Silk Throwing Plant at Gauhati.*—A silk throwing plant with 240 spindles was purchased by the Weaving branch at a cost of Rs.25,000, but on account of shortage of mulberry raw silk and want of technical staff, the plant is lying idle. The mulberry silk weavers in Assam are consuming a considerable quantity of twisted mulberry silk from outside and as such, the throwing charges of raw silk at nearly Rs.3 per lb. go out of the State although the same could be prevented if twisting is done here by importing raw silk only. If the twisting is done here, the State stands to save a considerable amount and if twisting charges could be reduced, the weavers would get the twisted yarn at a cheaper rate. The plant is likely to help to produce nearly 12,000 lbs. of twisted silk during the Plan period.

(13) *Re-organisation of Sericulture and Weaving Department.*—The activities of the Department have increased enormously in the recent years due to the implementation of a large number of additional development schemes under Article 275 of the Constitution, Central Silk Board, Central Handloom Board and First Five Year Plan. The existing staff is unable to cope with the increased volume of work. The entire field staff and the head-quarter staff have got to be thoroughly reorganised with additional hands, wherever necessary for successful implementation of the schemes envisaged under the Second Five Year Plan. In considering the present need, additional staff is necessary under the following organisations. (a) Demonstration and District staff. It has not been possible to meet the growing demand for the services of demonstrators from the public due to inadequacy of staff. It is therefore considered necessary to increase the existing strength of Sericulture and Weaving Demonstrators with corresponding supervisory and clerical staff. (b) Marketing Party. Since the establishment of 34 Emporia, the existing marketing party has to play a very important part in marketing handloom fabrics and other cottage industries products, which are receiving larger market both outside and inside the State. As the present staff has not been able to cope with the increased volume of work, it is considered necessary to increase the existing staff of the Marketing Section. (c) Statistical unit. The necessity for having accurate and reliable data for quantitative measurement and systematic evaluation of overall effects of the progressive measure introduced for the well being of the industries need not be over emphasised. The Department needs a full-fledged statistical section to maintain and collect reliable statistics. (d) Staff for five existing offices of the Weaving Superintendents and Superintendents of Sericulture. Increase in activities of the Department will result in increase of work in these regional offices. Additional clerical hands are therefore proposed for these offices under this scheme. (e) Directorate and headquarters staff. Due to the rapid expansion of activities of Sericulture under various schemes, the Department needs to be organised like other States in India. In a State like Orissa the handloom industry has been placed under a Joint Director although the number of handlooms in Orissa is much less than that in his State. In Mysore and Kashmir the silk industry is placed under a separate Director having technical knowledge for all-round development of the Industry. Assam produces nearly 65 per cent of non-mulberry silk in India besides 24,000 lbs. of mulberry silk. The Sericulture section in this State alone at its present development programme needs a separate Director. A sound administrative machinery is therefore necessary to carry on the present programme and to implement various schemes under the Second Five Year Plan. The staff consisting of a Director and 3 Deputy Directors with other headquarter staff is the barest minimum considering the various needs for the achievement of targets propose at the end of the Second Five Year Plan.

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEMES—

(14) *Establishment of 4 Sericultural Farms and 4 Eri Seed Grainages.*—We have so far established in both Hills and Plains districts, 10 Sericultural farms, 4 Eri seed grainages and 1 Muga seed farm. The primary object of these farms and grainages is to raise both local and foreign races of silkworms under up-to-date scientific methods and supply disease free

layings and seeds cocoons to the silkworm rearers at a nominal cost besides supplying food plants of both mulberry and non-mulberry silkworms free of cost to the sericulturists. The present requirement of seeds in the State is as follows:—

Eri	...	...	...	18,00,000 layings.
Muga	...	...	...	2,00,00,000 seed cocoons.
Mulberry	...	...	...	7,00,000 layings.

Our target of production of Eri, Muga and Mulberry silk at the end of the Second Five Year Plan period is—

Eri Cocoons	...	...	7,00,000 lbs.
Muga silk	...	...	3,00,000 lbs.
Mulberry raw silk	...	...	40,000 lbs.

In order to achieve the above target of production we need adequate quantity of silkworm seeds. It is therefore proposed to establish 4 more Sericultural farms and 4 Eri seed grainages during the next five years.

(15) *Mobile van for Emporia.*—In order to carry on propaganda and for display and sale of handloom fabrics, 2 mobile vans have been acquired by the State Government out of the grant received from the All-India Handloom Board. The Government of India's grant for recurring expenses will cease from 1955-56. It is therefore necessary to make provision for the same under Second Five Year Plan to carry on the work without interruption. The result so far achieved is quite encouraging and justifies the continuance of the Scheme.

(16) *Entertainment of technical staff for handloom development Schemes.*—The Government of India is providing large amount for the development of the handloom industry out of the cess fund. In order to manage the work efficiently, a separate branch has been found to be necessary and is already under existence. As the work is increasing from day to day, it has become imperative to strengthen the existing staff. This scheme is therefore included in the Second Five Year Plan.

(17) *Establishment of 7 Weaving Training Classes.*—There are at present 10 Weaving Training Classes in different places of the State which are quite inadequate for imparting training to artisans in improved methods of the handloom weaving. Unless artisans are trained in weaving on modern implements with improved time saving devices, they are sure to be hard hit due to acute competition from cheap mill-made cloths. It is therefore proposed to establish 7 more Weaving Training Classes for training artisans in large number. Under the scheme it is proposed to train 330 artisans in Weaving during the Plan period.

(18) *Establishment of 2 Reeling Units.*—The reeling of pure silk is confined to individual rearers in this State. The raw silk produced in the State is not of standard size and quality. To remove these defects, it is proposed to centralise reeling in concentrated mulberry silkworm rearing areas by installing improved machineries. It is expected that the installation of reeling units will go a long way towards increasing the output, improving the quality and lowering the cost of production.

(19) *Establishment of 10 Endi and Muga Producing Centres.*—Assam produces nearly 65 per cent of non-mulberry silk in India. Her natural climatic condition is very favourable for production of Eri and Muga. The present production of Eri Cut Cocoons is nearly 4 lakh lbs., while that of Muga raw silk is over one lakh lbs. The non-mulberry silk industry in the State is so widespread that it is difficult to organise spinning and weaving unless small production centres in important non-mulberry silk producing areas are started. One such centre started at Roha has been found to be very helpful to the spinners and weavers numbering nearly 4,000 in all. The Eri cocoons are procured by the centre direct from the growers and supplied to the spinners who, in return supply the spun yarn to the centre on payment of spinning charges. The spun silk thus received are supplied to the silk weavers for manufacture of different fabrics. The silk fabrics so collected by the Centre are either sold locally or through the net work of emporia in the State.

The poor silk weavers and spinners are greatly benefitted due to the fact that they need no capital to purchase the raw material nor do they want to take any trouble for sale of their products. The Centre is keeping the silk weavers busy in weaving while engaging their children in spinning and thus giving employment to the family.

It is proposed to start 10 production centres with a view to give employment to more than 30,000 silk weavers and spinners and also to reduce the cost of production of Eri and Muga fabrics.

(20) *Subsidy and contribution*—(a) *Subsidy to mulberry growers*.—Mulberry forms 60 per cent of the cost of cocoons. With a view to increase the output of mulberry leaves, mulberry saplings of very high yielding varieties were imported from Japan and planted in Sericulture farms in the State. We may produce a good number of mulberry grafts for supply to the growers during the Second Five Year Plan period. As we had proposed to increase our production of raw mulberry silk to 40,000 lbs. at the end of the next Five Year Plan, we need an area of 1,000 acres to be extended under mulberry by granting subsidy to the growers at annas 2 per plant for the first year and annas 2 for the second year. (b) *Contribution to Eri Seed Graneurs*.—Under this scheme, we propose to select 250 Eri rearers in important Eri growing centres. The selected rearers will be granted a cash aid of Rs. 100 each for construction of seed-cutting houses and purchase of grainage appliances. The healthy seeds produced by the selected rearers under the supervision of the technical staff will be supplied to the Eri rearers and the aided graneurs will be paid a bonus of Rs. 5 per thousand layings produced, exclusive of the cost of seeds. Under this scheme it is proposed to meet the requirement by 15 lakhs layings of Eri. (c) *Contribution to Muga Seed Cocoon growers*.—The present supply of Muga seed cocoons from Government farms is about 10 per cent of the total demand for seed cocoon. By extending the existing farms and establishing new farms under the Second Five Year Plan we shall not be in a position to meet the entire demand, if supply is not made from the selected seed cocoon growers. We therefore propose to select 750 Muga seed cocoon rearers, who will be supplied with basic seeds for multiplication. It is proposed to pay Rs. 150 to each rearers for up-keepment of food plants and a bonus of Rs. 5 per thousand seed cocoons produced by each. Under this scheme, we expect to produce 225 lakhs on seed cocoons. (d) *Contribution to weavers and spinners*.—A provision of Rs. 1.10 lakhs has been made for 5 years for granting contribution to weavers and sericulturist to carry on their pursuit in a better way. (e) *Conversion of 10,000 throw-shuttle to fly-shuttle looms*.—At present there are nearly 5 lakhs handlooms in the State, out of which about 30,000 are fly shuttle looms. Unless the throw-shuttle looms are converted to fly-shuttle we cannot step up the production of hand-loom of fabrics. As the weavers are generally poor, it is proposed to supply a set of loom and accessories costing Rs. 48 to each weaver at one-fourth of the cost price.

VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME—

(21) *Intensive graft mulberry plantation and concentration of mulberry silkworm rearing*.—The mulberry silkworm rearing at present is scattered both in Hills and Plains of Assam. If we want to develop and expand the industry, the activities should be concentrated in some villages of each district where the industry is progressing apart from the existing centres. With a view to concentrate the activities, it is proposed to select some villages in important mulberry silk growing areas in each district where climatic and other condition are favourable for mulberry plantation and mulberry silkworm rearing. Under this Scheme, systematic plantation of graft mulberry will be done in 38 selected villages under constant supervision of technical staff posted in each village. These villages will not only serve as valuable propaganda but also give an impetus to other villages to carry on their pursuits. The scheme is likely to benefit about 8,000 rearers and mulberry growers.

CAPITAL SCHEMES—

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

(1) *Taking over the Government Emporium and Central Stores, Gauhati, as a Government concern*.—The Government Emporium and Central Stores, Gauhati, a central institution for the display and sale of cottage industries products of the State, was established in 1920-21 with contribution received from the Government. It has so long been running as a semi-Government institution and has been serving as the means of finding wider market for the various cottage industries products of the State, while supplying the raw materials, accessories, etc., required by the workers. The Central Emporium has also been meeting the requirement of the 32 branch emporia in the State and the Kalimpong (West Bengal) and Calcutta Emporia, outside. If the Government Emporium and Central Stores, Gauhati, is to exist, it is essential that it should have sufficient working capital and run as a regular Government institution. On the other hand, the staff do not enjoy the benefit of pension, provident fund, etc., like other Government servants. It is also felt necessary that the staff should be upgraded and treated as regular Government servants. The estimated income is approximately Rs. 1.25 lakhs calculated at 6½ per cent of total sale proceeds.

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

(2) *Establishment of Emporia.*—Twenty-one Emporia, including one at Kalimpong have recently been established out of grants received from the Central Handloom Board. Six more emporia have been established last year out of the grant under Article 275. These emporia play an important part in the development of the handloom and cottage industries products in the State as they offer marketing facilities to the producers.

Under the scheme it is proposed to start another Emporium in New Delhi and provide departmental building to each of the Emporia and to one Marketing centre in the State. Each of the Emporia has been provided with required amount of working capital to effect better transaction of business. A sum of Rs.30,000 as working capital is also provided to the Kalimpong Emporium as a considerable quantity of Eri & Muga fabrics is being sent from here to Bhutan, Sikkim and Tibet through different trade channels. The estimated income is approximately 3.20 lakhs calculated at $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of the total value of cloth sold amounting to rupees 51 lakhs in 5 years.

Industrial looms to weavers and sericulturists.—Along with the supply of cheap electric power from the Umtru Hydro-Electric Project, some of the weavers may install power-looms for increasing the output and lowering the cost of production but as our weavers are generally poor they may not be able to undertake such establishment if adequate provision is not made for grant of looms. The scheme aims at providing looms to deserving weavers for running weaving factories with improved hand-loom and power-looms. The scheme further aims at providing loan to Rearing co-operative, Reeling co-operatives for all-round development of the Sericulture industry. About 400 weavers and sericulturists are expected to be benefitted by this scheme.

Head of Development Scheme

STATEMENT 'A'

2. INDUSTRY AND MINING

Village and Small Industries (25)—

(b) Sericulture and Weaving—

Plan Expenditure, 1956-61

(Rupees in lakhs)

(1)	Phasing						Total for completion.	Foreign Exchange			Total 1956-61
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Plan 1956-61		1956-57	1957-58	1958-61	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
REVENUE ACCOUNT—											
STATE-LEVEL SCHEMES—											
1. Extension of existing Sericultural Farms and Grainages—											
Recurring	·40	·65	·68	·72	·74	3·19	3·19	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	·60	2·00	·66	..	..	3·26	3·26	·20	·60	·27	1·07
Total	1·00	2·65	1·34	·72	·74	6·45	6·45	·20	·60	·27	1·07
2. Establishment of a Sericultural Research Station—											
Recurring	·50	·52	·56	·57	·60	2·75	2·75	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	·20	·40	·50	·20	·20	1·50	1·50	..	·10	·10	·20
Total	·70	·92	1·06	·77	·80	4·25	4·25	..	·10	·10	·20
3. Training of officers of Sericulture and Weaving Department—											
Recurring .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	·24	·18	·18	·18	·09	·87	·87	·15	·09	·18	·42
Total	·24	·18	·18	·18	·09	·87	·87	·15	·09	·18	·42

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
STATE-LEVEL SCHEMES— <i>concl.</i>												
4. Re-organisation of District and Headquarter staff—												
Recurring
Non-recurring
Total		·58	·59	·60	·61	·63	3·01	3·01	..	..	..	..
5. Establishment of a Cottage Industries Museum—												
Recurring
Non-recurring
Total		·30	·31	·32	·33	·35	1·61	1·61	..	..	..	..
6. Research Designing and Dyeing—												
Recurring
Non-recurring
Total		·41	·42	·43	·44	·45	2·15	2·15	..	..	..	..
7. Extension of Dye House—												
Recurring
Non-recurring
Total		·53	·42	·43	·44	·45	2·27	2·27	..	..	..	..
8. Establishment and enlargement of Sericulture Training Institute—												
Recurring
Non-recurring
Total		·42	·47	·50	·54	·60	2·53	2·53	..	..	..	..
9. Establishment and enlargement of Sericulture Training Institute—												
Recurring
Non-recurring
Total		·30	1·23	·50	·02	·03	2·08	2·08	..	..	..	..
10. Establishment and enlargement of Sericulture Training Institute—												
Recurring
Non-recurring
Total		·72	1·70	1·00	·56	·63	4·61	4·61	..	..	..	..

9. Establishment of a Textile Institute—

Recurring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·90	1·07	1·12	1·17	1·22	5·48	5·48	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	·80	1·20	·60	·10	1·10	2·80	2·80	·75	..	..	·75
Total							1·70	2·27	1·72	1·27	3·32	8·28	8·28	·75	..	..	·75

10. Silk worm Gut Manufacture—

Recurring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·135	·14	·145	·150	·160	·730	·730	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	·06	·12	·005	·005	·005	·195	·195	..	..	..	..
Total							·195	·26	·150	·155	·165	·925	·925	..	..	..	..

11. Establishment of cocoon marketing Centre for Eri and Muga—

Recurring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·32	·33	·35	·36	·38	1·74	1·74	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·36	2·0	·01	·01	·01	3·39	3·39	..	..	..	..
Total							1·68	2·33	·36	·37	·39	5·13	5·13	..	..	..	..

12. Re-establishment of Silk Throwing plant—

Recurring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·095	·097	·099	·101	·103	·495	·495	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	·34	..	..	..	..	·34	·34	..	..	..	..
Total							·435	·097	·099	·101	·103	·835	·835	..	..	..	..

13. Re-organisation of Sericulture and Weaving Department—

Recurring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·00	4·00	6·00	7·00	8·00	28·00	28·00	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total							3·00	4·00	6·00	7·00	8·00	28·00	28·00	..	..	..	..

Total	{	Recurring	..	..	7·56	9·237	11·454	12·651	13·903	54·805	54·805	..	..	..	..
		Non-recurring	..	..	5·22	7·63	2·455	·515	·435	16·255	16·255	1·10	·79	·55	2·44

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)

DISTRICT LEVEL SCHEMES—

14. Establishment of 4 Sericultural Farms and 4 Eri Seed Grainages—

Recurring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	3.00	1.44	.16	.10	5.70	5.70	..	..	..	..
Non recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	.75	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.50	6.00	6.00	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.75	4.15	2.69	1.51	1.60	11.70	11.70	..	..	..	..

15. Mobile Van for Emporia—

Recurring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	.18	.18	.19	.20	.21	.96	.96	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	.18	.18	.19	.20	.21	.96	.96	..	..	..	..

16. Technical Staff for Handloom Development Scheme—

Recurring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	.75	.77	.82	.83	.86	4.03	4.03	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	.75	.77	.82	.83	.86	4.03	4.03	..	..	..	..

17. Establishment of 7 Weaving Training Classes—

Recurring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.25	.56	.56	.56	.28	2.21	2.21	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	.26	.56	.58	.60	.65	2.65	2.65	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	.51	1.12	1.14	1.19	.93	4.86	4.86	..	..	..	..

18. Establishment of 2 Reeling Units—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	·20	·60	·26	..	..	1·06	1·06	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	·06	·10	·15	·18	·20	·69	·69	..	..	..	..
						Total	·26	·70	·41	·18	·20	1·75	1·75	..	..	..	..

19. Establishment of 10 Endi and Muga Producing Centres—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·12	2·20	·80	·05	·10	4·27	4·27	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	·44	1·14	1·22	1·35	1·55	5·70	5·70	..	..	..	..
						Total	1·56	3·34	2·02	1·40	1·65	9·97	9·97	..	..	..	..

20. Subsidy to contribution—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·27	2·87	3·37	2·51	..	10·02	10·02	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
						Total	1·27	2·87	3·37	2·51	..	10·02	10·02	..	..	..	..
Total	{	Recurring	..	..	..	..	3·84	9·23	6·43	3·28	·48	23·26	23·26	..	..	..	..
		Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	2·44	3·90	4·21	4·51	4·97	20·03	20·03	..	..	..	..

VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEMES—

21. Intensive graft: plantation and concentration of Mulberry Silk worm rearing—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·00	1·09	..	..	..	2·09	2·09	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	·50	·91	·96	1·00	1·05	4·42	4·42	..	..	..	..
						Total	1·50	2·00	·96	1·00	1·05	6·51	6·51	..	..	..	..
Total	{	Recurring	..	..	..	..	10·06	17·95	8·885	3·795	915	48·605	41·605	1·10	·79	·55	2·44
		Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	10·50	14·047	16·624	18·161	19·923	79·255	79·255	..	..	..	..
Total—Revenue Account	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·56	31·997	25·509	21·956	20·838	120·86	120·86	1·10	·79	·55	2·44

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
CAPITAL ACCOUNT—												
STATE-LEVEL SCHEMES—												
1. Taking over of the Government Emporium and Central Stores as a Government concern—												
Recurring	..	1.5	..	..	..	..	1.5	1.5	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	.19	.19	.20	.22	.22	1.02	1.02	..	..	..	..
Total	..	1.69	.19	.20	.22	.22	2.52	2.52	..	..	..	..
DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEMES—												
2. Establishment of Emporium—												
Recurring	..	3.85	..	5.2	..	..	9.05	9.05	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	2.18	2.22	2.28	2.34	2.40	11.42	11.42	..	..	..	..
Total	..	6.03	2.22	7.48	2.34	2.40	20.47	20.47	..	..	..	..
3. Industrial Loan to Weavers Sericulturists—												
Recurring	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.77	5.77	5.77*	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	.07	.073	.076	.079	.082	.38	.38	..	..	..	..
Total	..	1.07	1.073	1.076	1.079	1.852	6.15	6.15	..	..	..	..
Recurring	..	6.35	1.00	6.20	1.00	1.77	16.32	16.32	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	2.44	2.48	32.556	2.639	2.702	12.82	12.82	..	..	..	..
Total—Capital Account	..	8.79	3.483	8.756	3.639	4.472	29.14	19.14	..	..	..	..
Grand Total—Revenue and Capital Account	..	29.35	35.48	34.265	25.595	25.310	150	150	1.10	.79	.55	2.44

*In additional to the provision shown in Col. 8, an additional sum of Rs.2 lakhs will also be allotted for this Scheme, this sum being recoverable within the plan period.

2.—INDUSTRY AND MINING

Targets of Work/Capacity

Village and Small Industries (25)—

(b) Sericulture and Weaving—

Description (1)	Unit (2)	1956-57 (3)	1957-58 (4)	1958-59 (5)	1959-60 (6)	1960-61 (7)	Plan 1956-61 (8)	Comple- tion (9)	Remarks (10)	
1. Extension of existing Sericultural Farms and Grainages ..	(a) Sericultural Farms .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Extension of existing Farms.
	(b) Grainages .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Eri and Pat layings (in lakh)	..	40	80	180	200	200	700 (addl)	700 (addl)	Extension of existing Grainages.
	(d) Muga seed cocoon (in lakh)	..	100	120	150	200	250	820 (,,)	820 (,,)	
2. Establishment of a Sericultural Research Station ..	Sericulture Station .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	Already existing.
3. Training of Officers of Sericulture and Weaving Department.	(a) Officers to be trained in India	..	16	16	16	16	80	80	....
	(b) Officers to be trained abroad	..	2	..	1	1	..	4	4
4. Establishment of a Cottage Industries Museum ...	Cottage Industries Museum ...	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	Already existing.
5. Research, Designing and Dyeing ...	Research Units .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	Do.
6. Extension of Dye House	(a) Dye House .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	Do.
	(b) Dyed yarn in bales	30	60	90	100	120	400	400
	(c) Dyed fabrics in yards in lakhs	..	02	05	10	15	30	62	62
1. (CAPITAL)—										
7. Taking over of the Government Emporium and Central Stores as a Government concern.	(a) Government Emporium .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	Already existing
	(b) Value of cloth sold in lakhs of rupees	..	2	3	3.5	4	4.5	17	17
8. Establishment and enlargement of Sericultural Training Institute.	(a) Institute .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	Already existing.
	(b) Seats in Diploma Course .. ..	..	..	20	20	20	80	80	....
	(c) Seats in Short Course .. ..	..	30	30	30	30	150	150	....

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		
1. CAPITAL—concl'd.												
9. Establishment of a Textile Institute		(a) Institute .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	Already existing.		
		(b) Seats in Diploma Course .. .. .	..	..	15	15	15	45	45	..		
		(c) Seats in Advanced Course .. .. .	..	..	35	35	35	175	175	..		
		(d) No. of artisan trainees .. .. .	..	..	35	35	35	175	175	..		
		(e) Seats in Short Courts .. .. .	..	..	15	15	15	75	75	..		
		(f) Seats in Hosiery Course .. .. .	..	..	..	20	20	80	80	..		
10. Silkworm gut manufacture		No. of guts (12" — 14" long each in lakh)	..	..	·08	·32	·80	1·60	2·00	4·80	4·80	..
11. Establishment of cocoon Marketing Centres for Eri and Muga.		(a) No. of Centres .. .. .	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	6	..	
		(b) Eri Cocoon in lbs. (in lakh) .. .. .	..	..	·10	·30	1·20	1·50	2·00	5·10	5·10	..
		(c) Muga Cocoon (in lakh) .. .. .	..	..	50·	150·	200·	250·	300·	950·	950·	..
12. Re-establishment of Silk Throwing Plant		(a) Silk Throwing Plant .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
		(b) Twisted silk yarn in lbs. .. .. .	..	..	·005	·015	·03	·03	·04	·12	·12	..
2. (CAPITAL)—												
13. Establishment of Emporia		(a) Emporia .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	30	30	29 already existing.
		(b) Value of cloth sold in lakh.. .. .	..	..	6·	8·	10·	12·	15·	51·	51·	..
14. Establishment of 4 Sericultural Farms and 4 Eri Seed Grainages.		(a) Sericultural Farms .. .. .	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	4	4	..
		(b) Grainages .. .. .	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	4	4	..
		(c) Layings (Eri and pat) in lakh .. .. .	..	..	..	..	·50	1·50	2·	4	4	..
17. Establishment of 7 Weaving Training Classes		(a) Training Class .. .. .	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	7	..
		(b) No. of trainees .. .. .	..	..	50	70	70	70	70	330	330	..
18. Establishment of 2 Reeling Unit		(a) Reeling Unit .. .. .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	..
		(b) Raw Silk produced in lbs. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	·06	·06	·10	·22	·22	..

19. Establishment of 10 Endi and Muga Producing Centres	(a) Endi and Muga Producing Centre ..	5	5	..	..	..	10	10	..
	(b) Endi and Muga fabrics produced in yards (in lakh).	·10	·20	·30	·30	·30	1·20	1·20	..
3. CAPITAL INDUSTRIAL LOAN TO WEAVERS—	.. No. of loanees at an average of Rs. 2,000 each.	70	70	70	70	108	388	388	..
20. Subsidy and contribution	(a) Additional area under mulberry (in acres).	250	360	450	..	..	1,000	1,000	..
	(b) Additional Eri layings (in lakh) ..	1	1·5	2	4·5	6	15	15	..
	(c) Additional Muga seed cocoons (in lakh).	20	30	40	50	85	225	225	..
	(d) No. of families .. .. .	..	50	100	100	190	440	440	..
	(e) Conversion of throw shuttle to fly-shuttle looms (in lakh).	·02	·02	·02	·02	·02	·10	·10	..
21. Intensive graft plantation and concentration of Mulberry Silk worm rearing.	(a) No. of villages	38	..	..	..	..	38	38	..
	(b) No. of mulberry graft required (in lakh).	·10	·50	2·00	3·40	..	6·00	6·0	..
	(c) Raw silk in lbs. (in lakh) .. .. .	..	..	..	·04	·08	·12	·12	..

STATEMENT 'E'(1)

Man-power Required

(m. m. = Man-Month)

(Construction Phase)

Head of Development/Scheme

2.—INDUSTRY AND MINING

Village and Small Industries (25)—

(b) Sericulture and Weaving—

Category	Average wage or salary per m. m.	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total 1956-61		Total for completion m. m.
		No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
ADMINISTRATIVE—														
	Rs.													
1. Contractor	375	9	101	18	214	18	211	2	15	...	..	47	541	541
SKILLED—														
2. Sardar	100	9	99	18	210	18	208	2	14	..	..	47	531	531
3. Moharir	60	13	152	27	324	27	321	2	22	..	..	69	819	819
4. Carpenter	150	26	305	54	647	54	641	4	44	.	..	138	1,637	1,637
5. Mason	150	9	102	18	216	18	214	2	15	..	..	47	547	547
Total .. .. .	..	57	658	117	1,397	117	1,384	10	95	..	..	301	3,534	..
UNSKILLED—														
6. Carpenter	60	51	608	108	1,291	107	1,277	8	88	..	..	274	3,264	3,264
7. Mason and Brick layer..	60	17	203	36	431	36	427	3	30	..	..	92	1,091	1,091
Total .. .. .	..	68	811	144	1,722	143	1,704	11	118	..	..	366	4,355	..
Grand Total .. .. .	..	134	1,570	279	3,333	278	3,299	23	228	..	..	714	8,430	8,430

STATEMENT 'E' (2)

Head of Development/Scheme

2.—INDUSTRY AND MINING

Village and Small Industry (25)—

(b) Sericulture and Weaving—

Manpower required

(Construction Phase)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
ADMINISTRATIVE—															
	Rs.														
1. Director	1,000—1,500	1	10	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	58	1	58
2. Deputy Director ..	600—900	3	30	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	174	3	174
3. Sericulture and Weaving Officers.	200—600	6	60	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	348	6	348
4. Sericultural Research Officer.	250—750	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
5. Principals, Textile and Sericulture Institute.	500—800	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	2	120
6. Sericulture and Weaving Superintendents.	150—450	4	40	4	48	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	268	5	268
7. Emporium staff ..	100—500	42	420	47	564	47	564	47	564	47	564	47	2,676	47	2,676
8. Office Assistant ..	55—100	128	1,280	133	1,596	168	2,016	174	2,088	174	2,088	174	9,068	174	9,068
9. Office Superintendent ..	300—400	1	10	1	12	1	12		12	1	12	1	58	1	58
10 Superintendent of Accounts	300—400	1	10	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	58	1	58
11. Office Peon	25—35	87	870	87	1,044	94	1,128	94	1,128	94	1,128	94	5,298	94	5,298
12. Special Officer	400—500	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
Total		277	2,778	287	3,444	330	3,960	336	4,032	336	4,032	336	18,246	336	18,246

TECHNICAL—

1. Geneticist	250—750	1	10	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	58	1	58
2. Research Assistants ..	200—450	2	20	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	116	2	116
3. Botanical Research Assistant	200—450	1	10	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	58	1	58

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
TECHNICAL— <i>concl.</i>		Rs.														
4. Laboratory Assistant ..	100—250	2	20	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	116	2	116	
5. Industrial Art Expert ..	300—400	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60	
6. Marketing and Research Officer.	250—350	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60	
7. Chemist	200—600	1	10	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	58	1	58	
8. Lecturers and Instructors of Sericultural and Textile Institutes.	150—600	10	120	10	120	10	120	1	120	10	120	1	600	10	600	
9. Subordinate Sericulture and Weaving Officers.	100—250	31	310	39	468	49	588	49	588	57	684	57	2,638	57	2,638	
10. Junior Sericulture and Weaving Officers.	40—125	172	1,720	229	2,741	292	3,504	340	4,080	348	4,176	348	16,228	348	16,228	
Total		222	2,244	287	3,444	360	4,320	408	4,896	424	5,088	424	9,992	424	19,992	
SKILLED—																
1. Operators, Drivers, Mechanics, etc.	40—125	15	150	15	180	15	180	15	180	15	180	15	870	15	870	
UNSKILLED	25—35	19	190	22	264	27	324	37	444	60	720	60	1,942	60	1,942	
Grand Total ..		533	5,362	611	7,332	732	8,784	796	9,552	835	10,020	835	41,050	835	41,050	

STATEMENT 'F'

Materials Required—(Quantities)

Head of Development/Scheme

2. INDUSTRY AND MINING

Village and Small Industries (25)—

(a) Sericulture and Weaving—

Item	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total 1956-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Corrugated Iron Sheets	Ton	35	95	94	7	..	231
2. Cement	Ton	150	450	425	30	..	1,055
3. Timber	Sft.	7,500	22,500	20,300	1,500	..	51,800

VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES—(25)

(c) SCHEME OF THE KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD

I.—Level of Development reached at the end of First Five Year Plan and visualised for the Second Five Year Plan

The State Khadi and Village Industries Board, Assam, was constituted in July 1953, under the direction of the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board. The State Board consists of 14 members with the Minister-in-charge of Cottage Industries as Chairman and including among others, the Director of Cottage Industries. The main purpose in establishing this Board was to encourage, as far as possible, such Cottage and Small Scale Industries in this State as would afford part time and full time employment to the rural population, thereby increasing their standard of living and purchasing power.

During the First Five Year Plan period, a beginning was made in respect of the activities of the State Board. Four Khadi production centres were set up in different areas of the State. In one of these, one Ghani unit has also been started since last year. Three sales depots have also been established, 2 at Gauhati and one at Shillong for the sale of khadi, ghani oil and hand-pounded rice. The Central Khadi and Village Industries Board have also established 19 Co-operative Societies for hand-pounding of rice. So far, the schemes being implemented by the State Khadi and Village Industries Board have been financed from the grants received from the State Government. This organisation has, however, been made a statutory body recently and it is expected that assistance from the Central Board also will now be forthcoming.

In the Second Five Year Plan period, it is intended to substantially expand the activities of the Khadi and Village Industries Board of this State. The Board proposes to set up 27 Khadi production centres in this State during the Second Five Year Plan period and intends to substantially expand the Gauhati Khadi Bhandar so as to enable this unit to function as a Central Sales Organisation. The number of ghani oil production centres is proposed to be increased from 3 at the end of the First Plan period to 20 model centres and 440 sub-centres at the end of the Second Five Year Plan period. An additional 100 Co-operative Societies for hand-pounding of rice are also proposed to be set up. It is also proposed to take up other small scale industries such as match production, gur production, bee-keeping industries. Provision has also been made for grants and subsidies. The existing schemes of the department will be continued and expanded and necessary provision will be made to train up the necessary number of technical personnel for the implementation of these schemes.

While the activities of the Khadi and Village Industries Board are, by and large, supplementary to the programmes of the Cottage Industries, the Sericulture and Weaving, etc., departments, the principles underlying the activities of the Board are probable wider than would be the case in respect of any of the Government departments. The function of the Board is to look after the development of all existing rural industries in the State, and in addition, to help in the development of other industries where raw materials are available. Every effort will be made, however, to co-ordinate the activities of the Board with the schemes and projects taken up for implementation by the various departments of the State Government during the Second Five Year Plan period.

II.—Description of individual schemes included in Second Five Year Plan

STATE-LEVEL SCHEMES—

(1) *Gauhati Khadi Bhaban*.—Gauhati Khadi Bhandar has been started in 1954 by the State Board with a view to sell and procure Khadi and Village Industries products from the Khadi Production Centres in the State. At present it has offered good marketing facilities to the Khadi weavers of the State and the sale of Khadi is increasing day by day. Khadi goods worth Rs.75,000 have been sold during 1954-55 and earned net profit of Rs.400-6-9.

The aim of the scheme is to expand this Bhandar so that it will function as a central sales unit and will purchase the product at a considerable price from producing centres and thereby giving the marketing facilities to our rural producers. This Bhandar will not only serve as a central sales centre but also as a central godown for the State. A sum of Rs.1.67 lakhs will be necessary for this scheme to reach the expected target of sale proceeds Rs.5.50 lakhs.

It is hoped through this certified Bhandar to expand the market for Endi, Muga and Pat materials to other States. This Bhandar may be converted into Khadi Bhaban in 1956.

(2) *Headquarter Staff.*—The activities of the Khadi and Village Industries Board will be increased enormously in the coming years due to the implementation of its various development schemes for Rs. 50 lakhs under the Second Five Year Plan. The existing staff is unable to cope with the present volume of work. The Headquarter organisation will have to be re-organised with additional hands wherever necessary for successful implementation of schemes envisaged under the Second Five Year Plan. For this a sum of Rs. 3.11 lakhs will be necessary.

(3) *Establishment of Saranjam Karjyalaya.*—There is no institution in the State which can manufacture the improved implements necessary for Khadi and other village industries work. There is however, a great demand for these Saranjams in the State. The demand of existing Basic Schools alone for Saranjams could not be met by our Bhandar by procuring these from other institutions in other province. The rebate facilities has substantially helped to increase the demand for these Saranjams. Since good quantities of timber is available in abundance in the State, the Board has proposed to start a Saranjam manufacturing workshop through which it expects to make all kinds of Saranjam available locally at a cheaper rate and in sound working condition. For this scheme, a sum of Rs. 1.20 lakh will be necessary.

(4) *Training of Personnel.*—Training of workers is both important and essential if organisations are to function effectively. Spinning and weaving are common to Assamese women and children and practised even from their childhood. However, a short-period training for 1 or 2 months will be given to the organisers in the existing Khadi Production Centres and 3 persons will be sent outside the province for 4 months' training. The other workers for each line will be deputed for training in short and long term courses to the Central Training Institute under the direction of the Central Board. In the first year the Board shall have to start the production centres, recruiting organisers from outside. Different training institutes for each line have already been started by the Central Board to train the workers, organisers and instructors. There will be no difficulty in starting the centres in the first year as the training period is very short, *i. e.*, 3-4 months only. For this scheme a sum of Rs. .67 lakhs will be necessary.

(5) *Exhibition.*—It has become a matter of routine to demonstrate the process of production of Khadi and all other village industries at the exhibition. The purpose of exhibition is to emphasise industries which can be profitably developed with local raw materials and skill. The exhibition should demonstrate improvements in appliances and their comparative performance. The Board proposes to hold one exhibition every year during the plan period. For this, a sum of Rs. 1 lakh will be necessary.

(6) *Grants and contribution to Private Organisations.*—Some private organisations in the State are engaged in Khadi manufacture and sale and it is expected that similar organisations will be formed throughout the State. It is impossible by the Board to start centres in every part of the State. The experience gained by this Board shows that these organisations generally suffer very much due to want of adequate fund and hence they cannot give employment to the people by supplying raw materials. Therefore the Board proposes to help these organisations either with raw materials or necessary implements. For this, a sum of Rs. 1.67 lakhs will be necessary. At east 110 organisations engaged satisfactorily in village industries will be helped from this provision.

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEMES--

(7) *Establishment of sales bhandar in big towns.*—To popularise the Khadi and Village Industries products it is necessary to start some sales depôts in leading towns of the State. This Board has started two sales depôts during the year 1954-55 and two are being started in 1955-56. A net work of sales depôt throughout the State is necessary only because of the fact that the village industries products needs immediate sale otherwise the small working capital of the production centres will be blocked if they have to stock their products.

The target of production expected by this Board during the Second Five Year Plan is fairly considerable. Hence another six sales depôts will be necessary to be started in this period so that centres and organisations engaged in production of different village industries products will not feel the need of sales depôt in the nearest town or bazar area. These sales depôts will serve two main purpose for the production centres, *i. e.*, (i) as marketing agents ; (ii) as nearest godown where the centres will be able to keep its extra stock. For this, a sum of Rs. 4.54 lakhs will be necessary.

(8) *District Regional Headquarter Staff.*—To achieve the proposed target in the Second Five Year Plan period, an additional trained personnel will be required for the district Regional Headquarter Staff. They will be deputed for short or long period training outside the province. The Supervisor of Handpounding Industry will be the controlling head of the District Regional Headquarter Staff. Besides this, one truck and one land-rover with trolley will be necessary for quick transport of handpounded rice and ghani oil. The present production centres cannot supply their products for want of adequate transport facilities. The present Shillong sales depot for handpounded rice cannot meet the demand of customer for want of the same. The cost of the vehicle can be realised from the production centres and sales depots by charging transport cost per maund of goods carried. The cost of the vehicle will almost be realised within the Second Plan period. A sum of Rs. 3.08 lakhs will be required for the scheme. The staff shown in the scheme is the barest minimum considering the various needs for the achievements of the proposed targets at the end of the Second Five Year Plan.

VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEMES—

(9) *Khadi Production Centres.*—Spinning and weaving are the two main house-hold occupations of the Assamese women folk. At present the number of looms in the State may be estimated to be 5 lakhs. The quality and design of indigenous Assamese cloth is very distinctive and well known. Cotton spinning is disappearing slowly due to availability of cheap mill yarn in the market. Spinning of Eri, Muga and Pat which is the only speciality of the State is also suffering. The Sericulture and Weaving Department is taking necessary steps to produce raw materials like Eri, Muga and Silk cocoon starting farms and co-operative societies, etc. The intention of this Board in taking up this industries is to make a rural family self-sufficient in cloth by supplying them raw materials from which they will produce the finished products. The proposed 27 centres under the head Khadi will be started in villages where the people are practically needy by poverty. Out of these 27 centres, 4 production centres have already been started by the Board. The Board will concentrate its activities through its centres so that every family within the reach of the centre can get all advantages out of these centres.

The All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board, has recognised Endi, Muga and Pat of Assam as pure Khadi and as such these materials will get the same benefit of rebate of annas three per rupee of sale and the producer will get production subsidy over their total production excluding spinning and weaving wages, subsidy on self-sufficiency of cloth, etc., if the spinners and weavers work through some organisations certified by the Board. Therefore it is necessary to start such organised centres which will create markets, supply raw materials to the spinners and weavers and will be able to remove the middle man who generally make business of these products purchasing them at a very cheap price at the time of distress of the producers.

The present production of cotton Khadi of the State may be estimated to be 20,000 square yards. Eri 3.95 lakhs lbs. (raw cocoon), Muga 1.21 lakhs lbs. (raw cocoons). The Board has proposed to each a target of 1.34 lakhs square yards of Khadi (Cotton) through its organised centres during the plan period. For this, a sum of Rs. 11.64 lakhs will be necessary. Since the 90 per cent of spinners will be new, the target estimated is not higher. Through these 27 centres at least 25,000 rural families will get part-time employment in their spare time.

(10) *Village Oil Industry.*—The present total consumption of mustard oil in the State is estimated to be 6.8 lakhs maunds which is very low considering the minimum *per capita* consumption recommended by the Nutritional Advisory Committee (1946). The total consumption of the State should stand at 52.9 lakh maunds.

At present 90 per cent of the total requirement is either milled by mills inside the State or imported from outside and the remaining 10 per cent is extracted from country ghani used by rural people for crushing edible oil seeds. Non-edible oil seeds like Nahar, Karcha, Chestor, etc., which could contribute a big amount to the national income are simply wasted. Keeping the present capacity of the mills constant, the wardha type of ghanis, the extraction capacity of which is about equal to the mills, are proposed to be introduced to meet the minimum level of oil requirement of the State. It is proposed to have at least 20 per cent of the oil requirement of the State supplied from ghanis during the Second Plan period. The introduction of Wardha ghanis will help in economic development and self-employment in rural areas. During the Plan period, the Board proposes to introduce at least 500 ghanis through its centres. For this, a sum of Rs. 8.94 lakhs will be necessary. During the plan period the production of oil will be 865 tons.

(11) *Handpounding of Rice*.—In Assam, there are 246 rice mills at present. Some of them are partially engaged in crushing oil seeds also. The capacity of these mills is not more than 35 per cent to 40 per cent of the total requirement of rice. The remaining 60 per cent to 65 per cent is handpounded. To keep this percentage of handpounded rice intact, the State Board proposed to organise the handpounders on a co-operative basis and increase handpounding along with increase of production. The handpounding of rice gives partial employment to house-wives of agriculturists. If co-operative societies or other institutions are formed and arrangements for marketing of the handpounded rice be made to organise industries like tea gardens, etc., then it will be possible to increase the sale of such rice. The Board proposes to start 100 co-operative societies or other organisations throughout the State in the Second Plan period. A sum of Rs. 8.26 lakhs will be necessary to implement this scheme, the target of production being 8,800 tons.

(12) *Cottage Match Industry*.—Preparation of matches does not require any highly technical process. A small factory can be started quite effectively as a cottage industry. The present production of matches in the State is not sufficient to meet the internal demand. There is considerable scope for organising small match factories on co-operative basis. The bamboo stick made by hand can be used, for boxes waste paper can be used. These co-operative societies will be able to provide employment to the people in their spare time. The State Board has drawn up a programme to start such co-operative societies. Five persons will be sent for training at Sodepur in this line. For this scheme, a sum of Rs. 1.11 lakhs will be necessary to reach the expected target which is estimated to be 65 lakh gross of matches.

(13) *Gur Industry*.—Assam is the sugar-cane growing area. It has produced about 7,60,000 tons of sugar-cane over an area of 64,000 acres. Yet it procures sugar and gur from other States of India. The *per capita* consumption of gur may be estimated to be 10 lbs. Due to the non-availability of up-to-date crushers agriculturists in this State lose a good deal of juice. The gur produced is also not clean due to poor technique adopted by the producers. It is necessary to introduce up-to-date crushers with clarificant and other improved implements. So the Board proposes to introduce 500 such crushers in the villages. These crushers will be supplied to the rural panchayats in the sugar-cane growing areas either as grant or on rental basis. For this, a sum of Rs. 1.65 lakhs will be necessary, the expected target being 795 tons.

(14) *Bee Keeping*.—Bee keeping is an important village industry and the Board intend to encourage this village industry during the Second Plan period.

This industry can be started with little capital. Our agriculturists who remain sitting idle for four to five months in a year, can easily take up this industry as a part time occupation. The landless villagers in our State or those who have no any other occupation may take it as a full time occupation. Specially in Assam, the tea garden areas are suitable sites for bee-colonies. The tea garden labourers also would be encouraged to take up bee-keeping either as a part time occupation or as a full time occupation. The Board has decided to take up this scheme so as to fully utilise the honey resources of the State. A sum of Rs. 1.36 lakhs has been earmarked with an expected target of 7,600 lbs. of honey.

None of the schemes is estimated to cost more than 50 lakhs.

STATEMENT 'A'

Plan Expenditure, 1956-57

(Rupees in lakhs).

Head of Development/Scheme

2. INDUSTRY AND MINING

Village and Small Scale Industries (25)—

(c) State Khadi and Village Industries Board—

Name of Schemes		Phasing							Foreign Exchange			Remarks		
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Plan 1956-61	Total for com- pletion (9)	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59		(13)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		
REVENUE ACCOUNT—														
STATE-LEVEL SCHEMES—														
1. Gauhati Khadi Bhandar	..	{	Recurring ..	·13	·132	·134	·136	·14	·67	..	..	..	..	The scheme is partly revenue and partly capital.
			Non-recurring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Total ..	·13	·132	·134	·136	·14	·67	..	..	..	..
2. Headquarter Staff	..	{	Recurring ..	·55	·58	·62	·67	·69	3·11	..	..	..	..	This scheme is purely revenue.
			Non-recurring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Total ..	·55	·58	·62	·67	·69	3·11	..	..	..	..
3. Saranjam Karjalaya	..	{	Recurring ..	·09	·17	·19	·19	·20	·84	..	..	..	..	This scheme is partly revenue and partly capital.
			Non-recurring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Total ..	·09	·17	·19	·19	·20	·84	..	..	..	..
4. Training of Personnel	..	{	Recurring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	This scheme is purely revenue.
			Non-recurring ..	·27	·25	·15	..	..	·67	..	..	..	..
			Total ..	·27	·25	·15	..	..	·67	..	..	..	..
5. Exhibition	..	{	Recurring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
			Non-recurring ..	·20	·20	·20	·20	·20	1·00	..	..	..	..
			Total ..	·20	·20	·20	·20	·20	1·00	..	..	..	..
6. Grant and Contribution	..	{	Recurring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
			Non-recurring ..	·25	·30	·32	·35	·45	1·67	..	..	..	..
			Total ..	·25	·30	·32	·35	·45	1·67	..	..	..	..

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

7. Sales Bhandars in big Towns (8 Numbers).	{	Recurring ..	·14	·42	·49	·56	·63	2·44	The scheme is partly revenue and partly capital.
		Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	·34	·42	·49	·56	·63	2·44	..	..	..	..
8. District Regional Headquarter	{	Recurring ..	·30	·46	·58	·69	·70	2·73	Do. do.
		Non-recurring	·15	..	·20	..	..	·35	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	·45	·46	·78	·69	·70	3·08	..	..	..	..
9. Khadi Production Centres ..	{	Recurring ..	·70	1·01	1·31	1·49	1·53	6·04	Do. do.
		Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	·70	1·01	1·31	1·49	1·53	6·04	..	..	..	..
10. Village Oil Industry ..	{	Recurring ..	·33	·58	·83	1·08	1·34	4·16	Do. do.
		Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	·33	·58	·83	1·08	1·34	4·16	..	..	..	..
11. Handpounding Industry ..	{	Recurring ..	·31	·37	·49	·56	·63	2·36	Do. do.
		Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	·31	·37	·49	·56	·63	2·36	..	..	..	..
12. Cottage Match Industry ..	{	Recurring ..	·05	·10	·15	·15	·15	·60	Do. do.
		Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	·05	·10	·15	·15	·15	·60	..	..	..	..
13. Gur Industries (2 model centres)	{	Recurring ..	·06	·12	·13	·13	·13	·57	Do. do.
		Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	·06	·12	·13	·13	·13	·57	..	..	..	..
14. Bee-keeping (2 model centres and 10 Sub-centres).	{	Recurring ..	·11	·21	·26	·31	·35	1·24	Do. do.
		Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	·11	·21	·26	·31	·35	1·24	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—(REVENUE ACCOUNT) ..	{	Recurring ..	2·97	4·15	5·18	5·97	6·49	24·76	Do. do.
		Non-recurring	·87	·75	·87	·55	·65	3·69	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	3·84	4·90	6·05	6·52	7·14	28·45	..	..	..	..

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
CAPITAL ACCOUNT—												
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—												
1. Gauhati Khadi Bhaban		·50	·20	·20	·10	..	1·00	..	..	..	..	This scheme is partly revenue and partly capital.
2. Saranjam Karjalai .. .		·36	·10	..	..	..	·46	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—												
3. Sales Bhandars in big towns		1·10	·25	·25	·25	·25	2·10	..	..	..	..	Do do.
4. Khadi Production Centres		1·85	1·35	1·30	·60	..	5·10	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
5. Village Oil Industry		1·26	1·38	·88	·88	·88	5·28	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
6. Handpounding Industry		1·10	1·20	1·20	1·20	1·20	5·90	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
7. Cottage Match Industry		·17	·17	·17	..	..	·51	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
8. Gur Industry		·18	·27	·18	·18	·26	1·08	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
9. Bee-keeping		·04	·04	·02	·01	·01	·12	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
Total—(Capital Account)		6·57	4·96	4·20	3·22	2·10	21·55	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
Total—(Revenue Account)		3·84	4·90	6·0	6·52	7·14	28·45	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
(Capital Account)		6·57	4·96	4·20	3·22	2·60	21·55	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
GRAND TOTAL		10·41	9·86	10·25	9·74	9·74	50·00	..	..	..	..	Do. do.

2. INDUSTRY AND MINING

Village and Small Scale Industries (25)—

(c) State Khadi and Village Industries Board—

Targets of Work/Capacity

Description										Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Plan 1956-61
(1)										(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
4.	Exhibition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No. of exhibition to be held	1	1	1	1	1	5
5.	Sales Bhandars in big towns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No. of Sales Bhandars	4	4	2	..	..	10
										Khadi expected to be sold in lakhs of square yards	·45	·53	·56	·60	·65	2·78
6.	Khadi production centres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No. of production centres	12	6	6	8	..	27
										Production of Khadi in lakhs of square yards	·17	·22	·25	·30	·40	1·34
7.	Village Oil Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No. of centres	4	4	4	4	4	20
										Production of oil in tons	140	160	175	190	200	865
8.	Handpounding Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No. of Co-operative Societies	29	29	20	20	20	10
										Production of rice in tons	700	1,200	1,700	2,200	3,000	8,800
9.	Cottage Match Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No. of production centres	1	1	1	..	..	3
										Production of matches in lakhs of gross	·02	·10	·15	·17	·20	·65
10.	Gur Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No. of model centres for demonstration purposes	1	1	..	..	..	2
										Production of gur in tons	75	160	170	190	200	795
11.	Bee-keeping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No. of centres and sub-centres	3	3	2	2	2	12
										Production of honey in lbs.	..	1,500	1,600	2,000	2,500	7,600

STATEMENT 'E' (I)

Head of Development/Scheme

Man-power Required

(Construction Phase)

2. INDUSTRY AND MINING

(m.m.—Man Month)

Village and Small Scale Industries(25)—

(c) State Khadi and Village Industries Board—

Category	Average wage or salary per m.m.	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total 1956-61		Total for completion	
		No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
ADMINISTRATIVE—		Rs.													
1. Contractor .. .. .	..	3	30	2	17	1	12	1	9	1	8	8	76	..
2. Sardar	100	2	5	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	6	14	..	
TECHNICAL—															
Overseers (Departmental) .. .	150	1	6	1	8	1	5	1	4	1	3	5	26	..	
SKILLED—															
1. Carpenter	150	10	91	6	52	5	50	3	30	2	15	26	238	..	
2. Mason	150	8	32	5	18	4	17	2	7	2	5	21	79	..	
UNSKILLED—															
1. Carpenter	60	16	182	9	104	9	100	5	60	3	30	42	476	..	
2. Masons including labourers .. .	..	10	64	6	36	5	34	4	14	2	10	27	158	..
Total .. .. .	..	50	410	30	238	26	220	17	126	12	73	135	1,067	..

STATEMENT 'E' (2)

(Construction Phase)

Head of Development/Scheme

Man-power Required

2. INDUSTRY AND MINING

(m. m. Man-Month)

Village and Small Scale Industries (25)—

(c) State Khadi and Village Industries Board—

Category (1)	Average wage or salary per m. m. (2)	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total—1956-61		Total for completion (15)
		No. (3)	m. m. (4)	No. (5)	m. m. (6)	No. (7)	m. m. (8)	No. (9)	m. m. (10)	No. (11)	m. m. (12)	No. (13)	m. m. (14)	
ADMINISTRATIVE—														
	Rs.													
Secretary	500—800	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	
Asstt. Secretary	250—750	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	
Manager	80—300	13	156	25	300	35	420	41	492	47	564	47	1,932	
Office Asstts.	65—225	8	96	10	120	12	144	14	168	14	68	14	696	
Supervisor	200—400	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	
Head Asstt.	125—250	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	
Organiser	100—150	17	204	26	312	34	408	37	444	37	444	37	1,812	
Marketing Organiser	125—250	1	12	2	24	3	24	2	24	2	24	2	108	
Asstt. Organiser	75—150	12	144	18	213	24	288	27	324	27	324	27	1,296	
Superintendent	250—400	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	
Typist	55—100	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	180	
Publicity Officer	125—250		Nil		Nil		Nil	1	12	1	12	1	24	
Peon	50—60	31	372	49	588	60	720	63	756	63	756	63	3,192	
Accountant (Clerk)	100—225	21	252	31	372	39	468	42	504	48	516	43	2,112	
Total	....	111	1,332	169	2,028	214	2,568	235	2,820	242	2,904	242	11,652	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
SKILLED—	Rs.													
Instructor	125—	1	12	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	108	
Headfieldmen	100—	3	36	6	72	8	96	10	120	12	144	12	468	
Juniorfieldmen	75—	3	36	6	72	8	96	10	120	12	144	12	468	
Mistry	100—	5	60	10	120	14	168	18	216	22	246	22	828	
Inspector	125 - 250	3	36	6	72	8	96	11	132	11	132	11	168	
Salesman	60—	8	96	14	168	18	216	20	240	22	264	22	984	
Driver	100—	1	12	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	108	
Total .. .. .	....	24	288	46	552	60	720	73	876	83	996	83	3,132	
UNSKILLED—														
Labour	60—	18	216	36	332	46	352	55	660	83	756	63	2,616	

STATEMENT "F"
Materials Required

Head of Development/Scheme

2. INDUSTRY AND MINING

Village and Small Scale Industries (25)—

(c) State Khadi and Village Industries Board—

Item	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total—1956-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Cement in tons	52	68.63	33.38	33.38	16.00	2.00	153.39
2. M. S. Rods in tons	5.10	2.47	1.41	160	..	10.58
3. C. I. Sheet in bundles	1.25	72	69	41	20	3.27
4. Timber in eft.	2,012	1,172	1,112	660	320	5,276
5. Bricks in lakhs	2.03	1.02	1.02	.46	.04	4.57

ROADS—(31)

I.—Level of Development expected at the end of the First Five Year Plan and visualised in the Second Five Year Plan

According to the formula accepted at the Conference of the Chief Engineer's held at Nagpur, 1943, Assam should have 13,200 miles of motorable roads, including National Highways. But with the completion of various Road Development Programmes now in execution the State will have only 6,800 miles of roads. In the Second Five Year Plan it has been envisaged to complete 900 miles of roads taken up during the First Plan period but will be left incomplete at the end of the Plan period (exclusive of mileage to be completed under Article 275 Plan, Petrol Tax, etc.), and also to construct 450 miles of new roads and improved 50 miles of existing low standard Public Works Department Roads. (Besides, construction of about 500 miles of new roads has been envisaged in another part of the Plan, *i.e.*, Article 275—Plan Welfare of Backward Classes).

The position in respect of the North Trunk Road which is the main arterial road on the North Bank of the Brahmaputra and the only link to the North East Frontier Agency Road system in the North and North-east region is extremely unsatisfactory. With a view to gradual improvement of this road, Schemes for construction of major bridges between Beki and North Lakhimpur and also improvement of the portion of the road between Beki and Sonkosh have either been taken up or sanctioned under the Central and the State Sectors of the First Five Year Plan. In the Second Five Year Plan substantial improvement of the portion of the North Trunk Road not covered by the Railways has been envisaged.

In view of the large number of rivers flowing in Assam, construction of major bridges in replacement of ferries to ensure through connection of motorable roads is an important matter. Construction of 10 major bridges (excluding Bhoréli Bridge included in the Central Sector) have been included in the First Five Year Plan. Provision has been made in the Second Plan, for completion of all these bridges and construction of 10 new bridges. The completion of the incomplete bridges and construction of new bridges will embrace in all a bridge length of 7,500 rft. In addition to these, the reconstruction or improvement of existing weak bridges on the Public Works Department Roads totalling a length of 4,000 rft. has also been envisaged.

The Plains districts of Assam are divided into two parts by the mighty Brahmaputra. Better linking of these two parts by improving the existing ferry services over the Brahmaputra at important places is an urgent necessity. No provision was made in the First Five Year Plan, but in the Second Five Year Plan it has been proposed to purchase three or four steam vessels for this purpose.

II.—Description of Schemes included in the Second Five Year Plan

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. *Construction of major bridges.*—Under the First Five Year Plan construction of 10 major bridges over Barak, Dikhu, Jhanji, Desang, Gaurang, Dhansiri, Buroi, Dikrong and two Bridges in North Kamrup over North Trunk Road have been or are being taken up. Total estimated cost of these projects stand at Rs. 85,20,000 (excluding about Rs. 15 lakhs being the share of the Government of India for construction of bridges over Buroi and Dikrong). As these projects will not be completed at the end of the First Plan period, of necessity provision for their completion in the Second Plan has been made to the extent of Rs. 58.05 under Capital Account and Rs. 13.20 under Revenue Account.

Provision of Rs. 3 lakhs under Capital Account has also been made for construction of 10 new major bridges, totalling a length of 3,200 rft. The following bridges are proposed to be taken up—

	Rs. in lakhs
1. Kopili on the 5th miles of Bhakatgaon Road (Nowgong) 	5.00
2. Suffrai on Sepon-Suffrai Road (Silbagar) 	3.00
3. Jhanji at Tamulisinga (Jorhat) 	2.50

	Rs. in lakhs.
4. Dhansiri on Borpathar Road (Gdaghath)	4.00
5. Mongaldai on Patharighat Road (Mongaldai)	3.00
6. Adabari on Hajo-Mukalmua Road (Gauhati)	3.00
7. Moranadi near Borpeta (Barpeta	2.00
8. Sonai on Matinagar Road (Sildhar)	3.00
9. Matijuri on Hailakandi Road (Hailakandi)	3.00
10. Longai on Isabell Road (Karimganj)	1.50
Total ...	30.00

(2) *Provision of ferries over the Brahmaputra.*—In the interest of a more effective link between the north bank and the south bank of the Brahmaputra, it is necessary to improve the existing ferry services. The Government have no steam vessels of their own, but Contractor's vessels ply over the Brahmaputra at important places under lease given by the Government. It has for the present been proposed to purchase four steam vessels during the Second Plan period and accordingly a provision of Rs.30 lakhs under Capital Account has been made. These Vessels are proposed to be placed at Gauhati and Komolabari.

(3) *Construction of roads.*—In the First Five Year Plan period the Government of India have approved construction of a diversion road of North Trunk Road for better approach to Dikrong Bridge at a cost of Rs.10.50 lakhs and also construction of an approach road to Railway over bridge at Gauhati estimated to cost Rs. 7.36 lakhs. Half the cost of these two projects amounting to Rs. 8.93 lakhs is to be borne by the State Government. These works will not be completed at the end of the present Plan period. Provision for their completion has therefore been made in the Plan limiting it to Rs. 5.7 lakhs being the State Government Share of expenditure during the Second Five Year Plan.

So far as the new project under this head is concerned, provision has been made for the restoration of the North Trunk Road between Chaldhowa and Sonarigaon in North Lakhimpur which was badly damaged by the great earthquake of 1950. Restoration of this portion of the road (40 miles) is of imperative necessity to restore continuous link of the North Trunk Road and also to link the Subdivisional Headquarter (North Lakhimpur) with Dibrugarh the District Headquarter. Provision of Rs.13.00 lakhs has accordingly been made in the Plan.

(4) *Surfacing North Trunk Road and other important Highways.*—In 1954-55 the Government of India sanctioned on Centrally aided basis works on improving and surfacing Karimganj-Patharkandi-Churaibari Road and also surfacing important portions of the Surma Trunk Road. Out of the total cost of Rs.24.50 lakhs the State Government is to bear only Rs.3.40 lakhs, the balance (about 90 per cent) to be borne by the Government of India. These projects will not be completed at the end of the First Plan period. Provision for their completion limiting it to the State Government's share has to be made in the Plan. Besides these, another project for surfacing important portions of the North Trunk Road estimated to cost of Rs. 2.50 lakhs was also taken up in 1954-55 but a small portion will have to be carried over to the Second Plan. For all these continuing projects a provision of Rs. 3.01 lakhs has been made in the Plan.

To facilitate easy movement of traffic it has been necessary to improve the North Trunk Road particularly the portion not covered by the railways and also the important highways to the standard of surfaced (black topped) roads. Accordingly new projects for surfacing 178 miles of road costing Rs. 1 crore has been included in the Plan under the State Level Schemes. Besides, additional (surfacing) projects are also proposed to be taken up under the District Level Schemes as per recommendation of the Subdivisional Boards. Following are the new projects selected to be taken up under the State Level Schemes :—

	Rs. in lakhs.
1. North Trunk Road (30 miles in North Lakhimpur, 90 miles in Tezpur and 8 miles west of Tezpur Subdivision).	75.00

	Rs. in lakhs
2. Surma Trunk Road (5 miles in Karimganj, and 5 miles in Silchar Subdivision) ...	5.00
3. Dhodar Ali (3 miles in Golaghat, 3 miles in Jorhat and 2 miles in Sibsagar) ...	4.00
4. Medhipara-Phulbari-Tura Raad (important portions)	4.00
5. Nowgong-Dhing and/or Roha-Bogora Road	7.00
6. Agia-Medhipara in Goalpara	5.00
Total ...	<u>100.00</u>

(5) *Reconstruction of existing weak bridges and culverts on North Trunk Road and other important Highways.*—Some of the bridges on the North Trunk Road and other important highways having been weak require reconstruction. Accordingly a provision of Rs.30 lakhs has been made for reconstruction of 4,000 rft. of bridges and culverts.

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

(1) *Construction of roads.*—About 900 miles of roads taken up during the First Plan period under the District Level Schemes will remain incomplete at the end of 1955-56. Major works on these roads will however be completed by 1955-56—the remaining works will have to be completed during the Second Plan period. For completion of these roads, provision of Rs.73.00 lakhs under “Capital Account” and Rs.8.00 lakhs under “Revenue Accounts” has been made in Second Plan.

Besides completion of these roads, it has been proposed to construct about 450 miles of new roads. This will cost about Rs.186.00 lakhs and provision has accordingly been made in the Plan. Individual road project is being selected as per recommendation of the Subdivisional Development Boards.

(2) *Surfacing Important Roads.*—In the interest of better movement of traffic it has been proposed to black-top certain important roads or portion thereof. Provision for surfacing 36 miles of such roads costing Rs.20 lakhs has accordingly been made in the Plan. Individual projects are being selected as per recommendation of the Subdivisional Development Boards.

(3) *Improvement of existing low standard Public Works Department Roads.*—Some of the existing Public Works Department Roads are not up to Public Works Department standard and are at best only fair weather roads. In the interest of development of the areas through which these roads are passing and also to cope with the traffic it has been necessary to improve about 650 miles. Provision of Rs.65.00 lakhs has therefore been made in the Plan.

(4) *Reconstruction of weak bridges.*—A number of bridges on the existing Public Works Department roads have become too old and in some cases there are temporary bridges. All these bridges (total length of 8,000 rft.) therefore require reconstruction. Provision of Rs.45.00 lakhs has accordingly been made in the Plan.

VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME—

(1) *Rural Road Development Schemes.*—There has been great demand for improvement of rural roads. Although the roads proposed to be included in the District Level Schemes will mainly be rural roads (now in existence under the Local Boards), there will still be great demand for roads in rural areas. It has been held that greater length of road mileage can be constructed or improved if schemes are taken up on self-help basis. In the First Five Year Plan a similar programme was taken up on Co-operative basis, *i. e.*, the State Government and the Central Government bear 2/3rd of the cost and the balance 1/3rd is borne by the Local Board or the Public in the shape of labour, materials, etc. On this consideration a provision of Rs.20 lakhs has been made in the Plan for grant in aid to the Local Boards and the District Councils so that they may take up schemes with the co-operation of the public.

To sum up, the Road Schemes costing Rs.7 crores are proposed to be taken up in the Second Five Year Plan as detailed below—

	State Level	District Level
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1. Construction of Major bridges—		
(a) Spill over	71.25	Nil
(b) New Projects	30.00	Nil
2. Provision of ferries for crossing over the Brahmaputra	30.00	Nil
3. Construction of Roads—		
(a) Spill over	5.74	81.00
(b) New Projects	13.00	186.00
4. Surfacing important roads—		
(a) Spill over	3.01	...
(b) New Project	100.00	20.00
5. Reconstruction of weak bridges on existing Public Works Department Road.	30.00	45.00
6. Improvement of existing low standard Public Works Department Road.	Nil	65.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	283.00	397.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	680.00	...
	<hr/>	<hr/>
7. Rural Road Development Schemes (aid to Local Boards and District Councils).	20.00	...
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Grand Total ...	700.00	...
	<hr/>	<hr/>

STATEMENT 'A'

Plan Expenditure, 1956-61

Head of Development/Scheme

3. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Road—(31)—

Name of Scheme (1)	Phasing					Plan 1956-61 (7)	Total for completion (8)	Foreign exchange			Total 1956-61 (12)					
	1956-57 (2)	1957-58 (3)	1958-59 (4)	1959-60 (5)	1960-61 (6)			1956-57 (9)	1957-58 (10)	1958-61 (11)						
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—																
(A) CAPITAL ACCOUNTS—																
1. Construction of major bridges—																
(a) Spill over from the 1st Plan	14.00	20.00	16.00	8.05	..	58.05	..	2.00	8.00	5.00	15.00*
(b) New projects	1.50	7.50	12.00	9.00	30.00	..	..	1.00	7.00	8.00*
Total	14.00	21.50	23.50	20.05	9.00	88.05	..	..	..	..	..
2. Provision of ferries for crossing over Brahmaputra at different places (Gauhati and Kamalabari).	15.00	15.00	30.00	..	..	..	5.00	5.00*	..	..	..	..	..
(B) REVENUE ACCOUNTS—																
1. Construction of major bridges (Ronganadi, Dikrong and Buroi) Spill over from 1st Plan—																
Recurring
Non-recurring	3.20	3.00	4.00	3.00	..	13.20	..	1.00	3.00	1.00	5.00
Total	3.20	3.00	4.00	3.00	..	13.20	..	..	..	..	..
2. Construction of Roads—																
(a) Spill over from the 1st Plan—																
Recurring
Non-recurring	2.00	2.00	1.00	0.74	..	5.74	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2.00	2.00	1.00	0.74	..	5.74	..	..	..	..	..

(B) REVENUE ACCOUNTS—concl'd.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
<i>(b) New Projects—</i>													
Recurring	To include in the project estimate						..
Non-recurring	1·00	3·00	2·00	3·00	4·00	13·00	..
Total	1·00	3·00	2·00	3·00	4·00	13·00	..
3. Surfacing North Trunk Road and other important Highways—													
<i>(a) Spill over from 1st Plan—</i>													
Recurring	Existing roads maintained out of State Revenue						..
Non-recurring	0·76	1·00	0·75	0·50	..	3·01	..
Total	0·76	1·00	0·75	0·50	..	3·01	..
<i>(b) New Projects—</i>													
Recurring
Non-recurring	2·50	7·50	25·00	30·00	35·00	100·00	..
Total	2·50	7·50	25·00	30·00	35·00	100·00	..
4. Reconstruction of Weak Bridges on North Trunk Road and other important Highways with improvement to Road Surface—													
Recurring	Existing roads and bridges maintained out of State Revenue						..
Non-recurring	1·50	3·00	7·50	12·00	6·00	30·00	..
Total	1·50	3·00	7·50	12·00	6·00	30·00	..
Total—State-Level Scheme	24·96	41·00	63·75	84·29	69·00	233·00	..

*Foreign exchange will be necessary only if bridge materials are not available in the country.

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

(A) CAPITAL ACCOUNT—

1. Construction of Roads (Spill over from the 1st Plan) 53·00 20·00 73·00

(B) REVENUE ACCOUNT—

1. Construction of Roads—

(a) Spill over from the 1st Plan—

Recurring	Separately provided for under "Committed Expenditure"									
Non-recurring	7·00	1·00	..	..	..	8·00	..	..	..	..
Total ..	7·00	1·00	..	..	..	8·00	..	..	..	..

(b) New Projects—

Recurring	To be included in the Project Estimate										
Non-recurring	13·00	26·00	54·00	72·00	21·00	186·00	..	..	..	6·00	6·00
Total ..	13·00	26·00	54·00	72·00	21·00	186·00	..	..	..	..	..

2. Surfacing important Roads—

Recurring	Existing roads maintained out of State Revenue									
Non-recurring	1·00	2·00	6·00	8·00	3·00	20·00	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1·00	2·00	6·00	8·00	3·00	20·00	..	..	..	..

(B) REVENUE ACCOUNT—concl.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
3. Improvement of existing low standard Public Works Department Roads—												
		Existing roads maintained out of State Revenue.										
Recurring												
Non-recurring		5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	15.00	65.00	..	..	..	..	..
Total		5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	15.00	65.00	..	..	..	..	..
4. Reconstruction of Weak Bridges on Public Work Department Roads—												
		Existing bridges maintained out of State Revenue										
Recurring.. .. .												
Non-recurring		1.50	4.50	9.00	12.00	18.00	45.00	..	..	3.00	8.00	11.00
Total		1.50	4.50	9.00	12.00	18.00	45.00	..	..	..	..	..
Total—District Level		80.50	63.50	84.00	112.00	57.00	397.00	..	..	3.00	14.00	17.00
VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME—												
REVENUE ACCOUNT—												
1. Rural Road Development Scheme—												
(Aid to Local Boards and District Councils for execution)			4.00	8.00	8.00	..	20.00	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Village Level	4.00	8.00	8.00	..	20.00	..	..	..	..	..
Total { State Level, District-Level and Village Level.		105.46	108.50	155.75	204.29	126.00	700.00	..	3.00	17.00	36.00	56.00*

* This foreign exchange will be necessary only if bridges materials are not available in the country.

STATEMENT 'D'
Target of Work/Capacity

ad of Development—
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION
ads (21)

Description	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Plan 1956-61	Completion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—								
1. Construction of Major Bridges—								
(a) Spill over from 1st Five Year Plan	Bridge Number	1	1	1	6	..	9	Nil
(b) New Projects	Bridge Number	Preliminary arrangement	Collection of materials and foundation work.	Foundation work Superstructure, etc.	4	6	10	Nil
2. Construction of Roads--								
(a) Spill over from 1st Plan Period	Miles	Formation and Collection of materials.	Bridge and Culvert work Collection of gravels.	4	6.1	..	10.1	Nil
(b) New Projects	Miles	Do.	Do.	8	12	20	40	Nil
3. Reconstruction of Weak Bridges with improvement to Road Surface ..	Rft.	Preliminary arrangement	Collection of materials and foundation work.	Superstructure	1,000	3,000	4,000	..
4. Surfacing North Trunk Road and other important highways --								
(a) Spill over from 1st Plan	Miles	Collection of gravel ..	Gravelling	Surfacing	12.7	..	12.7	Nil
Projects	Miles	Collection of materials ..	Collection of materials ..	Consolidation	60	118	178	Nil

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME-- <i>concl'd</i>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
5. Provision of ferries for crossing Brahmaputra at Gaubati and Komolabari ..		Number	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	2	4	Nil

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME--

1. Surfacing important Roads	Miles	Collection of material ..	Collection of material ..	Consolidation	10	26	36	Nil
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2. Improvement of existing low standard Public Works Department Roads ..	Miles	Preliminary arrangement Earthwork.	Bridge work	Collection of gravel.	230	420	650	Nil
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3. Reconstruction of Weak Bridges on Public Works Department Road ..	Rft.	Preliminary arrangement	Foundation	Abutment Superstructure.	4,000	4,000	8,000	Nil
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4. Construction of Roads--

(a) Spill over	Miles	700	200	900	Nil
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(b) New Projects	Miles	Preliminary arrangement Earthwork.	Collection of materials. of Bridge	Bridge and work collection of gravel.	150	300	450	Nil
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VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME--

Rural Road Development Scheme (aid to Local Boards and District Councils for execution).	Miles	Preliminary arrangement	Earthwork	Earthwork. Collection of Bridge materials.	Cross drainage work.	100	100	Nil
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STATEMENT 'E' (1)

(Construction Phase)

Man-power Required

Head of Development Scheme

3. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Roads (31)—

Category	Average wage or salary per month	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total 1956-61		Total for No.	Comple- tion m.m.
		No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
I. ADMINISTRATIVE—															
	Rs.														
2.1 Managers (Contractor)	200—1,000	133	1,589	128	1,527	173	2,073	227	2,722	113	1,346	774	9,257	774	9,257
Engineer (Civil) Chief Engineer	1,200—1,500	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
Deputy Chief Engineer	800—1,100	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
Superintending Engineer	800—1,100	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
Assistant Secretary	600—900	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
Superintendent	300—400	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	180	3	180
3.1 Office Assistant	55—300	230	2,760	230	2,760	230	2,760	269	3,228	230	2,760	269	14,268	269	14,268
2.3 Steno	100—200	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	180	3	180
3.4 Typist	55—100	55	660	55	660	55	660	63	756	55	660	63	3,396	63	3,396
3.8 Office Peons	25—35	106	1,272	106	1,272	106	1,272	124	1,488	106	1,272	124	6,576	124	6,576
Total—Administrative .. .. .	....	534	6,401	529	6,339	574	6,885	693	8,314	514	6,158	1,240	33,977	1,240	33,977

II. TECHNICAL—

Executive Engineer	600—900	9	108	9	108	9	108	11	132	9	108	11	564	11	564
Assistant Engineer	200—600	18	216	18	216	18	216	22	264	18	216	22	1,128	22	1,128
S. E. S. (S. D. O.)	200—400	16	192	16	192	16	192	20	240	16	192	20	1,008	20	1,008
Overseer	120—275	144	1,728	144	1,728	144	1,728	187	2,244	144	1,728	187	9,156	187	9,156

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
AB ENGINEER (MECHANICAL)—					Rs.										
Executive Engineer	600—900	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
Assistant Engineer	200—600	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
S. D. O.	200—400	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
Overseer	120—275	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	240	4	240
Divisional Mechanic	75—125	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	300	5	300
Assistant Divisional Mechanic	45—100	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	300	5	300
Architect	800—1,100	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
Assistant Architect	200—600	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
Architectural	120—275	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	240	4	240
Assistant Town Planner	800—1,100	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
Assistant Planner	200—600	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	2	12
Town Planner Assistant..	..	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	2	120
Accountant	100—450	6	72	6	72	6	72	8	96	6	72	8	384	8	384
Assistant Accountant	100—175	12	144	12	144	12	144	10	192	12	144	16	768	16	768
Total—Technical	..	233	2,796	233	2,796	233	2,796	292	3,504	233	2,796	292	14,808	292	14,808

STATEMENT 'I'

Man-power Required

(Construction Phase)

Head of Development/Scheme

3. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Roads (31)—

Category	Average wage of salary per m. m.	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total 1956-61		Total for No.	Completion m.m.		
		No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)		
III. SKILLED—																	
7A2 Drivers (Heavy Motor Vehicles) Scale	45—80	150	1,800	150	1,800	150	1,800	150	1,800	150	1,800	150	1,800	150	9,000	150	9,000
Handymen	35—45	150	1,800	150	1,800	150	1,800	150	1,800	150	1,800	150	1,800	150	9,000	150	9,000
8E2 Masons	150	1,360	8,152	1,390	8,330	1,870	11,230	222	13,330	1,164	6,984	2,222	48,026	2,222	48,026	408	11,468
8E3 Carpenters	150	266	1,597	212	1,274	312	1,873	408	2,447	280	1,681	408	8,872	408	8,872	408	11,468
8E11 Mohurir	60	357	4,312	354	4,244	486	5,823	584	6,093	330	3,958	584	25,335	584	25,335	584	25,335
8E12 Sardar	100	215	2,580	210	2,517	293	3,505	354	4,244	207	2,482	354	15,328	354	15,328	354	15,328
8K2 Tracers	55—100	54	648	54	648	54	648	68	816	54	648	68	3,408	68	3,408	68	3,408
Total—Skilled		2,552	20,889	2,520	20,613	3,315	26,679	3,936	31,435	2,335	19,353	3,936	1,18,969	3,936	1,18,969	3,936	1,18,969
VI. UNSKILLED—																	
8EX Unskilled	60	13,990	83,920	13,343	80,060	18,619	1,11,650	22,820	1,36,900	12,484	74,905	22,820	4,87,435	22,820	4,87,435	22,820	4,87,435
Grand Total		17,309	1,14,006	16,625	1,09,808	22,741	1,48,010	27,741	1,80,153	15,566	1,03,212	28,288	6,55,189	28,888	6,55,189	28,888	6,55,189

Note—Item Administrative (2.2, 3.1, 3.3, 3.4, & 3.8). Technical and Skilled (7A2 and 8K2) of 31 Roads are again included in Miscellaneous Expansion of Public Works Department.]

Statement E(2) Manpower required—continuing phase, 31 Roads.

Nil.

STATEMENT 'F'

Head of Development/Scheme

Materials Required

3. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Road (31)—

Item	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total 1956-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1/1 Coal (High Grade)	Mds.	750	1,850	5,550	6,750	6,650	21,550
2/5 Petrol	Lac Gallons	1	1	1	1	1	5
3/6 Other fuel oil	Gals	800	1,900	5,800	7,000	6,900	22,400
4/8 Steel	Tons	1 510	1,430	1,920	2,310	1,480	8,650
5/12 Cement	Tons	1,230	2,150	2,230	1,860	730	8,200
6/13 Bricks	Lakh No.	10	10	10	10	10	50
7/14 Timber	Thousand Cft.	175	117	198	264	184	938
8/36 Lubricating oil	Thousand Gals	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	32.5
9/36 Paints and varnishes	Thousand Gals	1	1	1	1	1	5
10. Bitumen	Tons	150	370	1,110	1,350	1 330	4,310
11. Diesel oil Engineers	Number	50	50	25	..	..	..

ROAD TRANSPORT--(32)

I.—Level of Development reached at the end of the First Five Year Plan and visualised for the Second Five Year Plan

The State Government adopted a programme for gradual nationalisation of road transport on certain important highways of the State in 1948. The policy adumbrated therein was mainly one for the full development of public passenger bus service and short length haulage of goods on roads through the agency of Government, so as to eliminate uneconomic competition and to promote adequate and efficient services consistent with fair wages and equitable working conditions, which would yield profits that would be utilised for public benefit rather than for private gain. The essence of the scheme was to raise productivity of transport both as an earning proposition and as one leading to the industrial and general development of the State.

The programme initiated in 1948, was subsequently included in the First Five Year Plan and is being completed by 1955-56, by taking over 600 miles of important highways of the State, namely, the South Trunk Road from Goalpara to Saikhowaghat and the North Trunk Road from Dhubri to Jogighopa, for operation of the Passenger Bus Services, and the Hill route from Pandu-Gauhati-Shillong for operation of both passengers and goods services on monopolistic basis, with a fleet of 300 vehicles as per target fixed for the First Five Year Plan.

In course of implementation of the scheme, Government have acquired land, constructed buildings, procured vehicles, plant, machinery and other capital assets as considered essential from time to time incurring a capital expenditure of Rs.100.7 lakhs (approx.) upto end of First Five Year Plan period, *i. e.*, 1955-56, since the inception of the programme, the capital expenditure incurred during the First Five Year Plan period being Rs. 70.16 lakhs.

Besides providing travelling facilities with comfort, Government have since provided station buildings with waiting rooms, waiting sheds, refreshment rooms, etc., at most of the important stations and sub-stations of the routes now under operation. The State Transport Department is also maintaining facilities for through booking of passenger and goods with Railways and goods only with River Steam Navigation Company upto Shillong over the Pandu-Gauhati-Shillong Service.

The Nationalised Road Transport Department is now handling an average traffic of 10,000 passengers and 7,000 maunds of goods, parcel and luggage daily, and a total revenue amounting to Rs. 118.00 lakhs (approx.), being the net profit derived by operation of State Transport Services has brought to the State exchequer upto end of 1955-56 the estimated profit for the First Five Year Plan period alone being Rs. 86.04 lakhs (approx.).

It has now been felt that the development of road transport particularly in Northern Assam and in the Hill areas, where proper Railway communications are not available, is of utmost important. Accordingly it has now been decided that the Road Transport on another 830 miles of important routes and highways of the State should also be nationalised during the Second Five Year Plan period in order to achieve the aims and objectives originally envisaged. The essence of the scheme is to provide adequate transport facilities in the zones where no such facilities or proper facilities exist and where there is acute demand for establishment of Road Transport Services. The schemes on completion will raise the productivity of transport both as an earning proposition and as one leading to the industrial and general development of the State.

II.—Description of individual schemes included in the Second Five Year Plan

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. *Acquisition of additional Capital assets for existing routes and provision for additional staff quarter, waiting sheds, canteens, station buildings, etc., at stations and sub-stations of the existing routes.*—It is proposed to offer additional amenities to staff and passengers and provide regional workshops at Nowgong, Sibsagar, Dibrugarh and Tinsukia for facility of maintenance of service fleet.

2. *Nationalisation of new routes.*—Taking over operation of road transport on another 693 miles of important routes and highways of the State from time to time and provision of vehicles, station and other buildings, staff-quarters, workshops, etc., required for these routes.

The new routes proposed for nationalisation have been phased for starting operation from time to time according to urgency of providing transport on different sections, and subject to the roads being made by Public Works Department for operation of road transport in the meantime. Also, all the buildings will have to be constructed through Public Works Department from time to time in course of taking over the routes for which special additional staff will have to be entertained.

Government may not take the following routes at all for nationalisation, in view of unsuitable condition of the roads, unless suitable roads could be made ready by Public Works Department during the period.

(1) Barpeta Road to Chapaguri (Bongaigaon).

(2) North Lakhimpur to Sonarigaon.

3. *Establishment of a Central Workshop at Gauhati with modern plants and equipments.*—For the facility of ensuring proper maintenance and up-keep of vehicles of the entire transport organisation and for co-ordination of works conducted at regional workshops, it is proposed to set up one Central Workshop at Gauhati.

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

4. *Nationalisation of new routes.*—Taking over of 137 miles of important district level routes from time to time and provision of vehicles, station and other buildings, staff-quarters, workshops, etc., required for these routes.

Net result of development in the Second Five Year Plan

On completion of the Second Five Year Plan, the State Government will complete nationalisation of road transport on 1,430 miles of important highways of the State with a fleet of 537 vehicles and necessary station buildings, staff-quarters, waiting facilities, etc., on all the routes. The department will have a well-equipped Central Workshop and necessary regional workshops at important station. These workshops will provide facilities for training of mechanical and running staff. The routes operated will consist of 1,293 miles of state level routes and 137 miles of district level routes.

The capital investment, on completion of the scheme will amount to Rs. 280·70 lakhs. The net profit upto end of the Second Five Year Plan period from the inception of the schemes will come to Rs. 252·40 lakhs. Anticipated net profit during the Second Five Year Plan period is Rs. 134·40 lakhs and annual anticipated profit on completion of the schemes is Rs. 33·0 lakhs.

The anticipated traffic will be 20,000 passengers and 15,000 mds. of goods, parcel and luggage per day, goods service being run on hills routes only, covering 249 miles, while passenger services being run on the entire length of 1,430 miles of nationalised services.

The department will provide employment to 1,300 persons, and will cater to the road transport needs of the entire State, as the completion of the scheme will complete nationalisation of bus service on all the important highways of the State.

The Planning Commission has allocated a sum of Rs. 110 lakhs for the above road transport schemes leaving Rs. 70 lakhs to be contributed by the Railways. The question of Railway participation and the formation of a Corporation is under examination.

STATEMENT 'A'

Plan Expenditure, 1956-61

Head of Development/Scheme

3. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Road Transport (32)—

(Rupees in lakhs)

(1)	Phasing					Foreign exchange					
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Plan 1956-61	Total for completion	1956-57	1957-58	1958-61	Total 1956-61
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
CAPITAL ACCOUNT—											
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—											
1. Acquisition of additional capital assets for existing routes and provision for additional staff quarter, waiting shed, canteen, station building at Station and Sub-station of existing routes.	17.50	12.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	45.00	45.00	4.50	4.50	11.00	20.00
2. Nationalisation of new Routes—											
(a) Shillong-Churaibari—											
(i) Shillong Jowai-Khliehriat Route	6.60	2.80	..	..	..	9.40	9.40	5.00	2.00	..	7.00
(ii) Khliehriat-Badarpur-Silchar .. .. .	..	..	5.30	5.00	4.50	14.80	14.80	..	..	10.00	10.00
(iii) Silchar-Badarpur-Karimganj .. .. .	..	..	2.55	2.48	1.57	6.60	6.60	..	..	5.00	5.00
(iv) Karimganj-Patharkandi-Lohapur-Churaibari .. .. .	..	..	2.55	2.47	1.68	6.60	6.60	..	..	5.00	5.00
(b) North Trunk Road—Sonkosh to Sonarigaon—											
(i) North Gauhati-Tezpur	11.00	4.00	2.60	..	..	17.60	17.60	6.50	2.00	1.50	10.00
(ii) Tezpur-North Lakhimpur	11.50	2.50	3.00	2.30	..	19.30	19.30	5.00	1.50	3.50	10.00
(iii) North Lakhimpur-Subansiri-Sonarigaon .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5.05	5.05	5.05	..	..	2.00	2.00

(Rupees in lakhs)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—concl'd.											
(iv) North Gauhati-Barpeta via Barpeta Road .. — ..	..	5.00	4.00	2.45	..	11.45	11.45	..	3.00	4.00	7.00
(v) Barpeta Road-Chapaguri-Bongaigaon .. .. ..	...	..	..	..	3.60	3.60	3.60	...	..	2.00	2.00
(vi) Dhubri-Sonkosh—including Chapaguri-Cochugaon .. ..	—	..	..	..	3.70	3.70	3.70	..	..	2.00	2.00
3. Provision for establishment of a Central Workshop with Modern Equipment	7.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	..	15.00	15.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	4.00
Total of State-Level—(Capital Account) ..	53.60	29.80	28.00	21.70	25.00	158.10	158.10	23.00	14.00	47.00	84.00
DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—											
4. Nationalisation of New Routes—											
(i) Kamargaon-Golaghat-Jorhat Routes	3.90	1.70	1.00	..	..	6.60	6.60	2.00	1.00	0.50	3.50
(ii) Makum-Digboi-Lekhapani .. .. ..	..	2.00	2.00	1.00	..	5.00	5.00	..	1.00	1.50	2.50
(iii) Shillong-Dawki (Tamabil) .. .. ..	..	4.00	4.00	2.30	..	16.30	10.30	..	3.00	5.00	8.00
Total of District-Level—(Capital Account) ..	3.90	7.70	7.00	3.30	..	21.90	21.90	2.00	5.00	7.00	14.00
Grand Total—(Capital Account)	57.50	37.50	35.00	25.00	25.00	180.00	180.00	25.00	19.00	54.00	98.00

STATEMENT 'D'

Head of Development/Scheme

3. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Road Transport (32)—

Targets of Work Capacity

Description (1)	Unit (2)	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Plan 1956-61	Completion
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Acquisition of additional capital assets for existing routes and provision for additional staff quarter, waiting shed, canteen, station building at Stations and Sub-station of existing routes.	Buildings	100	83	..	..	..	183	183
2. Nationalisation of New Routes—								
(a) Shillong-Churaibari—								
(i) Shillong-Jowai-Khliehriat Route	Vehicle	26	..	..	..	..	26	26
	Mileage	65	..	..	..	..	65	65
	Building	2	8	..	..	..	10	10
(ii) Khliehriat-Badarpur-Silchar Route	Vehicle	..	..	34	..	..	34	34
	Mileage	..	..	65	..	..	65	65
	Building	..	..	..	15	5	20	20
(iii) Silchar-Badarpur-Karimganj Route	Vehicle	..	..	20	..	..	20	20
	Mileage	..	..	35	..	..	35	35
	Building	..	..	..	5	5	10	10
(iv) Karimganj-Patharkandi-Lohapur-Churaibari Route	Vehicle	..	..	10	..	..	10	10
	Mileage	..	..	47	..	..	47	47
	Building	..	..	..	6	5	11	11
(b) North Trunk Road— Sonkosh to Sonarigaon—								
(i) North Gauhati-Tezpur Route	Vehicle	30	..	..	..	..	30	30
	Mileage	100	..	..	..	..	100	100
	Building	..	50	19	..	..	69	69
(ii) Tezpur-North Lakhimpur Route	Vehicle	30	..	..	..	..	30	30
	Mileage	135	..	..	..	..	135	135
	Building	..	50	20	13	..	83	83

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(iii) North Lakhimpur-Subansiri-Sonarigaon Route	Vehicle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6	6	6
	Mileage .. .. .	..	..	..	..	50	50	50
	Building .. .. .	..	..	..	..	24	24	24
(iv) North Gauhati-Barpeta via Barpeta Road	Vehicle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	20	20
	Mileage .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	101	101
	Building .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10	10	10
(v) Barpeta Road-Chapaguri-Bongaigaon Route	Vehicle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
	Mileage .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	30	30
	Building .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
(vi) Dhubri-Sonkosh including Chapaguri-Kochugaon Route ..	Vehicle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
	Mileage .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	65	65
	Building .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	13	13
3. Establishment of a Central Workshop with Modern Equipments	Building .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

Total	{ Vehicles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	86	20	64	..	18	188	188
	Mileages .. .. .	..	..	..	..	300	101	147	..	145	693	693
	Buildings .. .. .	..	..	..	..	102	191	49	50	75	467	467

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME--

4. Nationalisation of New Routes--

(i) Kamargaon-Golaghat-Jorhat Route	Vehicle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	10	10
	Mileage .. .. .	..	..	..	..	52	..	..	..	..	52	52
	Building .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	20	8	..	..	28	28
(ii) Makum-Digboi-Lekhpani Route	Vehicle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	8
	Mileage .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	30	30
	Building .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	16	16
(iii) Shillong-Dawki Route	Vehicle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	31	31
	Mileage .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	55	55
	Building .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	..	13	13

Total	{ Vehicles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10	39	..	..	..	49	49
	Mileages .. .. .	..	..	..	..	52	85	..	..	..	137	137
	Buildings .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	20	22	15	..	57	57

GRAND TOTAL	{ Vehicles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	96	59	64	..	18	237	237
	Mileages .. .. .	..	..	..	..	352	186	147	..	145	830	830
	Buildings .. .. .	..	..	..	..	102	211	71	65	75	524	524

Head of Development/Scheme

STATEMENT 'E' (1)

3. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Man-power Required

(Construction Phase)

Road Transport (32)—

(m.m.—Man Month)

Category	Average wage or salary per m.m.	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total 1956-61		Total for completion	
		No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
ADMINISTRATIVE—															
	Rs.														
1. Contractors	.. .. .	380	17 198	34 397	12 137	11 126	12 14	34 1,002	34 1,002						
TECHNICAL—															
Included in the re-organisation scheme of Public Works Department.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SKILLED—															
1. Carpenter	.. .. .	150	50 590	102 1,220	34 400	32 374	37 440	102 3,024	102 3,024						
2. Mason	.. .. .	150	16 190	34 400	12 137	10 120	12 142	34 989	34 989						
3. Sardar	.. .. .	100	17 194	34 400	12 135	11 123	12 143	34 995	34 995						
4. Mohorir	.. .. .	60	25 298	52 616	18 208	16 190	19 220	52 1,532	52 1,532						
UNSKILLED	* ..	60	131 1,570	271 3,241	92 1,094	85 1,013	96 1,148	271 8,066	271 8,066						
Total	.. .. .	..	256 3,040	527 6,274	180 2,111	165 1,946	188 2,237	527 15,608	527 15,608						

STATEMENT 'E' (2)

Head of Development/Scheme

3. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Man-power Required

(Continuing Phase)

Road Transport (32)—

Category	Average wage of salary per m. m.	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total 1956-61		Total for completion							
		No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)						
ADMINISTRATIVE—																					
	Rs.																				
Officers ..	—	..	..	..	..	..	260	11	118	17	344	22	264	25	300	27	324	27	1,210	27	1,210
Clerks ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	120	1,260	190	2,280	250	3,000	275	3,300	300	8,600	300	13,440	300	13,440
4th Grades ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	40	430	55	660	70	840	75	900	80	960	80	3,790	80	3,790
Conductors ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	115	1,248	185	2,220	235	2,820	255	3,060	278	3,336	278	12,684	278	12,684
TECHNICAL—																					
Engineers Automobile ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	1	10	1	12	2	24	2	24	3	36	3	106	3	106
Mechanic (Trained) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	90	960	130	1,560	170	1,040	185	2,220	200	2,400	200	9,180	200	9,180
SKILLED—																					
Drivers ..	—	..	..	..	..	..	44	115	1,249	185	2,220	245	2,940	269	3,228	292	3,504	292	13,132	292	13,132
UNSKILLED—																					
Chowkidar and Porters ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	50	430	75	900	100	1,200	110	1,320	120	1,440	120	5,290	120	5,290
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		542	5,696	838	10,056	1,094	13,128	1,196	14,352	1,000	15,600	1,300	58,832	1,300	58,832

The designation and the grade and scale of the pay of the officers cannot be given at this stage till finally decided by the Board.

STATEMENT 'F'

Head of Development/Scheme

Materials Required (Quantities)

3. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Road Transport (32)—

Item	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total 1956-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Cement	Tons	490	1,000	340	310	360	2,500
C. I. Sheets	Tons	74	154	51	47	54	380
Steel (M/r. Rods)	Tons	37	77	26	24	26	190
Wood (Timber)	Cft.	15,004	31,000	10,400	9,600	11,000	77,000
Diesel Oil	Gallons	6-00	9-00	13-00	13-00	14-00	55-00
Petrol	Gallons	3-50	5-00	7-00	7-00	8-00	30-50
Vehicles .. .. .	..	96	59	64	..	18	237

5. EDUCATION

Level of Development likely at the end of First Plan and visualised for the Second Five Year Plan**Basic Education, Secondary Education and Miscellaneous—**

Although only a few development schemes were undertaken in the First Five Year Plan a number of schemes were either carried over to or initiated during the Plan period as non-plan development schemes. The broad level of development expected to be reached in the major fields of education at the end of Plan period may be indicated as below.

1. Number of children of different age-group in schools

Age-group	Estimated number of children of age group	Number attending schools	Percentage of those attending to the total of the age-group
6-11	15,36,000	7,50,000	49.6 per cent.
11-14	6,72,000	1,40,000	20.8 per cent.
14-18	8,64,000	60,000	7 per cent.

2. Out of about 13,000 schools for the age-group 6-11, about 350 would be Basic.

3. There will be about 30,000 teachers in schools and of them only 7,500, *i.e.*, 25 per cent are trained.

4. In preparing the Second Five Year Plan all the important aspects of major fields of education has been taken into account.

5. It was a directive of the Constitution to make education up to the age of 14 universal within 10 years. The present rate of the progress that objective would remain a far cry at the end of the stipulated period. While it may not be possible to attain the objective of universal education by the end of the Second Plan period it is essential to increase the pace of progress. The Plan, therefore, envisaged expansion of the educational facilities for the age-group 6-11 by 25 per cent and for the age-group 11-14 by 30 per cent.

6. Gradual conversion of Primary and Middle Vernacular schools to the Basic system is also provided for and it is estimated that 100 Senior Basic and 700 Junior Basic schools will be established during the Plan period.

7. For the age-group 14-18, 20 per cent increase of educational facilities is envisaged and percentage of pupils attending schools to the total number of children of the age-group is expected to rise from 7 to 8.3 per cent. Improvement rather than expansion has been the guiding factor in preparing schemes for Secondary Education. The Plan provides for re-organising Secondary education in the light of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission. It is proposed to up-grade 45 existing high schools into higher secondary of which 15 will be multi-purpose schools. This is in addition to 15 multi-purpose schools taken up under the First Plan. It is also proposed to improve 100 high schools in respect of equipment and the teaching personnel with a view to their ultimate up-grading.

Abundance of natural barriers and sparsely populated areas makes provision of boarding facilities for a large number of secondary schools pupils a necessity. The Plan therefore, provides for subsidies for providing boarding accommodation to about 3,000 pupils of the backward areas in particular.

In the ultimate analysis it is the teacher on whom the success of any programme of educational development depends. Increased facilities for training of teachers as well as improvement in their conditions of service have been given top consideration. It is proposed to increase the overall percentage of trained teachers in all types of schools. Primary and Secondary from 25 to 50. This would mean training of 8,000 teachers during the Plan period. As existing places in Training institutions would turn out 3,500 teachers provision has been made to meet the short fall by expansion of the existing Training Institutions and establishing new ones. In addition to training of teachers of general subjects it is proposed to train 650 teachers of crafts.

A sum of Rs. 264.60 lakhs has been provided to improve the basic pay scales of all categories of teachers irrespective of the type of management they are under. Estimates are made on the basis of the following scales—

	Rs.
Untrained non-matriculate	45—70
Trained non-matriculate	55—100
Trained matriculate	100—120 in Basic and 100—150 in high school.
Untrained graduates	100—250
Trained graduates	150—350
M.A., M.Sc., etc.	175—350
Headmasters of High Schools	175—400
Headmasters of Higher Secondary Schools	250—450

The scheme for Social Education provides for the Supervisory Staff. Publication Programme and five Audio Visual Units. The Social Education Centres, the Village Libraries and Community Centres, etc., are provided in the schemes for Community Project and the National Extension Blocks.

In the field of collegiate education consolidation rather than expansion is aimed at. Liberal subsidies are provided to enable the non-government college to improve the pay scales of teachers. Some provision has also been made for the improvement of laboratories and libraries of these colleges. Other schemes relate to improvement of text books, publication of teachers hand-books, education of the physically handicapped, educational administration and inspection, teaching of hindi in schools and extra-curricular activities.

Technical Education—

In the field of technical education, activities under the First Five Year Plan were confined to the development of the Assam Civil Engineering Institute, Gauhati, the His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales Institute of Engineering and Technology, Jorhat and Technical School, Nowgong. A Junior Technical School was established at Tezpur and another is being established at Silchar.

The Assam Civil Engineering Institute offers a Civil Overseer course of three years duration and the expected turn out in the First Plan period is estimated at 150. Under the Second Plan it is proposed to increase the annual intake to 200.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales Institute of Engineering and Technology offers diploma course in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and 8 trade courses. The expected turn out during the First Plan period is 67 for the diploma course and 260 for the trade courses. It is proposed to increase the annual intake, the number of trade courses and to improve the institution generally during the Second Plan period.

The Technical school at Nowgong and the Junior Technical School at Tezpur offer trade courses. Their expected turn out during the First Plan period is estimated at 110. The annual intake of both these institutions is proposed to be increased during the Second Plan period.

University Education—

The Gauhati University, was established in 1948 in the Gauhati town in rented houses scattered all over the town. A sum of Rs. 43 (forty-three) lakhs was provided under the First Five Year Plan for the construction of the permanent buildings of the University. This sum was sanctioned in a period of three years beginning from 1953-54. The University undertook acquisition of land at the new site and constructed buildings. Over and above taking possession of Government and annual patta land, an area of 886 bighas of periodic land was acquired and compensation to the extent of about Rs. 6 (six) lakhs had been paid. Out of the three science blocks, construction of which, was taken in hand, two blocks have been completed and the work on the third is in progress.

Men's hostels—Two men's hostels have been completed.

Women's hostels—One hostel completed

Art and Law College block

Library Buildings

Administrative block

Hospital buildings

} Work in progress.

61 Professors quarters have been completed.

Necessary steps for the supply of water by sinking tube wells, sanitary fittings, preparation of site and provision of electricity, have been taken in hand.

With the construction that is to be completed by the end of the present Plan period the entire allotment of Rs. 43 (forty-three) lakhs will be exhausted.

A great deal however remains to be done in respect of construction of the University buildings. But in view of the limited finance, an estimated expenditure of Rs.20,00,000 has only been proposed under the Second Five Year Plan.

It is also proposed to establish Post-Graduate Departments in more important subjects, e.g., English, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Anthropology, etc., at an estimated cost of only Rs. 25,37,550 in the Second Five Year Plan.

Expansion of the existing Post-Graduate Departments, viz., Statistics, Commerce, Botany, Economics, etc., at an estimated cost of only Rs. 4,62,459, has also been proposed.

DESCRIPTION OF SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

A. BASIC EDUCATION—

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. *Training of teachers for Senior Basic Schools.*—Provision is made for one Training Centre in addition to the existing one, during the Plan period 400 teachers will be trained.

					Rs.
Total cost on building, land and equipment	...	...	...	...	2·83 lakhs.
Total cost on additional teaching staff for 5 years	...	...	...	...	·60 „
Total cost on Deputation allowance	...	...	...	...	3·00 „
			Total	...	6·43 „

2. *Training of teachers for Junior Basic Schools.*—It is proposed to have 13 centres for these teachers, 10 for men and three for women. The existing temporary Guru Training Centre would be made permanent and the construction of buildings completed.

It is expected that during the Plan period 4600 teachers will be trained.

					Rs.
Total cost of land, building and equipment	...	...	...	...	17·47 lakhs.
Total cost of additional teaching staff for five years	...	...	...	...	3·46 „
Total cost of Deputation allowance	...	...	...	...	3·60 „
			Total	...	24·53 „

3. *Administrative, Research and other Staff.*—The work affecting policy and administration would increase enormously with the expansion of Basic Education and the existing officers will be utterly inadequate for work of administration and organisation.

Beside it would require tremendous works to fix up the curriculum and detailed syllabus for Basic system and the system would demand constant research on matter of curriculum assessment and evaluation and collection and compilation of data and statistics.

It is therefore proposed to entertain one Assistant Basic Education Officer in Class II Assam Educational Service and one Research Officer and office staff.

Total expenditure during 5 years... .. Rs. 2.33 lakhs.

Since Basic Education implies rather a different technique, publication of teaching materials shall have to be done at the instance of Government and at Government cost.

Rs.

Total cost on publication, etc., for 5 years 40 lakhs.

Total under Scheme 2.73 „

4. *Entertaining of Technical Supervisory Staff.*—It is proposed to entertain one S. D. O. (Engineer) and 4 Overseers, to assist in drawing up plans for construction and reconstruction of Senior and Junior Basic School Buildings and to supervise over the building-construction work of the department.

Total cost under the Scheme for 5 years Rs. 1.00 lakhs.

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

(1) *Office Buildings.*—Of the existing School Board offices, 9 have their office buildings. It is proposed now to construct the office buildings for the remaining 6 offices.

Total cost under the Scheme Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

(2) *Increased number of Scholarships.*—The proposal is to raise the number of scholarships both for Senior and Junior Basic in order to help poor and meritorious students for higher studies, The number of proposed Senior Scholarship is 40 and that of Junior Scholarship is 80.

Value of Senior Scholarship Rs. 7/- p.m. tenable for 4 years.

Value of Junior Scholarship Rs. 5/- p.m. tenable for 3 years.

Total cost under Scheme Rs. 1.04 lakhs.

(3) *Office Staff.*—Due to increase in works the following additional staff is to be entertained in 15 School Boards Offices—

(1) 9 Upper Division Assistants

(2) 30 Lower Division Assistants

Total cost under the Scheme is Rs. 1.16 lakhs.

VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME—

(1) *School Buildings for Senior Basic Schools.*—For construction of 100 buildings at Rs.8,250 per building and to provide furniture and equipment for 500 Senior Basic Schools at Rs.900 per school.

Total cost under the Scheme Rs. 12.75 lakhs.

(2) *School Buildings for Junior Basic Schools.*—For construction of 700 buildings at Rs.3,000 per building and to furnish furniture and equipment to 2,000 schools at Rs.300 per school.

Total cost under the Scheme Rs. 27.00 lakhs.

(3) *Improving the pay scale of Senior Teachers and appointment of Additional Teachers in Senior Basic Schools.*—It is required for raising the pay of 2,943 teachers and for appointment of 1,000 additional teachers.

Total cost under the Scheme Rs. 17.50 lakhs.

(4) *Improving the pay scales of Junior Basic Teacher—Attendance Officers and appointment of Additional Junior Basic Teachers.*—It is required for raising the existing pay scales of approximately 16,000 teachers and 83 Attendance Officers and for appointment of 2,000 additional teachers.

Total cost under the Scheme... .. Rs. 198.45 lakhs.

B. SECONDARY AND MISCELLANEOUS—

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

(1) *Promotion of Hindi in Non-Hindi speaking areas (Training of teachers).*—The annual intake of the Hindi Training Centre is 125 and the duration of training is 1 year. In order to make teaching of Hindi efficient it is necessary to increase the duration of the

course to 2 years. The Training Centre also needs permanent schools and hostel building. Rs. 2.04 lakhs recurring and 3.16 lakhs non-recurring are provided for this purpose.

(2) *Establishment of Physical Training Institute.*—The buildings are being constructed. Rs. 3.7 lakhs recurring and .50 lakhs non-recurring are provided to complete the buildings and to train 600 teachers during the Plan period.

(3) *Improvement of Library Service.*—7 District Libraries were established under the First Plan. .75 lakhs are provided in the Second Plan to give one Assistant Librarian to each of these Libraries and for contingencies.

(4) *Social Education.*—Rs.2.40 lakhs recurring and Rs.2.60 lakhs non-recurring are provided for strengthening the Supervisory staff, maintaining 5 Audio Visual education units and for publication programme.

(5) *Scholarships.*—Rs. 5 lakhs are provided for the creation of the following scholarships—

Senior Scholarships	...	...	...	...	30
Post-graduate Scholarships	...	...	...	...	30
Music	..	...	...	...	1
B. T.	..	...	...	...	20
Arts	..	...	...	...	1
Overseas	..	...	...	...	1
Special	..	...	...	...	235

(6) *Establishment of Public School.*—Rs.15 lakhs (Rs.6.53 recurring and 8.47 non-recurring) are provided for completing and maintaining the School and for giving stipends to deserving students.

(7) *Improvement of Deaf and Dumb School.*—The Deaf and Dumb School at Gauhati as an aided institution. It is poorly equipped. Rs. .75 lakhs are provided for enhanced grant-in-aid.

(8) *Administration.*—Rs. 4.33 lakhs (Rs. 3.10 recurring and 1.23 non-recurring) are provided for extension of building at headquarters, extension of staff, establishment of Bureau of Education and Vocational Guidance and Board of Secondary Education.

(9) *Establishment of Government Commercial Schools.*—There is great need for qualified accountants, stenographers and typists. It is proposed to establish a Commercial School at a cost of Rs.1.24 lakhs (.79 recurring and .45 non-recurring).

(10) *Preparation and publication of text books, etc.*—In order to improve the quality of text books it is necessary for the State to take up preparation and publication of model text books. Publication of hand-books for teachers and other professional literatures is also necessary. Rs. 2 lakhs (.20 recurring and 1.80 non-recurring) are provided for this purpose.

(11) *Secondary Education Training of Teachers.*—Only about 21 per cent of the teachers of the Secondary School are now trained. It is essential to increase the number of places in the training institutions and to start new ones. Rs.21.12 (15.48 recurring and 5.64 non-recurring) are provided for establishment of 2 Normal Schools, 1 Post-Graduate Training College, for expansion and improvement of the existing School's and for holding Seminars and Refreshers' Course for Headmasters and Assistant Teachers.

(12) *Promotion of Scouting and Guiding.*—Rs. 1 lakh non-recurring are provided for grants to the Bharat Scouts and Guides Association and for running Scouters and Guiders Training Camps.

(13) *Inspection.*—Rs. 14.96 (5.91 recurring and 9.05 non-recurring) are provided for creation of 53 inspecting posts and for construction of buildings for office-cum-residence in selected mufasil centres for subordinate inspecting staff.

(14) *Establishment of a Blind Schools.*—Rs. 3.5 lakhs are provided for a boarding school with a capacity to enrol about 100 students.

(15) *Promotion of Cultural Activities.*—Rs. .90 lakhs (.60 recurring and .30 non-recurring) are provided for grant-in-aid to a music College.

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

(1) *Conversion of Selected High Schools into Higher Secondary Multi-Purpose Schools.*—Rs. 20 lakhs (5·65 recurring and 14·35 non-recurring) are provided for 15 schools to be established during the Plan period. Each of these schools will provide instruction in one practical course besides humanities and science.

(2) *Improvement of pay scales of Secondary School Teachers and subordinate Inspectorate.*—Rs. 89 lakhs are provided.

(3) *Improvement of Middle English Schools.*—Middle English Schools consisting of the lower part of High Schools are serving very useful purpose particularly in areas where the number of school-going children does not justify a High School. There are more than 760 of those schools in the State. It is proposed to improve 200 of these by providing facilities for teaching of crafts and by improving their equipment and libraries. Rs. 15 lakhs (5 lakhs recurring and 10 lakhs non-recurring) are provided for the purpose.

(4) *National Cadet Corps Scheme.*—Rs. 8 lakhs (5 lakhs recurring and 3 lakhs non-recurring) are provided for increasing the number of A. C. C. Units by 50 and N. C. C. Units by 7).

(5) *Improvement of Collegiate Education.*—Rs. 20 lakhs (17 lakhs recurring and 3 lakhs non-recurring) are provided. The recurring expenditure is meant for enhanced maintenance grant to non-Government Colleges to enable them to give time scale of pay to the teachers. The non-recurring expenditure is meant for improvement of libraries and laboratories.

(6) *Extension for provision of Secondary Education.*—Rs. 10 lakhs recurring are provided. It is expected to bring in 15,000 additional pupils to schools.

(7) *Improvement of High Schools.*—It is proposed to provide 100 high schools with better facilities for teaching of crafts, general science and social studies.

(8) *Development of selected High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools.*—Rs. 26 lakhs (8 lakhs recurring and 18 lakhs non-recurring are provided for 30 schools.) Each school will provide instruction in both humanities and science.

(9) *Construction of new hostel building.*—Large areas of the State are sparsely populated. Boarding houses attached to some central secondary schools is the only feasible means of extending educational facilities to the children of these areas. Besides, it is necessary to make the multi-purpose schools in rural areas partly residential. The scheme proposes to provide boarding facilities for about 3,000 pupils at a cost of Rs. 9 lakhs non-recurring.

C. TECHNICAL EDUCATION—

(1) *Development of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales Institute of Engineering and Technology, Jorhat.*—It offers at present two post-matric diploma courses of five years' duration, and 8 trade courses of two years' duration to under-matric students. The proposed scheme is intended to provide for new trade courses in Radio mechanic, Electroplating, Tractor and Agricultural equipment mechanic, Electrical wiremen, to increase the annual intake in the two diploma courses by 10 in each and to improve the institution generally. Rs. 14·27 lakhs (Rs. 5·27 lakhs recurring and 9·00 non-recurring) are provided for the purpose.

(2) *Development of the Assam Civil Engineering Institute, Gauhati.*—The scheme provides for increasing the annual intake from 180 to 200. Rs. 8·43 lakhs (recurring 1·20 and non-recurring 7·23) are provided.

(3) *Development of Junior Technical School, Nowgong.*—The proposed scheme provides for increasing the annual intake in 6 trade courses from 70 to 100 and to open a new course in Masonry with an annual intake of 10. An expenditure of Rs. 9·39 lakhs (recurring 2·09 and non-recurring 7·30) is provided.

(4) *Development of Junior Technical School, Tezpur.*—It is proposed to increase the number of seats in the four trade courses from 55 to 95 at an estimated cost of Rs. 9·54 lakhs (recurring 2·24 and non-recurring 7·30).

(5) *Development of Junior Technical School, Silchar.*—Rs. 9·54 lakhs, recurring 2·24 and non-recurring 7·30 are provided.

(6) *Establishment of a Civil Engineering College at Gauhati.*—Assam students are educated in Engineering Colleges outside the State. The limited number of seats available in these Colleges are not adequate to meet the requirements of the State's ever-expanding development programme.

Recruitment of engineers from outside the State also is full of difficulties as they demand higher pay, they are not available in sufficient numbers and they leave service as soon as they get opportunities of serving nearer home. It has become imperative to start a Civil Engineering College in the State. This College has been located at Gauhati and the annual intake is Rs. 58·83 lakhs (recurring 13·00 and non-recurring 45·83) are provided for the College.

D. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—

(1) *Construction of Gauhati University Buildings.*—The building programme of the University is proposed to be continued at the University site at an estimated cost of Rs. 20,00,000.

The building programme includes the construction of —

Arts and Law College Building.

Administrative Buildings.

Hospital Block.

Library Buildings.

Science Block No.1.

(2) *Establishment of Post-Graduate Departments.*—The need for establishment of Post-graduate Departments of English, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Anthropology, Sanskrit and Ancient Indian History and Culture has been a pressing need in order to widen the scope of studies for students. It is also proposed to reorganise the existing B. T. Department of the University and also establish University Health and Engineering services.

(3) *Expansion of existing Post-Graduate Departments.*—The existing Departments of Statistics, Commerce, Botany, Economics, Assamese, History, Education and Philosophy are proposed to be expanded.

Head of Development/Scheme

ABSTRACT OF STATEMENT 'A'

5.—EDUCATION

Category	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total	Remarks	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
A. Basic Education—								
Recurring	36.56	44.78	46.41	48.46	50.31	226.52	*Rupees 2,000 lakhs will be available from a non-Government organisation for welfare of the blinds. As the grant will be received through Government. This has been included in the scheme.	
Non-recurring	13.81	16.28	17.78	10.23	10.47	68.57		
Total	50.37	61.06	64.19	58.69	60.78	295.09		
B. Secondary Education and Miscellaneous—								
Recurring	23.05	28.60	35.72	46.87	56.81	191.05		
Non-recurring	30.75	20.63	17.61	18.49	18.46	105.95		
Total	53.81	49.23	53.33	65.36	75.27	297.00		
C. Technical Education—								
Recurring	3.50	4.73	5.32	5.82	5.67	26.04		
Non-recurring	29.85	24.00	16.35	8.43	5.33	83.96		
Total	33.35	28.73	21.67	14.25	12.00	110.00		
D. Gauhati University—								
Recurring	4.56	4.56	4.56	4.56	4.56	22.80		
Non-recurring	10.64	6.44	4.44	3.44	2.44	27.20		
Total	15.00	11.00	9.00	8.00	7.00	50.00		
Grand Total—								
Recurring	67.67	32.67	92.01	105.71	118.35	466.41		
Non-recurring	84.84	67.65	56.18	40.59	36.70	285.68		
Total	152.53	150.32	148.19	146.30	155.05	752.09		

ABSTRACT OF STATEMENT 'E' (1)

Head of Development/Scheme,

Man-power Required : Construction Phase

5.—EDUCATION

Category	No.	Total for completion m. m.
(i)	(2)	(3)
ADMINISTRATIVE—		
A. Basic Education	157	1,848
B. Secondary Education	154	1,776
C. Technical Education	133	1,528
D. Gauhati University	41	1,860
Total	485	7,012
TECHNICAL—		
A. Basic Education	4	224
B. Secondary Education .. .. .	..	..
C. Technical Education .. .. .	..	..
D. Gauhati University	9	540
Total	13	764
SKILLED—		
A. Basic Education	402	4,772
B. Secondary Education	399	3,736
C. Technical Education	342	4,074
D. Gauhati University	68	1,812
Total	1,211	14,394
UNSKILLED—		
A. Basic Education	797	9,544
B. Secondary Education	771	6,467
C. Technical Education	680	8,148
D. Gauhati University	130	3,468
Total	2,398	7,629

ABSTRACT OF STATEMENT 'E' (2)

Man-power Required: Continuing

Head of Development/Scheme

5.—EDUCATION

Category	No.	Total for completion man-month
(1)	(2)	(3)
ADMINISTRATIVE—		
A. Basic Education	145	7,488
B. Secondary Education	287	10,656
C. Technical Education	115	6,060
D. Gauhati University	17	1,020
Total ..	565	25,224
TECHNICAL—		
A. Basic Education	3,005	36,156
B. Secondary Education	1,233	39,780
C. Technical Education	90	3,850
D. Gauhati University	82	4,920
Total ..	4,408	84,706
SKILLED—		
A. Basic Education .. .. .	..	..
B. Secondary Education	3	132
C. Technical Education	11	660
D. Gauhati University	10	600
Total ..	24	1,392
UNSKILLED—		
A. Basic Education .. .. .	..	..
B. Secondary Education .. .. .	..	..
C. Technical Education	30	1,824
D. Gauhati University	50	3,000
Total ..	84	4,824

ABSTRACT OF STATEMENT 'F'

Head of Development/Scheme

Materials Required

5.—EDUCATION

Abstract of—

Item												Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total 1956-57			
(1)												(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
Cement	In tons	..	..	..	2,769	2,426	1,953	1,139	1,046	9,333
Steel	M. S. Rod $\frac{1}{2}$ " dia in tons	..	..	..	613'56	553'57	504'66	248'59	241'04	1161'42
C. I. Sheet	In tons	..	..	..	628'90	557'0	216'16	97'20	82'30	581'61
Timber	In cft.	..	..	..	90,875	70,984	47,679	18,574	16,174	2,44,286
Asbestos	In sft.	..	..	..	3,00,000	2,00,000	1,00,000	80,000	..	6,80,000
Bricks	In lakhs	..	..	..	42'57	38'95	28'78	14'70	11'70	13,670

STATEMENT 'A'

Plan Expenditure, 1956-61

Head of Development/Scheme

5.—EDUCATION

(a) Basic

Revenue Account—

(Rupees in lakhs)

(1)	Phasing					Plan 1956-61 (7)	Total for completion (8)	Foreign Exchange			Total 1956-61 (12)
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61			1956-57	1957-58	1958-61	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)			(9)	(10)	(11)	
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—											
1. Training of teachers for Senior Basic Schools—											
Recurring	..	..	·20	·20	·20	·60	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	1·36	2·00	·73	·75	·99	5·83	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1·36	2·00	·93	·95	1·19	6·43	..	..	..	..	..
2. Training of teachers for Junior Basic Schools—											
Recurring	·08	·17	·84	1·18	1·19	3·46	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	4·15	6·00	8·52	1·20	1·20	21·07	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4·23	6·17	9·36	2·38	2·39	24·53	..	..	..	..	..
3. Administrative, Research and other staff—											
Recurring	·45	·46	·47	·47	·48	2·33	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	·08	·08	·08	·08	·08	·40	..	..	..	..	..
Total	·53	·54	·55	·55	·56	2·73	..	..	..	..	..

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—concl'd.												
4. Entertaining of Technical Supervisory Staff—												
Recurring	—
Non-recurring
Total
DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—												
1. Office Buildings—												
Recurring
Non-recurring
Total
2. Increasing No. of Scholarships—												
Recurring
Non-recurring
Total
3. Office Staff of School Boards—												
Recurring
Non-recurring
Total

VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. School buildings for Senior Basic Schools—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·55	2·55	2·55	2·55	2·55	12·75	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·55	2·55	2·55	2·55	2·55	12·75	..	..	..	..	..

2. School buildings for Junior Basic Schools—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·40	5·40	5·40	5·40	5·40	27·00	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·40	5·40	5·40	5·40	5·40	27·00	..	..	..	..	..

3. Improving the pay scales of Senior teachers and appointment of additional Senior teachers—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·03	3·89	3·32	3·95	5·31	17·50	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·03	3·89	3·32	3·95	5·31	17·50	..	..	..	..	..

4. Improving the pay scales of Junior teachers, Attendance Officers and appointment of additional Junior teachers—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34·35	39·46	40·70	41·74	42·20	198·45	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34·35	39·46	40·70	41·74	42·20	198·45	..	..	..	..	..

Grand Total	Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	36·56	44·78	46·41	48·46	50·31	226·52	..	..	..	..	..
	Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	13·81	16·28	17·78	10·23	10·47	68·57	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·37	61·06	64·19	58·69	60·78	259·09	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT 'D'

Head of Development/Scheme

5.—EDUCATION

Target of Work/Capacity

(a) Basic—

Description	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Plan for 1956-61	Completion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Training of teachers for Senior Basic Schools	Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
	Trainees	40	80	80	120	160	480	..
2. Training of teachers for Junior Basic Schools	Training Schools	2	2	2	2	2	10	..
	Trainees	800	800	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,600	..
3. Entertainment of Administrative, Research and other staff .. .. .	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Entertainment of Technical staff .. .. .	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Construction of Office buildings	Buildings	1	1	2	1	1	6	..
6. Increasing No. of Scholarships	No. of Scholarships	120	..	..	..	..	120	..
7. Office staff of School Boards .. .. .	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Reconstruction of Senior Basic Schools	Buildings	20	20	20	20	20	100	..
9. Reconstruction of Junior Basic Schools	Buildings	140	140	140	140	140	700	..
10. Improving the pay scale of Senior teachers and appointment of additional teachers.	Teachers benefiting from increased pay scales.	2,943	3,043	3,143	3,343	3,943	3,943	..
11. Improving the pay scale of Junior teachers, Attendance Officers and appointment of additional teachers.	Teachers benefiting from increased pay scales.	16,100	16,300	16,600	17,100	18,100	18,100	..
Scheme costing more than 50 lakhs								
Improving the pay scale of Junior teachers, Attendance Officers and appointment of additional teachers.	Teachers benefiting from increased pay scale.	16,100	16,300	16,600	17,100	18,100	18,100	..

STATEMENT 'E'(1)

Head of Development/Scheme

Man-power Required

(m.m.—Man—Month)

(Construction Phase)

5.—EDUCATION

(a) Basic—

Category	Average wage or salary per m. m.	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total 1956-61		Total for completion		
		No.	m. m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
ADMINISTRATIVE—																
	Rs.															
1. Subdivisional Officer (Departmental)	350—600	1	8	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	56	1	56	
2. Contractor and Manager	500	21	252	26	310	23	284	12	137	12	137	94	1,120	94	1,120	
3. Contractors and Moharars..	60	9	100	11	124	10	114	5	55	5	55	40	448	40	448	
4. Contractors' Sirkar	100	5	50	6	62	5	56	3	28	3	28	22	224	22	224	
Total		36	410	44	508	39	466	21	232	21	232	157	1,848	157	1,848	
TECHNICAL—																
Overseer (Departmental)	150—300	4	32	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	224	4	224	
SKILLED—																
1. Carpenter	150	67	800	84	1,000	77	920	36	430	36	430	300	3,580	300	2,580	
2. Mason	150	23	270	28	330	25	300	13	146	13	146	102	1,192	102	1,192	
Total		90	1,070	112	1,330	102	1,220	49	576	49	576	402	4,772	402	4,772	
UNSKILLED	60	179	2,140	222	2,660	204	2,440	96	1,152	96	1,152	797	9,544	797	9,544	

STATEMENT 'E'(2)

Man-power Required

(m.m.—Man-Month)

(Construction Phase)

Head of Development/Scheme

5.—EDUCATION

(a) Basic—

Category (1)	Average wage or salary per m. m. (2)	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total—1956-61		Total for completion (15)
		No. (3)	m.m. (4)	No. (5)	m.m. (6)	No. (7)	m.m. (8)	No. (9)	m.m. (10)	No. (11)	m.m. (12)	No. (13)	m.m. (14)	
ADMINISTRATIVE—														
1. Assistant Basic Education Officer	300	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	
2. Research Officer	300	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	
3. Superintendent of Training Institutes	300	..	..	..	..	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	144	
4. Instructor of Training Institutes.. .. .	210	..	..	7	84	33	396	45	540	45	540	45	1,560	
5. Superintendent	390	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	
6. Head Assistant	255	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	
7. Upper Division Assistant.. .. .	190	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	240	
8. Lower Division Assistant.. .. .	110	12	144	12	144	12	144	12	144	12	144	12	720	
9. Typist	80	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	610	
10. Upper Division Assistant.. .. .	125	9	108	9	108	9	108	9	108	9	108	9	540	
11. Lower Division Assistant.. .. .	75	43	512	43	516	43	516	43	516	43	516	43	2,576	
12. Typist	75	1	8	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	56	
13. Peon	30	10	92	10	120	10	120	110	120	10	120	10	572	
14. Chowkidar	30	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	
15. Helper.. .. .	30	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	600	
Total .. .. .	..	97	1,128	104	1,248	134	1,608	146	1,752	146	1,752	146	7,488	
TECHNICAL—														
1. Librarian	175	..	..	..	..	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	36	
2. Accountant	255	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	
3. Inspecting Auditor	240	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	
4. Teachers (additional)	60	..	..	300	3,600	700	8,400	1,400	16,800	3,000	36,000	3,000	64,800	
Total .. .. .	..	2	24	302	5,624	703	8,436	1,403	16,836	3,003	36,036	3,003	64,956	

STATEMENT 'F'

Materials Required (Quantities)

Head of Development/Scheme

5.--EDUCATION

(a) Basic—

Item	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total 1956-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Cement	In tons	444	538	492	254	255	1983
Steel	M. S. Rods (½" dia. and below). In tons	35.46	3.07	39.36	20.34	20.34	158.57
Corrugated Iron Sheets	In tons	70.90	86.05	78.66	40.70	40.80	317.11
Timber --	In Cft.	14,195	17,224	15,739	8,134	8,134	63,426
Erick	In Lakhs	7.57	11.35	9.08	..	..	28.00

STATEMENT 'A'

Plan Expenditure, 1956-57

Head of Development/Scheme

5. EDUCATION

(b) General—

Name of Scheme (1)	Phasing					Plan 1956-61 (7)	Total for completion (8)	Foreign exchange			Total 1956-61 (12)
	1956-57 (2)	1957-58 (3)	1958-59 (4)	1959-60 (5)	1960-61 (6)			1956-57 (9)	1957-58 (10)	1958-61 (11)	
STATE-LEVEL—											
REVENUE ACCOUNT—											
1. Promotion of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking areas (Training of teachers)—											
Recurring .. .. .	..	..	·68	·68	·68	2·04	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring .. .	1·50	1·66	..	..	..	3·16	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1·50	1·66	·68	·68	·68	5·20	..	..	..	..	..
2. Establishment of a Physical Training Institute—											
Recurring	·71	·73	·75	·77	·79	3·75	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring .. .	·34	·25	..	..	..	·50	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1·05	·98	·75	·77	·79	4·25	..	..	..	..	..
3. Improvement of Library Service—											
Recurring	·11	·12	·12	·12	·12	·59	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring .. .	·16	..	..	..	..	·16	..	..	..	..	..
Total	·27	·12	·12	·12	·12	·75	..	..	..	..	..
4. Social Education—											
Recurring	·05	·32	·57	·61	·85	2·40	..	·30	·30	·15	·15
Non-recurring .. .	·79	·79	·52	·25	·25	2·60	..	..	..	..	·75
Total	·84	1·11	1·09	·86	1·10	5·00	..	..	..	..	..

5. Scholarship—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·70	1·05	1·07	1·09	1·09	5·00	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·70	1·05	1·07	1·09	1·09	5·00	..	·10	·20	·60	·90

6. Establishment of a Public School—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·62	·97	1·15	1·66	1·93	6·53	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·54	1·68	·25	..	..	8·47	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7·16	2·65	1·60	1·66	1·93	15·00	..	..	..	..	..

7. Improvement of Deaf and Dumb School—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·12	·12	·12	·12	·12	·60	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·15	..	..	..	..	·15	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·27	·12	·12	·12	·12	·75	..	..	..	..	..

8. Administration—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·38	·59	·68	·70	·75	3·10	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·23	..	..	..	..	1·23	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·61	·59	·68	·70	·75	4·33	..	..	..	..	..

9. Establishment of a Government Commercial School—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·12	·22	·22	·23	·79	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·30	·15	..	..	..	·45	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·30	·27	·22	·22	·23	1·24	..	..	..	..	..

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
REVENUE ACCOUNT— <i>concl.</i>												
10. Preparation and Publication of Text Books, etc.—												
Recurring
Non-recurring
Total
11. Secondary Education—												
(a) Normal Schools—												
Recurring
Non-recurring
Total
(b) Post-Graduate—												
Recurring
Non-recurring
Total
12. Promotion of Scouting and Guide, etc.—												
Recurring
Non-recurring
Total

13.	Inspection—																	
	Recurring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·40	·65	1·64	1·62	2·20	5·91	..	..	..	..	..
	Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·85	3·10	3·10	..	..	9·05	..	..	..	..	..
	Total..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·25	3·73	4·14	1·62	2·20	14·96	..	..	..	..	..

14.	Establishment of a blind school—																	
	Recurring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·19	·24	·28	·33	·37	1·41	..	..	..	..	..
	Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·09	..	..	..	..	2·09	..	..	..	..	..
	Total..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·28	·24	·28	·33	·37	3·50	..	..	..	..	..

15.	Promotion of cultural activities—																	
	Recurring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·12	·12	·12	·12	·12	·60	..	..	..	..	..
	Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	·30	..	..	..	..	·30	..	..	..	..	..
	Total..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·42	·12	·12	·12	·12	·90	..	..	..	..	..

	Total	{	Recurring..	..	..	..	..	..	5·13	7·55	10·72	11·87	13·13	48·40	..	..	..	..	..
			Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	19·26	10·97	4·62	·89	·86	36·60	..	..	..	..	..
	Total..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24·39	18·52	15·34	12·76	13·99	85·00	..	..	..	..	..

DISTRICT-LEVEL—

1.	Conversion of selected High Schools into higher secondary multipurpose schools—																	
	Recurring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·33	·83	1·75	2·74	5·65	..	..	..	..	..
	Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·71	2·59	5·05	5·00	14·35	..	..	·25	1·90	2·15
	Total..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·04	3·42	6·80	7·74	20·00	..	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Name of Schemo	Phasing					Plan 1956-61	Total for completion	Foreign exchange			Total 1956-61
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61			1956-57	1957-58	1958-61	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
DISTRICT-LEVEL--concl.												
2.	Improvement of pay scales of secondary school teachers and Subordinate Inspectorate--											
	Recurring	15.00	15.00	15.00	20.00	24.00	89.00	..	..	..	..	..
	Non-recurring .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	15.00	15.00	15.00	20.00	24.00	89.00	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Improvement of Middle English Schools--											
	Recurring .. .. .	.20	.50	.90	1.40	2.00	5.00	..	..	..	..	..
	Non-recurring	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	10.00	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1.20	2.00	2.90	3.90	5.00	15.00	..	..	..	..	..
4.	National Cadet Corps Scheme--											
	Recurring .. .. .	.68	.85	1.04	1.08	1.35	5.00	..	..	..	..	..
	Non-recurring	3.00	..	..	..	..	3.00	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	3.68	.85	1.04	1.08	1.35	8.00	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Improvement of Collegiate Education--											
	Recurring	1.20	2.40	3.60	4.80	5.00	17.00	..	..	..	..	..
	Non-recurring	3.00	..	..	..	..	3.00	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	4.20	2.40	3.60	4.80	5.00	20.00	..	..	..	..	..

6. Extension of provision for Secondary Education—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	98	182	287	388	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total							45	98	182	287	388	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..

7. Improvement of High Schools—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	33	55	84	111	300	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	180	240	300	300	1200	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total							197	213	295	384	411	1500	..	..	..	..	..	..

8. Development of selected High Schools into higher secondary schools—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	66	126	226	360	800	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	240	300	480	660	1800	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total							142	306	426	706	1020	2600	..	..	..	..	..	..

9. Construction of new hostel buildings—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	225	300	225	..	900	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total							150	225	300	225	..	900	..	..	..	..	..	..

Total	Recurring	1792	2105	2500	3500	4368	14265
			Non-recurring	1150	966	1299	1760	1760	6935

Total							2942	3071	3799	5260	6128	21200
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Total	Recurring	2305	2860	3572	4687	5681	19105
			Non-recurring	3076	2063	1761	1849	1849	10595

Grand Total							5381	4923	5333	6536	7527	29700
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STATEMENT 'D'

Targets of Work/Capacity

Head of Development/Scheme

5.—EDUCATION

(b) General—

Serial No.	Description	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Plan 1956-61	Completion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—									
1.	Promotion of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking areas	Training Centre—							
		Scholars .. ..	..	..	125	125	125	375	
		Building	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Training of teachers—									
2.	Establishment of a Physical Training Institute .. .	Training Institute	1	..	..	..	..	1	
		Training for—							
		(a) Diploma course	30	30	30	30	30	150	
		(b) Certificate course	90	90	90	90	30	450	
3.	Improvement of Library Service	Assistant Librarians	7	..	..	..	..	7	
4.	Social Education	Vans	2	2	1	..	..	5	
		District Organisers	7	..	..	..	..	7	
		Preparation and printing of posters and charts	15	15	15	15	15	75	
5.	Scholarships	1. Senior Scholarship	30	30	30	30	30	150	
		2. Post-graduate Scholarships	30	30	30	30	30	150	
		3. Music Scholarship	1	1	1	1	1	5	
		4. Overseas	1	1	1	1	1	5	
		5. Special ,,	235	235	235	235	235	1,175	
		6. Art ,,	1	1	1	1	1	5	
		7. B. T. ,,	20	20	2	20	20	100	
6.	Establishment of a Public School	Public School	1	..	..	..	..	1	
		Annual intake	30	30	3	60	60	210	
7.	Grant-in-aid to Deaf and Dumb School	Deaf and Dumb School	1	..	..	..	..	1	
		Office Building	1	..	..	..	..	1	

8. Administration	..	..	..	..	..	Secretary, Secondary Education Board	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
						Deputy Director of Public Instruction for Technical Education.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
						Assistant Director of Public Instruction for Vocational guidance.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
						Councillors	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
						Office Assistants	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
						Accountant	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
9. Establishment of Government Commercial School	..	..	..	..	..	Commercial School	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
10. Preparation and Publication of Text Books, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	Text Book Officer	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
						Technical Assistant	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
						Text Books	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
11. Secondary Education (Training)	..	..	..	..	..	Normal Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
						Post-graduate Training College	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
						Deputation of Teachers Graduates	..	..	..	..	40	40	40
						Under-graduates	..	..	..	..	40	40	40
						Seminar for Headmaster and Teachers	..	..	..	..	3	3	3
						Refresher's course	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
12. Promotion of scouting and guide, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	Grants to Bharat Scouts and Guides Association, Assam							
						Youth and Scout Camps	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
13. Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	Divisional Inspector	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
						Assistant Inspectors	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
						Sub-Inspectors	..	..	..	..	5	10	15
						Building	..	..	..	..	30	35	35
14. Establishment of a Blind School	..	..	..	..	..	Blind School	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
15. Promotion of Cultural Activities	..	..	..	..	..	Music College	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)				
DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME--													
1.	Conversion of High Schools into Multipurpose Schools	Multipurpose Schools	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	5	15	
2.	Improvement of pay scales of Secretary, Schools' Teachers	Teachers	..	..	..	..	..	7,284	..	..	..	7,284	
3.	Improvement of Middle English Schools	Middle English Schools	..	..	..	..	..	20	30	40	50	60	200
4.	National Cadet Corps Scheme	Troops	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
		Sub-troops	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
		Engineering Platoon	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
		Naval Wing	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	3
		Assam Cadet Corps Units	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	10	10	10	50
5.	Improvement of Collegiate Education	Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	24
6.	Extension of Secretary, Education	Pupils (age group 14--18)	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	8,000
		Teachers	..	..	..	..	..	50	50	100	100	100	400
		Pupils (age group 11--14)	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	7,000
		Teachers	..	..	..	..	..	40	40	40	80	80	280
7.	Improvement of High Schools	High Schools	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	20	25	25	100
8.	Conversion of Selected High Schools into Secondary Schools	Higher Secondary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	5	8	11	30
9.	Construction of Hostel Buildings	Hostel Building	..	..	..	..	..	10	15	20	15	..	60

STATEMENT 'E'(1)

Head of Development/Scheme

5.—EDUCATION

Man-power Required

(Construction Phase)

(m. m.—Man-Month)

(b) General—

Category	Average wage or salary per m. m.	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total 1956-61		Total for completion	
		No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
ADMINISTRATION—		Rs.													
Contractor, Manager, etc.	500	33	391	25	296	17	196	11	131	8	96	94	1,110	94	1,110
Moharar	60	13	158	10	118	7	78	5	62	4	38	39	444	39	444
Sardar	100	7	79	5	59	4	39	3	26	2	19	21	222	21	222
Total	..	53	628	40	473	28	313	19	299	14	153	154	1,776	154	1,776
SKILLED—															
Carpenter	150	106	1,264	79	944	52	624	35	416	25	304	297	3,552	297	3,552
Mason	150	36	321	27	314	18	208	12	139	9	102	182	1,184	102	1,184
Total	..	142	1,685	106	1,258	70	832	47	555	34	406	399	4,736	399	4,736
UNSKILLED	60	281	3,370	210	2,516	139	1,664	93	1,110	68	812	791	9,472	791	9,467

STATEMENT 'E'(2)

Man power Required

(m. m.—Man-Month)

(Continuing Phase)

Head of Development/Scheme

5.—EDUCATION

(b) General—

Serial No.	Category	Average wage or salary per m. m.	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total 1956-61		Total for completion
			No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)

ADMINISTRATIVE—

		Rs.		a.		p.											
1.	Deputy Director of Public Instruction	1,087	0	0	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	
2.	Principal	800	0	0	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	180	
3.	Assistant Director of the Bureau of Education and Vocational guidance ..	650	0	0	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	
4.	Office Secretary, Secondary Education Board	650	0	0	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	
5.	Headmaster, Public School	1,400	0	0	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	
6.	Inspector	650	0	0	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	
7.	Assistant Inspector	325	0	0	..	..	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	96
8.	Councillors	325	0	0	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	
9.	Sub-Inspectors	152	8	0	5	60	10	120	20	240	35	420	50	600	50	1,440	
10.	Head Assistant .. }	295	0	0	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	
11.	Upper Division Assistant }	215	0	0	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	180	
12.	Head Assistant .. }	180	0	0	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	
13.	Upper Division Assistant }	130	0	0	3	36	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	228	
14.	Stenographers	160	0	0	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	
15.	Lower Division Assistant—Headquarter Office	104	0	0	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	240	
16.	Lower Division Assistant—District Offices	90	0	0	11	132	12	144	12	144	12	144	12	144	12	708	
17.	Typists	90	0	0	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	
18.	Grade IV	32	0	0	49	588	71	852	98	1,176	148	1,776	194	2,328	194	6,720	

1. Assistant Headmaster	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	800	0	0	...	..	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	48
2. Senior Teachers of the Public School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	660	0	0	..	..	..	..	1	12	2	24	3	36	3	72
3. Professors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	650	0	0	..	..	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	96
4. Senior Lecturers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	325	0	0	1	12		24	3	36	4	48	5	60	5	180
5. Junior Lecturers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	245	0	0	11	132	21	252	23	276	27	324	27	324	27	1,308
6. Special Officer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	245	0	0	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60
7. District Social Education Organisers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	245	0	0	7	84	7	84	7	84	7	84	7	84	7	420
8. Headmaster	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	0	0	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120
9. Assistant Teachers (Technical B. E.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	280	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	2	24	2	36
10. Instructors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	215	0	0	..	..	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	96
11. Assistant Teachers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	0	0	10	120	20	240	25	300	40	480	55	660	55	1,800
12. Assistant Teacher	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152	8	0	16	192	42	504	58	696	91	1,092	121	1,452	121	3,936
13. Technical Assistant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152	8	0	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60
14. Assistant Teacher	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	0	0	2	24	3	36	5	60	9	108	12	144	12	372

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16)

TECHNICAL—concl.

Rs. a. p.

15. Assistant Teacher, Non-Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	0	0	15	180	30	360	50	600	75	900	100	1,200	100	3,240
16. Assistant Teacher, Non-Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	0	0	50	600	100	1,200	200	2,400	300	3,600	400	4,800	400	12,600
17. Assistant Teacher, Non-Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	0	0	60	720	130	1,560	210	2,520	340	4,080	480	5,760	480	1,464
18. Library Assistant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	0	0	7	84	7	84	7	84	7	84	7	84	7	420
19. Part-time Assistant Surgeon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	0	0	1	12	1	12	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	96
20. Nurse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	0	0	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60
21. Compounder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	4	0	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60
22. Accountant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	325	0	0	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60

SKILLED—

Driver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	0	0	..	..	2	24	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	132
Handymen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	0	0	..	..	2	24	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	132

STATEMENT 'F'

Head of Development/Scheme

5. EDUCATION

Materials Required—(Quantities)

(b) General—

Item (1)	Unit (2)	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total 1956-61
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Cement	Bag	19,750	15,125	19,187	7,062	5,187	57,311
N. S. Rod	Ton	78.10	60.50	40.30	28.25	20.70	227.82
C. I. Sheet	Bundle	1,580	1,210	815	565	415	4,585
Timber	Cft.	25,280	19,360	73,040	9,040	6,640	73,360
Brick	Thousand	3,160	2,420	1,630	1,130	830	9,170

(4) Development of Junior Technical School, Tezpur—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.40	0.43	0.45	0.47	0.49	2.24	} 9.54	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.30	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	7.30		..	..	..	..
Total		..	..					2.70	2.43	1.45	1.47	1.49	9.54	9.54	..	..	..	..

(5) Development of Junior Technical School, Silchar—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.40	0.43	0.45	0.47	0.49	2.24	} 9.54	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.30	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	7.30		..	..	..	..
Total		..	..					2.70	2.43	1.45	1.47	1.49	9.54	9.54	..	..	..	..

(6) Establishment of a Civil Engineering College, Gauhati—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.50	2.30	2.70	3.00	3.50	13.00	} 58.83	2.00	2.50	3.50	8.00
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.00	13.10	9.20	4.50	2.03	45.83		..	..	..	..
Total		..	..					18.50	15.40	11.90	7.50	5.53	58.33	58.83	2.00	2.50	3.50	8.00
Total—Recurring		..	..					3.50	4.73	5.32	5.82	6.67	26.04	} 110.00	..	..	..	..
Total—Non-recurring		..	..					29.85	24.00	16.35	8.43	5.33	83.96		..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL		..	..					33.35	28.73	21.67	14.25	12.00	110.00	110.00	2.50	4.50	4.50	11.50

STATEMENT 'D'

Head of Development/Scheme

5. EDUCATION

(c) Technical—

Target of Works/Capacity

Description	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Plan—1956-61	Completion	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Development of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales Institute of Engineering and Technology, Jorhat.	No. of Seats	65	130	150	150	150	645	645	
2. Development of Assam Civil Engineering Institute, Gauhati	Do.	..	20	40	60	60	180	180	
3. Development of Junior Technical School, Nowgong	Do.	40	80	80	80	80	360	360	
4. Development of Junior Technical School, Tezpur	Do.	40	80	80	80	80	360	360	
5. Development of Junior Technical School, Silchar	Do.	40	80	80	80	80	360	360	
6. Establishment of a Civil Engineering College, Gauhati	Do.	50	100	150	200	200	700	700	

5. EDUCATION

(c) Technical—

Category (1)	Average wage or sa- lary per m. m. (2)	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total—1956-61		Total for completion	
		No. (3)	m. m. (4)	No. (5)	m. m. (6)	No. (7)	m. m. (8)	No. (9)	m. m. (10)	No. (11)	m. m. (12)	No. (13)	m. m. (14)	No. (15)	m. m. (16)
ADMINISTRATIVE—															
	Rs.														
1. Contractor	550	31	364	23	276	18	205	8	96	2	24	82	955	82	955
2. Muharrir	60	13	146	9	102	6	80	3	30	2	24	34	382	34	382
3. Sirkar	60	6	72	4	40	4	48	2	18	1	12	17	191	17	191
Total .. ..	..	50	582	36	418	28	333	13	144	5	60	133	1,528	133	1,528
SKILLED—															
1. Carpenter	150	97	1,164	73	870	55	655	25	293	6	72	256	3,056	256	3,056
2. Mason	150	33	388	24	288	18	216	8	96	3	36	86	1,018	86	1,018
Total .. ..	..	130	1,552	97	1,158	73	871	33	389	9	108	342	4,074	342	4,074
UNSKILLED	60	259	3,105	193	2,316	146	1,742	165	777	17	204	680	8,148	680	8,148
ADMINISTRATIVE—															
1. Contractor	550	15	180	11	132	9	100	4	48	1	12	40	472	..	..
2. Muharrir	60	7	73	5	51	3	36	1	12	1	12	17	184	..	..
3. Sirkar	60	3	36	1	12	2	24	1	9	1	7	8	88	..	..
Total .. ..	..	25	289	17	195	14	160	6	69	3	31	65	744	..	..
SKILLED—															
1. Carpenter	150	49	582	37	435	28	325	13	145	3	35	130	1,522	..	..
2. Mason	150	17	194	12	144	9	108	4	48	1	12	43	506	..	..
Total .. ..	..	66	776	49	579	37	433	17	193	4	47	173	2,028	..	..
UNSKILLED	60	130	1,560	97	1,158	73	871	33	388	8	96	341	4,073	..	..
Total .. ..	..	130	1,560	97	1,158	73	871	33	388	8	96	341	4,073	..	..

Head of Development/Scheme

STATEMENT 'E' (2)

(Construction Phase)

5. EDUCATION

Man-power Required

(c) Technical—

(m. m.—Man-Month)

Category	Average wage or salary per m. m.	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total--1956-61		Total for completion	
		No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
ADMINISTRATIVE—															
	Rs.														
1. Principal ..	1,400	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
2. Head Assistant ..	260	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
3. Head Assistant ..	200	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
4. Senior Assistant ..	200	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
5. Junior Assistant ..	100	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	2	120
6. Cashier	100	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
7. Chief Store Keeper ...	175	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
8. Assistant Store Keeper ..	100	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
9. Lower Division Assistant	100	3	36	6	72	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	468	10	468
10. Typist	100	4	48	6	72	7	84	7	84	7	84	7	372	7	372
11. Museum and Model Room Operator.	100	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
12. Laboratory Bearer ..	70	6	72	10	120	13	156	13	156	13	156	13	660	13	660
13. Duftry	60	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	240	4	240
14. Class IV Staff	60	30	360	60	720	70	840	75	900	75	900	75	3,720	75	3,720

TECHNICAL—

1. Professor	..	..	1,000	1	12	1	12	1	12	0	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
2. Assistant Professor	..	..	960	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	2	120
3. Lecturer	..	..	400	4	48	6	72	7	84	7	84	7	84	7	372	7	372
4. Lecturer	..	..	500	4	48	6	72	8	96	8	96	8	96	8	408	8	408
5. Foreman	..	..	400	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	2	120
6. Drawing Instructor	..	..	200	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
7. Instructor	..	..	180	25	300	35	420	42	304	42	504	42	504	42	2,232	42	2,232
8. Supervisors	..	..	200	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	180	3	180
9. Demonstrator	::	::	300	5	60	7	84	7	84	7	84	7	84	7	396	7	396
10. Instructor	...	..	200	5	60	9	108	9	108	9	108	9	108	9	492	9	492
11. Surveyors	..	..	180	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	180	3	180
12. Accountant	..	..	200	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
13. Librarian	..	..	200	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
14. Assistant Librarian	..	..	100	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
15. Compounder	..	..	100	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
16. Doctor (Part-time)	..	..	75	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
KILLED—																
1. Driver		Rs. 100	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	2	120
2. Workshop Mechanics ..		100	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	240	4	240
3. Draftsman		100	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	180	3	180
4. Project Operator ..		100	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
5. Artisan and Photographer		150	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60

UNSKILLED—

1. Workshop ,jugali	}															
2. Mali																
3. Sweepers ..																
4. Cleaner ..		60	22	264	30	360	30	360	34	408	34	408	34	1,826	34	1,824
5. Chowkidar ..																
6. Cook																
7. Hostel Servant ..																

Head of Development/Scheme

STATEMENT 'F'

5. EDUCATION

Materials Required (Quantities)---

(a) Technical—

Item	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total—1956-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
C. I. Sheets	Tons	400	350	56	..	..	806
Cement	Tons	300	600	420	..	..	1,320
Rods	Tons	300	250	225	..	..	775
Undressed Timber	Cft.	20,000	15,000	8,500	..	..	43,500
Dressed Timber	Cft.	12,000	6,000	3,000	..	..	2,11,000
Planks	Cft.	18,000	12,000	6,000	..	..	36,000
Asbestos	Sft.	3,00,000	2,00,000	1,00,000	80,000	..	6,80,000

Head of Development/Scheme

5. EDUCATION

(d) University—

STATEMENT 'A'

Plan Expenditure, 1956-61

(Rupees in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of Scheme	Phasing					Total for completion	Eoreign Exchange			Total	
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61		1956-61	1956-57	1957-58		1958-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
REVENUE ACCOUNT—												
STATE LEVEL—												
1	Establishment of new Post-Graduate Departments, of English, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Anthropology, Reorganisation of B. T. Department, Sanskrit and Ancient Indian History and culture, Health service, Engineering Services, Museum and expansion of Existing Department of Statistics, Commerce, Botany, Economics, Assamese, History, Education and Philosophy—											
	Recurring	4.56	4.56	4.56	4.56	4.56	22.80	..	..	..	..	..
	Non-recurring	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	7.20	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	30.0	..	2.0	1.5	3.5	7.0
2. Construction of Gauhati University Buildings—												
	Recurring .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Non-recurring	9.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	20.0	..	.5	.5	..	1.0
	Total	9.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	20.0	..	2.5	2.0	3.5	8.0
	Grand Total	15.0	11.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	50.0	..	..	..	..	..

5. EDUCATION

Targets of Work/Capacity

(d) University—

Description (1)	Unit (2)	1956-57 (3)	1957-58 (4)	1958-59 (5)	1959-60 (6)	1960-61 (7)	Plan—1956-61 (8)	Completion (9)
1. Construction of Gauhati University Buildings.	(1) Art and Law College Building. (2) Science Block No.1 .. (3) Administrative building .. (4) Library building (5) Hospital building ..	Arts and Law College building (2 storied).	Science Block No.1. (2 storied).	Administrative building (2 storied).	Library building (2 storied).	Hospital building (2 storied).	(1) Arts and Law College building .. (2) Science Block No.1 .. (3) Administrative building .. (4) Library building (5) Hospital Block .. ..	..
2. Establishment of new post-graduate, Departments of English, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Anthropology. Reorganisation of B. T. Department, Sanskrit and Ancient Indian History and culture, Health services, Engineering services, Museum and expansion of existing departments of statistics, Commerce, Botany, Economics, Assamese, History, Education and Philosophy.	(1) P. G. Department of English (seats). (2) P. G. Department of Physics (seats). (3) P. G. Department of Chemistry (seats). (4) P. G. Department of Geology (seats). (5) P. G. Department of Anthropology (seats). (6) Reorganisation of B. T. Department (seats). (7) P. G. Department of Sanskrit and Ancient Indian History and culture (seats).	150 12 12 15 15 18 30	150 12 12 15 15 18 30	150 12 12 15 15 18 30	550 12 12 15 15 18 30	150 12 12 15 15 18 30	750 60 60 75 75 90 150	..............
	Total	352	252	252	252	252	1,260	..
	(1) Department of Statistics (seats). (2) Department of Commerce (seats). (3) Department of Botany (seats). (4) Department of Economics (seats). (5) Department of Assamese (seats). (6) Department of History (seats). (7) Department of Education (seats). (8) Department of Philosophy (seats).	40 70 20 150 30 75 40 60	40 70 20 150 30 75 40 60	40 70 20 150 30 75 40 60	40 70 20 150 30 75 40 60	40 70 20 150 30 75 40 60	260 350 100 750 150 375 200 300	................
	Total	485	485	485	485	485	2,425	..

Head of Development/Scheme

5. EDUCATION

(d) University—

STATEMENT 'E'(1)

Man-power Required

(m. m. Man-Month)

(Construction Phase)

Category (1)	Average wage or salary per m. m. (2) Rs.	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total—1956-61		Total for completion m. m. (15)
		No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
ADMINISTRATIVE—														
1. Contractor and other managerial staff of contractors	375	18	216	10	120	6	72	4	48	2	24	18	480	480
2. Accountant	152	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	60
3. Head Assistant	223	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	60
4. Office Assistant	110	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	120
5. Moharirs	96	13	156	13	156	13	156	13	156	13	156	13	780	780
6. Store in-charge	74	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	60
7. Class IV staff	54	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	300	300
Total .. ..	..	41	492	33	396	29	348	27	324	25	300	41	1,860	1,860
TECHNICAL—														
1. Architect	2,000	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	60
2. Executive Engineer	464	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	120
3. Clerk of work	500	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	60
4. Computer	235	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	60
5. Sectional Officer	173	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	180	180
6. Overseer	191	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	240	240
Total .. ..	..	9	108	9	108	9	108	9	108	9	108	9	540	540
SKILLED—														
1. Driver	80	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	60
2. Mason	150	50	593	28	329	17	198	11	132	6	66	50	1,318	1,318
3. Carpenter	150	17	194	9	108	6	66	4	44	2	22	17	434	434
Total .. ..	..	68	799	38	449	24	276	16	188	9	100	68	1,812	1,812
UNSKILLED—														
1. Ordinary labour (building)	60	130	1,560	73	868	44	520	29	347	15	173	130	3,468	3,468
Total .. ..	..	130	1,560	73	868	44	520	29	347	15	173	130	3,468	3,468

STATEMENT 'E'(2)

Man-power Required

(Construction Phase)

(m.m.—Man-Month)

Head of Development/Scheme

5.—EDUCATION

(a) University—

Category	Average wage or salary per m. m.	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total—1956-61		Total for completion m. m.	
		No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.		
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)		(15)
(1)	(2)														
ADMINISTRATIVE—															
	Rs.														
1. Accountant	202	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	60	
2. Assistants	146	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	300	300	
3. Bearers	54	9	108	9	108	9	108	9	108	9	108	9	540	540	
4. Typists	160	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	120	
Total		17	204	17	204	17	204	17	204	17	204	17	1,020	1,020	
TECHNICAL—															
1. Professors	875	12	144	12	144	12	144	12	144	12	144	12	720	720	
2. Readers	655	14	168	14	168	14	168	14	168	14	168	14	840	840	
3. Lecturers	369	34	408	34	408	34	408	34	408	34	408	34	2,040	2,040	
4. Demonstrators	275	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	600	600	
5. Mechanics	252	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	120	
6. Medical Officers	340	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	60	
7. Assistant Medical Officer	282	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	60	
8. Compounders	118	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	120	

TECHNICAL— <i>concl.</i>								(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
								Rs.															
9.	Nurses	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	180	180
10.	Anti-Malaria personnel	...	..	...	..	..	..	58	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	120
11.	Curator	..	..	..	..	..	..	340	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	60
Total								..	82	984	82	984	82	984	82	984	82	984	82	984	82	4,920	4,920

SKILLED—

1.	Laboratory Assistants	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	8	96	8	96	8	96	8	96	8	96	8	96	8	480	480
2.	Gas Blowers	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	120
Total								..	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	600	600

UNSKILLED—

1.	Sweepers	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	28	336	28	336	28	336	28	336	28	336	28	336	28	1,680	1,680
2.	Malis	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	600	600
3.	Laboratory bearers	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	12	144	12	144	12	144	12	144	12	144	12	144	12	720	720
Total								..	50	600	50	600	50	600	50	600	50	600	50	600	50	3,000	3,000

5. EDUCATION

(d) University—

Materials Required—(Quantities)

	Item	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total 1956-61
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Cement		Ton	538	532	532	532	532	2,666
2. Steel		Ton	200	200	200	200	200	1,000
3. Corrugated Iron Sheet		Ton	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Timber		Cft.	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	7,000
5. Bricks		In lakhs.	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	17.00
6. Petrol		Gallon	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
7. Coal		Ton	10	10	10	10	10	50
8. Lubricating oil		Gallon	20	20	20	20	20	100
9. Paint and varnishes.. .. .		Gallon	40	40	40	40	40	200
10. Other fuel oil (Diesel)		Gallon	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000

6. HEALTH

The State of Assam has an area of about 51, 415 square mile; with a total population of 90,43,707 of which about 96 per cent are living in rural areas. Of the total population, about 10 lakhs belong to Tea Gardens, Railways and other Industries. The State has, therefore, direct responsibility for rendering medical aid to about 80 lakhs of population. The activities of the State Government during the First Five Year Plan as well as those proposed under the Second Five Year Plan are summarised below. The Health Plan is presented in two parts, *viz.*, Medical and Public Health.

A. MEDICAL—

I. Level of Development expected to be achieved by the end of the First Five Year Plan and visualised for the Second Five Year Plan.

During the First Five Year Plan the activities were mostly confined to the urban areas in the shape of expansion and continuance of the schemes initiated under the Post-War Reconstruction Programme and no additional scheme could be undertaken due to limited resources. In the rural area some developments were, however, made under the normal activities of the State Government as well as under the Art. 275 of the Constitution. Lack of trained personnel being a great handicap even in maintaining the normal activities of the Department on proper level, the training Programme of Physicians Nurses, Midwives, etc., was given priority under the First Five Year Plan. In the matter of hospitalisation some improvements were effected in the District Headquarters Hospitals which were taken over from the Local Boards prior to the Plan Period and one Special Hospital for Tuberculosis which was taken over by Government with 50 beds was expanded raising the bed strength to 200 beds.

The level of development expected to be achieved in respect of various activities at the end of the First Five Year Plan period is shown below:—

	Population benefited per unit.
1. No. of Hospitals of all kinds	61
2. No. of Dispensaries of all kinds	484
3. No. of beds in all the Hospitals and Dispensaries... ..	4,081
4. Outturn of trained personnel (First Plan period)—	
(a) Medical Graduates	200
(b) Ayurvedic Diploma holders	50
(c) Nurses	300
	of which about 200 are expected from the Pri- vate Training Institu- tion.
(d) Midwives	200
	of which about 100 are expected from the Pri- vate Training Institu- tions.
(e) Compounders	400
(f) Dhais	350
	from institution run by Indian Red Cross Society.

The Second Five Year Plan envisaged the following broad activities.—

(a) Establishment of Primary Health Units.

The medical relief in the rural areas in the Plains Districts has hitherto been mainly the responsibility of Local Boards but owing to limited resources at their disposal they are not in a position to discharge their obligations to the desired extent. Moreover, the hospitalisation facilities in rural areas are conspicuous by their absence. It is, therefore, proposed to convert 50 of the existing dispensaries into Primary Health Units with 4 beds in each. It is further proposed to establish 30 new Primary Health Units. These Primary Health Units will have Maternity and Child Welfare facilities.

(b) Expansion and improvement of the District and Subdivisional Headquarters Hospitals.

Neither the present bed strength nor the facilities available in these hospitals is up to the mark. It is therefore, proposed to raise the bed strength and to provide better diagnostic and treatment facilities for diseases including T. B., V. D., etc.

(c) Expansion of Training facilities.

This comprises of (a) increase in the number of admission in the Medical College from 65 to 100. (b) upgrading of the Ayurvedic College, Gauhati, to a Degree Course, (c) establishment of training centres for Nurses, Midwives, Health Visitors, Public Health Nurses, Sanitary Inspectors, etc., (d) Post-graduate training in Assam Medical College as well as in other institutions in India and abroad.

The level of Development expected to be achieved at the end of the Second Plan period is shown below—

	Population benefitted per unit	
1. No. of Hospitals and Dispensaries—		
(a) No. of Hospitals of all kinds	61	.....
(b) No. of Dispensaries of all kinds (including Primary Health Units).	594	13,000
(c) No. of beds in all the Hospitals and Dispensaries (including Primary Health Units).	4,885	1,640
2. Outturn of trained personnel—		
(a) Medical Graduates	300	.....
(b) Ayurvedic Diploma Holders	75	.....
(c) Post-graduates	88	.....
(d) Nurses	450	of which about 250 are expected from Private Training Centres.
(e) Midwives	300	of these about 100 are expected from Private Training Institutions.
(f) Compounders	240	of which 80 will be compounders and rest Pharmacists undergoing two years course instead of one year as at present for compounders.
(g) Dais	1,000	from Indian Red Cross Society and from Training Centres in the various Civil Hospitals.
(h) Sanitary Inspectors	200	.....

Till now preventive and curative aspects of Health Services have been administered separately by the Public Health and Medical Branches or the Health Directorate. The Second Five Year Plan aims at integrated Health Services by establishing Health units in rural areas to which will be attached both Medical and Public Health personnel.

II. Description of Scheme included in the Second Five Year Plan

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. *Completion of the scheme for Social and Preventive Medicine Department in the Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh.*—The establishment of Social and Preventive Medicine was undertaken towards the later part of 1954-55 as a Central Sector Scheme being eligible for Central assistance upto 1955-56. But the scheme could not be fully implemented as it involved establishment of a Health Centre and appointment of trained personnel of various categories. The Department is in need of development to its full stature during the Second Five Year period by appointing the necessary trained personnel and the cost has been estimated at Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

2. *Completion of the Scheme for Establishment of the Research Department in the Ayurvedic College, Gauhati.*—This Scheme was initiated as a Central Sector Scheme towards the end of 1954-55 being assured of Central assistance upto 1955-56. The Scheme could not yet be fully implemented. The Scheme will be fully implemented during the Second Five Year period by appointing necessary personnel, etc., the cost for which has been estimated at Rs. 65 lakhs.

3. *Completion of the Scheme for extension of the Reid Provincial Chest Hospital, Shillong.*—The First Five Year Plan target of increase of beds from 100 to 200 is expected to be achieved by the end of 1955-56, but due to inadequate grants for construction works in the First Five Year Plan, necessary staff quarters for the additional staff required to be appointed as a result of increase of beds cannot be constructed during the First Plan Period and as such a provision of Rs. 2.0 lakhs has been included in the Second Five Year Plan for construction of quarters and provision of equipment.

4. *Expansion of the Assam Medical College and its associated Hospital.*—The institution is being maintained under First Five Year Plan. The present sanctioned rate of admission into the College is 65 per year and it is expected to turn out 200 Medical graduates by the end of 1955-56. To meet the growing demand for Medical Education it is proposed to increase the admission rate to 100 during the Second Plan period at 7 per year and to raise the bed strength of the Hospital to 700 beds the minimum laid down by the Indian Medical Council for 100 admissions per year.

In addition to the existing facilities for training of Nurses and Midwives it is proposed to start Sanitary Inspectors' training for 40 candidates per session of 9 months and Post-graduate training of Doctors in Master of Surgery, Medicine, etc., for 8 students in 2 year course. The following targets are expected to be achieved during the Second Plan period—

- (1) No. of M. B. B. S. qualified—300 as against 200 during the First Five Year period.
- (2) Nurses qualified—100 as against 75 during the First Five Year period.
- (3) Midwives qualified—60 as against 48 during the First Five Year period.
- (4) Sanitary Inspectors qualified—200 as against nil during the First Five Year period.
- (5) Post-graduate students qualified—13 as against nil during the First Five Year period.
- (6) No. of Hospital beds—700 as against 500 during the First Five Year period.

The cost of expansion and maintenance of the expanded portion during the Second Plan Period has been estimated at Rs. 70.50 lakhs.

5. *Reorganisation and Improvement of Nursing Services.*—Under this scheme, the only training centre at Dibrugarh is turning out 5 qualified nurses per year and the other centre at Gauhati is going to be started soon. To meet the increased requirement of Nursing staff, it is proposed to start training centres for Nurses and Midwives at 8 more district headquarters hospitals with provision for training of 6 probationer Nurses and 4 Midwives. It is expected to have 105 qualified Nurses and Midwives at the end of the Second Plan period both from the existing and new centres as against 25 Nurses at the end of the First Five Year Plan. The estimated cost of the Scheme is Rs. 8.00 lakhs during the Second Plan period.

6. *Upgrading of the Ayurvedic College, Gauhati.*—The institution which is at present providing facilities for studies in Diploma course for 24 students per year is being maintained under the First Five Year Plan. The out-turn of Diploma holders by the end of 1955-56 is expected to be 50. It has been decided to shift the College to a new site during the current year and to construct a hospital of 50 beds. As recommended by the Central Council of Health, it is proposed to upgrade the institution to that of a Degree course with provision for 30 admissions per year and to increase the bed strength to 100 beds during the Second Plan period. The degree course being of 6 years' duration, no final examination will be held during the Second Plan period. The Diploma Course will, however, continue till Degree course is fully provided and 75 Diploma holders are expected to be turned out during the Second Plan period. The cost of upgrading and maintenance of the institution thereafter has been estimated at Rs. 18.00 lakhs.

7. *Special Headquarters Staff attached to the office of the Director of Health Services, Assam.*—Planning cell with a Special Officer and some ministerial staff has been sanctioned for the work relating to the First Five Year Plan and formulation of the Second Five Year Plan. The amalgamation of the Medical and Public Health Sections at all levels is under consideration of Government. The staff will consist of 3 supervisory administrative personnel, 19 Ministerial personnel and 9 Grade IV Establishment.

The total cost of the scheme has been estimated at Rs. 3.00 lakhs during the Second Plan period.

8. *Intensification of the Drugs Control Administration.*—At present the Administration of Drugs Control is being run by the State Government outside the First Five Year Plan with Director of Health Services as the Drugs Controller and one Drugs Inspector under him for the whole State. This arrangement is not considered adequate for proper enforcement of the Drugs Act and Rules. It is, therefore, proposed to appoint 2 more Drugs Inspectors. It is also proposed to establish a Drugs Control Laboratory at Dibrugarh for analysis of spurious drugs detected by the Drugs Inspectors. The present arrangement of analysis of Drugs through Laboratories in Bihar or Bombay is considered unsatisfactory from the point of view of speedy analysis of drugs.

The cost of the scheme during the Second Plan period is estimated at Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

9. *Subsidising the Lokapriya G. N. Bordoloi T. B. Hospital at Gauhati.*—The Hospital has been established out of funds raised by the Public and it is expected to provide 50 beds by the end of 1955-56. To this another 40 beds are expected to be added during the year by the Police Department and the Gauhati University at 20 beds each. As the hospital is not in a position to maintain itself out of Public donations alone, it is proposed to give a recurring subsidy of Rs. 1 lakh per year and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 3 lakhs during the first 2 years for equipments, etc., the total cost being Rs. 8 lakhs.

10. *Training of pharmacists in the B. W. Medical School, Dibrugarh.*—According to the requirements of the Pharmacy Council of India the present Compounders' course will have to be gradually abolished and Pharmacist training of 2 years' duration will have to be introduced. The qualified Pharmacists will in course of time replace the compounders. The scheme envisage entertainment of 40 students in 1955-56, 50

students in 1956-57 and 60 students in 1957-58 onwards. The out-turn of qualified students during the Second Plan period is expected to be 240 as against 400 during the First Five Year Plan period.

The cost of the scheme has been estimated at Rs. 2·00 lakhs.

11. *Improvement of the Maternity and Child Health facilities in the Maternity Home attached to the Red Cross Centre, Shillong.*—The Maternity Home maintained by the Indian Red Cross Society at Shillong has at present provision of 15 beds but this is considered inadequate to meet the demand of the poorer section of the people. It is, therefore, proposed to provide a non-recurring grant of Rs. 60 lakhs and a recurring grant of Rs. 40 lakhs to be distributed during the Second Five Year period to enable the centre to provide 10 more beds and necessary staff quarters. The total cost has been estimated at Rs. 1·00 lakh for the Second Plan period.

12. *Post-Graduate training of Medical Officers and Nurses in India and abroad.*—At present the training programme of Medical Officers and Nurses initiated by the various international Agencies is very limited. To meet the requirement of such trained personnel to run various Development Schemes during the Second Five Year Plan, it is proposed to provide for training of greater number of students. Under the Scheme it is proposed to depute 72 students during the Five Years.

The estimated cost for the scheme is Rs. 5·00 lakhs.

13. *Training of Health Visitors and Public Health Nurses.*—At present there is no such training centre in the State. Candidates qualified from other States are also not available to meet the requirement of the State. The requirement of this kind of trained personnel will be greater during the Second Plan period and as such, it is proposed to start one such centre in Dibrugarh so that the facilities available in the Assam Medical College Hospital, Dibrugarh, may be utilised for the training of this kind of Health personnel. There will be a 18 month's course for trained Nurses. The scheme will provide for training of 10 Health Visitors and 10 Public Health Nurses per session. Altogether 40 candidates will be trained.

The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 2·50 lakhs.

14. *Establishment of a Research Department in the Pharmacology Department of Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh.*—As decided in the meeting of the Central Council of Health to start Ayurvedic Research in all Medical Colleges, it is proposed to start one such Department in the Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh. The total estimated cost for the scheme for the Second Plan period is Rs. 50 lakhs.

15. *Establishment of a Family Planning Centre in the Assam Medical College Hospital, Dibrugarh.*—As an experimental measure, one such centre is proposed to be started under the Second Five Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 50 lakhs. Establishment of further centres will be decided in the like of the response received from the public in this centre.

16. *Establishment of Anti-T. B. Demonstration and Training Centre.*—For the purpose of training of T. B. workers, it is proposed to establish one such centre either in the Lokapriya G. N. Bordoloi T. B. Hospital at Gauhati or the Assam Medical College T. B. Hospital, Dibrugarh. Central assistance in the form of International Technical personnel and equipment worth Rs. 2 lakhs from WHO is expected. The total estimated cost for the Second Plan period is Rs. 7·75 lakhs.

17. *Establishment of a Central V. D. Clinic and Laboratory.*—For proper and effective organisation of the V. D. Control Programme it is proposed to establish a Central Clinic and Laboratory in Assam Medical College Hospital, Dibrugarh. This centre will train personnel for staffing the V. D. Clinics proposed to be established in some of the District Headquarters. The cost of establishment and maintenance of the Central V. D. Clinic is estimated at Rs. 2·00 lakhs.

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

18. *Expansion of the five Provincialised Hospitals.*—The five Provincialised Hospitals at Silchar, Dhubri, Nowgong, Tezpur and Jorhat which are being maintained under the First Five Year Plan with their existing bed-strength of 50 in each Hospital are proposed to be expanded to 75 general beds and 20 T. B. beds with necessary clinical facilities. Thus the average increase of bed per Hospital will be 45. The cost for expansion and maintenance of the expanded portion has been estimated at Rs. 22·00 lakhs during the Second Plan period.

19. *Improvement of Subdivisional Headquarters Hospitals.*—The Subdivisional Headquarters Hospitals at Goalpara, Mangaldoi, Barpeta, North Lakhimpur, Golaghat, Sibsagar, Hailakandi and Karimganj maintained by the respective Local Board need immediate improvement which is beyond the capacity of the Local Boards. It is, therefore, proposed to provincialise these Hospitals during the current year under the First Five Year Plan in their existing form with average bed-strength of 25 per Hospital and to expand them to 35 general beds and 5 T. B. beds with necessary clinical facilities. The estimated cost of the Scheme for the Second Plan period is Rs. 7.00 lakhs.

20. *Improvements in the Ganesh Das Hospital, Shillong.*—This is the only Hospital in the State for Women and Children only and its bed strength is 118. To provide better facilities for treatment it is proposed to provide an X-Ray plant and radium, etc. The estimated cost of the Scheme is Rs. 1.00 lakhs.

21. *Shifting of the Shillong Civil Hospital.*—As the present location of the Hospital is neither suitable for comfortable living of the patients nor has it any scope for further expansion in a growing Capital Town like Shillong, it is proposed to shift it to a less crowded place centrally situated and to raise its bed strength from 44 to 75 beds. The total estimated cost is Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

22. *Expansion of the Gauhati Civil Hospital.*—The present bed strength of 173 is too inadequate to meet the demand of the people of a growing town like Gauhati. It is, therefore, proposed to increase the bed strength by 53 beds during the Second Five Year Plan and to provide facilities for improved methods of treatment. The estimated cost of the Scheme is Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

23. *Establishment of Venereal Diseases Clinics in District Headquarters Hospital.*—At present there is only one clinic attached to the Shillong Civil Hospital, but as the incidence of Venereal Diseases is gradually on the increase, it is proposed to start Venereal Diseases Clinics in 6 of the District Headquarters Hospitals. The cost of 6 clinics including the improvement of existing one in Shillong has been estimated at Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME—

24. *Establishment of Primary Health Units.*—By the end of 1955-56 the number of existing Allopathic Dispensaries is expected to be 476, viz., 169 State Dispensaries including Public Health ones, 160 Local Boards and 147 Subsidised. It is proposed to start 30 new Primary Health Units and to convert 50 of the existing dispensaries into Primary Health Units during the 1st two years. The cost has been estimated at Rs. 70.00 lakhs during the Second Plan period.

25. *Establishment of Ayurvedic Subsidised Dispensaries.*—The present six Subsidised Ayurvedic Dispensaries are too inadequate to meet the need of rural population of the whole State and as such, it is proposed to establish 30 more such dispensaries during the Second Plan period. The total estimated cost is Rs. 1.35 lakhs.

B. PUBLIC HEALTH—

I.—Level of Development expected at end of First Plan and visualised during the Second Plan period.

(a) The level of development expected to be achieved in respect of various activities at the end of the First Five Year Plan period is shown below :—

Item of activities	Number of projects or unit
Anti-Malaria Measures—Normal Centres (areas not covered by N. M. C. P. 42 } N. M. C. P. 7 }	49
Maternity Centres—Normal 35 }	59
Central Sector 24 }	
Maternity Homes—Urban 2 }	3 (46 beds)
Rural 1 }	
T. B. Clinic—Out-door 1 }	6 (30 beds)
With indoor facilities 5 }	
Dispensaries (situated in rural areas)	114

Item of activities	Number of Projects or Unit
K.-A. Hospitals and Ward	3 Hospitals } Total 197 3 Wards } beds.
Anti-Hookworm Mobile Units	10
Leprosy Control Project	1
Leprosy Treatment Centre	40
B. C. G. Vaccination	4 Teams (with 6 technician each under one B.C.G. Supervising Officer).
Anti-Small-pox	80 Health Assistants (preventive measures in rural areas).
Public Health Engineering	1 Public Health Engineering Section).

(b) The Second Five Year Plan envisages the following broad activities—

1. Continuance and expansion of the development activities of the First Five Year plan period.
2. Improvement of certain institutions for wider scope of activities.

3. Taking up of new development schemes, *e. g.*, School Health Services, Mobile Propaganda Unit, Goitre Survey and Treatment Units. The level of development expected to be achieved at the end of the Second Plan period is shown below :—

Item of activities	Number of Projects or Unit
Anti-Malaria Measures	16 Units (N. M. C. P.)
Maternity Centres	59 Centres.
Maternity Homes	3 (46 beds).
T. B. Clinics	6 (30 beds).
Anti-Hookworm	10 Mobile Units.
Leprosy Control	1 Unit.
Leprosy Treatment Centres	40
B. C. G. Vaccination	As the mass campaign will be completed, further activity to cover new susceptible population will be integrated with the T. B. Clinics.
Anti-Small-pox	80 Health Assistants.
Public Health Engineering	Expansion by opening of divisional units to cater the need of the State.
Mobile propaganda Unit	1 (for whole State).
School Health Services	One unit to cover approximately 24,000. student population.
National Water Supply and Sanitation (Rural)	12 Projects.

II.—Description of Schemes included in Second Five Year Plan

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

(1) *Public Health Engineering.*—The Scheme originally provided for one Public Health Engineer and one Overseer-cum-Draftsman with certain ministerial staff. It is proposed to expand the organisation during the Second Five Year Plan period by entertaining additional staff. An expenditure on Rs. 4.47 lakhs has been estimated during the Plan period for expansion of the Scheme.

(2) *Headquarters staff*.—It is considered necessary to have a number of staff at headquarters for effective supervision and implementation of the Anti-T. B. Organisation Scheme for which it is proposed to entertain one provincial T. B. Officer and certain office establishment during the Second Five Year Plan period, which is essential. The present ministerial staff sanctioned by Government for the Planning cell to deal with First and Second Five Year Plan work is inadequate to cope with the ever increasing work. It is therefore proposed to entertain one more Upper Division Assistant and 3 Lower Division Assistants attached to the office of the Director of Health Services (Public Health Branch) for dealing with Five Year Plan work.

The expenditure for the proposed headquarters staff scheme for the Second Five Year Plan is estimated at Rs. 1.03 lakhs.

(3) *Goitre Scheme*.—Goitre is prevalent in the State of Assam especially in the Mikir and North Cachar Hills district, Dhubri Subdivision along Gauring Sankosh and Dikhow in the Sibsagar district. So in order to tackle the disease it is considered necessary to establish two teams in the Second Five Year Plan for survey of Goitre cases in these areas and to render necessary treatment to patients to the extent possible. The estimated expenditure for carrying out this scheme for the Second Five Year Plan is Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

(4) *Establishment of Regional Public Health Laboratories*.—At present examination of sources of water supply, clinical works, food, etc., of the whole State covering an area of 85,000 square miles including North-East Frontier Agency are being done in the Public Health Laboratory at Shillong. Due to heavy pressure of work at the Laboratory, results for the same cannot readily be obtained in time. For this purpose it is considered necessary to open two more Laboratories in certain district headquarters to cater the need of the State on zonal basis. By the end of the Second Five Year Plan period each unit will cover an area of 34,000 square miles. The estimated expenditure for the scheme is approximately Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

(5) *National Malaria Control Programme*.—The Scheme is for launching anti-malaria campaign in the State on a nation wide scale. In this scheme the Central Government are helping with materials and equipment and the State Government bear the maintenance of staff. Seven Control units are to function in the State by the end of the First Five Year Plan serving a population of 9 millions or each unit serving a population of about 12½ lakhs. These, however, cannot cover the whole State in view of varied and peculiar conditions prevailing in the State, *viz.* (i) high incidence of malaria, (ii) more accommodation enjoyed by the people, (iii) dispersed nature of the situation of the houses, (iv) difficulty of transport and communications, (v) extensive areas both in the hills and plains where malaria is prevalent. It is proposed to have 9 more units during the Second Five Year Plan period by which each unit will serve a population of about 5½ lakhs. The estimated expenditure for the seven units and for the proposed extra 9 units during the period will be Rs. 138.85 lakhs.

(6) *Improvement of the Malaria Institute, Shillong*.—To keep control over the working of the units under the National Malaria Control Programme it is proposed to improve the Malaria Institute, Shillong on modern scientific lines. At present the Institute is inadequate even to give proper training to the Malaria Inspectors. It is therefore proposed to open a training course for Malaria Inspectors with Government stipend for a period of six weeks twice a year. Twenty trainees will be taken each time and stipend of Rs. 40 per mensem will be given to each trainee. With the launching of the National Malaria Control Programme, the first of its kind in the State, the responsibilities and problem to make the scheme a success will increase. It is proposed to establish a strong Central Organisation by entertaining the following staff attached to the Malaria Institute, *viz.*, one Medical Officer, one Entomologist, one Draftsman, 5 Malaria Inspectors, Ministerial staff and certain class IV staff.

The estimated expenditure is Rs. 1.78 lakhs.

(7) *School Health Services*.—It is proposed to establish one unit equipped with motor van with one Medical Officer, one School Health Nurse, one Health Assistant, one Statistical Clerk and one Peon. The unit is expected to inspect approximately 24,000 School and College students a year giving necessary advice and treatment to the extent possible. The expenditure for the plan period is estimated at Rs. 1 lakh. It is proposed that a fee of annas 8 (eight) annually from each students of High Schools and Re. 1 from each College students be realised to cover a part of the running expenditure.

(8) *B. C. G. Vaccination Scheme*.—The mass B. C. G. Vaccination Campaign is now in progress in the State. In order to cover the entire susceptible group of population of the State, it is necessary to continue measure during the Second Five Year Plan. Taking into consideration the size of population to be covered, it is expected that the mass campaign will be completed during 1957-58. To cover the new susceptible group

the B. C. G. Programme will be integrated with the T. B. Clinics. The Scheme provides the entertainment of the following staff:—

1. One B. C. G. Supervising and Organising Officer upto 1957-58.
 2. Officer Establishment for Headquarters throughout the Plan period.
 3. Five Medical Officers.
 4. Twenty-seven Technicians.
 5. Eight Publicity Assistants.
 6. Five Statistical Clerks.
 7. Six Motor Drivers.
 8. Certain Class IV Staff.
- } Upto 1957-58
9. One Medical Officer will be retained upto 1958-59.
 10. Twenty-one Health Visitors after 1958-59.
 11. One Statistical clerk and other Class IV Staff throughout the Plan period.
An expenditure of Rs. 6 lakhs, is estimated for the Plan period.

(9) *National Water Supply and Sanitation (Rural)*.—There is crying need for improvement of water supply and sanitation in rural areas. With this end in view a scheme with a provision of Rs. 1 crore will be taken up during the Second Five Year Plan period.

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

(10) *Anti-Leprosy Scheme*.—The aim and object of the scheme is to give treatment to leprosy patients. There is provision for 40 Injectors in the First Five Year Plan who are posted to different places attached to the dispensaries and colonies as considered necessary where leprosy is found highly endemic on results of surveys. To popularise the treatment it is proposed to entertain 20 Leprosy Social Welfare Workers during the Second Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 1.17 lakhs has been estimated for this additional development for the Second Five Year period.

(11) *Leprosy Control Scheme (Pilot Project—Central Sector)*.—The expenditure for this scheme is borne by the Central Government in the following proportion: First six months 100 per cent, next twelve months 66.66 per cent and next six months 50 per cent. After the end of the period the responsibility for maintaining the Scheme will be of the State Government.

The Unit was partially started in the First Plan and will be completed in the Second Plan period. The cost for this scheme for the Second Plan is estimated at Rs. 5.71 lakhs.

(12) *Mobile Propaganda Unit*.—It is proposed to have one Propaganda Unit with dispensary van which will serve the population of the State and endeavour to educate the people with the preliminaries of health and hygiene, etc., and will also render medical facilities where and when possible. A unit will consist of the following staff:—

One Medical Officer, one Health Educator, one Driver, one Handyman, one Cinema Operator and Peons. The non-recurring and recurring expenditure for this scheme during the Second Five Year Plan period is estimated at Rs. 1.20 lakhs.

Head of Development/Scheme
6. HEALTH—

STATEMENT 'A'

(Rupees in lakhs)

(a) Medical—

Plan expenditure, 1956-61

REVENUE ACCOUNT—
STATE-LEVEL—

Name of Scheme (1)	Phasing						Foreign Exchange				
	1956-57 (2)	1957-58 (3)	1958-59 (4)	1959-60 (5)	1960-61 (6)	Total plan 1956-61 (7)	Total for completion (8)	1956-57 (9)	1957-58 (10)	1958-61 (11)	Total 1956-61 (12)
1. Completion of the Scheme for Social and preventive Medicine Department in the Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh—											
Recurring	·80	·90	1·00	1·10	1·20	5·00	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	·80	·90	1·00	1·10	1·20	5·00	..	..	..	..	..
2. Completion of the Research Department in the Ayurvedic College, Gauhati—											
Recurring	·13	·13	·13	·13	·13	·65	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	·13	·13	·13	·13	·13	·65	..	..	..	..	..
3. Completion of the Scheme for the extension of the R. P. Chest Hospital, Shillong—											
Recurring .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	1·50	·50	..	..	..	2·00	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1·50	·50	..	..	..	2·00	..	..	..	..	..
4. Expansion of the Assam Medical College and Hospital—											
Recurring .. .. .	..	4·50	4·75	5·00	5·25	19·50	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	15·00	15·00	15·00	6·00	..	51·00	..	..	..	..	..
Total	15·00	19·50	19·75	11·00	5·25	70·50	..	..	2·00	..	2·00
5. Reorganisation and improvement of Nursing services—											
Recurring	·50	·60	·60	·65	·65	3·20	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	2·50	2·50	..	..	..	5·00	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3·00	3·10	·60	·65	·65	8·00	..	..	..	..	..

6. Upgrading of the Ayurvedic College, Gauhati—																				
Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.20	1.40	1.60	1.80	7.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.00	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	2.80	18.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Special Headquarters staff attached to the office of the Director of Health Services, Assam—																				
Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	.36	.57	.63	.69	.75	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	.36	.57	.63	.69	.75	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Intensification of Drugs Control Administration—																				
Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	.05	.15	.20	.20	.20	.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	.50	.20	..	..	..	.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	.55	.35	.20	.20	.20	1.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Subsidising of the Lokapriya G. N. Bardalai T. B. Hospital at Gauhati—																				
Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.50	1.50	..	..	..	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.50	2.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	.25	.25
10. Training of Pharmacists in the Berry White Medical School, Dibrugarh—																				
Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	.20	.24	.26	.26	.29	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	.20	..	..	..	..	.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	.52	.34	.36	.38	.40	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Improvement of Maternity and Child Health facility in the Maternity Home attached to the Red Cross Centre at Shillong—																				
Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.07	.10	.11	.12	.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	.50	.10	..	..	..	.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	.50	.17	.10	.11	.12	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Post-graduate Training of Medical Officers and Nurses in India and abroad—																				
Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	..	.75	.75	.225	.375	..	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
STATE-LEVEL—contd												
13. Training of Health Visitors and Public Health Nurses in the Assam Medical College Hospital, Dibrugarh—												
Recurring
Non-recurring
Total
		·50	1·00	·50	·25	·25	2·50	..	..	..	..	..
14. Establishment of Research Department in the Pharmacology Department of the Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh—												
Recurring
Non-recurring
Total
		·10	·07	·08	·10	·10	·50	..	..	..	..	..
15. Establishment of a Family Planning Centre in the Assam Medical College Hospital, Dibrugarh—												
Recurring
Non-recurring
Total
		..	·10	·10	·12	·13	·50	..	..	..	..	..
16. Establishment of Anti-T. B. Demonstration and Training Centre—												
Recurring
Non-recurring
Total	1·00	..	1·00
		1·75	2·75	1·00	1·10	1·15	7·75	..	..	..	..	..

17. Establishment of a Central V. D. Clinic and Laboratory in the Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	20	22	23	80	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	40	..	..	120	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	55	20	22	23	200	..	..	..	..

Total—State-Level—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.21	11.78	12.80	13.65	14.36	57.80	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.85	26.00	18.25	9.00	1.00	80.10	..	75	4.00	2.25
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.06	37.78	31.05	22.65	15.36	137.90	..	75	4.00	2.25

DISTRICT-LEVEL—

18. Expansion of the Five Provincialised Hospitals including shifting of Jorhat Civil Hospital—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	1.20	1.80	2.40	6.00	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	16.00	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.00	3.60	4.20	4.80	5.40	22.00	..	..	25	75

19. Improvement of the 8 Subdivisional Headquarters Hospitals—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	1.00	1.25	3.00	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.00	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.75	2.00	7.00	..	..	..	..	..

20. Improvement of the Ganesh Das Hospital, Shillong—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	50	..	..	1.00	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	50	..	..	1.00	..	..	50	50

21. Shifting of the Shillong Civil Hospital—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.50	2.00	4.50	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.00	5.50	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.50	1.50	2.50	2.00	10.00	..	..	..	50	50

22. Expansion of the Gauhati Civil Hospital—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	1.00	1.00	2.50	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	50	2.50	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.50	1.50	5.00	..	..	..	25	25

DISTRICT-LEVEL--concl'd.

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

(6)

(7)

(8)

(9)

(10)

(11)

(12)

23. Establishment of Venereal Diseases Clinics in 6 District Headquarters Hospitals--

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Total--District-Level--

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

VILLAGE-LEVEL--

24. Establishment of Primary Health Units--

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

25. Establishment of Ayurvedic dispensaries—

Recurring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·10	·15	·25	·35	·45	1·30	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·01	·10	·01	·01	·01	·05	..	..	..	..	..
Total							·11	·15	·26	·36	·46	1·35

Total—Village Level—

Recurring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·10	7·65	8·25	8·85	9·45	37·30	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17·01	17·01	·01	·01	·01	34·05	..	..	..	..	..
Total							20·11	24·66	8·26	8·86	9·46	71·35

Grand Total—(Medical)—

Recurring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·31	20·03	24·60	28·00	30·86	111·80	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49·36	50·61	25·86	15·11	4·01	144·95	..	..	..	..	..
Total							57·67	70·64	50·46	43·11	34·87	256·75	..	·75	4·75	3·75	9·25

(b) Public Health—

REVENUE ACCOUNTS—

STATE LEVEL—

1. Public Health Engineering—

Recurring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·19	·47	·91	1·32	1·42	4·31	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·02	·05	·09	..	..	·16	..	..	..	..	..
Total							·21	·52	1·00	1·32	1·42	4·47	..	·02	·02	·03	·07

2. Headquarters Staff—

Recurring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·12	·21	·22	·23	·23	1·01	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·02	..	..	..	..	·02	..	..	..	..	..
Total							·14	·21	·22	·23	·23	1·03	..	·01	·01

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
STATE-LEVEL-- <i>concl.</i>												
3. Goitre Scheme--												
Recurring
Non-recurring
Total
		·03	·12	·29	·36	·38	1·18	—	..	..	..	..
		·16	·16	..	..	..	·32	..	..	..	..	..
		·19	·28	·29	·36	·38	1·50	..	·01	·01	..	·02
4. Establishment of Regional Public Health Laboratories--												
Recurring
Non-recurring
Total
		·17	·35	·36	·88	..	..	..	..	..
		·23	·66	·58	·15	..	1·62	..	..	..	..	..
		·23	·66	·75	·50	·36	2·50	..	..	..	·22	·22
5. National Malaria Control Programme--												
Recurring
Non-recurring
Total
		15·62	21·70	21·72	22·05	22·35	103·44	..	..	..	..	..
		10·07	7·84	6·00	6·00	5·50	35·41	..	..	..	..	..
		25·69	29·54	27·72	28·05	27·85	138·85	..	..	..	..	..
6. Improvement of Malaria Institute, Shillong--												
Recurring
Non-recurring
Total
		·29	·30	·32	·35	·37	1·63	..	..	..	..	..
		·15	..	..	..	..	·15	..	..	..	..	..
		·44	·30	·32	·35	·37	1·78	..	..	..	..	..

7. School Health Services—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·01	·19	·20	·20	·20	·80	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·20	..	..	..	..	·20	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·21	·19	·20	·20	·20	1·00	..	·18	..	..	·18

8. B. C. G. Vaccination Scheme —

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·54	1·59	1·10	·73	·76	5·72	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·24	·04	..	..	·28	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·54	1·83	1·14	·73	·76	6·00	..	..	..	..	..

9. National Water Supply and Sanitation (Rural)—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·50	1·50	2·00	2·50	3·00	9·50	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·00	14·00	20·00	24·00	26·50	90·50	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·50	15·50	22·00	26·50	29·50	100·00	..	..	..	..	..

DISTRICT-LEVEL—

1. Anti-Leprosy Scheme—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·05	·15	·24	·32	·41	1·17	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·05	·15	·24	·32	·41	1·17	..	..	..	..	..

2. Leprosy Control Scheme (Pilot Project-Central Sector)—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·65	·66	·66	·67	·69	3·38	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·38	..	..	..	..	2·38	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·03	·66	·66	·67	·69	5·71	..	..	..	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
DISTRICT-LEVEL—concl.											
3. Mobile Propaganda Unit—											
Recurring .. .. .	.07	.20	.20	.21	.21	.69	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring .. .. .	.31	..	..	..	..	.31	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	.38	.20	.20	.21	.21	1.20	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total—(Public Health)—											
Recurring	19.07	27.09	28.03	29.29	30.38	133.86	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	19.54	22.95	26.71	30.15	32.00	131.35	..	..	..	..	..
Total	38.61	50.04	54.74	59.44	62.38	265.21	..	.75	.03	.25	1.03
Grand Total—6. Health (Revenue Account)—											
Recurring	27.38	47.12	52.63	57.29	61.24	245.66	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	68.90	73.56	52.57	45.26	36.01	276.30	..	..	..	..	..
Total	96.28	120.68	105.20	102.55	97.25	521.96	..	1.50	4.78	4.00	10.28

STATEMENT 'D'

Targets of Work/Capacity

Head of Development/Scheme

6. HEALTH

(a) Medical—

Description	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1956-61	Completion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
STATE-LEVEL—								
1. Completion of the Scheme for Social and Preventive Medicine Department in the Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh.	1. Department	1	...	..	..	..	1	
(The Department started in the First Five Year Plan requires completion by appointing necessary additional staff).	2. No. of persons to be employed	13	14	14	14	14	14	
2. Completion of the Research Department in the Ayurvedic College, Gauhati.	1. Department	1	..	..	..	..	1	
(The Department started in the First Five Year Plan requires completion by appointing necessary additional staff).	2. No. of persons employed	5	5	5	6	5	5	
3. Completion of the Scheme for extension of the R. P. Chest Hospital.	No. of quarters to be constructed	20	6	..	..	..	26	
(The First Five Year Plan target of addition of 100 beds will be achieved by end of 1955-56 but the Staff quarters for the additional staff to be entertained will be constructed during the Second Plan period).								
4. Expansion of the Assam Medical College and Hospital, Dibrugarh	1. No. of Admission per year—							
(To increase the rate of admission from 65 to 100 and to increase the bed strength from 500 to 700 beds).	(a) M. B. B. S.	7	7	7	7	7	35	
	(b) Nurses	5	5	5	5	5	25	
	(c) Midwives	2	2	2	2	2	10	
	(d) Sanitary Inspectors	40	..	..	..	..	40	
	(e) Post-Graduate Students	8	..	8	..	8	24	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
STATE LEVEL— <i>concd.</i>								
	2. No. of Students qualified—							
	(a) M. B. B. S.	60	60	60	60	60	300	
	(b) Nurses	20	20	20	20	20	100	
	(c) Midwives	12	12	12	12	12	60	
	(d) Sanitary Inspectors ..	40	40	40	40	40	200	
	(e) Post-Graduate Students	..	8	..	8	..	16	
	3. No. of beds	50	50	50	50	..	200	
5. Reorganisation and Improvement of Nursing Services	1. No. of Admissions—							
(To start training Centres for Nurses and Midwives in all District Headquarter Hospitals).	(a) Nurses	18	18	22	26	26	110	
	(b) Midwives	8	14	20	24	29	95	
	2. No. of students qualified—							
	(a) Nurses	6	6	10	14	14	50	
	(b) Midwives .. ..	..	6	12	16	21	55	
	3. No. of quarters to be constructed ..	4	4	..	..	..	8	
6. Upgrading of the Ayurvedic College, Gaubati	1. No. of admission .. ..	..	..	6	..	..	6	
(To upgrade the present Diploma Course to that of a Degree Course increasing the admissions from 24 to 30 and to construct necessary buildings).	2. No. of students qualified	15	15	15	15	15	75	
	3. No. of bed to be provided .. ..	..	15	15	20	..	50	
	4. No. of buildings to be constructed ..	6	10	10	10	..	36	
7. Special Headquarter Staff attached to the Office of the Director of Health Services, Assam.	No. of persons to be employed.. ..	16	27	32	32	32	32	
(To appoint additional Administrative and Ministerial Staff for Execution of Schemes).								
8. Intensification of Drugs Control Administration	No. of persons to be employed	6	15	22	22	22	22	
(To appoint 2 Drugs Inspectors and to establish a Drugs Research Laboratory in the Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh).	No. of Laboratories to be established .	..	1	..	..	..	..

9. Subsidising the Lokapriya G. N. Bordoloi T. B. Hospital at Gauhati	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(As the hospital constructed out of Public donation is not in a position to maintain itself fully out of its own resources it is proposed to give a recurring grant of Rs. 1 lakh per year and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 3 lakhs for equipment, etc.)									
10. Training of Pharmacists in the B. W. Medical School, Dibrugarh ..	1. No. of Admission	50	10	..	..	..	..	..	60
(As required by the Pharmacy Council of India, the present Compounder Class is to be upgraded to Pharmacists Training Class.)	2. No. of Students qualified	80	25	35	50	50	50	50	240
11. Improvement of Maternity and Child Health facilities in the Maternity Home attached to the Red Cross Centre at Shillong.	No. of beds to be increased .. .	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
(As the present bed strength of 15 beds is quite insufficient it is proposed to increase the bed strength.)									
12. Post-Graduate Training of Medical Officers and Nurses in India and abroad.	No. to be trained in India	10	6	10	6	10	6	10	42
(To man the institutions with highly qualified persons from the State it is proposed to train them in India and abroad.)	No. to be trained from abroad	10	..	10	..	10	..	10	30
13. Training of Health Visitors and Public Health Nurses in the Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh.	1. Students under training .. ..	..	20	20	20	20	20	20	80
(As there is no such Training Centre in the State it is proposed to start the same under the 2nd Five Year Plan.)	2. No. of students qualified .. ..	..	..	15	15	15	15	15	45
14. Establishment of Research Department in the Pharmacology Department of the Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh.	Research Department	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(For Research in Indigenous Medicines, the Establishment of such a Department is proposed.)	No. of persons to be employed	5	..	8	8	8	8	8	8
15. Establishment of Family Planning Centre in the Assam Medical College Hospital, Dibrugarh.	Clinic .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
(As an Experimental measure one such Centre is proposed to be established.)	Persons to be employed .. ..	..	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
16. Establishment of Anti T. B. Demonstration and Training Centre..	Training Centre .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
(For training of T B. Workers, Establishment of such a Centre is proposed.)	No. of buildings to be constructed	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	15

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
STATE-LEVEL— <i>concl'd.</i>									
17. Establishment of Central V. D. Clinic and Laboratory in the Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh.		Clinic and Laboratory	.. ..	1	..	..	..	1	
(For training of V. D. workers one such Centre is proposed)	..	No. of buildings to be constructed	.. ..	10	..	..	..	10	
DISTRICT-LEVEL—									
18. Expansion of the five Provincialised Hospitals including shifting of Jorhat Civil Hospital.		No. of beds to be added	.. ..	25	50	50	50	50	225
(The five Provincialised Hospitals at Silchar, Dhubri, Jorhat, Tezpur and Nowgong with 50 beds in each on the average are proposed to be expanded with addition of 25 General and 20 T. B beds in each. The hospital at Jorhat needs shifting for proper expansion.)									
19. Improvement of the Subdivisional Headquarters Hospitals	..	No. of beds to be added	.. ..	24	24	24	24	24	120
(The 8 Subdivisional Headquarters Hospitals with 25 beds in each on the average provincialised during 1955-56 are proposed to be expanded adding 10 General and 5 T. B. beds in each.)									
20. Improvement of the G. D. Hospital, Shillong
(It is proposed to equip the Hospital with X-Ray Plant and Radium and to provide necessary building.)									
21. Shifting of the Civil Hospital	No. of beds to be added	.. ..	..	..	20	11	..	31
(The Civil Hospital is now in a congested area and it is proposed to be shifted to a suitable place and to increase its bed strength from 44 to 75 beds.)									
22. Expansion of the Gauhati Civil Hospital	No. of beds to be added	.. ..	..	25	25	..	..	50
(To meet the demand of the growing population of Gauhati it is proposed to raise the bed strength from 173 to 223.)									
23. Establishment of Venereal Diseases Clinics in 6 District Headquarter Hospitals.		No. of Clinics	.. ..	..	2	2	2	..	6
VILLAGE-LEVEL—									
24. Establishment of Primary Health Units	No. of Health Units	.. ..	40	40	..	..	..	80
(It is proposed to establish 15 new Health Units and to convert 25 dispensaries to Health Units per year for 1st 2 years.)									
		No. of beds	.. ..	160	160	..	..	..	320
25. Establishment of Ayurvedic Dispensaries	No. of Ayurvedic dispensaries	.. ..	6	6	6	6	6	30
(It is proposed to establish 30 Ayurvedic Subsidised Dispensaries at 6 per year.)									

(b) Public Health—

STATE-LEVEL—

1. Public Health Engineering	No. of persons to be employed	17	29	54	54	54	54
(Extension of the Organisation started during the First Plan by entertaining additional Staff),							
2. Headquarters staff—	1. Supervisory staff	1	—	—	—	—	1
(To entertain supervisory staff at Headquarters for effective implementation of the Anti-T. B. Scheme and entertainment of additional ministerial staff.)							
	2. No. of other staff to be employed ..	8	8	8	8	8	8
3. Goitre Scheme	Survey and treatment unit .. .. .	.	..	..	..	..	1
(Establishment of a Survey and Treatment unit.)							
4. Establishment of a Regional Public Health Laboratory ..	1. No. of laboratory unit .. .. .	...	..	1	1	..	2
(For examination of water, food samples and Clinical works.)							
	2. No. of buildings	1	1	..	..	..	2
5. National Malaria Control Programme	No. of unit	9	..	..	..	..	9
(For establishment of Anti-Malaria Control units.)							
6. Improvement of Malaria Institute at Shillong	No. of buildings	1	..	..	..	..	1
(For effective control of the working of the Units under the N. M. C. P.).							

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9)

STATE-LEVEL—concl.

7. B. C. G₉ Vaccination Scheme No. of buildings to be constructed 6 6
 (To complete mass campaign started from First Plan and to establish Centres for new susceptible groups.)

8. School Health Services 1. Unit 1 1
 (For inspection of Schools and College students.)
 2. No. of persons to be employed 2 11 11 11 11

9. National Water Supply and Sanitation (Rural) No. of Projects 4 8 12
 (Improvement of water supply and sanitation.)

DISTRICT-LEVEL—

10. Anti-Leprosy Scheme No. of persons employed 4 8 12 16 20 20
 (Entertainment of Leprosy Social Welfare worker.)

11. Leprosy Control Scheme (Pilot Project—Central sector) .. 1. No. of buildings 1 1
 (Construction of clinic hospital ward and quarters of staff.) 2. No. of beds 30 30

12. Mobile Propaganda Unit No. of units 1 1
 (To educate people on preliminary of health.)

Head of Development/Scheme

6—Health

(a) Medical—

(b) Public Health—

STATEMENT 'E' (1)

Man-power Required

(m. m.—Man-Month)

(Construction Phase)

Category	Average wage or salary per m. m.	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total—1956-61		Total for completion	
		No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
ADMINISTRATIVE—															
	Rs.														
Contractor	375	101	979	91	1,062	42	496	21	214	6	72	150	2,823	150	2,823
TECHNICAL—															
Engineer and overseer will be included in Public Works Department.															
SKILLED—															
Sardar	100	101	1,099	91	1,058	44	518	22	253	6	71	144	2,999	144	2,999
Moharir	60	144	1,588	132	1,538	62	724	31	354	8	96	207	4,300	207	4,300
Carpenter	150	333	3,347	305	3,231	130	1,545	60	717	16	192	468	9,032	468	9,032
Mason	150	117	1,157	96	1,117	42	496	22	258	6	72	167	3,100	167	3,100
Total .. .. .	.....	695	7,191	624	6,944	278	3,283	135	1,582	36	431	986	19,431	986	19,431
UNSKILLED—															
Labourer or Jugali	60	802	8,830	726	8,533	336	3,963	162	1,907	44	526	1,183	23,759	1,183	23,759
Grand Total .. .. .	.....	1,598	17,000	1,441	16,539	656	7,742	318	3,703	86	1,029	2,319	46,013	2,319	46,013

Head of Development/Scheme

6. Health

(a) Medical—

(b) Public Health—

STATEMENT 'E' (2)

Man-power Required

(m. m.—Man-Month)

(Continuing Phase)

Category (1)	Average wage or salary per m. m. (2)	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total—1956-61		Total for completion	
		No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
ADMINISTRATIVE—	Rs.														
1. Principal, Ayurvedic College, Gauhati	500—900	..	..	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	48	1	48
2. Assistant Director of Health Services	600—900	1	12	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	108	2	108
3. Assistant Nursing Superintendent	350—500	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
4. Superintendent (Training of Health Visitors, etc.)	250—350	..	..	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	48	1	48
5. Assistant Superintendent (Training of Health Visitors, etc.)	175—275	..	..	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	48	1	48
6. Office Assistants	55—280	89	865	119	1,410	131	1,530	134	1,608	136	1,632	149	7,045	149	7,045
7. Accounts Clerk	160—225	..	..	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	96	2	96
8. Stenographer	100—200	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
9. Typists	55—100	6	60	13	138	19	198	20	240	20	240	20	876	20	876
10. Store Keeper	100—150	..	..	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	48	1	48
11. Office Peons	25—35	116	1,080	211	2,496	244	2,880	252	3,024	254	3,048	254	12,528	254	12,528
Total .. ..	....	214	2,041	358	4,164	404	4,728	416	4,992	420	5,040	433	20,965	433	20,965

TECHNICAL—

1.	Doctors Modern Medicines (Specialists)	350—1,100	2	24	4	48	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	252	5	252
2.	Doctors Modern Medicines (general Practitioners)	175—500	33	386	108	1,290	119	1,422	125	1,500	129	1,548	133	6,146	133	6,146
3.	Surgeons E. N. T. (Specialists)	350—800	..	..	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	48	1	48
4.	Surgeons (Ophthalmic)	350—800	..	..	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	48	1	48
5.	Surgeons (Obsletrics and Gynaecology)	350—800	..	..	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	48	1	48
6.	Pre-Clinical Scientist Anatomy, etc.	350—800	..	..	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	48	1	48
7.	Pre-Clinical Scientist Physiology	350—800	..	..	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	48	1	48
8.	Pre-Clinical Scientist Pathology	350—800	..	..	2	24	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	132	3	132
9.	Specialist in Public Health (Epidemiology)	350—800	..	..	1	12	2	24	3	36	3	36	3	108	3	108
10.	Physicians, Tuberculosis	175—500	1	6	2	24	9	108	11	132	15	180	15	450	15	450
11.	Physicians, Venereology	175—900	..	..	1	12	3	36	5	60	7	84	7	192	7	192
12.	Anaesthetists	350—800	..	..	..	..	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	36	1	36
13.	Specialist in Public Health (Malariology)	300—750	17	150	17	204	17	204	17	204	17	204	17	966	17	966
14.	Chemist Pharmaceutical	250—600	2	24	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	216	4	216
15.	Chemist Analytical	150—350	..	..	..	..	1	12	2	24	2	24	2	60	2	60
16.	Engineers, Public Health	600—850	3	24	5	48	7	84	9	108	9	108	9	372	9	372
17.	Botanists, Morphology and Systematic Botany	175—450	1	12	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	108	2	108
18.	Zoologist, Entomology	200—450	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
19.	Teachers, Secondary Science (Ordinary)	175—450	..	..	2	24	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	132	3	132
20.	Teachers, Secondary Arts (Ordinary)	150—250	..	..	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	96	2	96
21.	Doctors, Ayurvedic and Unani	80—500	6	72	14	168	21	252	27	324	33	396	33	1,212	33	1,212
22.	Mathematicians and Statisticians	200—250	..	..	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	48	1	48
23.	Health Ed cator	150—225	3	36	9	108	15	180	15	180	15	180	15	674	15	674

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
		Rs.														
TECHNICAL— <i>contd.</i>																
24. Health Visitor		80—150	1	12	2	24	25	300	25	300	25	300	25	936	25	936
25. Medical Social Worker.. ..		175—350	5	36	11	132	17	204	23	276	29	348	29	995	29	996
26. Sanitary Inspectors		45—225	41	492	41	492	81	972	81	972	81	972	81	3,900	81	3,900
27. Malaria Inspectors		45—80	173	1,644	173	2,076	213	2,556	213	2,556	213	2,556	213	11,388	213	11,388
28. Technicians Laboratory		80—150	1	12	3	36	7	84	10	120	16	192	16	444	16	444
29. Technicians Radiology		100—175	..	..	2	24	4	48	5	60	7	84	7	210	7	210
30. Pharmacists (Compounder)		45—80	25	300	54	648	63	756	66	792	70	840	70	3,336	70	3,336
31. Laboratory Assistant		45—150	4	48	12	144	20	240	25	300	31	372	31	1,104	31	1,104
32. Nurses		55—190	..	..	62	744	102	1,224	138	1,656	180	2,160	180	5,784	180	5,784
33. Matron		200—300	..	..	3	36	7	84	7	84	7	84	7	288	7	288
34. Midwives		50—80	82	984	163	1,956	168	2,016	173	2,076	179	2,148	179	9,180	179	9,180
35. Overseers		120—225	6	24	16	180	102	1,212	102	1,224	102	1,224	102	3,864	102	3,864
36. Plant Collector		45—80	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
37. Museum Artists		75—150	2	24	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	168	3	168
Total	410	4,324	726	8,682	1,036	12,390	1,113	13,356	1,201	14,412	1,204	53,164	1,204	53,164

SKILLED—

1. Technician (B. C. G.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45—80	27	324	27	324	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	648	27	648
2. Mechanic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75—100	17	150	17	204	28	336	28	336	28	336	29	1,362	29	1,362
3. Cinema Operator	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80—120	2	14	2	24	1	12	1	12	1	12	2	74	2	74
4. Draftsman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120—225	2	21	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	117	2	117
5. Drillers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45—80	2	24	6	72	7	78	7	84	7	84		342	7	342
6. Tracers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55—100	1	9	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	57	1	57
7. Drivers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45—100	92	814	99	1,188	112	1,344	111	1,332	111	1,332	117	6,010	117	6,010
8. Fitter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45—80	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
9. Media-Maker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40—60	..	..	..	..	1	12	2	24	2	24	2	60	2	60
10. Non-Medical Assistant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65—150	4	48	8	72	12	120	12	144	12	144	12	528	12	528
11. Sample Taker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45—60	..	..	..	..	1	12	2	24	2	24	2	60	2	60
Total								148	1,416	163	1,932	166	1,962	167	2,004	167	2,004	202	9,318	202	9,318

UNSKILLED	25—35	2,503	15,206	2,668	32,016	2,739	32,868	2,797	33,564	2,849	34,188	2,849	1,47,842	2,849	1,47,842	
Grand Total								3,275	22,987	3,910	46,794	4,345	51,948	4,493	53,916	4,637	55,644	4,688	2,31,289	4,688	2,31,289

STATEMENT 'F'

Head of Development/Scheme

Materials Required

6. HEALTH—										Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total 1956-61
Item										(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(1)																
(a) MEDICAL—																
1.	Cement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In tons	2,537	2,469	1,206	613	169	6,993
2.	M. S. Rod	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In tons	203	198	97	49	14	561
3.	C. I. Sheet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In tons	406	395	193	98	27	1,119
4.	Timber (Dressed and Undressed)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In Cft.	64,960	63,200	30,880	15,680	4,320	1,79,040
5.	Bricks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In thousands	8,120	7,900	3,860	1,960	540	22,380
6.	Coal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In maunds	..	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	5,000
7.	Coke	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In maunds	..	4,000	8,000	12,000	16,000	40,000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT—																
8.	X-Ray Plant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In numbers	3	3	3	3	..	12
9.	Generator	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In numbers	2	2	2	2	..	8
10.	Microscope	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In numbers	40	40	20	..	..	100
11.	Ultra violet and Infra red apparatus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In numbers	1	1	1	1	1	5
12.	Electro-Cardiogram apparatus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In numbers	1	1	1	1	1	5
13.	Typewriter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In numbers	5	5	5	5	5	25
14.	Automobiles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In numbers	2	2	2	2	2	10
15.	Petrol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In gallons	1,920	3,840	5,760	7,680	9,600	28,800
(b) PUBLIC HEALTH—																
1.	Cement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In tons	146.17	56.13	24.17	..	..	226.47
2.	M. S. Rod	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In tons	11.69	4.49	1.93	..	..	18.02
3.	C. I. Sheets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In tons	33.38	8.98	3.86	..	..	38.22
4.	Timber (Dressed and Undressed)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In Cft.	3,742	1,437	618	..	..	5,797
5.	Bricks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In thousands	468	180	77	..	..	725

(1)										(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)				
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT—(concl'd)—																				
6.	Type-writers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In numbers	..	..	..	..	5	3	5	1	..	14
7.	Automobiles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In numbers	..	..	..	..	53	11	..	..	..	64*
8.	Petrol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In gallons	..	..	..	..	89,280	99,840	95,040	94,080	94,080	4,72,320
9.	Bicycles..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In numbers	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
10.	Cinema Equipment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In numbers	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
11.	Microscopes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In numbers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
12.	Laboratory Equipment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In numbers	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	..	50
13.	Other Machinery..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In numbers	..	..	..	..	487	..	..	..	..	487

* N. B.—The requirement of Automobiles includes 12 Jeeps and 4 Trucks to be obtained from the Central Government in connection with National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme (Rural) and 9 Jeeps and 36 Trucks for the National Malaria Control Programme.

7. HOUSING

I.—Level of Development reached at the end of the First Five Year Plan and visualised for the Second Five Year Plan

(a) Except for the State scheme of advance of funds to Government servants for construction of residential houses, no housing scheme was taken up in Assam till the establishment, during the current financial year of the Housing Department. This Department has taken up during the current year the following three schemes under the Low-Income Group Housing Scheme.

- (i) Development of building sites in and around the principal towns of the State. Land in and around Gauhati, Dibrugarh and other towns is now under survey under this scheme.
- (ii) Loan assistance to local bodies for construction of tenements for sweepers and low-paid staff of local bodies. The scheme has been finalised and applications from local bodies are now being received.
- (iii) Loan to individuals and co-operatives for construction of residential houses. The scheme has been finalised, a few loans sanctioned and loan applications are now being received.

The Labour Department also examined the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, but it could not be implemented as the terms and conditions of financial assistance offered by the Government of India were found to be uneconomic for our conditions. This scheme, along with the recently formulated Central Scheme of Plantation Labour Housing is, however, being re-examined in the light of more liberal assistance likely to be offered by the Government of India.

(b) The Planning Commission has allotted Rs. 1.30 crores for all housing schemes for the Second Five Year Plan. The break-up of this allotment is given below :—

	Rs.	Lacs
1. Low-Income Group Housing :		
(i) Development of building Sites	5	lacs. } 52
(ii) Loan Assistance to Local Bodies	5	,, }
(iii) Loan to Individuals and Co-operatives... ..	42	,, }
2. Slum Clearance and Sweepers' Housing		9
3. Subsidised Industrial Housing		9
4. Plantation Labour Housing		35
5. Rural Housing		10
		115
	Establishment Cost	15
	Total ...	Rs. 1.30 crores.

This Rs. 1.30 crores is the net outlay, the gross outlay being Rs. 1.36 crores, adding to the net figure Rs. 5.635 lacs loans to be recovered within the Plan period.

During the Second Five Year Plan period, the three Low Income Group Housing Schemes (*viz.*, development of building sites, loan assistance to local bodies and loans to individuals and co-operatives for construction of residential houses), taken up during the last year of the First Plan period, will be continued and expanded. In addition, the following new schemes will also be taken up :—(i) Subsidised Industrial Housing, (ii) Plantation Labour Housing, (iii) Slum Clearance and Sweepers' Housing and (iv) Rural Housing.

The schemes for development of building sites and slum clearance will be co-ordinated with town planning schemes and necessary co-ordination will be established with the Public Works Department and Municipalities regarding provision of roads and other

amenities for the developed areas. Regarding assistance to local bodies, the scheme will be worked in close co-operation with the Local Self-Government Department, the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme and the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme will be implemented in co-operation with the Labour Department and the Public Works Department and the Rural Housing Scheme will be implemented by the C. P. A. in co-operation with the Housing Department. Necessary co-ordination will be established with Public Works Department, Education, Finance and Revenue Departments regarding training and recruitment of personnel required for various schemes, and help will be taken from the Supply and Forest Departments regarding building materials needed for construction.

II.—Description of schemes included in the Second Five Year Plan

(a) STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. *Establishment.*—The Housing Department now consists of (including staff now being sanctioned) 1 Director of Housing, 1 Deputy Director, 1 Assistant Engineer, 2 Overseers, 1 Computer, 1 Draftsman, 1 Tracer, 4 Moharirs, 6 Sub-Deputy Collectors, 20 Housing Inspectors and necessary complement of ministerial and fourth grade staff. The staff required for enabling the Department to cope with the volume of work envisaged during the Second Plan period is detailed in Statement E (2).

(b) DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. *Development of Building Sites.*—Under this scheme, it is proposed to provide cheap building sites for persons of low-income groups for enabling them to build and own residential houses, thereby relieving congestion in towns. It is proposed that at a total cost of Rs.5 lacs, 70 acres of land in and around the principal towns of Assam will be developed providing 180 plots of 7,200 square feet gross each, and will be sold at a no-profit-no-loss basis.

2. *Loan Assistance to Local Bodies.*—For providing accommodation to about 175 families of sweepers and low-paid employees of local bodies under this scheme, a sum of Rs.5 lacs is proposed to be issued as loans to local bodies during the Second Plan period for construction of 2 roomed tenements. This scheme will also help relieve housing congestion and slum conditions in urban areas.

3. *Loan to Individuals and Co-operatives.*—Under this scheme, it is proposed to issue Rs.21 lacs as loans to individuals and co-operatives for construction by them of about 350 residential houses in urban areas during the Second Plan period.

4. *Slum Clearance and Sweepers' Housing.*—Under this scheme, 225 families will be rehabilitated during the Second Plan period.

5. *Subsidised Industrial Housing.*—This comprises construction of 525 tenements by private employers for housing industrial workers. Out of Rs.9 lacs provided for construction under this head, Rs.6 lacs will be advanced by the Government of India as loan and Rs.3 lacs as subsidy, the employers themselves contributing another Rs.3 lacs.

(c) VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. *Loan to Individuals and Co-operatives.*—Under this scheme, it is proposed to issue Rs.21 lakhs as loans to individuals and co-operatives for construction by them of about 525 residential houses in the rural areas during the Second Five Year Plan period.

2. *Plantation Labour Housing.*—Under this scheme, a total number of about 1,870 tenements are estimated to be built by the tea estates for tea estates labour, for which the Government of India will advance loans to the figure of Rs.35 lacs and the tea estates will contribute from their own funds Rs.8.75 lacs during the Second Plan period.

3. *Rural Housing.*—Under this scheme, Rs.10 lacs will be issued as loans to individuals for construction of 1,250 residential houses.

STATEMENT 'A'

Plan Expenditure, 1956-61

Head of Development/Scheme

7.—HOUSING—

(Rupees in lacs)

	Phasing							Foreign Exchange			
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Plan—1956-61	Total for completion	1956-57	1957-58	1958-61	Total 1956-1961
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(a) REVENUE ACCOUNT—											
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—											
1. Establishment—											
Non-recurring
Recurring	3.0	15.0	..	..	..	..
Total	3.0	15.0	..	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) CAPITAL ACCOUNT—											
DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—											
1. Development of Building Sites	3.0	5.0	..	..	..	..
2. Loan Assistance to Local Bodies	1.0	5.0	..	..	..	..
3. Loan to Individuals and Co-operatives	9.0	21.0	..	..	..	..
4. Slum Clearance and Sweepers' Housing	9.0	..	..	..	..
5. Subsidised Industrial Housing	1.8	9.0	..	..	..	..
Total	14.8	49.0	..	Nil	Nil	Nil
VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME—											
1. Loan to Individuals and Co-operatives	9.0	21.0	..	..	..	..
2. Plantation Labour Housing	7.0	35.0	..	..	..	..
3. Rural Housing in Community Project and National Extension Service Areas	4.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Total	20.0	66.0	..	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total—Capital Account Schemes	34.8	115.0	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	37.8	130.0*	..	..	..	..

*This is net outlay, the gross outlay being Rs. 135.635 lacs, adding to the net figure Rs. 5.635 lacs loans to be recovered within the plan period.

7. HOUSING—

Targets of Work/Capacity

Description	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Plan—1956-61	Completion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—								
1. Development of Building Sites	Land to be developed—Acres	18	12	Nil	Nil	Nil	30	..
	Plots of 7,200 Sq. feet (Gross)	108	72	Nil	Nil	Nil	180	..
2. Loan Assistance to Local Bodies	Two roomed tenements	35	35	35	35	35	175	..
3. Loan to Individuals and Co-operatives	Residential Houses	150	100	100	Nil	Nil	350	..
4. Slum Clearance and Sweepers' Housing	Families to be rehabilitated	Nil	75	75	50	25	225	..
5. Subsidised Industrial Housing	Tenements one roomed	80	80	80	80	80	400	..
	Two roomed	25	25	25	25	25	125	..
VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME—								
1. Loans to Individuals and Co-operatives	Residential Houses	225	150	150	Nil	Nil	525	..
2. Plantation Labour Housing	Tenements	374	374	374	374	374	1,870	..
3. Rural Housing	Residential Houses	500	750	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,250	..

Head of Development/Scheme

STATEMENT 'E'(1)

7. HOUSING—

Man-power Required
(m. m.—Man Month)

(Construction Phase)

Category	Average wage or salary per month	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total—1956-61		Total for completion
		No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
ADMINISTRATIVE—														
Civil Assistant Engineer	240	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
Head Assistant	110	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
Lower Division Assistant	61	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
Peon	26	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	..
Total	..	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	300	..
TECHNICAL—														
Overseer	220	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	..
SKILLED—														
Moharir	49	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	240	..
Supervisor Kanungo	69	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	..
Mandal	42	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	..
Mason	150	..	840	..	795	..	600	..	285	..	260	..	2,780	..
Carpenter	150	..	2,528	..	2,384	..	1,800	..	856	..	784	..	8,352	..
Total	..	..	3,464	..	3,275	..	2,496	..	1,237	..	1,140	..	11,612	..
UNSKILLED—														
Khalasis	60	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	240	..
Chainmen	26	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	..
Labourer	75	..	6,752	..	6,336	..	4,800	..	2,240	..	2,090	..	22,218	..
Total	..	..	6,824	..	6,408	..	4,872	..	2,312	..	2,162	..	22,578	..
Grand Total	..	..	10,372	..	9,767	..	7,452	..	3,633	..	3,386	..	34,610	..

Head of Development/Scheme

STATEMENT 'E'(2)

Man-power Required

(Continuing Phase)

7. HOUSING—

(m. m.—Man Month)

Category	Average wage or salary per month	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total/1956-61		Total for completion
		No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Rs.														
ADMINISTRATIVE—														
Director of Housing	1,075	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
Deputy Director of Housing	550	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
Office Superintendent	305	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
Upper Division Assistant	165	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	124	..
Lower Division Assistant	75	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	360	..
Typist	61	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	180	..
Stenographer	112	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
Duftry	29	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
Sub-Deputy Collector	200	8	96	8	96	8	96	8	96	8	96	8	480	..
Housing Inspector	145	22	264	22	264	22	264	22	264	22	264	22	1,320	..
District Lower Division Assistant	61	40	480	40	480	40	480	40	480	40	480	40	2,400	..
Peon and Orderlies	27	40	480	40	480	40	480	40	480	40	480	40	2,400	..
Total		126	1,512	126	1,512	126	1,512	126	1,512	126	1,512	126	7,560	..

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
TECHNICAL—															
		Rs.													
Computer	..	230	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
Draftsman	..	220	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
Tracer	..	56	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
Senior Accountant	..	187	1	12		12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
Accountant	..	165	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	..
Account Assistant	..	110	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	360	..
Total	11	132	11	132	11	132	11	132	11	132	11	660	..
SKILLED
UNSKILLED
Grand Total	137	1,644	137	1,644	137	1,644	137	1,644	137	1,644	137	8,220	..

STATEMENT 'F'

Head of Development/Scheme

Materials Required—(Quantities)

7.—HOUSING—

Item	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total 1956-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. C. I. Sheet	Tons	400	450	250	150	110	1,360
2. M. S. Rods, etc.	"	200	225	130	75	70	700
3. Cement	"	2,500	2,800	1,600	900	750	8,550
4. Timber	Cubic feet	79,000	85,000	50,000	29,000	27,000	2,70,000
5. Brick	Lac pieces	2,600	2,800	1,700	900	800	8,800
6. Coal	Tons	5,000	5,500	3,500	1,800	1,700	17,500

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LABOUR WELFARE—(80)

I.—Level of development reached at the end of the First Five Year Plan and visualised for the Second Five Year Plan

Assam is primarily a plantation area and plantation labour population constitutes more than 10 per cent of the total population of the State. Because of their migrant and aboriginal character, and their extremely low standard of living, they are backward in every respects according to modern civilised standards.

Though the State Labour Department is of very recent origin, it has addressed itself to the formidable task of bringing about a gradual improvement in the standard of living of this vast labour population, by legislative measures, by persuading employers to provide education and undertake welfare activities, and by enabling a rapid growth of the trade union movement. A welfare programme was also launched in the year 1950-51 with a modest budget provision of one lakh of rupees and a recurring provision of about Rs.75,000 a year has been made in the budgets of the successive years. The actual execution of the scheme has been left to the Hindusthan Mazdoor Sevak Sangha, the Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Trust and the Assam Seva Samity under the general guidance and supervision of the Assam Labour Welfare Board. Up to the end of the last financial year, a sum of Rs.3,36,410 was allotted to these non-official bodies as grants-in-aid for this purpose. This State also received a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs in 1951 from the Central Tea Board for welfare work among the tea garden labourers. A major portion of this grant has already been spent leaving only Rs.72,200 which has been earmarked for the construction of a Female Welfare Training Centre for which land has been acquired at Mazenga.

As a result of the above expenditure, altogether 19 welfare centres have been started, besides the setting up of a Welfare Training Institute at Rowriah. Under the First Five Year Plan, further intensification of these activities took place, by providing additional funds of a non-recurring nature for the expansion and improvement of the Rowriah Labour Welfare Institute and the proposed Female Welfare Training Centre, and for the setting up of blacksmith shops in 8 Welfare Centres as part of a vocational training programme. It is expected that the work undertaken will be duly completed during the Plan period.

During the Second Plan period, further extension of welfare activities among plantation labour is to take place for which the main emphasis has been laid on community centres designed to organise and develop the community life of the tea garden population. Provision has been made for eighty-one such centres. The welfare workers that will be necessary to run these centres will be turned out by the two Training Institutes proposed to be reorganised or established. Another item in the Second Five Year Plan is the setting up of 15 welfare centres to cater to the needs of the urban industrial workers in the State. Though they are more conscious and advanced than plantation labour, their need for welfare measures is equally great.

To administer this vastly expanded welfare programme, the three non-official organisations hitherto entrusted with welfare work cannot be wholly depended upon and, as such, some provision for re-organising and equipping the Labour Department itself has had to be made. In the Second Plan, accordingly, provision has been made for a welfare section in the department with necessary staff so that more time and attention can be devoted to welfare activities.

Every effort will be made to co-ordinate the activities in respect of the labour welfare programme with the work undertaken by other departments like the Community Projects, the Cottage Industries, Health Services, Education, etc.

II.—Description of schemes included in the Second Five Year Plan

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. *Reorganisation of the Labour Welfare Training Centre at Rowriah.*—It is proposed to reorganise the existing Training Centre so as to obtain an out-turn of a higher standard. The whole scheme has been divided into two parts—(i) construction of buildings and provision of equipment and (ii) provision of additional staff—one Director and a Physical Instructor. The first part estimated to cost Rs.1,49,547 falls under the First Five Year Plan and will be completed during that Plan period. The second part constitutes the scheme for the Second Five Year Plan.

Out-turn at 48 trainees a year	...	...	...	...	...	240 trainees.
Total expenditure during Second Plan period	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.40,800.

2. *Establishment of a Female Welfare Centre at Mazenga.*—In order to train multipurpose female social workers and maternity and child welfare workers for working in plantation areas it is proposed to establish a Female Welfare Training Centre. Here, again the capital structure estimated to cost Rs.1.08,868 (of which Rs.72,200 was allotted from the Central Tea Board Grant) was included in the First Five Year Plan and the recurring expenditure on account of staff is included in the Second Five Year Plan. Construction of buildings and provision of equipment will be completed by the end of the First Five Year Plan

period and the institution will start functioning from the beginning of year 1956-57.

Out-turn at 40 trainees a year 20 trainees.

Total expenditure during Second plan Period Rs.67,830.

3. *Reorganisation of the Department.*—The Labour Department is one of the smallest departments under the State Government and needs considerable expansion. So long all actual welfare works was entrusted to voluntary organisation, the department merely giving grants-in-aid to them. With a view to the department itself taking up welfare activities additional staff was attached at headquarters during the First Plan period. This unit will need expansion during the Second Five Year Plan period in order to cope with the increased activities of the department.

Total expenditure during Second Plan period Rs.1,32,800

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

4. *Construction of office buildings.*—The district officers of the department have got, up-till now, no permanent office buildings. Besides inconvenience and loss of time and energy on the part of those officers due to frequent shiftings, the department has to pay a considerable sum as rent for hired buildings. In order to remove the drawback it is proposed to construct ten office buildings for five Labour Officers and five Labour Inspectors at their respective permanent headquarters.

Total expenditure during Second Plan period Rs.2,10,000

5. *Conveyance for District Officers.*—In the discharge of their duty, Labour Officers are required to do touring, often under emergency conditions, in areas not served by established transport systems, as most tea estates are situated in out of the way places. moreover, the welfare measures undertaken in plantation areas in the Second Five Year Plan will require a lot of supervision and attention for healthy development and it will be necessary to entrust a part of this responsibility to the Labour Officers.

Total expenditure during Second Plan period Rs.1,30,000.

6. *Technical Training Scheme.*—This scheme consists of three parts—(i) improvement of the existing training institute under the Director General, Resettlement and Employment with capacity for 288 seats; (ii) provision for additional 212 seats in regular institutions; and (iii) training of Principals and Inspectors. The scheme is included as agreed in the working group discussion held in New Delhi on the 3rd September, 1955. The estimates given represents the State's share. This however, is a tentative scheme subject to revision.

Total expenditure during the Second Plan period Rs.2,24,300.

7. *Reorganisation of the Employment Service.*—The scheme envisages (i) expansion of the Employment Exchanges in the State, (ii) collection of employment market information, (iii) establishment of youth employment services; and (iv) employment counselling. The expenditure is to be shared between the Director General of Resettlement and Employment and the State. The estimated figures represents the State's share. This, again, is a tentative scheme subject to revision.

Total expenditure during the Second Plan period... .. Rs.3,75,700.

VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME—

8. *Establishment of Community Centres for Plantation Labour.*—In order to organise and develop community life among plantation labour it is proposed to set up eighty-one community centres under the Second Five Year Plan. The community centre building will be the physical base from which various welfare programmes effecting the life of the whole community will operate. In the beginning it is proposed to provide for one maternity and child welfare worker, one multipurpose female social worker and one Superintendent of the Centre. All together, they will work bringing about a higher standard of health, education and community activities recreational, cultural and social.

The future aim of the scheme is to provide one community centre for each primary community, *i. e.*, people living in close proximity and having a community of interests in common, and to introduce as many welfare programmes as compatible with the tempo of development.

Total expenditure during Second Plan period Rs.2,44,657.

9. *Establishment of Welfare Centres for urban industrial labour.*—Although living in surroundings where social amenities are to some extent available, low level workers of mills and factories in urban areas cannot avail themselves of those amenities on account of their low income and general backwardness. It is therefore proposed to establish fifteen welfare centres for their benefit, where they will have facilities for recreation and for spending leisure hours. In addition there will be a stock of medicines required for treatment of common and minor ailments. Essential staff of each centre are a Superintendent and a Compcunder. In future the scheme will be expanded to meet every case where a need is felt.

Total expenditure during Second Plan period... .. Rs.3,72,000.

Details of phasing of expenditure and targets, the requirements of trained personnel the employment potential, the requirements of essential materials, etc., are given in the statements hereafter.

No scheme costing over 50 lakhs is proposed to be taken up.

II. Description of schemes included in the Second Five Year Plan

STATEMENT 'A'

Head of Development/Scheme

3. OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Plan Expenditure, 1956-61

(Rupees in lakhs)

Labour Welfare (30)—

(1)	Phasing					Plan -1956-61	Total for 1956-61 completion	Foreign Exchange			Total-1956-61						
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59							
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)						
REVENUE ACCOUNT—																	
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—																	
1. Reorganisation of the Labour Welfare Training Centre, Rowriah—																	
Recurring	·07	·08	·08	·09	·09	·41	·41	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring
Total	·07	·08	·08	·09	·09	·41	·41	..	..	..	..
2. Establishment of a Female Welfare Training Centre, Mazonga—																	
Recurring	·12	·13	·14	·14	·15	·68	·68	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring
Total	·12	·13	·14	·14	·15	·68	·68	..	..	..	..
3. Reorganisation of the Department—																	
Recurring	·22	·23	·23	·25	·26	1·19	1·19	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	·14	..	..	..	..	·14	·14	..	..	..	..
Total	·36	·23	·23	·25	·26	1·33	1·33	..	..	..	..

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

4. Construction of Office Buildings—

Recurring ..	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	.70	.30	.30	.41	.39	2.10	2.10	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	.70	.30	.30	.41	.39	2.10	2.10	..	..	..	..	..

5. Conveyance for District Officers—

Recurring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.60	.60	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	.70	..	..	..	..	.70	.70	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	.82	.12	.12	.12	.12	1.30	1.30	..	..	..	..	..

6. Technical Training Scheme—

Recurring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.02	.04	.05	.11	.11	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	.13	.50	.50	.50	.50	2.13	2.13	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	.13	.50	.52	.54	.55	2.24	2.24	..	..	..	..	..

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—*concl.*

7. Reorganisation of the Employment Service—

Recurring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·32	·65	·86	·92	·92	3·67	3·67	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	·02	·04	·01	·01	..	·08	·08	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	·34	·69	·87	·93	·92	3·75	3·75	..	..	..	..

VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME—

8. Establishment of Community Centres for Plantation Labour—

Recurring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·03	·32	·97	1·97	2·87	6·16	6·16	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·13	3·39	4·52	4·52	4·75	18·31	18·31	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·16	3·71	5·49	6·49	7·62	24·47	24·47	..	..	..	..

9. Establishment of Welfare Centres for Urban Industrial Labour—

Recurring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·03	·15	·27	·40	·52	1·37	1·37	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	·47	·47	·47	·47	·47	2·35	2·35	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	·50	·62	·74	·87	·99	3·72	3·72	..	..	..	..
Total—Recurring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·91	1·68	2·69	3·93	4·98	14·19	14·19	..	..	..	..
Total—Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·29	4·70	5·80	5·91	6·11	25·81	25·81	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·20	6·38	8·49	89·4	11·09	40·00	40·00	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT 'D'
Targets of Work/Capacity

Head of Development/Scheme

8. OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Labour Welfare (8)—

Description (1)	Unit (2)	1956-57					1957-58					1958-59					1959-60					1960-61					Plan, 1956-61 (8)	Completion (9)
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
1. Reorganisation of Labour Welfare Training Centre, Rowriah ...	Training Centre	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
	Out-turn (Trainees)	..	..	..	..	..	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	48 trainees a year	1	..
2. Establishment of a Female Welfare Training Centre, Mazenga..	Training Institute	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Out-turn (Trainees)	..	..	..	..	..	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	40 trainees a year	..	..	
3. Reorganisation of the Department	Staff .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
	Motor Vehicle	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
4. Construction of office Buildings for District Officers	Office buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Land for buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Conveyance for District Officers	Motor Vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..
6. Technical Training Scheme	Training Centre to be improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
	New training centres to be added to existing Institutes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
	Number of seats to be provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	..	53	..	..	53	159	..	..	..	..	..	159	..	212	..
7. Reorganisation of the Employment Service	New Employment Exchanges	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	..
8. Establishment of Community Centres for Plantation Labour	Community Centres	5	15	20	20	20	20	20	21	81		
	Approximate number of people deriving benefit	5,000	15,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	21,000	81,000		
9. Establishment of Welfare Centres for Urban Industrial Labour	Welfare Centres	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	15		
	Approximate number of people deriving benefit	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	12,500		

Head of Development/Scheme
8. OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES
Labour Welfare (80)—

STATEMENT 'E'

Man-power Required

(Construction Phase)

Category	Average wage or salary per m.m.	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total 1956-61		Total for completion	
		No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
ADMINISTRATIVE—		Rs.													
Contractor	450	3	31	8	89	10	115	10	118	11	123	42	476	42	476
Moharir	60	1	11	3	29	4	38	4	39	4	41	16	158	16	158
Sarkar	100	1	..	2	19	2	21	3	26	3	27	11	100	11	100
Total	..	5	49	13	137	16	174	17	183	18	191	69	734	69	734
TECHNICAL—*															
SKILLED—															
Carpenter	150	8	95	23	270	30	349	30	357	31	372	122	1,443	122	1,443
Mason	150	3	32	9	90	10	117	10	119	11	124	43	482	43	482
Total	..	11	127	32	360	40	466	40	476	42	426	165	1,925	165	1,925
UNSKILLED LABOURER	60	21	252	60	714	77	927	80	957	82	983	320	3,833	320	3,833
Total	..	37	428	105	1,211	133	1,567	137	1,616	142	1,670	554	6,492	554	6,492

*Included in P. W. D. Scheme.

8. OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Man-power Required

(Continuing Phase)

Labour Welfare (80)—

Category (1)	Average wage or salary per m.m. (2) Rs.	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total—1956-61		Total for completion	
		No. (3)	m.m. (4)	No. (5)	m.m. (6)	No. (7)	m.m. (8)	No. (9)	m.m. (10)	No. (11)	m.m. (12)	No. (13)	m.m. (14)	No. (15)	m.m. (16)
ADMINISTRATIVE—															
Director	500—850	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
Principal	250—500	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
Welfare Officer	250—650	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
Welfare Inspector	150—450	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
Superintendent	75—175	8	48	26	204	49	450	72	726	96	1,008	96	2,436	96	2,436
Assistant Employment Officer	215—350	4	40	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	232	4	232
Junior Employment Officer	200 ***	..	..	3	30	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	138	3	138
Office Assistant	55—225	15	156	21	240	21	252	21	252	21	252	21	1,152	21	1,152
Typist	55—100	5	52	8	90	8	96	8	96	8	96	8	430	8	430
Peon	25—40	24	216	48	456	71	714	94	990	118	1,272	118	3,648	118	3,648
Total .. .. .	..	60	560	114	1,116	160	1,644	206	2,096	254	2,760	254	8,176	254	8,176
TECHNICAL—															
Teacher, Social Education	50—150	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	180	3	180
Physical Inspector	100—150	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
Female Social Worker	75—100	5	30	20	150	40	360	60	600	81	846	81	1,986	81	1,986
Midwife	50—125	5	30	20	150	40	360	60	600	81	846	81	1,986	81	1,986
Compounder	75—125	3	18	6	54	9	90	12	126	15	162	15	450	15	450
Total .. .. .	..	17	129	50	402	98	858	186	1,374	181	1,902	181	4,662	181	4,662
SKILLED—															
Driver	100 (fixed)	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	360	6	360
SKILLED—															
Total .. .. .	..	83	758	170	1,590	259	2,574	348	3,542	441	4,734	441	13,198	441	13,198

***Upper limit is not yet fixed.

STATEMENT 'F'

Head of Development/Scheme

8. OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Materials Required—(Quantities)

Labour Welfare (80)—

Item	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total—1956-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Cement	Ton	100	300	250	250	250	1,150
M. S. Rod (Steel)	„	65	190	165	165	657	150
C. I. Sheet	„	14	40	32	32	32	150
Timber	Cft.	2,000	9,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	29,000

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES—(81-82)**(a) HILL TRIBALS****I.—Level of Development expected at the end of the First Plan and visualised at the end of the Second Five Year Plan**

In Assam, special development programmes have been initiated for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes (Hills and Plains). Welfare schemes are undertaken for their benefit under three different programmes. There are some schemes for their welfare and development which are financed entirely from grants from the Government of India under Art.275(1) of the Constitution. There are schemes for their welfare and development under the General Five Year Plan of the State as a whole. The third set of schemes are those which are financed entirely from the State revenues outside the States' Five Year Plan and which are connected with the normal administration of the autonomous districts.

So far as the Art.275(1) Schemes are concerned, the total amount earmarked for the Hill Tribal Areas during the First Plan period was Rs. 286·81 lakhs. The State Government, on the basis of expenditure incurred upto the year 1954-55, have already asked for an additional amount of Rs. 57·73 lakhs from the Government of India during the year 1955-56. If the total amount which the State Government have requested as grant from the Government of India in the year 1955-56 is allotted and the estimated expenditure against the sum comes to the level fixed by the State Government, it will be seen that the expenditure of the State Government against grants under Art. 275(1) of the Constitution for the Hill Tribal Areas will exceed the ceiling originally fixed by Rs.57·73 lakhs approximately.

Under the State's General Plan, some schemes as already stated, were undertaken for the benefit of the Hill Tribal Areas in particular and the amount estimated for expenditure against those schemes amounted to Rs. 204 lakhs roughly. As against that an amount of Rs. 40·73 lakhs had been spent during the first three years of the Plan period and the remaining amount of Rs.163·41 lakhs was due to be spent during the two years 1954-55 and 1955-56.

The estimated expenditure on the schemes for the welfare and development of the Hill Tribal Areas from the State revenues outside the First Five Year Plan is shown year-wise and department-wise in Appendix 'A' hereafter. Part of expenditure however accounts for the cost of maintenance of the schemes which were undertaken and completed before the First Plan started. During the Second Five Year Plan period the Scheduled Hill Tribes will continue to derive benefit from the same sources indicated above. In this plan for welfare of Scheduled Tribes, the figures of expenditure and achievement of targets indicated in the Statements are limited to figures relating to proposed expenditure out of Article 275 Grants. In the descriptive portion of the welfare programmes indicated hereafter, however, references, had been made to the expectation of Hill Tribes from the other two sources also, *viz.*, General State Plan, etc., so as to give a complete idea of the overall development that will be reached at the end of the Second Five Year Plan period.

The following account deals with the expected increase in the developmental activity relating to welfare of Scheduled Hill Tribes, head by head.

1. Education—(a) Primary Education.—In Education it appears that for Primary education facilities, a total number of 150 Lower Primary Schools will have been established during the First Five Year Plan under Article 275(1) Grant. Out of them, 116 schools have already been established and 34 schools are expected to be established during the current year. Under the State's General Plan during the same period it is expected that a total number of at least 200 Lower Primary Schools would be established. Altogether therefore approximately 350 Government Lower Primary Schools are expected to be established at the end of the First Plan. There are at present 749 Government Lower Primary Schools functioning in the Hill Tribal Areas. The number of the aided Lower Primary Schools in those areas is 331 and private schools not in receipt of any aid are 1,985 in number. Altogether at the end of the First Plan at least 2,515 Government Lower Primary Schools, aided Lower Primary Schools and private Lower Primary Schools would cater to the needs of the school-going children in the tribal areas. There is a provision for establishment of 75 additional Government Lower Primary Schools in the Hill districts in the Second Plan under Article 275(1). Under the State General Plan under

which an amount of Rs. 7.50 crores has been tentatively earmarked for expenditure on education in the whole State, it may be expected that at least another 53 Lower Primary Schools will be established. Primary education being the concern of the Autonomous District Council as well, they may also be expected to establish at least 200 Lower Primary Schools from their own resources. At present there are 331 Lower Primary School in those areas which are aided from the State revenues. It may be expected that at least 200 more Private Lower Primary Schools will be in receipt of aid from the State revenue during the Second Plan period. Altogether therefore at the end of the Second Five Year Plan period, it is expected that at least 2,840 Lower Primary Schools, including Government Lower Primary Schools, Aided Lower Primary Schools, District Council Lower Primary and Private Lower Primary Schools will be functioning in those areas. These number of schools will be in a position to cater to the needs of at least 85,000 students at the Lower Primary Stage. In addition, Junior Basic Schools are being established in those areas and during the First Plan period 30 Junior Basic Schools have already been established from Article 275(1) Grant and 21 from the State revenues. In the current year another 19 Junior Basic Schools are proposed to be taken from Article 275(1) Grant and as such at the end of the Plan period, 60 Junior Basic Schools will be functioning in those areas. In the Second Five Year Plan it is proposed to be established 75 additional Junior Basic Schools, under Article 275(1) Plan. The existing Lower Primary Schools will also continue to be converted into Basic, but that will only affect the nature of education given to the students and it will not necessarily mean any corresponding increase in the number of students who will receive education. All-told therefore at the end of the Second Plan period 2,840 Lower Primary Schools and 160 Junior Basic Schools are expected to be functioning in the Hill districts and they will be enough to meet the requirement of about 1,00,000 students. Out of the total population of 11,74,000 in the Hill districts, the children of schools-going are up to 16 may be taken as 2,34,625. One hundred thousand students out of them may be roughly estimated as students at the primary stages. 3,000 number of Lower Primary and Basic Schools of all categories will be able to serve the needs of about 1 00,000 students and as such it is expected that at the end of the Second Five Year Plan, facilities for Primary Education is expected to be sufficient to meet the needs of the desired number of students at the Primary stages in those areas.

(b) Secondary Education.—There are at present 247 Middle English and Middle Vernacular Schools in the Hill districts. Out of them, 10 Middle English Schools have been established during the First Plan period from Article 275(1) Grants and 47 under the State General Plan. Out of this total number of 247 schools, 150 schools are aided from Article 275 Grants. The rest 50 schools are un-aided schools. At the end of the First Plan period therefore 247 Middle English and Middle Vernacular Schools would be functioning. It is proposed to take up 20 Additional Middle English Schools from grant under Article 275(1) under the Second Plan. Under the State's General Plan at least 30 additional schools are expected to be established and another 50 private schools can be expected to be set up with or without aid from the Government. In this way at the end of the Second Five Year Plan period it may be hoped that altogether at least 347 Middle English and Middle Vernacular Schools of all categories will be functioning in those areas. During the First Plan period 5 Senior Basic Schools have been established under Article 275(1) Grant and 5 more such schools under the State's General Plan. In Second Plan the existing Middle English Schools will be converted into Senior Basic Schools wherever possible, but that will not mean any increase in the number of students. The nature of education will only be affected as already stated. It is considered in conformity with the degree of facilities available in other districts of the States, the facilities in Middle English and Middle Vernacular Schools education in the whole areas at the end of the Second Five Year Plan as envisaged in the proposals discussed above will be more or less, reasonably adequate.

Facilities up to the Middle English Standard will also be available in the High Schools.

As regards High English Schools there are at present 28 Government aided and private High School. There are 8 Government High Schools already and it is proposed to have one more Government High School in the only Subdivision in the Mikir Hills at present there is no High School. Every Subdivision will therefore have a Government High School at the end of the Second Plan. It is expected that during the Second Plan period at least another 15 private High Schools will be established with adequate aid from the State. Altogether therefore by the end of the Second Plan period 44 High English Schools are expected to function in those districts and compared to the facilities of High English School education in other districts of the State. This standard of educational facility at the Secondary Stage is believed to be reasonable.

(c) Financial and other Educational Aids.—To encourage Tribal students to join schools, special facilities are being given to them at present. In the First Five Year Plan under Article 275(1), an amount of Rs. 4,74,000 was earmarked for grant of

special scholarships to students at the Secondary Stage. Out of this amount Rs. 1,50,000 is proposed to be spent in the current year. It is expected that by the end of the First Plan at least 1,000 students will be receiving special scholarships in the secondary schools. Free studentships are liberally granted and the total amount expected to be spent in the First Plan on that account is Rs. 74,185 out of which an amount of Rs. 55,000 is earmarked for expenditure in the current year. It is estimated that at the end of the First Plan at least 2,000 tribal students will be in receipt of free studentships. In the Second Five Year Plan, under Article 275(1) provision has been made for the grant of stipends to 1,000 tribal students. Free studentships are also proposed to be granted to 500 students. In the schools on the border region students are granted free studentships more liberally and the school are compensated for loss of fee-income. During the First Plan under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, 500 students would be benefited under the scheme and provision under the Second Plan for that purpose is also for 100 students. For poor tribal students there is a provision for special book grants and in the Second Plan also the same is proposed to be continued. If our proposals in the Second Plan under Article 275(1) are accepted, at least 300 poor students will receive benefit under this scheme.

In the First Plan 3 tribal students were granted scholarships for study in the Medical College. In the Second Plan, the number is proposed to be raised to 15 for Medical students and 60 scholarships are proposed to be awarded for study in the Engineering Colleges and Schools. With all these special facilities for training technical institutions, it is expected that the number of doctors, engineers, etc., among the Tribal population will be more at par with the number in the rest of the State. There was no provision for award of overseas scholarships, especially for tribal students in the First Plan and it is proposed to remove that deficiency by the grant of 10 foreign scholarships to deserving tribal candidates during the Second Five Year Plan. Tribal students find it difficult to go in for school and college studies at times for lack of suitable hostel accommodation in the institutions where they propose to study. To make it possible for them to have their studies without any difficulty for hostel accommodation, special hostels were constructed during the First Plan under Article 275(1) and the total expenditure on that account is expected to be Rs. 2,33,657 at the end of the Plan period. The expenditure proposed for the current year is Rs. 1,50,000. Under this scheme provision has been made during the First Plan for hostel accommodation for approximately 100 students. In the Second Plan, the proposed expenditure is Rs. 3,00,000 and it is expected to provide hostels accommodation for 125 students. Besides the special hostels for students they will also get additional accommodation in the general hostels which are due to be built for the State's General Plan against the provision for education. At present there is only one Technical Institution in the Hills Tribal Areas. It is proposed to establish four Junior Technical Schools in those areas during the Second Five Year Plan.

2. Medical.—As regards Medical facilities, the position is that there are at present 101 Public Health and Medical Department dispensaries and hospitals in the Hill Tribal Areas. Out of them, 4 Public Health and 21 Medical Dispensaries and Hospitals have been established in those areas during the First Five Year Plan under Article 275(1) of the Constitution. The rest of the institutions are entirely from State Revenues but outside the State's General Five Year Plan. Most of them continued from before and some of them were established in those areas during the First Plan period from State revenues. In addition two dispensaries have been established from the Forest Department for the benefit of the Tribal population settled within the Government Forest Reserves. At the end of the First Plan period, therefore, there will be 103 dispensaries and hospitals working in those areas. We have provided for the establishment of 62 Public Health and Medical Dispensaries and Hospitals in those areas during the Second Five Year Plan under Article 275(1) of the Constitution. In all therefore, at the end of the Second Five Year Plan, it is expected that there will be 165 dispensaries and hospitals in those areas. These institutions can be expected to serve the needs of a total population of 6,60,000. The total population in the Hills Tribal Areas is 11,74,000. Out of that population a population of 5,14,000 apparently will remain to be covered in respect of Medical facilities during the Second Five Year Plan period in those areas under the State's General Plan as well. A reasonable share out of the amount allotted under the Medical and Public Health Sectors of the State General Plan is expected to be spent in the Tribal Areas as well and as such a substantial section of the population which appear to remain uncovered for Medical and Public Health benefits will actually come within the purview of those schemes during the Second Five Year Plan period. Then again a section of the population will take advantage of the facilities for Ayurvedic and Homeopathic treatments which are already in existence in some of those areas and which are expected to substantially increase in scope on account of the encouragement of those system from the State during the Second Five Year Plan period. In some areas the Tribal population settled on the border of the neighbouring plains districts will be able to take advantage of the institutions

established in the neighbouring plains district areas on the border. There are also private dispensaries and hospitals run by non-official organisations like Christian Missions, the Ram Krishna Mission and Asam Seva Samity, etc., and it is the policy of the State Government to encourage and assist the non-official organisations to expand their activities in these fields. There can be no question that a large section of the tribal population will be able to get medical benefits from the Dispensaries run by these non-official organisations as well. All told, therefore, it may be reasonably hoped that if the expected development of medical facilities takes place according to the proposal under Article 275(1) of the Constitution and those proposed under the State's General Plan, a large number of tribal population of the Hill Districts will be more or less covered by reasonable Medical and Public Health facilities according to the general standard prevailing in the rest of the State.

There is a great dearth of qualified doctors for service in the Tribal Areas and it is proposed to train up qualified candidates as doctors by grants of an adequate number of stipends of Tribal students during the Second Plan. Fifteen stipends are expected to be granted to tribal students from grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution. The Government of India also directly grants scholarship to tribal students for Medical studies and under the State's General Plan and outside also some tribal students will be awarded stipends for Medical studies. Provision has also been made in the Second Plan under the Article 275(1) for the award of 163 scholarships for the training of suitable candidates midwives, nurses, compounders, etc. That number will be added to by similar scholarships from the General Plan.

3. Public Health.—The scarcity of drinking water supply in the Tribal Areas has been considered as a pressing problem and adequate attention has already been given to that side of the problem during the First Five Year Plan. During the First Plan period an amount of Rs.6,89,332 will be spent from grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution. Out of that, an amount of Rs.3,00,000 is proposed to be spent during the current year. In the same way from the State revenues, the amount that will be spent during the period is Rs.5,73,000 out of which the amount earmarked for expenditure in the current year is Rs.2,50,000. With this whole amount it should be possible to have at least 1,683 wells, tanks, tube-wells and small spring, water storage schemes, etc., and they should serve a population of at east 2,52,450.

In the Second Five Year Plan under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, an amount of Rs.5 lakhs has been earmarked for improvement of water supply facilities in the hill districts. It is expected that an amount of Rs. 3 lakhs will be made available out of the State's General Plan. Out of this estimated expenditure of Rs 8 lakhs it is expected that it will be possible to have at least 1,066 small water supply schemes like wells, tanks, tube-wells, etc., (the total cost for each scheme, say Rs.750). They will serve the need of the population at least of 1,60,000. Altogether, therefore, if the proposals in the Second Five Year Plan materialises, a total population of at least 4,12,450 will be covered under these schemes at the end of Second Plan period. The case of population of 7,61,550 only remains to be covered. But as against that it has to be noted that before the First Five Year Plan started there were already wells, tanks, etc., in those areas established out of State revenues and local bodies like the Garo Hills District Fund, etc., and by private persons. There are also many people in those areas who can conveniently draw water from natural springs and also hill streams and who as a result are not in need of any special facilities for the purpose. Again there is an approximate population of 1,00,000 in the urban and semi-urban areas in the hill districts. For those areas there are already in existence special water supply facilities and they are proposed to be improved substantially during Second Plan period under the State's General Plan. The District Councils in those areas are also expected to provide for rural water supply schemes, from their own resources and under the self-help projects the people concerned in many areas are also expected to have their own wells, tanks, etc., with partial assistance from the State Government and from grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution.

In the light of the above considerations, it is considered that at the end of the Second Plan period, the problem of water supply in those areas will not be solved to the extent required.

4. Agriculture.—In the First Plan period under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, an amount of Rs.85,000 was provided for distribution of seeds, fertilisers, etc., to the Tribal population in the border areas. At the end of the First Plan period at least 1,700 cultivators will get the benefit of free distribution of seeds, fertilisers, etc., under the scheme. To encourage the cultivators to grow cash crops like cashew nuts and black pepper, provision was made for grant of subsidy and the total amount allotted for the purpose in the First Plan under Article 275(1) was Rs.75,646. Under that scheme approximately 760 cultivators have been benefited.

For lack of persons trained in scientific agriculture, the standard of agriculture in the hill areas has always been found to be very low and arrangements were made for the training of 22 students in agricultural education training the First Plan under Article 275(1). To train the people of the Mikir and North Cachar Hills in Sagu palm tapping and Gur making, a scheme was undertaken during the First Plan under Article 275(1) at an estimated expenditure of Rs.1,47,876. Cultivation has been extended over 1,150 acres under that scheme and it is proposed to add another 1,500 acres to the area to be cultivated during the current year. At the end of the Plan, approximately 2,500 acres will be under cultivation under the scheme and together with cultivation facilities for training in palm tapping and gur making have been also granted to the local cultivators. Small irrigation projects by contour bunding have been encouraged and the total amount that will be spent in the First Plan period over this scheme is Rs.1,11,313. Out of that amount the expenditure estimated in the current year is Rs. 36,313 and by the end of the First Plan period in the hilly regions approximately 223 small irrigation projects are expected to be implemented.

Under the State's General Plan, provision was made for manure manufacture and distribution and upto the end of 1954-55, the total expenditure was Rs.1,21,250. Under that scheme of manure manufacture and distribution the acreage covered upto the end 1954-55 has been 118,010. Under the General Plan also, a scheme was initiated to control diseases and insect pest both in the fields and storage to save loss of foodgrains by the use of pesticides. The expenditure of that scheme upto 1954-55 has been Rs.78,600 and estimated quantity of 20,000 maunds of foodgrains has been treated under that scheme.

In the Second Five Year Plan under Article 275(1) provision has been made for establishment of 6 additional agricultural demonstration farms, 33 Model farms are proposed to be subsidised for the encouragement of farms on scientific lines. The tribal population being generally averse to wet paddy cultivation, the yield of which is proportionately very much higher, a scheme has been included in the Second Five Year Plan for subsidising cultivators who take to wet paddy cultivation, 1,000 cultivators are expected to secure subsidy from Government under that scheme. In the hills, improved paddy tubes suiting their requirements can be grown with advantage and its cultivation is expected to greatly improve the yield of crops grown by the people in the hills. To encourage the cultivators to take to high altitude paddy cultivation subsidies are proposed to be granted to 8,120 cultivators during the Second Plan. In the First Plan only one canning factory for the preservation and utilisation of surplus fruits grown in the hill districts was established. It is proposed to have one additional such fruit preservation centre in the hill districts during the Second Plan. Further encouragement is proposed to be given to the growers of black pepper, cashew nuts, coffee, cardamom, etc., as these crops are expected to greatly improve the economic condition of the growers because of their high yield and cash value, 4,000 cultivators are expected to be subsidised under that scheme in the Second Plan. Free distribution of seeds, bonemeal, fertilisers, etc., is expected to be made in the Second Plan to 3,808 cultivators. There are large areas of land in the hill districts which are fit for wet rice cultivation if they can be properly reclaimed. The hill people generally take to the wasteful system of cultivation and it is necessary that they are encouraged to take to settle wet paddy cultivation. A scheme has been drawn up for the reclamation of 10,817 acres of waste land for the purpose of wet paddy cultivation and permanent settlement of nomadic hill people thereon, particularly in the Mikir and North Cachar Hills. To the poor cultivators in areas where the standard of agriculture is extremely backward, free supply of tools and implements is proposed to be made under the Second Plan under Article 275(1). At least 1,000 cultivators are proposed to be helped that way.

There will be more or less equivalent expenditure in those areas under the State's General Plan as well during the same period. Out of the overall target fixed under the State General Plan the hill areas will certainly get a reasonable share and the agricultural improvement proposed in the Second Five Year Plan under Article 275(1) of the Constitution will be considerably intensified. It is hoped that with the materialisation of all these schemes the standard of agriculture in the hill areas will considerably be improved.

5. Forests.—In respect of Forests, substantial progress has been made under the Plan under Article 275(1) of the Constitution. The Tribal population living near the forests cannot often satisfactorily work in the forests to earn their living for lack of suitable communications. An amount of Rs.11,57,012 was earmarked for the development of communications in the forests areas during the Plan period out of which the amount earmarked for expenditure during the current year is Rs.2,95,000.

The total mileage of roads built in the forest areas both to facilitate their working by the neighbouring tribal population and to link up the tribal areas with commercial centres is 139 miles. In suitable areas new forests have been developed by growing suitable trees of quick growth to preserve the forest wealth and to ensure that the tribal population get a source of living from the forests without any difficulty at any time. Altogether 247 acres were planted with new forests during the period. For the benefit of the Tribal people settled as forest villagers within the forest reserve areas, schools and dispensaries have been opened and water supply facilities made are improved. The Tribal population are accustomed to the shifting type of cultivation which is wasteful and arduous. Shifting cultivation leads to soil erosion and kills the fertility of the soil. Outturn of crops is also very slow and as such to control the evil effects of shifting cultivation and to retain the fertility of the soil, a scheme was undertaken with three demonstration centres in the Garo Hills at the start. People have been trained to do cultivation by terracing and to grow cash crops like cashew nuts, pepper, coffee, etc., with a view to increasing their wealth from cultivation and to augment their income. To minimise the evil effects of jhumming, where the same is unavoidable, the population have been taught to grow wattle trees which besides providing the valuable bark has great commercial value, help in retaining the fertility of the soil and in making the land suitable for shifting cultivation at short intervals. The scheme has since been extended to three more districts where six additional centres have been opened. Under the State's General Plan during the First Plan period, provision was made for regeneration of forests by cultivation of wattle, cinchona manufacture of resin and growth of medicinal and economic plants. In the Second Five Year Plan under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, provision has been made for improving communications on a wider scale and for giving increased amenities in the shape of wells, schools, etc., to the tribal forests. 247 miles of road are proposed to be constructed to improve communications in the neighbouring areas of the forest villages during the period. Forest regeneration is also proposed to cover an area of 6,3,20 acres. An extensive soil conservation scheme of which the control of shifting cultivation will form one part is proposed to be introduced at an estimated cost of Rs.75 lakhs. This scheme will cover an area of 1,540 square miles. The tribal population under the scheme will be trained in the part of cultivating land permanently instead of practising shifting cultivation which is wasteful as well as arduous steps will be taken to save the valuable top soil in the hills from being washed away due to water action and steps will terracing to be introduced extensively in all the hill regions. More land will be available for increasing food production in the hill areas and the pressure on deforestation due to shortage of land for food production will be reduced. The cultivable areas of all the hill districts cover 1,31,20,000 acres. If this area is properly terraced and its fertility is protected, it should be sufficient for the maintenance of 8,74,667 tribal families. But this area is now being utilised by only 2,97,634 tribal families who are practising shifting cultivation. Provision has been made in the scheme for giving subsidies to the cultivators on an extensive scale to wean them away from shifting cultivation everywhere. Demonstration centres are proposed under the scheme on an extensive scale and the growth of cash crops like pepper, cashew nuts, coffee, etc., is proposed to be undertaken everywhere in the hills. About 200 demonstration centres with an area of 100 acres each are proposed to be opened under the scheme.

6. Cottage Industries.—To train suitable persons in various Cottage Industries for which there is great scope in the tribal areas and the organisation of which is essential with a view to improving economic condition of the tribal population, special facilities had been granted for training in various useful Cottage Industries during the First Plan under Article 275(1). Altogether 118 stipends were awarded during the First Plan period and the number of stipends proposed to be awarded during 1955-56 is 77. Grants had also been made to 286 individuals for encouragement of Cottage Industries. Lac is grown extensively in the various hill districts on Cottage Industries basis and the producers are often handicapped for want of adequate marketing facilities and for lack of finance the prices at which they are often required to sell their produce is very un-economic and has been responsible for lack of enthusiasm for these Cottage Industries for some time. With a view to ensure a fair price to the producers and to have better marketing facilities for the raw lac, a Shellac Factory had been established during the First Plan under Article 275 near the Mikir Hills district. Raw lac is procured from the producers for the factory at fair prices and it is converted into Shellac for sale outside the State. To reduce transport difficulties and for the purpose of providing employment to the lac growers it has been found that there is very great scope for organising the Cottage Industries in respect of lac production in the various hill districts, and as such, it is proposed to undertake a scheme for the establishment of 7 Lac farms in the various hill districts under the Second Plan under Article 275(1). These farms will demonstrate to the people improved methods of lac production processing, etc., and will also give adequate scope for their training. The scheme is expected to involve an expenditure of Rs.5,56,000. Under the Second Five Year Plan under Article 275(1) of the Constitution it is proposed to open a Toy Factory and also to give grants to 500

private individuals for encouragement of Cottage Industries. Non-Government Industrial Schools are also proposed to be helped to improve their training facilities and grants are proposed to be made to 52 such institutions during the period. Scope for training in Blacksmithy, Leather work, Electro-plating, Bee keeping, Paper making, Basketry, Cane work, Soap making, etc., is proposed to be substantially increased and the number of stipends to be granted to deserving students during the period is estimated at 534. In the general Plan for the Cottage Industries including Sericulture and Weaving an amount of Rs. 4 crores has been allotted. Four fair share of this amount will be available for further improvement of Cottage Industries in the Hill areas and with schemes of both these when fully implemented, the requirement of Cottage Industries development and improvement in Hill areas will be proportionately met according to the standard prevailing elsewhere in the State.

7. Sericulture and Weaving.—In Sericulture and Weaving the position at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan was not quite satisfactory in the Hill areas. Facilities for training in Sericulture and Weaving and for the organisation of sericulture farms by individuals for the growth of mulberry, etc., were very inadequate. During the First Plan under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, two demonstration silk farms and spinning and weaving societies have been re-established. The two existing sericulture farms had also been substantially expanded and demonstration parties had been sent to the various areas to show the people improved methods of spinning and weaving and to give them necessary training for short periods. An amount of Rs.25,000 was spent in giving subsidy to mulberry growers and approximately 500 growers were helped under that scheme. One hundred and fifty-students had been trained in weaving. For better facilities for marketing of the various products of weaving and sericulture in the Tribal Areas, one emporium has been established in every district and subdivisional headquarters of the Hill areas. During the Second Plan under Article 275(1) four additional weaving training centres are proposed to be established. Training facilities in Sericulture is proposed to be substantially increased by the grant of 75 stipends to students during the period. At least 750 mulberry growers are proposed to be given grants to encourage them in their work by spending Rs.75,000 during the period and grants are proposed to be made to private organisations and individuals for encouragement of Weaving in 900 cases. Under the General Plan for the State, similar facilities are expected to be granted for the encouragement of Sericulture and Weaving in the Hill districts to provide for the people subsidiary means of livelihood and to encourage tribal arts and crafts. With the utilisation of these schemes the ground is expected to be adequately covered.

8. Co-operation.—In the field of Co-operation the position is that 118 Co-operative Societies of all types with a membership of about 20,431 had been in operation. The Capital and Working Capital of those Societies amounts to Rs.4,07,392 and Rs. 12,09,273 respectively during the year 1953-54. Out of these 118 Societies, 85 Societies were organised during the First Plan under Article 275. The remaining 33 Societies were formed and aided entirely from State revenues. In view of the comparative backwardness of the people in the Hill areas, it is proposed to give greater emphasis during the Second Five Year Plan on the formation and operation of different types of Co-operative Societies. With a view to helping the people in organizing better facilities for production, marketing and to ensure efficient management of collective undertakings, a scheme for the organisation of 180 Co-operative Societies has been included in our Second Five Year Plan under Article 275(1). There will be Primary Credit Societies, Multi-purpose Societies, Marketing Societies among them. On an average, there will be 25 members per Society. By the end of the Second Plan period it is expected to bring approximately 6,000 families into the Co-operative field. It is proposed to make grants towards Share Capital of these Societies and also contribution towards expenses and management. Of the office-bearers of these proposed Societies, it is also proposed to be given suitable training in a Co-operative training institute. The entire scheme is expected to cost of Rs.6.61 lakhs during the Plan period.

It is expected that under the State's General Plan proportionate allotment will also be available for the Hill areas and the Scheme are also expected to be on more or less similar lines. In view of the comparative backwardness of the tribal population in the field of Co-operative Societies Organisation it is felt that with the materialisation of both these sets of schemes considerable headway will be made in that respect and the proper atmosphere for development of greater number of Societies of all kinds in those areas will be developed.

Cotton is grown on an extensive scale in the Garo Hills and the Mikir Hills. The poor growers do not generally get the proper facilities in the Mikir Hills. The poor growers do not generally get the proper price for their produce and they are often mere instruments in the hands of clever middlemen. With a view to improve the production and marketing facilities for cotton, a Cotton Ginning Factory has already been set up in the Garo Hills under the State's First General Plan.

9. Veterinary.—In the field of Veterinary, it appears that, there were only five veterinary dispensaries in the hill districts when the First Plan started. In the First Plan under Art. 275(1) provision had been made for the establishment of six additional veterinary dispensaries. By the end of the First Plan period all the six dispensaries will be working. In the Second Plan provision has been made for the establishment of 10 more veterinary dispensaries. Two Key Village Centres for artificial insemination were established in the First Plan. Stipends for training in the Veterinary Colleges had been granted to five students for 1954-55 and to 20 students for training in Veterinary Field Assistants' course. Five vaccination and first aid veterinary and animal husbandry centres were opened during the same period. A sheep-breeding research station has also been started and it is expected to be completed by the end of the First Plan. In the Second Plan under Article 275(1) Grants are proposed to be made to 200 private enterprisers for opening poultry and pig farms, etc., on a small scale. One big Government pig farm is also proposed to be established together with 10 Rural Animal Husbandry Centres (demonstration). A greater number of the students is proposed to be encouraged to join the Veterinary College and 20 stipends are earmarked for the purpose. In the same way training is proposed to be given to 125 students during the Second Plan under Article 275(1) in the Veterinary Field Assistants' Course. Under the General Second Five Year Plan for the State reasonable share of the allotment will also be available for the Hill areas. The scheme proposed in the Second Plan under Article 275(1) will be augmented by more or less by similar schemes under the General Plan and both together can be expected to meet the requirements of those areas in that respect at the end of the Second Plan period if all these schemes materialised.

10. Communications.—In respect of communications, a programme for the construction of 12 roads with an approximate length of 481.5 miles and at an estimated cost of Rs. 256.20 lakhs was undertaken under Article 275(1) during the First Plan. Anticipating that expenditure against those roads would not go up to the expected level because of special difficulties in the construction of roads in the hilly regions, to bridge the shortfalls a second programme for the construction of five additional roads originally, given second priority, with an approximate length of 152 miles was also undertaken by the State Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 86 lakhs. The estimated expenditure against those second priority roads during the First Plan period was Rs. 43 lakhs. Against those two programmes, the expenditure during the whole period of the First Plan is expected to be Rs. 179.42 lakhs. It is expected that at the end of the First Plan period almost all the roads covered by those two programmes will be ready for use and generally motorable.

In addition to these roads, 6 more roads were undertaken for construction during the First Plan period from the State revenues with an approximate length of 136.82 miles and at an estimated cost of Rs. 19,35,305. Three of those roads are under the General Five Year Plan for the State and other three outside the same. Five roads were undertaken during the same period from the Petrol Tax Fund with an approximate length of 298.30 miles and involving an expenditure of Rs. 22,66,988. Two more roads were constructed during the period from the Motor Vehicle Taxation Fund, their length being 17 miles and the estimated cost being Rs. 5 lakhs. In these three categories, 13 roads were undertaken with an approximate mileage of 422.12 miles and a cost of Rs. 47 lakhs approximately. The communication programme in the Hills Tribal Areas under the State Plan was further expanded by the addition of 10 new roads, 8 among which are furnished from the State revenues with an expenditure of Rs. 15 lakhs on them during the First Plan period. The two other roads with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 29 lakhs during the Plan period were financed on loan basis from India. Most of the roads in the original Plan and the roads undertaken from the Petrol Tax and Motor Vehicles Taxation Funds have been generally completed. Work on some of these roads under Article 275(1) of the Constitution will continue during the Second Plan period as well.

In the Second Five Year Plan of the State under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, it is proposed to construct 24 additional new roads with a length of 962 miles and at an estimated cost of Rs. 167.22 lakhs. In addition, an amount of Rs. 75 lakhs is proposed to make the Aijal-Lungleh-Demagiri Road motorable with an approximate length of 200 miles. This road was constructed during the First Plan period out of State Revenues, Petrol Tax Fund, etc., and it is proposed to have this road completed with grants under Article 275(1). In 1954-55, the Government of India allotted Rs. 2 lakhs for two bridges along this road under Article 275(1) of the Constitution and it is proposed to spend Rs. 4 lakhs more on these two bridges out of grants under Article 275(1) during 1955-56. An amount of Rs. 155 lakhs will be required for expenditure on the road schemes which will continue during the Second Five Year Plan but which were undertaken during the First Plan period. Under the General Plan, it is proposed to spend Rs. 66 lakhs on the construction of about 100 miles of new roads

An amount of Rs. 34 lakhs is also earmarked for expenditure on the roads undertaken under the State's General Plan on roads which were undertaken during the First Plan period. The total expenditure on communications in the Hill Tribal Areas during the Second Plan period. The total expenditure on communications in the Hill Tribal Areas during the Second Plan period, is therefore, estimated at Rs. 497.22 lakhs in all.

The existing deficiency percentage of road mileage in the hill districts *vis-a-vis* the percentage of shortage in the Plains districts according to the generally accepted Grid and Star Formula may be seen at Appendix 'B' given hereafter. It is expected that with the completion of the roads undertaken during the First Plan period and those proposed for the Second Plan period under Art. 275(1) of the Constitution, State Revenues, the State's General Plan, Petrol Tax Fund, Motor Vehicles Taxation Fund, etc., the standard of communication in the hill districts will be more or less at par with that prevailing in the rest of the State generally. It has also been noted that the roads mentioned together with mileage are district-level roads. Besides, with grants from the State Government for development of rural communications and also under Art. 275(1) of the Constitution on self-help schemes a large number of small village-level or feeder roads have already been built in the various hill districts and the tempo of development of that category of roads will continue to be the same during the Second Plan period as well. This is expected to substantially help in the completion of the programme for the hill areas with a view to make the standard of communication therein more or less equal to the same prevailing elsewhere in the State. Roads are also built in the hill districts by the Forest Department, the Community Projects and the National Extension Blocks and altogether the schemes can be reasonably expected to raise the standard of communication in the hill districts to the desired level at the end of the Second Five Year Plan period. One can have an idea as to the extent of development in respect of communication which has already taken place in the hill districts since independence from the particulars indicated in Appendix "C" hereafter.

11. Miscellaneous—(a) Grants to non-official organisations.—It is proposed to spend a sum of Rs.9,54,000 during the Second Five Year Plan period as against the total estimated expenditure of Rs.12,00,000 for the First Five Year Plan, under Art. 275 programme. The aim of the scheme is to assist non-official organisations doing welfare work for the hill tribal people. The work so far rendered by the organisations already established is quite satisfactory.

(b) Cultural activities.—The preservation and propagation of the cultural life and traditions of the tribal population has been given utmost importance during the First Five Year Plan under Art. 275(1) of the Constitution. Organisations engaged in the study, demonstration and cultivation of tribal art and culture have been encouraged in their activities by suitable grants from time to time, and tribal dances, music, folk songs, etc., have been demonstrated whenever any opportunity has arisen. Altogether an amount of Rs.1,45,000 will be spent during the First Plan under Art. 275(1) for the purpose and out of that amount the expenditure estimated in the current year is Rs.1,00,000. In the Second Plan under Art. 275(1) of the Constitution more liberal provision has been made for encouragement to tribal art and culture and it is proposed to organise scientific study and research into tribal history, traditions, economic life, culture, music, dance, etc., through the University of Gauhati which has already drawn up a comprehensive scheme for the purpose.

(c) Grants to District Councils and Local Bodies.—A sum of Rs.14,08,000 has been provided in the Second Five Year Plan with a view to give grants to District Councils and Town Committees, etc., for improvement of Hill Stations including urban water supply. Due to lack of financial resources of the various Town Committees and Local Bodies functioning in the Hill Stations, most of these towns are in a most backward state in respect of sanitation, drainage, communication and rural water supply. If these towns are developed on proper time they will attract many visitors both from the inside and outside the State as health resort.

12. General Administration Publicity Department.—A scheme under this head has been prepared for the implementation during the Second Five Year Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs.2,43 000. Some regional Publicity Centres will be established and each centre will have an information bureau which will be utilised by the public as reading room and library. There will be radio sets also for broadcasting the news, talks, etc.

One mobile unit will also be necessary for each regional centre and it will consist of a jeep vehicle with trailer, loud speaker sets, projector, generator, films, gramophones with pick-ups and a radio set. The radio sets will have to be installed mostly in rural areas on the basis of one set per thousand of rural population. Programmes of talks, dramas and songs having a bearing on the Five Year Plan activities will be broadcasted from All-India Radio studios at Gauhati and Shillong.

13. **General.**—Under the State's General Plan for the Second Plan period top priority has been given to the development of major industries. Some of these industries like cement, paper, coal mining, etc., are expected to benefit the hill areas substantially as the mineral deposits are mostly available in the hill districts and factories will have to be started therein. For the convenience of mining coal available in the Garo Hills and to have other major industries in that region, a railway line is also proposed to be developed connecting those areas with other important centres of the State and with the opening of communications in those areas and consequent development of major industries, the population in those areas is bound to derive great economic and commercial benefits. The scope for employment of the non-agricultural population will substantially increase and the educated youths will get as a result ample opportunity for the use of their talents by taking more and more to technical lines or trades.

APPENDIX 'A'

Expenditure incurred out of State Funds for the welfare of Backward Classes (Autonomous Districts) outside the Five Year Plan

Subject	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 (Revised)	1955-56 (Estimated)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Education	15,01,015	16,11,274	17,79,387	19,73,668	26,08,638
2. Medical	7,34,095	7,30,779	8,09,930	8,81,534	8,90,966
3. Public Health	2,41,536	2,64,983	3,12,729	4,43,301	6,31,222
4. Agriculture	4,32,810	1,68,108	1,35,835	1,84,144	7,62,101
5. Forest	10,84,881	7,28,987	12,32,306	6,93,707	6,99,376
6. Cottage Industries and Rural Development	11,33,140	..	..	..	..
7. Sericulture and Weaving	1,14,649	1,09,585	1,25,741	1,30,534	1,98,936
8. Co-operation	53,921	1,42,448	39,946	14,504	15,295
9. Veterinary	16,096	15,345	19,868	23,467	33,883
10. Public Works	36,19,220	48,49,886	69,17,776	78,36,302	75,91,821
Total	89,31,336	86,21,392	1,13,73,518	1,21,81,191	1,34,32,238

APPENDIX 'B'

Sixth Schedule Districts

Serial No.	Name of Subdivision	Length of Public Works Department motorable or jeepable roads including those taken up or being taken up	Mileage entitled under grid and ster formula (subject to variation)	Deficiency	Deficiency as a percentage of the total deficiency for all hill districts
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Miles	Miles	Miles	Percentage
1	Kohima	252	338	86	3.98
2	Mokochung	109	277	169	7.83
3	North Cachar Hills	124	277	103	4.77
4	Mikir Hills	139	482	343	15.90
5	Aijal	230	545	315	14.60
6	Lungleh	53	364	311	14.40
7	Shillong	300	691	292	13.50
8	Jowai	151	219	68	3.15
9	Tura	443	917	474	21.37
Total		1,800	3,950	2,169	100.00

APPENDIX 'C'

Pre-Independence—Total Mileage and Types of Roads in the Autonomous Hill Districts of Assam

Black topped surface	Motorable		Jeepable	Bridle path	Total
	Metalled or gravelled	Fair weather Motorable			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
22	168	298	..	1,543·304	2,031·304

Post-Independence—Additional Mileage and Types of Roads in the Autonomous Hill Districts of Assam

Black topped	Motorable				Jeepable	Bridle path	Total		
	Metalled gravelled roads		Fair weather motorable roads (Public Works Department)						
(a) Public Works Department	(b) Forest Roads	(c) Community Project Roads, Local Development Roads, etc.	(a) Till 31-12-54	(b) After 31-12-54	Under construction to be made motorable (Public Works Department)	Including 347·50 miles under construction to be made jeepable	(10)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	123	140	177	676	42	464	1,084·50	323·125	3,534·725

Pre-Independence mileage—2,031·304 miles.
 Additional construction—3,534·725 „
 Total .. 5,566·029 „

Head of Development/Scheme
8 OTHER SOCIAL SERVICE
Welfare of Backward Classes (81-82)

(a) Hill Tribals

STATEMENT 'A'
Plan Expenditure, 1956-61

	Heads	ABSTRACT					Plan 1956-61	Total for com- pletion	Foreign exchange			Total 1956-61
		Phasing							1956-57	1957-58	1958-61	
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1. Education	18.94	15.59	15.90	17.92	20.91	89.26	89.26	.14	.28	.84	1.26
2. Medical	5.11	4.60	5.88	7.20	7.70	30.49	30.49	..	..	..	..
3. Public Health93	1.97	2.35	3.70	4.32	13.27	13.27	..	..	..	..
4. Agriculture	3.27	4.74	5.79	6.66	8.15	28.61	28.61	..	..	..	..
5. Forest	15.06	20.96	19.76	18.88	18.77	93.43	93.43	..	..	..	..
6. Cottage Industries85	1.23	1.10	1.12	1.23	5.53	5.53	..	..	..	..
7. Sericulture and Weaving	2.24	3.38	4.19	4.80	6.37	21.06	21.06	..	..	..	..
8. Co-operation	1.08	1.88	1.38	1.13	1.14	6.61	6.61	..	..	..	..
9. Veterinary	1.92	2.70	3.07	3.61	4.14	15.41	15.41	..	..	..	..
10. Public Works Roads	99.00	86.00	80.00	60.00	72.22	397.22	397.22	..	..	..	..
11. Miscellaneous	5.70	6.60	7.30	8.10	8.98	36.68	36.68	..	..	..	..
12. General Administration—Publicity Department70	.40	.42	.45	.46	2.43	2.43	..	..	..	..
Total		154.80	150.05	147.14	133.65	154.36	740.00	740.00	.14	.28	.84	1.26

STATEMENT 'A'

Plan Expenditure, 1956-61

Head of Development/Scheme

8. OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Welfare of Backward Classes (81-82)—

(a) Hill Tribals—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Schemes (1)	Phasing					Plan 1956-61 (7)	Total for completion (8)	Foreign exchange			Total 1956-61 (12)	Remarks (13)
	1956-57 (2)	1957-58 (3)	1958-59 (4)	1959-60 (5)	1960-61 (6)			1956-57 (9)	1957-58 (10)	1958-61 (11)		
EDUCATION—												
(a) REVENUE ACCOUNT—												
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—												
1. Scholarships—												
Recurring—												
(a) Engineering School	·05	·10	·15	·20	·25	·75	·75	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Engineering College	·07	·15	·20	·30	·41	1·13	1·13	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Secondary School	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·50	1·50	6·00	6·00	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Overseas Scholarships	·14	·28	·28	·28	·28	1·26	1·26	·14	·28	·84	1·26	..
Total—Scholarships—Recurring ..	1·26	1·53	1·63	2·28	2·44	9·14	9·14	..	..	..	..	..
2. Accommodation for hill students (including girl students) in College hostels—												
Non-recurring	·60	·60	·60	·60	·60	3·00	3·00	..	..	..	..	..
3. Teachers' Training Centres—												
Recurring .. .. .	..	·72	·77	·87	·93	3·29	3·29	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	·45	·60	..	·05	·90	2·00	2·00	..	..	..	..	..
Total	·45	1·32	·77	·92	1·83	5·29	5·29	..	..	..	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
4. Cultural Activities—												
(a) Grants to the Gauhati University for research in tribal culture—												
Non-recurring	·35	·35	·35	·35	·35	1·75	1·75	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Contribution to non-Government Organisation of cultural activities—												
Non-recurring	·45	·45	·45	·45	·45	2·25	2·25	..	..	..	..	..
5. Grants for purchase of books, etc, to students reading in Colleges—												
Non-recurring	·05	·05	·05	·05	·05	·25	·25	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Recurring	1·26	2·25	2·40	3·15	3·37	12·43	12·43	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Non-recurring	1·90	2·05	1·45	1·50	2·35	9·25	9·25	..	..	..	..	..
Total—State-Level Scheme	3·16	4·30	3·85	4·65	5·72	21·68	21·68	..	..	..	..	..

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Inspecting Staff—

Recurring	·15	·36	·50	·56	·60	2·17	2·17	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	·36	..	·24	·84	·24	1·68	1·68	..	..	..	..	..
Total	·51	·36	·74	1·40	·84	3·85	3·85	..	..	..	..	..

Column 2 include provision for incomplete work relating to First Five Year Plan.

2. Secondary Education—

(a) Provincialisation of Middle English Schools—

Recurring	·40	·30	1·20	1·60	2·00	6·00	6·00
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(b) Construction of Middle English School buildings with staff quarters and hostels—

Non-recurring	1·80	·80	·80	·80	·80	5·00	5·00
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(c) Construction of High School buildings with hostels, staff quarters, etc.—

Non-recurring	5·25	1·50	6·75	6·75
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3. Grants-in-aid to non-Government Secondary Schools for maintenance and for construction of hostel buildings, etc.—

Non-recurring	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·50	12·50	12·50
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4. Establishment of Technical Schools—

Recurring	·10	·30	·68	·70	·73	2·51	2·51
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Non-recurring	·90	·90	·90	·04	·93	3·67	3·67
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Total	1·00	1·20	1·58	·74	1·66	6·18	6·18
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	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
5. Construction of quarters for teachers serving in the Autonomous Districts—													
Non-recurring	·60	·60	·60	·60	·60	·60	3·00	3·00	..	..	..	..
6. Grant for free studentships, purchase of books, etc., to students reading in Secondary Schools—													
Non-recurring	·05	·05	·05	·05	·05	·05	·25	·25	..	..	..	..	Incomplete works relating to First Five Year Plan.
7. Provision for games and sports for Secondary Schools—													
Non-recurring	·25	·25	·25	·25	·25	·25	1·25	1·25	..	..	..	..
8. Grant of subsidies to schools in border areas for loss of fee-income													
Non-recurring	·15	·15	·15	·15	·15	·15	·75	·75	..	..	..	..
9. Grants to Nursery Schools—													
Non-recurring	·10	·10	·10	·10	·10	·10	·50	·50	..	..	..	..
10 Establishment of Basic Training Schools—													
Recurring	·50	·52	·55	·60	·63	·63	2·80	2·80	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	·95	..	..	..	..	..	·95	·95	..	..	..	..
Total	1·45	5·2	·55	·60	·63	·63	3·75	3·75	..	..	..	..
Total—Recurring	1·15	1·98	2·93	3·46	3·95	3·95	13·48	13·48	..	..	..	..
Total—Non-recurring	12·91	6·85	5·59	5·33	5·62	5·62	36·30	36·30	..	..	..	..
Total-District-Level Scheme	14·06	8·83	8·52	8·79	9·58	9·58	49·78	49·78	..	..	..	..

VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Primary Education—

(a) Establishment of Lower Primary Schools—

Recurring

(b) Entertainment of teachers in existing Lower Primary School buildings—

Recurring

(c) Improvement of existing Lower Primary School buildings—

Non-recurring

2. Conversion of Primary Schools into Basic Schools—

Recurring

3. Grants for buildings and equipment to Basic Schools—

Non-recurring

4. Grants-in-aid to non-Government Primary Schools—

Non-recurring

Total—Recurring

Total—Non-recurring

Total—Village-Level Scheme

Total—Education

Total—Recurring

Total—Non-recurring

·27	·81	1·63	2·28	3·06	8·00	8·00	..	..
·20	·20	·20	·20	·20	1·00	1·00	..	..
·15	·30	·50	·80	1·05	2·80	2·80	..	..
·40	·40	·40	·40	·40	2·00	2·00	..	..
·70	·75	·80	·85	·90	4·00	4·00	..	..
·42	1·11	2·13	3·03	4·11	10·80	10·80	..	..
1·30	1·35	1·40	1·45	1·50	7·00	7·00	..	..
1·72	2·46	3·53	4·48	5·61	17·80	17·80	..	..
18·94	15·59	15·90	17·92	20·91	89·26	89·26	·14	·28
2·83	5·34	7·46	9·64	11·44	36·71	36·71	·14	·28
16·11	10·25	8·44	8·28	9·47	52·55	52·55	..	..

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)			
MEDICAL—																
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—																
1. Award of stipends to hill students in Assam Medical College and also book grants—																
Recurring	--	--	--	--	--	·03	·04	·07	·09	·11	·34	·34	..	--	..	..
2. Training of hill girls as midwives—																
Recurring	--	--	--	--	--	·09	·09	·09	·09	·09	·45	·45	..	..	..	--
3. Award of stipends for Compounders' Training Course—																
Recurring	..	--	--	--	--	·20	·20	·30	·30	·30	1·30	1·30	--	--	..	--
4. Awards of stipends for Dhais' Training Course—																
Recurring	--	..	--	--	--	·05	·07	·08	·09	·10	·39	·39	--	..	..	--
5. Stipends for Training in Nurses' Course—																
Recurring	..	--	--	..	--	·08	·10	·11	·11	·12	·52	·52	..	--	..	--
6. Grants-in-aid for Leprosy Treatment—																
Non-recurring	--	·40	·50	·60	·70	·80	3·00	3·00	--	--	..	..
7. Provision for treatment of T. B. Cancer, etc.—																
Non-recurring	·20	·30	·40	·50	·60	2·00	2·00	..	..	..	..
Total—Recurring	·45	·50	·65	·68	·72	3·00	3·00	..	..	..	..
Total—Non-recurring	·60	·80	1·00	1·20	1·40	5·00	5·00	..	..	..	..
Total—State-Level Scheme	1·05	1·30	1·65	1·88	2·12	8·00	8·00	..	..	..	..

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Establishment of Hospitals—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	·10	·15	·18	·19	·21	·83	·83	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·30	..	..	..	..	1·30	1·30	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·40	·15	·18	·19	·21	2·13	2·13	..	..	..	..

Incomplete work relating to First Five Year Plan.

2. Establishment of Static Dispensaries --

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·30	·80	1·35	1·60	4·05	4·05	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·50	1·60	1·60	1·60	1·60	7·90	7·90	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·50	1·90	2·40	2·95	3·20	11·95	11·95	..	..	..	..

3. Travelling Dispensaries—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	·55	1·00	1·37	1·88	1·97	6·77	6·77	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	·20	·25	·28	·30	·20	1·23	1·23	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	·75	1·25	1·65	2·18	2·17	8·00	8·00	..	..	..	..

4. Construction of dispensary buildings and staff quarters—

Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	·41	..	..	..	..	·41	·41	..	..	..	..
Total—Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	·65	1·45	2·35	3·42	3·78	11·65	11·65	..	..	..	..
Total—Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·41	1·85	1·88	1·90	1·80	10·84	10·84	..	..	..	..
Total—District-Level Scheme	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·06	3·30	4·23	5·32	5·58	22·49	22·49	..	..	..	..
Total—Medical	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·11	4·60	5·88	7·20	7·70	30·49	30·49	..	..	..	..
Total—Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·10	1·95	3·00	4·10	4·50	14·55	14·65	..	..	..	..
Total—Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·01	2·65	2·88	3·10	3·20	15·84	15·84	..	..	..	..

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
PUBLIC HEALTH—													
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—													
1. Headquarter staff—													
Recurring		·03	·03	·04	·05	·05	·20	·20	..	..	..	..	..
Total—State-Level Scheme		·03	·03	·04	·05	·05	·20	·20	..	..	..	..	..
DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME —													
1. Establishment of Dispensaries—													
Recurring	·41	·33	·45	·64	1·83	1·83	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring		·20	·40	·40	·60	·40	2·00	2·00	..	..	..	..	..
Total		·20	·81	·73	1·05	1·04	3·83	3·83	..	..	..	..	..
2. Establishment of Public Health Centres (Anti-malaria Squads)—													
Recurring		·03	·12	·20	·27	·40	1·02	1·02	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring		·27	·20	·20	·30	·20	1·17	1·17	..	..	..	..	..
Total		·30	·32	·40	·57	·60	2·19	2·19	..	..	..	..	..
3. Maternity and Child Welfare Centres—													
Recurring	·16	·23	·23	·23	..	·85	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring		·20	·30	·30	·30	·10	1·20	1·20	..	..	..	..	..
Total		·20	·46	·53	·53	·33	2·05	2·05	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Recurring		·03	·69	·76	·95	1·27	3·70	3·70	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Non-recurring		·67	·90	·90	1·20	·70	4·37	4·37	..	..	..	..	..
Total— District-Level Scheme		·70	1·59	1·66	2·15	1·97	8·07	8·07	..	..	..	..	..
VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME—													
! Water Supply—													
Non-recurring		·20	·35	·65	1·50	2·30	5·00	5·00	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Village-Level Scheme		·20	·35	·65	1·50	2·30	5·00	5·00	..	..	..	..	..
Total— Public Health		·93	1·97	2·35	3·70	4·32	13·27	13·27	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Recurring		·06	·72	·80	1·00	1·32	3·90	3·90	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Non-recurring		·87	1·25	1·55	2·70	3·00	9·37	9·37	..	..	..	..	..

AGRICULTURE—

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Staff for Agricultural Administration—

Recurring	·35	·39	·44	·46	·53	2·19	2·19	..	..	..	..
Total—State-Level Scheme ..	·35	·39	·44	·48	·53	2·19	2·19	..	..	..	..

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Establishment of Demonstration Farm—

Recurring	·05	·20	·15	·32	·40	1·12	1·12	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	·25	·30	·45	·20	·20	1·40	1·40	..	..	..	..
Total	·30	·50	·60	·52	·60	2·52	2·52

2. Subsidising of Model Farms—

Non-recurring	·20	·30	·40	·50	·66	2·06	2·06
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3. Extension of wet paddy cultivation—

Non-recurring	·30	·65	·80	1·00	1·23	3·98	3·98
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4. Extension of high altitude paddy—

Non-recurring	·12	·35	·40	·51	·66	2·04	2·04
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5. Subsidy to growers for cultivation of cash crops—

Non-recurring	·20	·30	·40	·50	·60	2·00	2·00
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6. Distribution of seeds, bone-meals, etc.—

Non-recurring	·20	·30	·40	·50	·60	2·00	2·00
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7. Supply of tools and implements to cultivators—

Non-recurring	·05	·05	·05	·05	·05	·25	·25
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Total—Recurring	·05	·20	·15	·32	·40	1·12	1·12
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Total—Non-recurring	1·3	2·25	2·99	3·26	4·00	13·73	13·73
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Total—District-Level Scheme ..	1·37	2·45	3·05	3·58	4·40	14·85	14·85
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Total—Agriculture	1·72	2·84	3·49	4·06	4·93	17·04	17·04
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Total—Recurring	·40	·59	·53	·80	·93	3·31	3·31
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Total—Non-recurring.. .. .	1·32	2·25	2·90	3·26	4·00	13·73	13·73
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FORESTS—	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—														
1. Establishment—														
Recurring		·49	·51	·53	·55	·56	2·64	2·64	** The Soil Conservation Scheme which costs more than Rs. 50 lakhs has been shown in a separate statement.	
2. Lac Cultivation Scheme—														
Recurring		1·60	1·49	·38	·37	·38	4·22	4·22	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring		·50	·48	·12	·12	·12	1·34	1·34	..	..	..	..
Total		2·10	1·97	·50	·49	·50	5·56	5·56	..	..	..	..
3. Soil Conservation Scheme (for control of shifting cultivation in the Hills)—														
Recurring		8·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	13·00	61·00	61·00	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring		2·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	14·00	14·00	..	..	..	..
Total		10·00	16·00	17·00	16·00	16·00	75·00	75·00	..	..	..	..
Total—recurring		10·09	15·00	14·91	13·92	13·94	67·86	67·86	..	..	..	..
Total—Non-recurring		2·50	3·48	3·12	3·12	3·12	15·34	15·34	..	..	..	..
Total—State-Level Scheme		12·59	18·48	18·03	17·04	17·06	83·20	83·20	..	..	..	..
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—														
1. Communications—														
Non-recurring		1·92	1·99	1·25	1·31	1·14	7·61	7·61	..	..	..	..
2. Development of Forest Villages—														
Recurring		·18	·06	·03	·03	·04	·34	·34	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring		·08	·05	·01	·01	·01	·16	·16	..	..	..	..
Total		·26	·11	·04	·04	·05	·50	·50	..	..	..	..
3. Regeneration—														
Recurring	·13	·14	·14	·12	·53	·53	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring		·29	·25	·30	·35	·40	1·59	1·59	..	..	..	..
Total		·29	·38	·44	·49	·52	2·12	2·12	..	..	..	..
Total—Recurring		·18	·19	·17	·17	·16	87	87	..	..	..	..
Total—Non-recurring		2·29	2·29	1·56	1·67	1·55	9·36	9·36	..	..	..	..
Total—District-Level Scheme		2·47	2·48	1·73	1·84	1·71	10·23	10·23	..	..	..	..
Total—Forests		15·06	20·96	19·76	18·88	18·77	93·43	93·43	..	..	..	..
Total—Recurring		10·27	15·19	15·08	14·90	14·10	68·73	68·73	..	..	..	..
Total—Non-recurring		4·79	5·77	4·68	4·79	4·67	24·70	24·70	..	..	..	..

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME==

1. Toy Factory, Dhansiri, Mikir Hills—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·11	·13	·15	·39	·39	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·04	·35	·10	·06	·06	·61	·61	..	..	..	..
Total							..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
							04	·35	·21	·19	·21	1·00	1·00	..	..	..	..	..

2. Stipends for training in soap manufacture—

Recurring	·02	·02	·03	·03	·04	·14	·14
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3. Stipends for training in Basketry and cane work—

Recurring	·06	·07	·07	·06	·07	·33	·33
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4. Stipends for training in hand-made Paper Industry—

Recurring	·04	·05	·04	·05	·06	·24	·24
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5. Stipends for training in Bee-keeping—

Recurring	·04	·05	·04	·05	·04	·99	·99
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6. Stipends for training in Modern Industrial Works, Amguri—

Recurring	·01	·01	·01	·01	01	·05	·05
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7. Stipends for training in Blacksmithy, leather works, electro-plating, etc.

Recurring	·21	·21	·21	·21	·23	1·07	1·07
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8. Stipends for training in Sital-patty making—

Recurring	·09	·09	·09	·10	·10	·48	·48
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9. Grants-in-aid to private individuals for encouragement of Cottage Industries—

Non-recurring	·20	·20	·20	·20	·20	1·00	1·00
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	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
10. Grants-in-aid to Non-Government Industrial School—													
Non-recurring		·14	·18	·20	·22	·26	1·00	1·00	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Recurring.. .. .		·47	·50	·60	·64	·71	2·92	2·92	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Non-recurring		·38	·73	·50	·48	·52	2·61	2·61	..	..	..	..	..
Total—State-Level Scheme		·85	1·23	1·10	1·12	1·23	5·53	5·53	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Cottage Industries.. .. .		·85	1·23	1·10	1·12	1·23	5·53	5·53	..	..	..	..	..

SERICULTURE AND WEAVING

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Establishment of Demonstration Silk Farms—

Recurring	·10	·35	·80	·85	1·55	3·65	3·65	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	·30	·45	·20	·15	·25	1·35	1·35	..	..	..	..	..
Total	·40	·80	1·00	1·00	1·80	5·00	5·00	..	..	..	..	..

2. Extension of the existing Sericultural Farms and Grainages—

Recurring .. .. .	..	·15	·20	·42	·52	1·29	1·29	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	·20	·10	·05	·05	·05	·45	·45	..	..	..	..	..
Total	·20	·25	·25	·47	·57	1·74	1·74	..	..	..	..	..

3. Entertainment of Sericultural Demonstration parties and technical staff—

Recurring	·40	·52	·95	1·10	1·34	4·30	4·30
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4. Subsidies to mulberry growers—																			
Non-recurring15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.75	.75	
5. Sericultural training stipends—																			
Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.40	.40	..	..	..	..	..
6. Headquarters staff—																			
Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	.09	.10	.11	.13	.14	.57	.57	..	..	..	..	..
7. Entertainment of statistical unit for collection of data and assessing progress—																			
Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	.08	.09	.09	.09	.10	.45	.45	..	..	..	..	..
8. Establishment of Weaving training classes—																			
Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.15	.50	.60	.69	1.94	1.94	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	.20	.40	.10	.05	.05	.80	.80	..	..	..	..	..
Total						..	.20	.55	.60	.65	.74	2.74	2.74	..	..	..	..	..
9. Entertainment of Weaving Demonstration parties and Supervising staff—																			
Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	.10	.40	.53	.75	.94	2.72	2.72	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	.30	.05	.05	.05	.05	.50	.50	..	..	..	..	..
Total						..	.40	.45	.58	.80	.99	3.22	3.22	..	..	..	..	..
10. Contribution to individuals for purchase of looms, equipment, etc.																			
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	.10	.15	.19	.21	.25	.90	.90	..	..	..	..	..
11. Headquarter staff (Weaving)—																			
Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	.04	.04	.05	.05	.05	.23	.23	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Recurring						..	.89	1.88	3.30	4.07	5.41	15.55	15.55	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Non-recurring						..	1.25	1.30	.74	.66	.80	4.75	4.75	..	..	..	..	..
Total—State-Level Scheme						..	2.14	3.18	4.04	4.73	6.21	20.30	20.30	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Sericulture and Weaving						..	2.14	3.18	4.04	4.73	6.21	20.30	20.30	..	..	..	..	..

CO-OPERATION—	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)			
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—																
1. Co-operative Societies—																
(a) Contribution towards expenses on management of societies—																
Non-recurring	·10	·25	·40	·35	·36	1·46	1·46	..	..	..	..
(b) Subsidies for training of societies—																
Non-recurring	·03	·03	·03	·03	·03	·15	·15	..	..	..	..
(c) Entertainment of staff—																
Recurring	·40	·55	·60	·70	·75	3·00	3·00	..	..	..	..
Total—Recurring	·40	·55	·60	·70	·75	3·00	3·00	..	..	..	..
Total—Non-recurring	·13	·28	·43	·38	·39	1·61	1·61	..	..	..	..
Total—State Level Scheme	·53	·83	1·03	1·08	1·14	4·61	4·61	..	..	..	..
Total—Co-operation	·53	·83	1·03	1·08	1·14	4·61	4·61	..	..	..	..
VETERINARY—																
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—																
1. Training of students in Veterinary Assistant Surgeons' course—																
Recurring	·05	·10	·15	·20	·20	·70	·70	..	..	..	..
2. Training of students in Veterinary Field Assistants' course—																
Recurring	·09	·09	·09	·09	·09	·45	·45	..	..	..	..
Total—Recurring	·14	·19	·24	·29	·29	1·15	1·15	..	..	..	..
Total—Non-recurring
Total—State-Level Scheme	·14	·19	·24	·29	·29	1·15	1·15	..	..	..	..

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME--

1. Establishment of Veterinary Dispensaries-cum-Artificial insemination centres--

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·62	1·02	1·42	1·84	4·90	4·90	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·70	·90	·90	·90	4·30	4·30	..	..	..	..
Total	·70	1·52	1·92	2·32	2·74	9·20	9·20

2. Grants to private enterprisers for opening of poultry, pig farms, etc., on small scale--

Non-recurring	·15	·15	·15	·15	·15	·75	·75
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3. Establishment of pig farms--

Recurring	·35	·24	·26	·32	1·17	1·17	
Non-recurring	·35	·15	·10	·10	·05	·75	·75
Total ..						..	..	·35	·50	·34	·36	·37	1·92	1·92	..	..	..	..

4. Rural Animal Husbandry centres (Demonstration)--

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·07	·11	·15	·21	·54	·54	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·10	·15	·15	·15	·70	·70	..	..	..	..
Total	·10	·22	·26	·36	·36	1·24	1·24

5. Establishment of Sheep-breeding Research Stations---

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·08	·12	·16	·19	·20	·75	·75	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·40	..	..	..	..	·40	·40	..	..	..	..
Total ..						..	..	·48	·12	·16	·19	·20	1·15	1·15	..	..	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Total—Recurring	08	1.16	1.53	2.02	2.57	7.36	7.36	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Non-recurring	1.70	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.25	6.90	6.90	..	..	..	..	..
Total—District-Level Scheme	1.78	2.51	2.83	3.32	3.82	14.26	14.26	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Veterinary	1.92	2.70	3.07	3.61	4.11	15.41	15.41	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Recurring	22	1.35	1.77	2.31	2.86	8.51	8.51	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Non-recurring	1.70	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.25	6.90	6.90	..	..	..	..	..

PUBLIC WORKS—ROADS—

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Roads and Bridges—

Non-recurring	99.00	86.00	80.00	60.00	72.22	397.22	397.22	..	..	..	..	..
Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	99.00	86.00	80.00	60.00	72.22	397.22	397.22	..	..	..	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS—

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Grants to non-official organisations for doing welfare works—

Non-recurring	1.70	1.80	1.90	2.00	2.14	9.54	9.54
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2. Grants to District Councils and Town Committees, etc., for improvement of Hill stations including Urban Water Supply—

Non-recurring	2.00	2.40	2.80	3.20	3.68	14.08	14.08
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Total—Recurring
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Total—Non-recurring	3.70	4.20	4.70	5.20	5.82	23.62	23.62
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Total—District-Level Scheme	3.70	4.20	4.70	5.20	5.82	23.62	23.62
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VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME--

1. Self-help Scheme--

Non-recurring	2.00	2.40	2.60	2.90	3.16	13.06	13.06
Total--Village-Level Scheme	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	2.40	2.60	2.90	3.16	13.06	13.06	..	..	..	..
Total--Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	5.70	6.60	7.30	8.10	8.98	36.68	36.68	..	..	..	..
Total--Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total--Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	5.70	6.60	7.30	8.10	8.98	36.68	36.68	..	..	..	..

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION--

PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT--

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME--

1. Opening of Regional Centres and Information Bureau--

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	.30	.40	.42	.45	.46	2.03	2.03	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	.40	..	..	..	..	.40	.40	..	..	..	..
Total--District-Level Scheme	..	..	..	..	..	.70	.40	.42	.45	.46	2.43	2.43	..	..	..	..
Total--Publicity Department	..	..	..	..	..	.70	.40	.42	.45	.46	2.43	2.43	..	..	..	..

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
AGRICULTURE—													
DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—													
1. Extension of Fruit Preservation Centres		·20	·20	·10	·10	·10	·70	·70	..	..	..	..	..
2. Land Reclamation		1·35	1·70	1·20	2·50	3·12	10·87	10·87	..	..	..	..	..
Total—District-Level Scheme		1·55	1·90	2·30	2·60	3·22	11·57	11·57	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Agriculture		1·55	1·90	2·30	2·60	3·22	11·57	11·57	..	..	..	..	..
SERICULTURE AND WEAVING—													
DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—													
1. Establishment of Emporia for product of Tribal Arts and Crafts.		·10	·20	·15	·15	·16	·76	·76	..	..	..	..	..
Total—District-Level Scheme		·10	·20	·15	·15	·16	·76	·76	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Sericulture and Weaving		·10	·20	·15	·15	·16	·76	·76	..	..	..	..	..
CO-OPERATION—													
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—													
1. Co-operative Societies—													
(a) Grants-in-aid towards share capital		·25	·55	·15	·05	..	1·00	1·00	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Godowns		·30	·50	·20	..	..	1·00	1·00	..	..	..	..	..
Total—State-Level Scheme		·55	1·05	·35	·05	..	2·00	2·00	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Co-operation		·55	1·05	·35	·05	..	2·00	2·00	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT 'D'

Head of Development/Scheme

Targets of Work/Capacity

8. OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Welfare of Backward Classes (81-82)---

(a) Hill Tribals—

Description	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Plan 1956-61	Com- pletion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
EDUCATION—								
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—								
1. Scholarships—								
(a) Engineering Schools	Scholarships	10	20	30	40	40	40	40
(b) Engineering College	Do.	5	10	15	20	20	20	20
(c) Secondary Schools	Do.	800	800	800	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
(d) Overseas Scholarships	Do.	2	2	2	2	2	10	10
2. Accommodation for hill students (including girl students in College hostels).	College hostels	1	1	1	1	1	5	5
3. Teachers' Training Centres	Centres	Primary....	..	..	..	1	2	2
		Normal....	..	..	..	..	1	3
4. Cultural activities—								
(a) Grants to the Gauhati University for research in Tribal Culture		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Contribution to Non-Government Organisations for encouragement of cultural activities.	Number of Organisations receiving grants	10	10	10	10	10	50	50
5. Grants for purchase of books, etc., to Students reading in Colleges	Number of Students receiving grants	50	50	50	50	50	250	250
DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—								
1. Inspecting staff.								
2. Secondary Education—								
(a) Provincialisation of Middle English Schools	Number of Schools	4	8	12	16	20	20	20
(b) Construction of Middle English School buildings with staff quarters and hostels.	Number of School buildings	6	4	4	4	4	22	22
(c) Construction of High School buildings with hostels, staff, etc.	Number of High School buildings	4	..	..	..	..	6	6

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
3. Grants-in-aid to Non-Government Secondary Schools for maintenance and for construction of hostel buildings.	Number of Schools	.. ..	.. ..	150	150	200	250	300
4. Establishment of Technical Schools	Technical Schools	.. ..	.. ..	1	2	3	..	4
5. Construction of quarters for teachers serving in the Autonomous Districts	Teachers' quarters	.. ..	.. ..	6	6	6	6	30
6. Grants for free studentship, purchase of books, etc., to students reading in Secondary Schools.	Number of students receiving grants	.. ..	.. ..	100	100	100	100	500
7. Provision for games and sports for Secondary Schools	Schools receiving grants	.. ..	.. ..	50	50	50	50	50
8. Grants of subsidies to Schools in border areas for loss of fee-income	Number of Schools	.. ..	.. ..	40	40	40	40	40
9. Grants to Nursery Schools	Number of Nursery Schools	.. ..	.. ..	20	20	20	20	20
10. Establishment of Basic Training Schools	Basic Training Schools	.. ..	.. ..	3	3	3	3	3

VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Primary Education—

(a) Establishment of Lower Primary Schools	Lower Primary Schools	.. ..	.. ..	15	15	15	15	15	75	75
(b) Entertainment of teachers in existing Lower Primary Schools	Teachers	.. ..	.. ..	50	50	50	50	50	250	250
(c) Improvement of existing Lower Primary School buildings	Lower Primary School buildings	.. ..	.. ..	20	20	20	20	20	100	100
2. Conversion of Primary Schools into Basic Schools	Number of Schools	.. ..	.. ..	15	15	15	15	15	75	75
3. Grants for buildings and equipment to Basic Schools	Basic Schools receiving grants	.. ..	.. ..	20	20	20	20	20	100	100
4. Grants-in-aid to Non-Government Primary Schools	Non-Government Primary Schools	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The grants will be placed at the disposal of the District Council.

MEDICAL—

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Award of stipends in Assam Medical College and also book grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	9	12	15	15	15
2. Training of hill girls as midwives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	15	15	15	75	75
3. Award of stipends for Compounders' training course	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	40	50	50	50	50	50
* 4. Award of stipends for Dhais' training course	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	13	15	17	20	20	20
5. Stipends for training in Nurses' course	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	14	16	18	18	18
6. Grants-in-aid for Leprosy treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
7. Provision for treatment of T. B., cancer, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	3	..	8	8

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Establishment of hospitals..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. Establishment of Static dispensaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	15	20	24	24	24
3. Travelling dispensaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	11	17	23	27	27	27
4. Construction of dispensary buildings and staff quarters	1	1	1

PUBLIC HEALTH—

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Headquarter staff
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DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Establishment of dispensaries	1	3	5	8	10	10	10
2. Establishment of Public Health Centres (Anti-malaria squads)	3	4	6	9	11	11	11
3. Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	7	8	8	8

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME—									
Water Supply
Water supply scheme
			3	3	3	3	3	3	3

AGRICULTURE--

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME--

1. Staff for Agricultural Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Staff .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME--

1. Extension of Fruit preservation centres .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fruit preservation centres .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. Land Reclamation Scheme .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Land acreage .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1,350	1,700	2,200	2,500	3,120	10,870	10,870
3. Establishment of Demonstration farms .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Demonstration farms .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2	4	..	6	..	6	6
4. Subsidising of model farms .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Model farms .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			10	15	20	26	33	33	33
5. Extension of wet paddy cultivation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Land in acres .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			150	400	700	800	1,000	1,000	1,000
6. Extension of high altitude paddy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Land in acres .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			480	1,360	1,600	2,040	2,640	8,120	8,120
7. Subsidy to growers for cultivation of cash crops .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Land in acres .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			400	600	800	1,000	1,200	4,000	4,000
8. Distribution of seeds, bonemeals, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manuring acreage .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			325	425	512	605	766	2,633	2,633
			Seeds .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
			135	185	235	235	235	1,175	1,175
9. Supply of tools and implements to cultivators .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tools and implements .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			500	500	500	500	500	2,500	2,500

FORESTS--

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME--

1. Establishment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Staff .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Lac cultivation scheme .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lac producing centres .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			5	7	7	7	7	7	7
3. Soil conservation scheme .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Creation and maintenance of plantation in square miles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			230	350	360	300	300	1,540	1,540

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Communications	Roads in miles	51	48	48	53	47	247	247
2. Development of Forest Villages	Construction of wells	1	3	1	1	1	7	7
	Establishment of schools	2	..	..	..	..	2	2
3. Regeneration	Land in acreage	1,264	1,264	1,264	1,264	1,264	6,320	6,320

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES—

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Toy factory, Mikir Hills Training-cum-Production Centre	Number of trainees .. .. .	..	..	10	10	10	30	30
2. Stipends for training in soap manufacture	Stipendiaries	6	8	9	10	15	48	48
3. Stipends for training in Basketry and cane work	Do.	22	22	22	22	22	110	110
4. Stipends for training in handmade paper industry.. .. .	Do.	8	8	8	8	8	40	40
5. Stipends for training in Bee-keeping	Do.	22	22	22	22	22	110	110
6. Stipends for training in Modern Industrial Works, Amguri.. .. .	Do.	2	..	4	..	4	10	10
7. Stipends for training in Blacksmithy, leather works, electro-plating,	Do.	25	..	35	..	38	108	108
8. Stipends for training in Sital-patty making	Do.	15	15	15	16	17	78	78
9. Grants-in-aid to private individuals for encouragement of Cottage Industries.	Individuals receiving grants-in-aid	100	100	100	100	100	500	500
10. Grants-in-aid to non-Government Industrial Schools	Schools receiving grants-in-aid	7	9	10	11	15	52	52

SERICULTURE AND WEAVING—

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Establishment of Demonstration Silk Farms	Silk farms	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
2. Extension of existing Sericultural farms and grainages	Sericultural farms and grainages .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Entertainment of Sericultural Demonstration parties and technical staff.	Demonstration parties	2	..	2	2	2	2	2

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—concl'd.								
4. Subsidies to mulberry growers	Number of mulberry growers	150	150	150	150	150	750	750
5. Sericultural training	Stipends	15	15	15	15	15	75	75
6. Headquarter staff	Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Entertainment of statistical unit for collection of data and assessing progress.	Statistical unit	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8. Establishment of Weaving training classes	Training classes	2	4	4	4	4	4	4
9. Entertainment of Weaving Demonstration parties and supervising staff	Demonstration parties	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
10. Contribution to individuals for purchase of looms, equipments, etc.	Individual receiving contributions	100	150	190	210	250	900	900
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DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

Establishment of Emporia for product of Tribal Arts and Crafts	Emporia	1	1	2	2	2	2	..
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CO-OPERATION—

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

Co-operative Societies—

(a) Contribution towards expenses on management of Societies	Number of Societies	50	150	180	150	50	180	180
(b) Subsidies for training of Societies	Number of trainees	20	20	20	20	20	100	100
(c) Grants-in-aid towards Share Capital	Number of Societies	55	100	40	10	..	205	205
(d) Godowns	Number of Godowns	3	5	2	..	..	10	10
(e) Entertainment of staff	Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

VETERINARY—

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Training of students in Veterinary Assistant Surgeons' Course	Number of Stipends	5	10	15	20	20	20	20
2. Training of students in Veterinary Field Assistants' Course	Number of Stipendiaries	25	25	25	25	25	125	125

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Establishment of Veterinary Dispensaries-cum-Artificial Insemination Centre.	Dispensaries	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6	8	10	10	10
2. Grants to private enterprisers for opening of poultry, pig farms, etc., on small scales.	Private enterprisers	..	..	..	..	..	40	40	40	40	40	200	200
3. Establishment of Pig Farms	Pig farms	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4. Rural Animal Husbandry Centres	Rural Animal Husbandry centres	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6	8	10	10	10
5. Establishment of Sheep-breeding Research Stations	Research stations	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT ROADS—

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

Roads and Bridges	Roads mileage	..	..	..	..	..	375	245	190	147	163	1,120	1,120
	Bridges	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	5	5

MISCELLANEOUS—

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Grants to non-official Organisations for doing Welfare works	Number of non-official Organisations	..	..	..	..	..	20	22	25	30	35	132	132
2. Grants to District Councils, Town Committees, etc., for improvement of hill stations including Urban Water Supply.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME—

Self-help Scheme	Number of Self-help Schemes	60	80	110	180	260	690	690
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GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT—

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

Opening of Regional Centres and Information Bureau	Regional Centres	2	2	2
	Information Bureau	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	2

STATEMENT 'E'(1)

Man-power Required

(Construction Phase)

Head of Development/Scheme

8. OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

(m.m.--Man-Month)

Welfare of Backward Classes (81-82)—

(a) Hills Tribals—

Category	Average wage or salary per m. m.	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total—1956-61		Total for completion	
		No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
ADMINISTRATIVE—															
	Rs.														
Contractors	400	255	2,166	212	1,764	194	1,608	149	1,248	179	1,492	255	8,278	255	8,278
Contractors' establishment	100	845	7,092	699	5,808	642	5,304	492	4,104	590	4,909	845	27,217	845	27,217
Total		1,100	9,258	911	7,572	836	6,912	641	5,352	769	6,401	1,100	35,495	1,100	35,495
TECHNICAL—															
SKILLED	150	1,939	12,260	1,252	10,197	1,150	9,333	881	7,184	1,052	8,568	1,939	47,540	1,939	47,540
UNSKILLED	60	18,134	110,056	11,792	94,694	10,940	87,786	8,242	66,208	9,904	79,536	18,134	438,280	18,134	438,280
GRAND TOTAL		91,173	131,574	13,955	112,461	12,926	104,031	9,764	78,744	11,725	94,505	21,173	521,315	21,179	521,315

Head of Development/Scheme

B.--OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Man-power Required

Welfare of Backward Classes (81-82)—

(m.m.—Man-Month)

(a) Hill Tribals--

Category	Average wage or salary per m.m.	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total 1956-61		Total for completion	
		No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
ADMINISTRATIVE—		Rs.													
1. Director, Soil Conservation Office (Forest)	990	1	12	2	24	3	36	4	48	4	48	4	168	4	168
2. Principal, Superintendent, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Agricultural Officer, Medical Officer, etc.	350	22	248	29	348	37	444	43	516	49	588	49	2,144	49	2,144
3. Sub-Inspector of Schools, Farm Manager, etc.	150	13	112	14	168	14	168	14	168	14	168	14	784	14	734
4. Office Assistant, Assistant Sub-Inspector of Schools, etc.	130	91	1,032	103	1,226	114	1,368	122	1,464	130	1,560	130	6,660	130	6,660
5. Peons	60	87	958	106	1,272	124	1,488	139	1,688	153	1,836	153	7,242	153	7,742
Total—Administrative .. .. .	..	214	2,362	254	3,048	292	3,504	322	3,884	350	4,200	350	16,998	350	16,998
TECHNICAL—															
1. Doctors, etc.	150	34	408	47	564	61	752	77	924	91	1,092	91	3,720	91	3,720
2. Compounder, Nurse, Instructor, etc.	80	180	2,154	233	2,796	295	3,540	360	4,320	426	5,112	426	17,922	426	17,922
Total—Technical .. .. .	..	214	2,562	280	3,360	356	4,272	437	5,244	517	6,204	517	21,642	517	21,642
SKILLED	100	104	1,248	138	1,656	168	2,016	201	2,412	237	2,844	237	10,176	237	10,176
UNSKILLED	60	122	1,440	220	2,640	286	3,432	386	4,632	451	5,412	451	17,556	451	17,556
Grand Total .. .. .	..	654	7,612	892	10,704	1,102	13,222	1,346	16,172	1,555	18,660	1,555	66,372	1,555	66,372

Head of Development/Scheme
8.—OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

STATEMENT 'F'

Welfare of Backward Classes (81-82)—

Materials Required—(Quantities)

(a) Hills Tribals—

Item	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total—1956-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Cement	Ton	5,300	4,800	2,700	1,900	1,900	14,600
2. M. S. Rod	"	100	80	60	40	20	300
3. Steel	"	2,000	1,400	800	500	700	5,400
4. Corrugated Iron Sheet	"	200	160	120	80	50	610
5. Bitumen	"	1,200	1,000	700	400	600	3,900
6. Timber (Dressed, undressed)	Cft.	215,000	165,000	140,000	125,000	143,000	788,000
7. Brick	No.	4,000,000	3,000,000	2,200,000	1,700,000	1,300,000	12,200,000
8. Petrol	Gallon	10,000	15,000	20,000	25,000	30,000	100,000
9. Motor vans for mobile dispensaries	"	5	6	6	6	4	27
10. Radio sets	"	3	..	..	..	..	3
11. Gramophones	"	3	..	..	..	..	3
12. Loud Speaker Horns	"	3	..	..	..	..	3
13. Microphones	"	3	..	..	..	..	3
14. Jeeps with Trailers	"	4	3	1	..	..	8
		1	1				2

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES (81-82)

(b) Plains Tribals

The population of the Scheduled Tribes living in the Plains areas of the State is about 7 lakhs. These 7 lakhs Tribals are scattered in small blocks and they are mainly Boro-Cacharis, Deoris, Majais, Kacharies, Lalungs, Mechas and Miris. Though they live in areas adjacent to areas inhabited by non-tribals, yet their standard of living is comparatively much lower and a great deal will have to be done to bring them to the level of non-tribals living in the immediate vicinity. Scattered as they are in small blocks in various districts these people have generally insulated themselves from progress and despite their proximity with the non-tribals; they have retained their separate identity and continue still to lead a primitive life in many cases. These tribes are not shown due consideration in the past and no special opportunities were given to them. Soon after the advent of independence the State Government realised that if these Plains Tribals are to be brought to the level of their non-tribal brethren in the Plains, special schemes of development for the promotion of their welfare and for the provision of adequate opportunities for their development will have to be undertaken and implemented.

As in the case of development expenditure for Hills tribals, development expenditure for Plains tribals has also been financed from 3 sources so far, *viz.*, grants under Article 275, proportionate share of the general First Five Year Plan of the State and the normal development expenditure from State revenues. During the First Five Year Plan period, the total grant for the Plains tribal areas under Article 275(1) of the Constitution is Rs. 121 lakhs which amount is likely to be spent entirely. No separate figures are readily available relating to the expenditure from the General Plan of the State and State revenues respectively.

Given hereafter is some idea of the level of development reached in the case of Plains tribals from all the 3 sources. The new schemes proposed for the Second Five Year Plan period in respect of each Statement and given hereafter, are, however, only limited to the proposed grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution during the Second Five Year Plan period.

1. Education.—In the field of education the Plains tribal areas have hitherto been sadly neglected. Very few schools were set up for these tribals in the past and since the activities of the missionaries were also confined mostly to the Hills areas, the Plains areas remained very backward in this respect. During the last few years, efforts have been made to eradicate the high degree of illiteracy, and Primary and Middle Vernacular Schools have been set up by the Government in these areas.

The Primary Education Board took over a large number of venture schools which were set up by private effort and initiative. The Government are now running 23 Government Middle Vernacular Schools in addition to 70 aided and unaided Middle Vernacular Schools in the areas predominantly inhabited by the Plains Tribals. Grants-in-aid are being given to 100 Middle English Schools and 40 High English Schools in these areas. Accommodation for students is being provided by constructing hostel buildings for Plains Tribal students reading in the Colleges such as the Gauhati Cotton College, J. B. College, Jorhat, Darrang College, Nowgong College and the Dibrugarh College. Similarly accommodation is being provided for Plains students, both boys and girls, in hostels attached to Secondary Schools. Government have already set up 4 basic schools and have decided to establish some more such schools during 1955-56 under Article 275(1).

Forty-two Social Adult Education Centres have been organised in the areas predominantly inhabited by the Plains Tribal people and 20 Rural Libraries are functioning under these centres. Besides, Government are now giving grants to 262 non-Government Secondary Schools for general maintenance and construction of buildings, etc., and also grants to 1119 schools to compensate for the loss of fee-income by granting free studentships to Plains Tribal students. The number of such schools to receive financial assistance on these accounts will be increased during the current year 1955-56. Scholarships numbering 440 are awarded for Pre-matric studies. All these grants and scholarships have been provided under Article 275(1).

In the Second Five Year Plan in addition to the continuance, to a greater extent, of the usual grants-in-aid to non-Government Secondary Schools grant of Pre-matric scholarships, provision of increased Hostel accommodation to schools and colleges, etc., provision has been made for award of scholarships for overseas, engineering and other professional studies by the Plains Tribal students.

2. Medical and Public Health.—Modern medical facilities are practically non-existent in these areas. The Plains tribals fall an easy victim to various diseases and epidemics such as malaria, Kala-azar and the like. The lack of good drinking water further accentuates the vulnerability of these people to various diseases. The submontane regions

inhabited by these tribals are also very malarial and malaria is a major scourge in these areas. The State Government have set up some dispensaries to alleviate the suffering caused by these diseases but much still remains to be done. One 20-bedded Kala-azar Hospital has been established at Dudnai in the Goalpara District under Art. 275(1) programme. Besides, 5 new Medical dispensaries, including 2 Travelling dispensaries and 10 Public Health dispensaries have been established during the First Plan out of the State Revenues. Grants are also being made for the improvement of the non-Government dispensaries for the benefit of the Plains Tribals. Special mention may be made here of the scourge of leprosy which is rampant in some of these areas. Large amount of grants are paid to the existing treatment centres maintained by the non-official organisations (The Assam Sewa Sammity). Three new centres have already been established and one more centre will be established in the year 1955-56 under Art. 275(1) programme. The State Government have also established a Leper Colony at Singmari in Nowgong for accommodation of 15 patients. Other medical facilities provided for the Plains Tribals include grants to Local Board and subsidised dispensaries and award of scholarships to students for medical studies. Under Art. 275 programme 50 compounders' scholarships, 16 scholarships for training as mid-wives and 6 scholarships for nurses were awarded till last year to Plains Tribals. The number of such scholarships during 1955-56 will be about 50. Besides, 3 Medical College scholarships were made available for Plains Tribal students but no candidates were forthcoming. Seven Maternity and Child Welfare Centres with malaria squad attached to each centre have also been established in these areas under Art. 275(1).

The problem of drinking water is very acute in these areas. The tribals have to depend for their water on pools, tanks and rivers. Diseases have multiplied through the use of contaminated water. Steps are being taken for the improvement of the supply of drinking water in these areas by the construction of tanks and wells and the sinking of tubewells, etc. In addition to the usual grants given from the State Revenues an expenditure of Rs. 2.50 lakhs was incurred on this account out of the Central Government grant under Art. 275(1) of the Constitution till 1954-55. The current years' proposal is for Rs. 3 lakhs on this account. The State Government sanctioned during 1954-55 a sum of Rs. 9,31,000 for water supply schemes in the Plains areas on the condition that preference should be given to the requirements of the areas predominantly inhabited by the Plains Tribals, etc. Similar grant is proposed to be allotted this year (1955-56).

In the Second Five Year Plan it is proposed to increase sufficiently the medical and public health facilities given during the First Five Year Plan period. In addition, 10 units for treatment of Plains Tribal T. B. patients at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.00 lakhs have been provided in the Plan. As regards drinking water supply in the areas predominantly inhabited by the Plains Tribal people a sum of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been proposed in the Plan. It is expected that similar grant will be made available in the State's General Plan. It is also proposed to establish 12 anti-malarial squads for the benefit of the Plains Tribals at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.45 lakhs during the Second Plan period.

3. Cottage Industries, Sericulture and Weaving.—Their proximity with the non-tribals in the plains and their natural aptitudes in this direction have made the Plains Tribal people proficient in the two principal Cottage Industries of Assam, Sericulture and Weaving. The methods of spinning and weaving, at present, used by the Plains Tribals, however, are rather primitive. The State Government feel that the Plains Tribal people should be afforded facilities for the importance of the techniques used in Cottage Industries, both with a view to providing a supplementary source of income to these poor people and also so as to encourage the effective growth of Cottage Industries in these areas. The development of Cottage Industries in these areas will go a long way to better the economic condition of these people. Abundant raw materials are available for this purpose and their effective utilisation is called for. The organisation of co-operative societies for the proper marketing of the produce of these areas would be of great benefit to these simple ignorant people who otherwise fall an easy prey to the middlemen. The natural tendency of these tribals towards collective action is expected to contribute to the success which it is expected that co-operation will achieve. Given proper direction and initial guidance there is no reason to doubt the success of co-operative institutions among these people. In the field of Cottage Industries the Plains Tribals have one advantage over the Hills Tribals, in that, they have become accustomed to rearing endi-silk worms. Endi-silk culture having become a common profession, encouragement should be given to this Cottage Industry through the organisation of co-operative societies which are expected not only to eliminate the middlemen but also to serve as a source of cheap credit which the tribals can avail of. Eri seeds grainages and spinning and weaving societies have been established in selected places in these areas. Grants are also paid to Mulberry growers.

As regards Cottage Industry adequate amounts have been proposed under the Second Plan period for awarding stipends in various crafts. Grants-in-aid of Rs. 50,000 is proposed to be given to 25 non-Government industrial schools for improvement of their institutions

and grants-in-aid of Rs.74,000 is also proposed to be given to private individuals and institutions numbering 400 approximately.

4. Communications.—In regard to communications, a programme for the improvement and construction of 10 roads with an approximate length of 100 miles, at an estimated cost of Rs. 25 lakhs was undertaken under Art. 275(1) during the two years 1954-55 and 1955-56 of the First Plan. It is expected that the construction of most of these roads will be completed at the end of the First Plan period. In addition, a sum of Rs. 7 lakhs has also been provided in the current year (1955-56) for undertaking some new roads.

During the years 1952-53 and 1953-54 of the First Plan, 60 village roads and certain bridges on an existing road were constructed and improved at a cost of Rs. 257 lakhs.

As many as 26 roads were undertaken at an estimated cost of Rs. 75.69 lakhs with a total mileage of about 295 miles for construction and improvement during the First Five Year Plan out of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Fund, Petrol Tax Fund, State Revenues, etc. These roads will benefit both the tribals and non-tribals.

For the Second Five Year Plan detailed schemes have not yet been finalised by the local officers in consultation with the people's representatives. A lump sum of Rs. 75.54 lakhs has, however, been proposed for new roads to be undertaken during the Second Plan period.

5. Miscellaneous—(a) Grant to non-official agencies.—Besides official agencies, welfare work is being done at the Barama Tribal Welfare Centre by the Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Trust. These organisations are being helped by subsidies to continue the good work they are doing. In the Second Five Year Plan it is proposed to increase these subsidies to Rs.6,00,000.

(b) Self-help Schemes.—Grants are paid to the villagers for the construction of roads, school houses, etc., on self-help basis. For the Second Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 7.50 lakhs has been proposed on this account.

Cultural Activities.—With a view to encouraging the development of indigenous art and music amongst the Plains tribals, a grant of Rs.29,309 was given to the recognised cultural institutions in the year 1954-55 under Art. 275(1). It is proposed to grant Rs.40,000 for the purpose during the year 1955-56. In the Second Five Year Plan substantial grants will be given to these organisations and for this purpose Rs. 3.45 lakhs have been provided under Art. 275.

6. Agriculture and Veterinary.—Four Agricultural Demonstration Farms have been established up to 1954-55 and another four have been proposed to be established during the current year. Provision to the extent of Rs.45,000 has been made for imparting agricultural training to the Plains tribal students during 1955-56. Five key village centres for the improvement of cattle have been established in these areas during 1953-54 and these are being continued up to the end of the First Five Year Plan. Three new veterinary dispensaries have been established during this period in different areas inhabited by Plains tribals and five more have been proposed for the year 1955-56. It is also proposed to give training facilities in veterinary science to the Plains tribal students. All these schemes are taken up under Art. 275 grant. During the Second Five Year Plan under Art. 275 it is proposed to establish 5 agricultural demonstration farms in various Plains tribal areas. Fifty students each, for agricultural college education and school training, have been proposed for training in agriculture in the Second Plan. Provision of Rs.2,16,000 has been made for free distribution of seeds, plants and manures to the cultivators. It is expected that 2,800 individuals will be benefitted under this scheme.

Rupees 1,39,000 has been provided in the Second Five Year Plan for the establishment of 8 Rural animal husbandry centres (demonstration). It is also proposed to establish 5 veterinary dispensaries in the Plains Tribal areas at an estimated cost of Rs.5,00,000. Grants will be made to private individuals for opening poultry farms. Necessary provision for award of stipends to Plains tribal students for training in agricultural education has been made. One mobile veterinary dispensary will be established for treatment of cattle in the Plains tribal villages and Rs.1,22,000 has been provided for this purpose.

Head of Development/Scheme

8. OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Welfare of Backward Classes (81-82)

(b) Plains Tribals—

STATEMENT 'A'

Plan Expenditure, 1956-61

(Rupees in lakhs)

Heads (1)	Phasing					Plan 1956-61 (7)	Total for completion (8)	Foreign Exchange			Total 1956-61 (12)
	1956-57 (2)	1957-58 (3)	1958-59 (4)	1959-60 (5)	1960-61 (6)			1956-57 (9)	1957-58 (10)	1958-61 (11)	
	1. Education	7.28	8.51	9.71	10.60			11.87	47.97	47.97		.14	.28	.84	1.26
2. Medical	3.91	3.82	3.40	3.53	3.69	18.35	18.35	..	..	..	..
3. Public Health	2.38	2.77	3.73	4.01	3.72	16.56	16.56	..	..	..	..
4. Agriculture .. .. .	.45	.74	.87	1.18	1.33	4.57	4.57	..	..	..	..
5. Forest	1.56	1.35	.55	.55	.61	4.62	4.62	..	..	..	..
6. Cottage Industries	1.16	.68	.69	.85	.90	4.28	4.28	..	..	..	..
7. Sericulture and Weaving	1.21	1.02	.90	.92	.96	5.01	5.01	..	..	..	..
8. Veterinary	1.16	1.87	1.90	2.11	2.26	9.30	9.30	..	..	..	..
9. Public Works Roads	18.00	12.00	15.00	18.00	22.84	85.84	85.84	..	..	..	..
10. Miscellaneous	1.65	2.17	2.63	3.20	3.85	13.50	13.50	..	..	..	..
Total ..	38.71	34.93	39.38	44.95	52.03	201.00	210.00	.14	.28	.84	1.26

Head of Development/Scheme

STATEMENT 'A'

8.—OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Plan Expenditure, 1956-61

Welfare of Backward Classes (81-82)—

(a) Plains Tribals—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Schemes (1)	Phasing					Plan 1956-61 (7)	Total for completion (8)	Foreign Exchange				
	1956-57 (2)	1957-58 (3)	1958-59 (4)	1959-60 (5)	1960-61 (6)			1956-57 (9)	1957-58 (10)	1958-61 (11)	1956-61 (12)	
EDUCATION—												
(a) REVENUE ACCOUNT—												
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—												
1. Scholarships—Recurring—												
(a) Overseas Scholarships	·14	·28	·28	·28	·28	1·25	1·26	·14	·28	·84	1·26	
(b) Engineering (College)	·08	·15	·23	·30	·37	1·13	1·13	..	..	..	..
(c) Engineering (School)	·05	·10	·15	·20	·25	·75	·75	..	..	..	..
(d) Scholarships for Plains Tribal students of Secondary stages	·55	·60	·65	·70	·75	3·25	3·25	..	..	..	..
2. Cultural Activities—												
Contribution to non-Government Organisations for encouragement of cultural activities—												
Non-recurring	·49	·49	·49	·49	·49	2·45	2·45	..	..	..	..
3. Hostel facilities for Plains Tribal students in colleges—												
Non recurring	·60	·60	·60	·60	·60	3·00	3·00	..	..	..	..
4. Provision for free studentships to the poor Plains Tribal students in colleges—												
Recurring	·20	·20	·20	·20	·20	1·00	1·00	..	..	..	..
5. Provision for poor Plains Tribal students, reading in schools and colleges, for purchase of books, etc.—												
Non-recurring	·20	·20	·20	·20	·20	1·00	1·00	..	..	..	..
Total—Recurring	1·02	1·33	1·51	1·68	1·85	7·39	7·39	..	..	..	..
Total—Non-recurring	1·29	1·29	1·29	1·29	1·29	6·45	6·45	..	..	..	..
Total—State-Level Scheme	2·31	2·62	2·80	2·97	3·14	13·84	13·84	..	..	..	..

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—												
1. Improvement of playgrounds and sport facilities to Secondary Schools—												
Non-recurring		·10	·15	·20	·25	·30	1·00	1·00	..	..	..	..
2. Hostel facilities for Plains Tribal students in Secondary Schools—												
Non-recurring		·90	·90	·90	·90	·90	4·50	4·50	..	..	..	..
3. Grants-in-aid to non-Government Secondary Schools—												
Non-recurring		2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	10·00	10·00	..	..	..	..
4. Construction of hostel buildings for Senior Basic Schools—												
Non-recurring		·45	·75	·75	·86	1·25	4·06	4·06	..	..	..	..
5. Construction of Senior Basic School buildings—												
Non-recurring		·30	·45	·75	·75	·75	3·00	3·00	..	..	..	..
6. Grants-in-aid to non-Government Secondary Schools to compensate the loss of fee-income—												
Non-recurring		·40	·40	·40	·40	·40	2·00	2·00	..	..	..	..
7. Introduction of Vocational subjects in Secondary Schools—												
Non-recurring		·10	·10	·10	·10	·10	·50	·50	..	..	..	..
8. Entertainment of staff in Senior Basic Schools—												
Recurring	·21	·43	·65	·87	2·16	2·16	..	..	..	..
Total—Recurring	·21	·43	·65	·87	2·16	2·16	..	..	..	..
Total—Non-recurring		4·25	4·75	5·10	5·26	5·70	25·06	25·05	..	..	..	..
Total—District-Level Scheme		4·25	4·96	5·53	5·91	6·57	27·22	27·22	..	..	..	..

VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Construction of Junior Basic School buildings (including equipment and furniture)—

Non-recurring	--	·62	·64	·84	·88	1·02	4·00	4·00
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2. Establishment of Social Education (Adult) Centres—

Non-recurring	·10	·10	·10	·10	·10	·50	·50
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3. Entertainment of staff in Junior Basic Schools—

Recurring	·19	·44	·74	1·04	2·41	2·41
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Total—Recurring	·19	·44	·74	1·04	2·41	2·41
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Total—Non-recurring	·72	·74	·94	·98	1·12	4·50	4·50
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Total—Village-Level Scheme	·72	·93	1·38	1·72	2·16	6·91	6·91
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Total—EDUCATION	7·28	8·51	9·71	10·60	11·87	47·97	47·97	·14	·28	·84	1·26
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Total—Recurring...	1·02	1·73	2·38	3·07	3·76	11·96	11·96	·14	·28	·84	1·26
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Total—Non-recurring	6·26	6·78	7·33	7·53	8·11	36·01	36·01
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MEDICAL—

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. Award of stipends including book grants in Assam Medical College, Dibrugath—												
Recurring		·04	·07	·12	·15	·18	·56	·56	..	..	..	..
2. Award of stipends in Comopunders' training course—												
Recurring		·20	·20	·20	·20	·20	1·00	1·00	..	..	..	..
3. Award of stipends in the Midwifery training course—												
Recurring		·07	·07	·07	·07	·07	·35	·35	..	..	..	..
4. Award of stipends to the candidates in the Nurses' training course—												
Recurring		·07	·10	·11	·11	·13	·52	·52	..	..	..	..
5. Award of stipends for Dhais' training course—												
Recurring		·08	·10	·10	·10	·10	·48	·48	..	..	..	..
6. Grants to Assam Seva Samity for treatment of leprosy—												
Non-recurring		·80	·80	·80	·90	·95	4·25	4·25	..	..	..	..
7. Establishment of Mobile dispensaries with propaganda units—												
Recurring	·13	·20	·25	·35	·93	·93	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring		·40	·40	·30	·20	·17	1·47	1·47	..	..	..	..
Total		·40	·53	·50	·45	·52	2·40	2·40	..	..	..	..
8. Provision for treatment facilities for T. B. patients from Plains Tribal areas—												
Non-recurring		·95	·90	·80	·70	·65	4·00	4·00	..	..	..	..
Total—Recurring		·46	·67	·80	·88	1·03	3·84	3·84	..	..	..	..
Total—Non-recurring		2·15	2·10	1·90	1·80	1·77	9·72	9·72	..	..	..	..
Total—State-Level Scheme		2·61	2·77	2·70	2·68	2·80	13·56	13·56	..	..	..	..

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME— <i>concl.</i>												
3. Establishment of Public Health Centres (anti-malaria squads)—												
Recurring
Non-recurring
Total
Total—Recurring
Total—Non-recurring
Total—District-Level Scheme
VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME—												
Water Supply —												
Non-recurring
Total—Village-Level Scheme
Total—Public Health
Total—Recurring
Total—Non-recurring
AGRICULTURE—												
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—												
Training in Agriculture—												
(Recurring)												
(a) School training
(b) College training
Total—State-Level Scheme
DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—												
Establishment of demonstration farms—												
Recurring
Non-recurring
Total

7. Supply of seeds, plants and manures, etc., to cultivators—

Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·25	·35	·40	·55	·61	2·16	2·16	..	..	..	..
Total—Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·02	·05	·09	·10	·26	·26	..	..	..	..
Total—Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·25	·40	·44	·65	·73	2·47	2·47	..	..	..	..
Total—District-Level Scheme	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·25	·42	·49	·74	·83	2·73	2·73	..	..	..	..
Total—Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·45	·74	·87	1·18	1·33	4·57	4·57	..	..	..	..
Total—Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·20	·34	·43	·53	·60	2·10	2·10	..	..	..	..
Total—Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·25	·40	·44	·65	·73	2·47	2·47	..	..	..	..

FORESTS—

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Establishment of staff—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·11	·11	·12	·12	·13	·59	·59	..	..	..	..
Total—State-Level Scheme	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·11	·11	·12	·12	·13	·59	·59	..	..	..	..

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

Development of Forest villages—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·30	·17	·09	·18	·17	·91	·91	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·55	·22	·15	·10	·10	1·12	1·12	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·85	·39	·24	·28	·27	2·03	2·03	..	..	..	..

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
2. Communications and buildings—												
Recurring		·15	·15	·10	·10	·10	·00	·60	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring		·45	·70	·09	·05	·11	1·40	1·40	..	..	..	..
Total		·60	·85	·19	·15	·21	2·00	2·00	..	..	..	..
Total—Recurring		·45	·32	·19	·28	·27	1·51	1·51	..	..	..	..
Total—Non-recurring		1·00	·92	·24	·15	·21	2·52	2·52	..	..	..	..
Total—District-Level Scheme		1·15	1·94	·43	·43	·48	4·03	4·03	..	..	..	..
Total—Forests		1·56	1·35	·55	·55	·61	4·62	4·62	..	..	..	..
Total—Recurring		·56	·43	·31	·40	·40	2·10	2·10	..	..	..	..
Total—Non-recurring		1·00	·92	·24	·15	·21	2·52	2·52	..	..	..	..
COTTAGE INDUSTRIES—												
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—												
1. Carpentry training-cum-production centres—												
Recurring		·10	·10	·10	·20	·23	·73	·73	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring		·20	..	..	..	..	·20	·20	..	..	..	..
Total		·30	·10	·10	·20	·23	·93	·93	..	..	..	..
2. Blacksmithy training-cum-production centres—												
Recurring		·14	·25	·25	·25	·25	1·14	1·14	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring		·40	..	..	..	..	·40	·40	..	..	..	..
Total		·54	·25	·25	·25	·25	1·54	1·54	..	..	..	..

3. Stipends for training in fruit preservation—

Recurring	·01	·01	·01	·02	·02	·07	·07
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4. Stipends for training in Bee-keeping—

Recurring	·02	·02	·02	·03	·03	·12	·12
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5. Stipends for training in soap manufacture—

Recurring	·02	·02	·02	·03	·05	·14	·14
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6. Stipends for training in umbrella handle making—

Recurring	·01	·01	·01	·02	·02	·07	·07
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7. Stipends for training in hand-made paper industry—

Recurring	·01	·01	·02	·04	·04	·12	·12
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8. Stipends for training at the Modern Industrial Works, Amguri—

Recurring	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01	·05	·05
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9. Grants-in-aid to private individuals for encouragement of cottage industries—

Non-recurring	·14	·15	·15	·15	·15	·74	·74
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10. Grants-in-aid to non-Government Industrial Schools—

Non-recurring	·10	·10	·10	·10	·10	·50	·50
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	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Total—Recurring		·32	·43	·44	·60	·65	2·44	2·44
Total—Non-recurring		·84	·25	·25	·25	·25	1·84	1·84
Total—State-Level Scheme		1·16	·62	·62	·85	·90	4·28	4·28	..	..	..	..
Total—Cottage Industries		1·16	·68	·69	·85	·90	4·28	4·28	..	..	..	..

SERICULTURE AND WEAVING—

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Establishment of Weaving training classes—

Recurring .. .. .		..	·10	·15	·15	·15	·55	·55	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring		·39	·20	·05	·05	·05	·74	·74	..	..	..	..
Total		·39	·30	·20	·20	·20	1·29	1·29	..	..	..	..

2. Establishment of Eri-seed grainages—

Recurring .. .. .		..	·10	·15	·15	·17	·57	·57	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring		·30	·20	·05	·05	..	·60	·60	..	..	..	..
Total		·30	·30	·20	·20	·17	1·17	1·17	..	..	..	..

3. Stipends for training in Sericulture and Weaving—

Recurring		·10	·10	·15	·15	·20	·70	·70
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4. Subsidy to mulberry growers—

Non-recurring		·05	·05	·05	·05	·05	·25	·25
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5. Grants-in-aid to private organisations and individuals for encouragement of

Sericulture and Weaving—

Non-recurring	·10	·10	·10	·10	·10	·50	·50
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6. Headquarter staff—

Recurring	·07	·07	·10	·12	·14	·50	·50
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7. Extension of existing training classes and farms—

Recurring	·05	·07	·07	·07	·26	·26
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Non-recurring	·20	·05	·03	·03	·03	·34	·34
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Total	·20	·10	·10	·10	·10	·60	·60
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Total—Recurring	·17	·42	·62	·64	·73	2·58	2·58
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Total—Non-recurring	1·04	·60	·28	·28	·23	2·43	2·43
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Total—State-Level Scheme	1·21	1·02	·90	·92	·96	5·01	5·01
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Total—Sericulture and Weaving	1·21	1·02	·90	·92	·96	5·01	5·01
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VETERINARY—

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Training of students in Veterinary Assistant Surgeons' course—

Recurring	·05	·10	·15	·20	·20	·70	·70
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2. Training of students in Veterinary Field Assistants' course—

Recurring	·05	·05	·05	·05	·05	·25	·25
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3. Establishment of Mobile Veterinary dispensaries—

Recurring	·15	·18	20	·22	·75	·75
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Non-recurring	·26	·20	·46	·46
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Total	·26	·35	·18	·20	·22	1·21	1·21
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Total—Recurring	·10	·30	·38	·45	·47	1·70	1·70
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Total—Non-recurring	·26	·20	·46	·46
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Total—State-Level Scheme	·36	·50	·38	·45	·47	2·16	2·16
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(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Establishment of rural animal husbandry centres (Demonstration)—

Recurring	·10	·15	·20	·20	·21	·86	·86	...	..	..	..
Non-recurring	·20	·13	·13	·07	..	·53	·53	..	..	..	..
Total	·30	·28	·33	·27	·21	1·39	1·39	..	..	..	..

2. Establishment of Veterinary dispensaries-cum-Artificial Insemination centres—

Recurring ... .. .	..	·14	·24	·34	·93	1·65	1·65	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	·35	·80	·80	·90	·50	3·35	3·35	..	..	..	..
Total	·35	·94	1·04	1·24	1·43	5·00	5·00	..	..	..	..

3. Grants to private enterprisers for opening of poultry farms—

Non-recurring	·15	·15	·15	·15	·15	·75	·75	...	..	...	..
Total—Recurring	·10	·29	·44	·54	1·14	2·51	2·51	..	..	..	..
Total—Non-recurring	·70	1·08	1·08	1·12	·65	4·63	4·63	..	..	..	..
Total—District-Level Scheme	·80	1·37	1·52	1·66	1·79	7·14	7·14	..	..	..	..
Total—Veterinary	1·16	1·87	1·90	2·11	2·26	9·30	9·30	..	...	..	..
Total—Recurring	·20	·59	·82	·99	1·61	4·21	4·21	..	..	..	...
Total—Non-recurring	·96	1·28	1·08	1·12	·65	5·09	5·09	..	..	..	..

PUBLIC WORKS—ROADS—

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

Roads and Bridge—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.00	12.00	15.00	18.00	22.84	85.84	85.84	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.00	12.00	15.00	18.00	22.84	85.84	85.84	..	..	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS—

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

Grants to non-official organisations for doing welfare works—

Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.55	0.87	1.13	1.50	1.95	6.00	6.00	..	..	..	..
Total—District-Level Scheme	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.55	0.87	1.13	1.50	1.95	6.00	6.00	..	..	..	..

VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME—

Self-help schemes—

Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.10	1.30	1.50	1.70	1.90	7.50	7.50	..	..	..	..
Total—Village-Level Scheme	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.10	1.30	1.50	1.70	1.90	7.50	7.50	..	..	..	..
Total—Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.65	2.17	2.63	3.20	3.85	13.50	13.50	..	..	..	..
Total—Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.65	2.17	2.63	3.20	3.85	13.50	13.50	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT 'D'

Head of Development/Scheme

8. OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Welfare of Backward Classes (81-82)---

(b) Plains Tribals—

Targets of Works/Capacity

Description	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Plan 1956-61	Completion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
EDUCATION—								
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—								
1. Scholarships—								
(a) Overseas scholarships	Number of overseas scholarships.	2	2	2	2	2	10	10
(b) Engineering College	Scholarships ..	7	7	7	7	7	35	35
(c) „ School	„ ..	10	10	10	10	10	50	50
(d) Scholarships for Plains tribal students of secondary [stages]	Secondary Scholarships ..	500	500	500	600	600	2,700	2,700
2. Cultural activities—Contribution to non-Government organisations for encouragement of cultural activities.	Number of institutions receiving contributions.	12	12	15	15	15	69	69
3. Hostel facilities for Plains tribal students in Colleges	College Hostels ..	5	5	5	5	5	15	15
4. Provision for free studentships for poor Plains tribal students in Colleges	Free studentships ..	30	30	30	30	30	150	150
5. Provision for poor Plains tribal students, reading in Schools and Colleges, for pur-	Number of students ..	200	200	200	200	200	1,000	1,000

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Improvement of play-ground and sports facilities to Secondary Schools	...	..	..	..	Number of schools	5	7	10	12	15	49	49
2. Hostel facilities for Plains tribal students in Secondary Schools	..	..	..	..	School hostels	9	9	9	9	9	45	45
3. Grants-in-aid to Non-Government Secondary Schools	..	..	..	..	Number of schools receiving grants-in-aid.	120	120	120	120	20	630	610
4. Construction of hostel buildings for Senior Basic Schools	..	..	..	..	Hostel buildings for Senior Basic Schools.	3	5	5	6	9	28	28
5. Construction of Senior Basic School buildings	..	..	..	..	Senior Basic School buildings	2	3	5	5	5	20	20
6. Grants-in-aid to Non-Government Secondary Schools to compensate the loss of fee income.	..	..	..	..	Number of students receiving free studentships.	500	500	500	500	500	2,500	2,500
7. Introduction of vocational subjects in Secondary Schools	Number of schools	5	5	5	5	5	25	25
8. Entertainment of staff in Senior Basic Schools	Staff

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VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Construction of Junior Basic School buildings (including equipment and furniture)	Junior Basic	30
	..	..	..	..	School buildings	6	6	8	8	10	33	38
2. Establishment of Social Education (Adult centres)	..	..	..	..	Social education (Adult centres).	30	30	30	30	30	150	150
3. Entertainment of staff in Junior Basic Schools	..	..	..	..	Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
MEDICAL—								
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME--								
1. Award of stipends including book grants in Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh ..	Stipends	5	10	15	20	25	25	25
2. Award of stipends in Compounders' training course	Do.	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
3. Award of stipends in the Midwifery training course	Do.	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
4. Award of stipends to the candidates in Nurses' training course	Do.	10	12	14	16	18	18	18
5. Award of stipends for Dhais' training course	Do.	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
6. Grants to Assam Seva Samity for treatment of Leprosy	Seva Samity receiving grants	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7. Establishment of mobile dispensaries with propaganda units	Mobile dispensaries ..	1	2	3	3	3	3	3
8. Provision for treatment facilities for T. B. patients for Plains Tribal areas ..	Ward for T. B. patients ..	2	2	2	2	2	10	10

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DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—								
1. Grants to Local Boards and subsidised dispensaries for improvement of buildings, etc.	Number of dispensaries ..	10	8	5	3	3	33	33
2. Establishment of Static dispensaries	Number of Static dispensaries	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

PUBLIC HEALTH—

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

Headquarter staff	Staff
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DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Establishment of dispensaries	Dispensaries	2	4	7	9	11	11	11
2. Establishment of maternity and child welfare centres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Centres	..	..	2	4	7	10	11	11	11
3. Establishment of Public Health centres (Anti malaria squads)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Centres	..	..	3	6	8	10	12	12	12

VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME—

Water Supply	Tanks and wells	80	80	100	120	140	520	520
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AGRICULTURE—

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

Training in Agriculture	Stipends	10	15	20	22	30	30	30
(a) School training	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Stipends	..	..	8	15	18	20	20	20	20
(b) College training	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Establishment of demonstration farms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Demonstration farms	..	..	1	2	3	4	5	5	5
2. Supply of seeds, plants and manure, etc., to cultivators	Individual farms	300	400	500	700	900	2,800	2,800

FORESTS—

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

Entertainment of staff	Staff
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	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—									
1. Development of Forest villages
		Wells	17	10	5	4	9	45	45
		Schools	2	1	1	1	..	5	5
		Roads in miles	15	5	5	4	6	35	35
2. Communication
		Roads in miles	8	8	2	2	2	22	22
COTTAGE INDUSTRIES—									
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—									
1. Carpentry training-cum-production centres
		Number of trainers	8	8	8	8	8	40	40
2. Blacksmithy training-cum-production centres
		Do.	10	10	10	10	10	50	50
3. Stipends for training in fruit preservation
		Stipends	6	6	6	10	10	38	38
4. Stipends for training in Bee-keeping
		Do.	3	4	5	6	7	25	25
5. Stipends for training in soap manufacture
		Do.	10	14	16	18	..	78	78
6. Stipends for training in umbrella handle making
		Do.	5	5	5	10	10	35	35
7. Stipends for training in handmade paper industry
		Do.	2	2	4	8	8	24	24
8. Stipends for training at the Modern Industrial Works, Amguri (the course is for 2 years).
		Do.	2	2	3	3	4	9	9
9. Grants-in-aid to Non-Government Industrial Schools
		Number of Industrial Schools receiving grants-in-aid.	5	5	5	5	5	25	25
10. Grants-in-aid to private individuals for encouragement of Cottage Industries
		Individuals receiving grants-in-aid.	80	80	30	80	80	400	4

SERICULTURE AND WEAVING—

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Establishment of Weaving training classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	Training classes	..	2	2	2	2	2	2	5
2. Establishment of Eri-seed grainages	..	..	..	..	..	..	Eri-seed grainages	..	2	2	2	2	2	2	5
3. Stipends for training in Sericulture and Weaving	..	..	..	..	..	..	Stipends	..	10	10	15	15	20	20	2
4. Subsidy to mulberry growers	..	..	..	..	..	..	Number of mulberry growers	..	50	50	50	50	50	250	250
5. Grants-in-aid to private organisations and individuals for encouragement of Sericulture and Weaving.	..	..	..	..	..	..	Number of organisations receiving grants-in-aid.	..	100	100	100	100	100	500	500
6. Headquarters staff	Staff
7. Extension of existing training classes and farms	Training classes

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VETERINARY—

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Training of students in Veterinary Assistant Surgeons' course (the course is for four years).	Number of trainees	..	5	10	15	20	20	2	2
2. Training of students in Veterinary Field Assistants' course	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	..	15	15	15	15	15	75	75
3. Establishment of mobile Veterinary dispensaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mobile Veterinary dispensaries.	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9)

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Establishment of Rural Animal Husbandry Centres (Demonstration)	..	..	Rural Animal Husbandry centres.	3	5	7	8	8	8	8
2. Establishment of Veterinary dispensaries-cum-Artificial Insemination centres	..	..	Centres	1	2	3	4	5	5	5
3. Grants to private enterprisers for opening of poultry farms	..	..	Private enterprisers	40	40	40	40	40	200	20

ROADS—

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

Roads and Bridges (including rural communications)	Mileage	50	30	40	50	55	225	225
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MISCELLANEOUS—

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

Grants to non-official organisations for doing welfare works	Number of non-official organisations receiving grants.	15	20	25	30	40	130	130
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VILLAGE-LEVEL SCHEME—

Self-help Schemes	Number of schemes to be helped.	60	100	130	16	200	605	605
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Head of Development

8. OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Welfare of Backward Classes (81-82)—

(b) Plains Tribals—

STATEMENT 'E'(1)

Man-power Required

(m.m.—Man-Month)

(Construction Phase)

Category	Average wage or salary per m.m.	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total—1956-61		Total for completion	
		No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
ADMINISTRATIVE—															
	Rs.														
Contractor	400	66	468	47	348	55	390	66	468	79	530	79	2,204	79	2,204
Contractors' Establishment	100	216	1,512	153	1,116	180	1,260	216	1,512	259	1,730	259	7,130	259	7,130
Total—Administrative .. .. .	..	282	1,980	200	1,464	235	1,650	282	1,980	338	2,260	338	9,334	338	9,334
TECHNICAL															
SKILLED	150	379	2,488	270	1,829	322	2,134	379	2,493	459	2,945	459	11,889	459	11,889
UNSKILLED	60	3,350	20,528	2,268	14,026	2,804	17,228	3,350	20,538	4,206	25,618	4,206	97,938	4,206	97,938
Grand Total .. .. .	..	4,011	24,996	2,738	17,319	3,361	21,012	4,001	25,011	5,003	30,823	5,103	119,161	5,103	119,161

STATEMENT 'E' (2)

Man-power Required

(Continuing Phase)

Head of Development

8 OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Welfare of Backward Classes (81-82)—

(m.m.—Man-Month)

(b) Plains Tribals—

Category	Average wage or salary per m.m. Rs. (2)	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total—1956-61		Total for completion	
		No. (3)	m.m. (4)	No. (5)	m.m. (6)	No. (7)	m.m. (8)	No. (9)	m.m. (10)	No. (11)	m.m. (12)	No. (13)	m.m. (14)	No. (15)	m.m. (16)
ADMINISTRATIVE--															
Principal, Superintendent, etc.	300	3	36	4	48	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	264	5	264
Office Assistant	130	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	..	240	4	240
Store-keeper, etc.	75	2	24	4	48	6	72	8	96	10	120	10	360	10	360
Peon, etc.	60	8	96	10	120	12	144	13	156	14	168	14	684	14	684
Total—Administrative .. .. .	..	17	204	22	264	27	324	30	360	33	396	33	1,548	33	1,548
TECHNICAL--															
Doctor, etc.	150	13	156	19	228	24	288	28	336	32	384	32	1,392	32	1,392
Compounder, Inspector, etc.	80	13	372	88	1,056	168	2,016	239	2,868	303	3,636	303	9,948	303	9,948
Total—Technical .. .. .	..	44	528	107	1,284	192	2,304	267	3,204	335	4,020	335	11,340	335	11,340
SKILLED	100	9	108	12	144	15	180	16	192	17	204	17	828	17	828
UNSKILLED	60	91	1,092	138	1,656	191	2,292	239	2,832	275	3,300	275	11,172	275	11,172
Grand Total .. .. .	..	161	1,932	276	3,348	425	5,100	549	6,588	660	7,920	660	24,888	660	24,888

STATEMENT 'F'

Materials Required--(Quantities)

Head of Development/Scheme

8- OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Welfare of Backward Classes (81-82)--

(b) Plains Tribals

Item	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total 1956-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Cement	Ton	1,600	1,100	750	500	400	4,350
2. Steel	Ton	400	200	150	100	50	900
3. Bitumen	Ton	250	150	100	100	50	650
4. Timber (dressed, undressed)	Cft.	60,000	47,000	33,000	25,200	15,400	183,600
5. M. S. Rods	Ton	80	50	35	25	15	205
6. C. I. Sheets	Ton	160	100	70	50	30	104
7. Bricks	No.	2,300,000	2,000,000	1,600,000	1,300,000	1,000,000	8,200,000
8. Petrol	Gallon	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	10,000
9. Motor Vans for Mobile dispensaries	Number of Motor Vans	2	1	1	..	..	4

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES—(81-82)**(c) Scheduled Castes**

The total scheduled caste population in Assam is 463,634 and they are spread over the seven districts of the State as below :—

	District				Subdivision			Population of Scheduled castes (3)
	(1)				(2)			
1. Darrang	Tezpur	...	...	19,172
					Mangaldai	...	...	12,459
2. Sibsagar	Jorhat	...	...	24,009
					Sibsagar	...	...	10,677
					Golaghat	...	...	14,570
3. Lakhimpur	Dibrugarh	}	...	40,210
					N. Lakhimpur			
4. Cachar	Silchar	...	...	41,933
					Karimganj	...	...	84,084
					Hailakandi	...	...	15,636
5. Goalpara	Dhubri	...	...	27,768
					Goalpara	...	...	23,870
6. Nowgong	Nowgong	...	...	72,865
7. Kamrup	Gauhati	...	...	53,536
					Barpeta	..	..	22,745
					Total	...	...	463,634

2. The Scheduled Caste population is not specifically concentrated in any particular area or locality and they are generally mixed up with the other sections of the population both in towns as well as in rural areas. Untouchability in the true sense of the term is more or less non-existent in Assam and the social disabilities suffered by the Scheduled Castes in the State are more or less insignificant. It is possible that there is still some lurking prejudice against some particular Scheduled Caste like Chamars, Mehtarsete, and they are also sometimes debarred from drawing water from village wells but such prejudice does not effect their day-to-day life as they generally live in groups of their own where they either have wells by their own efforts or through the assistance of the local bodies. But generally it can be stated that social prejudice, whatever it may be today, against the Scheduled Castes is steadily diminishing and in due course even without any specific legislation it may be expected that they will enjoy the same rights and privileges in the social life as other sections of the population.

3. As the Scheduled Castes population is mixed up with the rest of the people, no separate schemes for their welfare and development were undertaken in the past and they were left to be benefited from the schemes of development undertaken for specific areas. But even then because of their comparative backwardness, educationally, economically and otherwise, special measures have been initiated by the State Government and special facilities provided for their benefit with a view to improve their economic and social conditions.

4. In the public services, a specific quota of reservation in favour of the Scheduled Castes proportionate to their number has been laid down and the same is being scrupulously followed. In many cases, due to lack of suitable candidates, it is not possible always to fill up the quota fully particularly in the superior services but those vacancies are allowed to be carried over to the subsequent years and are filled up with suitable candidates later when available. More and more persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes are getting into various types of Government posts and as a result their economic condition and social status have automatically improved.

5. In respect of special educational facilities, it may be pointed out that 20 per cent of the total enrolment of Scheduled Castes students in all Government H. E. and M. E. Schools have been made entitled to free and half-fee studentships. Special scholarships of various categories also reserved for students of the Scheduled Castes. In awarding scholarships for study of engineering and other professional courses, special consideration is always given to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes who pass in the First Division. A fixed number of seats are reserved for suitable Scheduled Castes students in the Medical and Engineering institutions in the State. The students of the Scheduled Castes are also allowed to compete on equal terms for the general scholarships and the fact that special scholarships are reserved for them do not effect their eligibility for the general scholarships in any way.

6. In the matter of admission into the Assam Medical College the minimum educational qualification for admission has been relaxed to a certain extent in respect of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes. In the Assam Ayurvedic College, scholarships have been reserved for deserving students of Scheduled Castes.

7. With a view to encourage the fishermen belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Government allow settlements of fisheries to deserving individual fisherman or to any co-operative organisation formed by them at 10 per cent less than the highest bid offered. In the same way a special quota of excise shops on the basis of districtwise population is reserved for settlement with deserving candidates of the Scheduled Castes.

8. For the protection of some of the Backward classes including the Scheduled Castes, Government have constituted Belts and Blocks in areas predominantly inhabited by them. At present an area of 10,814,901 bighas of land is covered by such belts and blocks in the districts of Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong and Lakhimpur. In these belts and blocks the Scheduled Castes and the other Backward classes are given preference in the settlement of land to the extent of an economic holding. Settlement of land with and transfer of land to classes other than the Backward Classes in those belts and blocks are restricted with a view to safeguard their interest against more advance and aggressive section of the people who might exploit them in view of their backwardness.

9. In respect of representation of the Scheduled Castes in the various local bodies special provision has been made for nomination of suitable candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes where they do not find possible to secure representation through election. This is in addition to the reservation of specific quotas of seats in the various local bodies and in the State Legislature on the strength of their population as enjoined under the Constitution.

10. In providing wells and tanks for facilities of drinking water in the rural areas, special consideration is accorded to the areas where Scheduled Castes population live in appreciable number or predominate. The same policy is also followed in respect of rural communication and other Schemes of rural development on a self-help basis.

11. With a view to expedite the process for the welfare and improvement of the Scheduled Castes, the State Government have initiated a scheme at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs in the year 1954-55 with the help of the Government of India. Out of the total estimated expenditure of Rs. 4 lakhs, the share of the Government of India's contribution is Rs. 2 lakhs and the rest is met from the State revenues. In the year 1955-56, a similar scheme has already been approved by the Government of India with an estimated cost of Rs. 4 lakhs, the share of the Government of India therein being 2 lakhs. Under the scheme already initiated arrangements have been made for the organisation of cinema shows, social melas, namkirtans, sports, cultural shows, theatrical performances, etc., in areas where Scheduled Castes population live in appreciable numbers. A propaganda campaign for the removal of any prejudice against any Scheduled Castes by issue of pamphlets, inter-caste dining, observance of special days, etc., have also been started. A sum of Rs.1,02,307 has so far been spent for construction of wells, tanks and providing storage facilities for spring water, etc., in areas predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes. A sum of Rs.20,000 was spent for awarding special scholarships for students of Scheduled Castes and for giving grants-in-aid to non-Government Schools to enable Scheduled Castes students reading therein to secure free studentships. To improve the percentage of literacy among them, Primary Schools in the areas inhabited by Scheduled Castes have been given special grants to the extent of Rs.10,000 under the scheme and non-Government Secondary Schools received Rs.30,000 for the same purpose. To enable dispensaries in the areas where they live to provide better facilities for their treatment and for purchase of medicines and equipments an amount of Rs.66,350 was sanctioned for expenditure in 1954-55. To place the small scale tanning industry on a scientific basis, grants-in-aid to deserving people belonging to Scheduled Castes have been given costing Rs.1,480 under the said scheme. A sum of Rs.50,000 has been spent for giving grants-in-aid to libraries and non-official organisations doing welfare works.

12. As already stated, the tempo of development work for their welfare and benefit is proposed to be raised in this year when in addition to the benefits accruing to them under the general schemes outlined here, a special scheme at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs is proposed to be initiated.

13. In the Second Five Year Plan, the work in connection with the development and welfare of the Scheduled Castes will be intensified and it has been tentatively decided that special schemes for their benefit at an estimated cost of Rs. 50 lakhs will be undertaken. Half of that expenditure is expected to be received from the Government of India as grant and the balance to be met from the State Revenues.

In the First Plan period in the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 with the grants-in-aid of Rs.4,00,000 from India and the expenditure of Rs.4,00,000 from the State revenues, the physical targets achieved in 1954-55 and expected to be achieved in 1955-56 are as below.

1954-55

Publicity.—Three hundred cinema slides were exhibited and 39,000 pamphlets and posters issued. Inter-caste dining was arranged in 100 places. Social melas, games, etc., were organised in 16 places, removal of Untouchability Days were observed in 250 places.

Public Health.—One hundred and one ring-wells, 22 tube-wells and 15 tanks were provided in areas predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes population.

Grants were made to 144 dispensaries and hospitals for improvement of equipments and treatment facilities which are working in areas predominantly inhabited by them.

Education.—Ninety-one scholarships were granted to students at the secondary stage and grants-in-aid given to 138 Secondary and Primary schools for increased educational facilities to Scheduled Castes students.

Cottage Industries.—Grants were made to 10 individuals for the encouragement of Cottage Industries. Grants were made to 200 libraries catering to the needs of the Scheduled Castes population and also 10 non-official organisations engaged in welfare work for the Scheduled Castes people.

In the current year the targets expected to be achieved are as below.

1955-56

Publicity.—Six hundred cinema slides and 66,000 pamphlets and posters proposed to be issued. Observance of untouchability days, social melas, sports, cultural shows, etc., inter-caste dining in 40,032 and 200 places respectively.

Education.—One hundred and eighty special scholarships, grants-in-aid to 100 schools to compensate for loss of fee-income on account of grant of free studentships to Scheduled Castes students. Payment of examination fees to 1,000 students.

Cottage Industries.—Four stipends to students for training in tanneries.

Public Health.—Grants to 72 non-Government dispensaries in areas predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes for better medical facilities, 80 ring-wells and 12 tanks also proposed to be provided.

During the Second Five Year Plan period a comprehensive allotment programme has been proposed with a total expenditure of Rs. 50 lakhs, half of it being grant from India and half of the expenditure from the State revenues.

It is expected that on the State's General Plan as well, special facilities will be made available for the benefit of Scheduled Castes population on the same lines and during the same period. The Scheduled Castes population will also get the benefit of all welfare schemes undertaken in the areas where they live together with other sections of the population. They will be entitled to benefits from all welfare schemes on equal terms with other sections of the population and because of their comparative backwardness, special schemes have been drawn up which will be financed by the State Government and the Government of India on a fifty-fifty basis, the total expenditure being Rs. 50 lakhs. Together with the special benefits to be available to them under the General Plan, it may be hoped that by the end of the Second Plan period the level of their welfare and development will reach that of other sections of the population.

STATEMENT 'A'

Plan Expenditure, 1956-61

ABSTRACT

Head of Development/Scheme

8. OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Welfare of Backward Classes (81-82)

(b) Scheduled Castes—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Heads	Phasing					Plan 1956-61	Total for completion	Foreign Exchange			Total 1956-61
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61			1956-57	1957-58	1958-61	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. Cottage Industries	·13	·19	·25	·32	·41	1·30	1·30	..	..	..	..
2. Education	1·30	1·96	2·57	3·45	4·06	13·28	13·28	·14	·14	·42	·70
3. Public Health	·35	·50	·75	1·00	1·00	3·60	3·60	..	..	..	..
4. Miscellaneous	·75	1·00	1·45	1·40	1·50	6·10	6·10	..	..	..	..
5. Sericulture and Weaving	·08	·12	·14	·20	·26	·80	·80	..	..	..	..
6. Fisheries	·05	·08	·10	·13	·15	·50	·50	..	..	..	..
7. Medical	·05	·11	·14	·18	·23	·73	·73	..	..	..	..
8. Publicity	·64	·94	1·15	1·11	1·20	5·04	5·04	..	..	..	..
9. Wells, Tanks, etc.	·50	·80	1·20	1·30	1·20	5·00	5·00	..	..	..	..
10. Housing	1·00	1·50	2·00	3·00	4·50	12·00	12·00	..	..	..	..
11. Co-operation.. .. .	·15	·30	·30	·40	·50	1·65	1·65	..	..	..	..
Total	5·00	7·50	10·00	12·50	15·00	50·00	50·00	·14	·14	·42	·70

Head of Development/Scheme

8. OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Welfare of Backward Classes (81-82)—

(b) Scheduled Castes—

STATEMENT 'A'
Plan Expenditure, 1956-61

(Rupees in lakhs)

Schemes	Phasing					Plan 1956-61	Total for completion	Foreign Exchange			Total 1956-61
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61			1956-57	1957-58	1958-61	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
COTTAGE INDUSTRIES											
(a) REVENUE ACCOUNTS—											
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—											
1. Award of stipends for training in Tanneries, Carpentry, Pottery, Cane and Bamboo works, Fishing-net making.
Recurring
2. Grants-in-aid to individuals
Non-recurring
Total
	·13	·19	·25	·32	·41	1·30	1·30	..	..	..	..

(1)
PUBLIC HEALTH

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Grants-in-aid to Non-Government Dispensaries—

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Non-recurring	·25	·35	·50	·70	·70	2·50	2·50

2. Training of Midwives and Dhais—

Recurring	·10	·15	·25	·30	·30	1·10	1·10
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Total—Public Health	·35	·50	·75	1·00	1·00	3·60	3·60
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MISCELLANEOUS

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

Aid to voluntary Agencies (Satras, Namghors, etc.)—

Non-recurring	·75	1·00	1·45	1·40	1·50	6·10	6·10
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Total—Miscellaneous	·75	1·00	1·45	1·40	1·50	6·10	6·10
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SERICULTURE AND WEAVING

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Training stipends—

Recurring	·04	·06	·07	·10	·13	·40	·40
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2. Subsidies to weavers and silk rearers—

Non-recurring	·04	·06	·07	·10	·13	·40	·40
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Total—Sericulture and Weaving	·08	·12	·14	·20	·26	·80	·80
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FISHERIES

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

Training stipends—

Recurring	·05	·08	·10	·13	·15	·50	·50
Total—Fisheries								..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MEDICAL

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Medical College scholarships—

Recurring	·03	·06	·07	·09	·11	·36	·36
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2. Compounder stipends—

Recurring	·02	·05	·07	·09	·12	·36	·36
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Total—Medical							
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PUBLICITY

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. Visual and Printed Publicity—

Non-recurring	·10	·10	·12	·12	·11	·61	·61
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2. Holding of Social Melas—

Non-recurring	·08	·08	·16	·10	·10	·52	·52
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3. Inter-caste dining—

Non-recurring	·05	·08	·09	·05	·10	·36	·36
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4. Observance of Untouchability Days—

Non-recurring	·04	·06	·10	·05	·10	·35	·35
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5. Issue of Pamphlets—

Non-recurring	·07	·12	·08	·20	·19	·66	·66
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Total—Non-recurring								2·49	2·49
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8. OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Welfare of Backward Classes (81-82)—

Targets of Works/Capacity

(b) Scheduled Castes—

Description	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1:60-61	Plan—1956-61	Completion	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
PUBLICITY—									
1. Visual Publicity	Cinema Slides and Lantern Lecture.	1,200	2,000	1,500	1,500	2,000	8,200	1956-61	
2. Holding of Social Melas	Melas	10	10	20	15	15	70	Do.	
3. Issue of pamphlets	Pamphlets and posters, etc.	25,000	40,000	70,000	60,000	60,000	255,000	Do.	
4. Inter-caste dining	Places	15	20	40	20	40	135	Do.	
5. Observance of Untouchability Days	Places	80	120	200	200	900	1,500	Do.	
6. Staff	Staff	One Upper Division Assistant. Sixteen Organisers.	One Upper Division Assistant. Sixteen Organisers.	One Upper Division Assistant. Two Lower Division Assistants. Sixteen Organisers.	One Upper Division Assistant. Two Lower Division Assistants. Sixteen Organisers.	One Upper Division Assistant. Two Lower Division Assistants. Sixteen Organisers.	One Upper Division Assistant. Two Lower Division Assistants. Sixteen Organisers.	Do.	
WELLS, TANK, ETC.	Wells, tanks and ringwells	65	100	150	165	150	630	Do.	
HOUSING	Houses	200	300	400	600	900	2,400	Do.	

EDUCATION—	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Special scholarships	Scholarships	200	400	500	600	800	2,500	1956-61	
2. Grants-in-aid to Primary Schools	Schools	30	45	60	90	90	315	Do.	
3. Grants-in-aid to Secondary Schools	Do.	80	120	160	200	200	760	Do.	
4. Free studentship	Students	200	400	500	600	800	2,500	Do.	
5. Hostel facilities	Hostels	10	15	20	30	35	110	Do.	
6. Book Grants Examination fees	Students	000	1,000	1,400	2,400	2,790	2,790	Do.	
7. Engineering College students	Stipends	8	8	8	8	8	40	Do.	
8. Technical School studies	Do.	10	15	20	25	30	100	Do.	
9. Foreign scholarships	Scholarships	2	2	2	2	2	10	Do.	
PUBLIC HEALTH—									
1. Grants-in-aid to Dispensaries	Dispensaries	70	70	70	70	70	350	Do.	
2. Training of Midwives and Dhais	Stipends	20	30	50	60	60	220	Do.	
MEDICAL—									
1. Medical College scholarships	Scholarships	5	10	12	15	18	60	Do.	
2. Compounders' stipends	Do.	5	10	15	20	25	75	Do.	

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES—

1. Stipends for training in Tanneries	..	..	..	Stipends	..	..	4	6	8	10	12	40	Do.
2. Stipends for Carpentry	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	4	6	8	10	12	40	Do.
3. Stipends for Smithy	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	4	6	8	10	12	40	Do.
4. Stipends for Pottery	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	4	6	8	10	12	40	Do.
5. Stipends for Cane and Bamboo works	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	4	6	8	10	12	40	Do.
6. Stipends for Fishing-net making	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	4	6	8	10	12	40	Do.
7. Grants-in-aid to individuals	Individuals	10	3	3	6	12	34	Do.

FISHERIES—

Stipends for training fisheries	Stipends	8	12	16	20	24	80	Do.
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CO-OPERATION—

Formation of Co-operative Societies	Societies	15	30	30	40	50	165	Do.
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SERICULTURE AND WEAVING—

1. Training stipends	Stipends	10	15	18	25	30	98	Do.
2. Subsidies to weavers and silk rearers	Subsidies	20	30	5	50	60	195	Do.
3. Aid to voluntary Agencies and other social organisations doing welfare works.	..	..	..	Organisations	..	..	15	20	30	30	35	130	Do.

Head of Development/Scheme

8. OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Welfare of Backward Classes (81-82)—

(c) Scheduled Castes—

STATEMENT 'E' (1)

Man-power Required

(m.m.—Man-Month)

(Construction Phase)

Category	Average wage or salary per m.m.	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total—1956-61		Total for completion	
		No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	(15)	(16)
(1)	(2)	(8)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1. SKILLED	Rs. 100	11	66	17	102	25	150	28	168	25	150	28	636	28	636
2. UNSKILLED	60	66	396	102	612	150	900	168	1,008	150	900	168	3,016	168	3,816
Total	160	77	462	119	714	175	1,050	196	1,176	175	1,050	196	4,452	196	4,452

STATEMENT 'E' (2)

Man-power Required

(m.m.—Man-Month)

(Continuing Phase)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
ADMINISTRATIVE—	Rs.														
Office-Assistant ..	190	1	12	1	12	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	..	132
TECHNICAL—															
Publicity organiser ..	195	16	192	16	192	16	192	16	192	16	192	16	192	..	960
Skilled .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unskilled .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	355	17	204	17	204	19	228	19	228	19	228	19	228	..	1,092

STATEMENT 'F'

Head of Development/Scheme

8. OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Materials Required--(Quantities)

Welfare of Backward Classes (81-82)--

(c) Scheduled Castes--

Item	Unit	1955-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total 1956-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Cement	Bags	1,669	2,605	3,908	4,274	3,008	15,464
Tubes	Feet	2,800	3,500	5,250	5,800	5,250	22,600
Pumping handles	Nos.	23	35	52	58	52	220

SOCIAL WELFARE—(83)

I.—Level of development achieved at the end of the First Five Year Plan visualised for the Second Five Year Plan period

In the First Five Year Plan of the State there was no provision for social welfare as such even though under the normal budgets of the Education and Medical Departments and in the annual grants under Article 275 for tribal areas, some provision was made for grants to Educational, Medical and other such institutions run by private agencies. During the Plan period, however, the Central Social Welfare Board, under the Central Sector of the Plan, took up in collaboration with the State Government Scheme for setting up of Social Welfare Extension Projects and grants-in-aid to Social Welfare institutions run by private agencies. As desired by the Central Social Welfare Board and Assam Social Welfare Advisory Board was formed and given autonomous functions in the matter of setting up of Social Welfare Extension Projects and recommending to the Central Board grants-in-aid to private social welfare organisation. During the period 1953-55, 107 institutions received grants from the Social Welfare Board totalling Rs.2,77,300. Under the scheme for Social Welfare Extension Projects, the Central Board sanctioned 17 projects for Assam of which 12 have already been set up. The remaining projects are also expected to be set up during the current year. For these projects, each of which cover a population of about 20,000 people, the expenditure for a period of 2 years is normally Rs.50,000 of which 50 per cent is borne by the Central Social Welfare Board and 50 per cent has been prescribed by the Central Board as contributions of the State Government and Local non-official organisations, etc. The State Government on its part decided to contribute 25 per cent towards each of the projects, except in the case of Naga Hills where it is bearing the entire 50 per cent contribution after accounting for the 50 per cent received from the Central Board.

Apart from grants-in-aid to Institutions and setting up of Welfare Extension Projects, the State Government have felt the need for progressively expanding training to be given to its staff engaged in welfare activities. The State Government, in view of the large tribal population in the State, also felt the need for giving orientation training in rural welfare to a number of its officers dealing with welfare subjects in the tribal areas. Accordingly, five persons were deputed last year to the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay for a two-year training course in rural welfare and tribal welfare. Four other persons were also deputed to participate in a short training course on juvenile delinquency sponsored by the Tata Institute.

The Central Social Welfare Board has announced that during the Second Five Year Plan period, it will take up a three-fold extension of the programme of the Welfare Extension Projects taken up during the First Five Year Plan period. Accordingly, provision was being made in the Draft Second Five Year Plan of the State for setting up 36 new Welfare Extension Projects in accordance with the modified estimate of Rs.40,000 per project per year.

Provision is also being made for grants-in-aid to voluntary welfare organisations on the lines of similar grants made during the First Five Year Plan period.

The programme of training in the Tata Institute of Social Sciences and other similar institutions will also be continued during the Second Five Year Plan period. For this, a provision is being made at the rate of 6 persons being deputed for training every year. Another provision has also been made to staff the Welfare Extension Projects with trained personnel. The State Government have been in correspondence with the Tata Institute of Social Sciences for setting up a training institute in social welfare within the State. It is felt that period of training, *viz.*, 2 years in Bombay is too large and a sufficient number of officers cannot be released for this big period for being deputed to Bombay. On the other hand, there is great need for giving short intensive course in Social Welfare and tribal welfare to a large number of official, *e.g.*, Rural Development Officer, Extension Officers of Community Projects, Inspectors in the Panchayats, Co-operative and Cottage Industries Departments, etc. For this purpose, it is very necessary to set up a training institute in the State itself. The details of the setting up of the Institute, for which help has been promised by the Tata Institute, are still being worked out in consultation with that institute. Meanwhile, a lump sum provision of Rs. 6.20 lakhs is being made in the Plan.

Another new institution proposed to be established during the Second Plan period is the Borstal Institute the need for which is greatly felt in the State where there is no such institution at present. Under the First Five Year Plan no separate scheme

for the welfare of juvenile delinquents was undertaken, though under the budget of the District Magistrates small provision was made for sending juvenile delinquents to Reformatory School at Hazaribagh, Bihar. But, difficulties have been experienced in this procedure of sending juveniles for correction, etc., outside the State which, at the same time does not solve even the fringe of the problem again, is increasing daily. To avoid these difficulties and to meet the full demand of the problem it is considered necessary to establish a Borstal Institution in Assam during the Second Plan period.

Again there is no provision for segregating the juvenile prisoners from the adult prisoners for want of proper accommodation. A provision is being made for separate enclosures for juvenile prisoners in some of the district jails.

In the field of social welfare, necessary co-ordination is being achieved through the social welfare department which co-ordinates the activities of Departments like the Tribal Areas, Education, Medical, etc. The training programme undertaken are meant to cater for the needs of most of the Departments dealing with rural and tribal welfare. Besides, the Social Welfare Department arranges to make the Welfare Extension Projects a success by co-ordinating with that scheme grant of assistance for Local Development Works, Rural Water Supply and supply of trained personnel like nurses, dhais, etc.

II.—Description of Scheme to be implemented in the Second Five Year Plan

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. **Grants-in-aid to Welfare Extension Projects.**—The Welfare Extension Projects Scheme of the Central Social Welfare Board aims to extend Welfare Service for women and children into the rural areas. It is envisaged that the scheme would cater to welfare services wherever they do not exist and supplement the developmental and welfare activities already in operation under the Governmental Schemes such as Community Projects and National Extension Service Blocks or Voluntary Schemes run under the auspices of non-official organisation. The Welfare Extension Projects schemes are implemented by non-official committees consisting of the representatives of voluntary welfare institutions working in or around the project areas.

Each Project consists of about 15 to 20 villages covering a population of about 20,000 people. A project centre is staffed by two welfare workers. The programmes and activities relates to the welfare of women and children. Under the First Five Year Plan, each project was estimated to cost Rs.25,000 per year. Accordingly, under the present Plan period, Central Board gives Rs.12,500 and the State Government gives Rs.6,250 per annum as grant, the balance being raised by public contribution.

The Central Social Welfare Board has intimated that under the Second Five Year Plan the estimated cost of the Welfare Extension Projects will be approximately Rs.40,000 per project for one year and every district will have four projects including the one which have been started in the First Plan period. Accordingly, a scheme has been drawn up for grants-in-aid to only 30 new Projects under the Second Five Year Plan at the rate of 25 per cent of the cost per project (State's share) and for expansion of the existing 17 projects. The total expenditure for this scheme for the five year period will be Rs. 12.15 lakhs.

2 **Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Welfare Organisations.**—Considering the problem of under-developed social activities in the State it is felt that the first thing to be tackled in this field will be to put the voluntary welfare organisation on a sound and proper footing under the encouragement, assistance and supervision of the State Government and the State Welfare Board. A number of voluntary organisations have sprung up recently which need help and guidance so that their activities are put on a useful basis. The scheme for grants-in-aid to voluntary welfare organisation is taken up to help such institutions who may need and deserve them on the basis of good work done in their respective field. A sum of Rs. 5.10 lakhs is provided for this purpose. This amount also includes the assistance to be given to the Prisoners' Aid Society, Childrens' Aid Society, etc., for which action is being initiated. The goals aimed under this scheme are (1) to encourage and improve voluntary welfare activities of the State, and (2) to promote better health and welfare standards for children as well as adults.

3. **Scholarships for training in Social Welfare.**—Considering the tremendous increase of social welfare activities and the shortage of trained personnel in the State a provision has been made in the Second Five Year Plan to depute candidates to Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay or to some similar institution for training

in social welfare. The scheme provides for training of 6 candidates per year. Out of this provision is being made for deputing 2 persons each year for undergoing training for 6 months in Juvenile Delinquency and Criminology, etc., sponsored by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay.

The Welfare Extension Project scheme will also require trained personnel for which provision is being made to train 7 persons every year, during the Second Plan period. Each Project will be staffed with 6 Gram Sevikas, 1 Midwife and 6 Dhais. The training to be given to the Gram Sevikas have been entrusted in Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust and training of dhais and midwives will be undertaken by the recognised training institutions.

4. Establishment of Training Institute of social welfare in Assam.—With the increasing importance attached to social welfare it is considered necessary that adequate facilities should be provided in this State for training in this field. Last year 5 candidates from this State were deputed to the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay for undergoing training in Rural Welfare and Tribal Welfare and 4 others were deputed to undergo a short training course on Juvenile Delinquency, etc., sponsored by the same institution. The State Government, however consider it necessary that during the Second Plan period a full-fledged training institution in social welfare should be set up within the State, with the help of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay. The proposed training institution will impart training to all social workers including officials, up to the rank of Rural Development Officers and will also give short orientation course for village-level workers, extension officers, etc. The details of the scheme are still being worked out. The State Government is requesting the help of the Tata Institute of Bombay, in drawing up the details of this Scheme and for the present only a lump sum provision of Rs. 6.20 lakhs is being made under the Second Five Year Plan for the purpose. It is envisaged that the establishment of the proposed Training Institute will fully meet the requirements of trained personnel in the field of social welfare in the State.

5. Establishment of a Borstal Institution in Assam.—At present there is no such institution in this State. The chief object of starting a Borstal School has been to direct young minds towards an honest and healthy social life. The best and effective means to train up such youth is to give them vocational training and to keep them engaged under the care of suitable teachers, so that they may turn out as respectable citizens and are fit for employment in some industries. The scheme consists of sheltered workshops, schools, playground, etc. There will be accommodation for at least 50 juvenile convicts for the present with provision for future expansion according to necessity. The total cost of the scheme during the Second Five Year period has been estimated at Rs. 5.35 lakhs.

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

6. Construction of separate enclosures for Juvenile prisoners at Jorhat, Tezpur, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Nowgong, Dhubri and Shillong.—The necessity of segregation of juvenile undertrial prisoners from the adult criminals has been felt all over the world for various reasons, such as, to prevent the imbibing of criminal ideas from the hardened criminals by the younger ones at the most impressionable age, prevention of unnatural crimes by adult prisoners on the younger ones, etc.

There is no separate enclosures in our jails, at present for segregation of juvenile prisoners from adult prisoners.

A provision of Rs. 4.65 lakhs is being made under the Second Five Year Plan for construction of separate enclosures for juvenile prisoners in 7 main district jails of Assam. Provision for indoor games, etc., will also be made in these enclosures.

None of the above schemes is estimated to cost over Rs. 50 lakhs.

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Social Welfare (83)—

Plan Expenditure, 1956-61

(Rupees in lakhs)

Category of Scheme	Phasing					Plan 1956-61	Total for completion	Foreign exchange			Total 1956-61
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61			1956-57	1957-58	1958-61	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
REVENUE ACCOUNT											
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—											
1. Grants-in-aid to Welfare Extension Projects—											
Recurring	1.23	1.83	2.43	3.03	3.63	12.15	..	..	..	..	..
2. Grants-in-aid to voluntary welfare organisation—											
Non-recurring	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.10	5.10	..	..	..	..	..
3. Scholarships for training in social welfare—											
Non-recurring .. .. .	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31	1.55	..	..	..	..	..
4. Establishment of a Training Institute of social welfare in Assam—											
Recurring	Nil	.32	.96	.96	.96	3.20	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	2.00	1.00	..	..	..	3.00	..	..	..	..	..
5. Establishment of a Borstal Institute in Assam—											
Recurring .. .. .	..	..	..	.59	.76	1.35	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring .. .. .	.50	1.50	1.50	.50	..	4.00	..	..	..	..	..
Total—State-Level Scheme —											
Recurring	1.23	2.15	3.39	4.58	5.35	16.70	..	..	..	..	..
Non recurring	3.81	3.81	2.81	1.81	1.41	13.65	..	..	..	..	..
DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—											
Construction of separate enclosures for juvenile undertrials at Jorhat, Tezpur, Dibrugarh, Silchar, Nowgong, Dhubri and Shillong—											
Recurring .. .. .	..	.05	.15	.25	.35	.80	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring .. .. .	.50	1.10	1.10	1.15	..	3.85	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Recurring	1.23	2.20	3.54	4.83	5.70	17.50	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Non-recurring	4.31	4.91	5.91	2.96	1.41	17.50	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	5.54	7.11	7.45	7.79	7.11	35.00	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT 'D'

Head of Development/Scheme

Targets of Works/Capacity

8. OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES .

Social Welfare (83)--

Description	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Plan 1956-61	Completion	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME--									
1. Grants-in-aid to Welfare Extension Projects	Welfare Extension Projects to be assisted.	6	6	6	6	6	30	..	.
2. Grants-in-aid to voluntary welfare organisations	Institutions receiving grants.	50	50	50	50	51	251	..	..
3. Scholarships for Training in Social Welfare	Trainees deputed for training outside Assam.	6	6	6	6	6	30	..	..
	Trainees deputed for training to various training institutions inside the State.	7	7	7	7	7	85	..	..
4. Establishment of a Training Institution of Social Welfare in Assam	Training Institute	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	Details of this Scheme are being worked out.
5. Establishment of a Borstal Institution in Assam	Borstal Institute	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME--									
1. Construction of separate enclosures for juvenile undertrials at Jorhat, Tezpur, Dibrugarh, Silchar, Nowgong, Dhubri and Shillong.	Enclosures	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..

STATEMENT 'E' (1)

Man-power Required

(m.m.— Man-Month)

(Construction Phase)

Head of Development/Scheme

8. OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Social Welfare (83)—

Category	Average wage or salary per m.m.	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total—1956-61		Total for completion	
		No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
ADMINISTRATIVE—		Rs.													
Contractor	400	6	72	7	84	5	60	3	36	..	..	7	252	7	252
Contractors' Establishment	100	18	216	21	252	15	180	9	108	..	..	21	756	21	756
Total—Administrative	..	24	288	28	336	20	240	12	144	..	..	28	1,008	28	1,008
TECHNICAL .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SKILLED	150	29	288	36	352	26	256	16	160	..	..	36	1,056	36	1,056
UNSKILLED	60	58	576	72	704	52	512	32	320	..	..	72	2,112	72	2,112
Total .. ..	..	111	1,152	136	1,392	98	1,008	60	624	..	..	135	4,176	135	4,176

Head of Development/Scheme

8. OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Social Welfare (83)—

STATEMENT 'E' (2)

Man-power Required

(m.m.—Man-Month)

(Continuing Phase)

Category	Average wage or salary per m.m.	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total—1956-61		Total for completion	
		No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m. m.	No.	m.m.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
ADMINISTRATIVE—	Rs.														
1. Principal ..	} 400—700	..	..	1	4	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	40	..	..
2. Lecturer ..		..	..	6	24	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	240	..	..
3. Instructor ..	.. 100—250	..	..	11	64	16	192	16	192	16	192	16	832	..	..
4. Ministerial staff ..	.. 55—150	..	..	7	28	7	84	7	84	7	84	7	280	..	..
5. 4th Grade staff ..	.. 25—45	..	..	8	32	8	96	8	96	8	96	8	320	..	..
6. Superintendent ..	.. 500—800	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	1	12	1	21	..	..
7. Office Assistant ..	.. 55—100	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	18	2	24	2	42	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	33	162	38	456	41	483	41	492	41	1,775	..	..

TECHNICAL—

1. Welfare Officers	..	150—250	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	27	3	36	3	63	..	..
2. Doctor	..	} 25—30	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	2	6	2	11	..	..
3. Compounder	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Teacher	..	75—150	1	12	3	36	5	60	14	147	7	84	14	339	..	:
Total			1	12	3	36	5	60	19	179	12	126	19	413	..	..

SKILLED—

1. Cobbler	..	50—57	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	1	12	1	21	..	..
2. Warden	..	40—100	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	108	12	144	12	252	..	..
3. Warder	..	33—55	5	60	15	180	25	300	35	420	..	..	35	960	..	..
Total			5	60	15	180	25	300	48	537	13	156	48	1,233	..	..

UNSKILLED—

1. Cook	..	} 25—55	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	54	6	72	6	126	..	..
2. Sweeper	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total			6	72	51	368	63	816	114	1,253	72	846	144	3,547	..	..

Head of Development/Scheme

8. OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Social Welfare (83)—

STATEMENT 'F'

Materials Required—(Quantities)

Item	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total—1956-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Cement	Tons	139	143	144	..	..	426
2. C. I. Sheets	Tons	30	31	31	..	..	92
3. Iron Rods	Tons	75	755	76	..	..	906

9. MISCELLANEOUS

(a) Expansion of Public Works Department Organisation

I.—Level of Development at the end of the First Five Year Plan

No provision was made in the First Five Year Plan for additional staff, accommodation, tools and plants required for implementation of the Schemes included in the First Plan. The expenditure on this account was however charged to the general revenue of the State. The average additional recurring expenditure on the entertainment of officers and staff during the First Five Year Plan period is roughly estimated at Rs. 38.50 lakhs per year. It may be mentioned that prior to the commencement of the First Plan the volume of work executed by the Public Works Department annually was approximately Rs. 156 lakhs and the recurring expenditure on establishment was roughly of the order of Rs. 24.50 lakhs per year. The work load during the First Plan period has gone up to Rs. 7 crores per year and the total annual expenditure on the establishment comes to Rs. 63.00 lakhs approximately. This provision of Rs. 63.00 lakhs which will be available out of the State Revenues during the Second Plan period will not be sufficient for additional staff required for implementation of the Schemes under the Second Five Year Plan. It is accordingly proposed to provide separately for additional staff, accommodation, tools and plants, etc., required in the Second Plan period. A provisional ceiling of Rs. 1 crore has been fixed in the revised Plan for this purpose.

II.—Description of Schemes

(1) *Construction of buildings for Public Works Department.*—A number of buildings were taken up for construction at a cost of Rs. 25.26 lakhs during the First Plan period (outside the Plan). Some of these buildings will not be completed at the end of 1955-56. Provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs for completion of these incomplete buildings has been made in the Second Plan.

(2) *Purchase of Tools and Plants.*—The Public Works Department requires Tools and Plants for execution of various development schemes. Indents were placed with the firms during the First Plan period for supply of such implements costing Rs. 13.00 lakhs (to be met out of State Revenues), but implements worth Rs. 7.00 lakhs are expected to be available during the Second Plan period only. Accordingly a provision of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been made in the Second Plan.

(3) *Additional Staff including Vehicles Contingencies.*—The total volume of work required to be implemented by the Public Works Department during the Second Plan period inclusive of Central Sector and non-plan scheme roughly works out to Rs. 50 crores approximately or Rs. 10 crores per year. The department therefore need considerable expansion in respect of personnel. It is, however, not possible to include in the Plan, provision for all the additional staff due to allocation of only Rs. 1 crore for all the schemes under the head "Expansion of Public Works Department".

Provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been made in the Plan for the entertainment of staff and purchase of staff vehicles as detailed below:—

	Rs.
1. Engineers, Overseers, Computers, Draftsman, etc.	10 lakhs.
2. Staff Vehicles	10 lakhs.

(4) *Establishment of Roads and Buildings Research Station.*—At the moment there is no research organisation within the State to carry on research and investigation on local materials with a view to develop cheap methods of construction. This is considered essential and provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs, to start with, has been made in the Plan. This amount will be utilized on the construction of a building with necessary equipment and will also meet the cost of staff and stores.

(5) *Expansion of existing workshops.*—The existing workshops cannot cope with the requirements necessary for the implementation of various development schemes. It is therefore proposed to expand the workshops and to equip them with necessary machinery. Provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has accordingly been made in the Plan.

(6) *Establishment of mobile workshops.*—Provision of Rs. 2·00 lakhs has been made for two mobile workshops for facility or repairing tools and plants at site of work.

(7) *Tools and Plants.*—For the implementation of the various development schemes the Public Works Department need road-making machinery, trucks, small tools and plants, etc. At the end of the First Plan period the department will have only 270 Nos. of road-making machinery and 67 Trucks. These will not be sufficient for new schemes to be taken up during the Second Plan period. Provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has been made for acquiring more machinery as detailed below :—

1. Stone crushers with spare parts	...	...	....	...	...	...	20 Nos.
2. Granulators with spare parts	...	..	....	...	..	...	20 „
3. Motor Road Rollers with spare parts	...	....	...	...	...	...	20 „
4. Concrete mixtures with spare parts	...	...	..	...	...	...	10 „
5. Motor graders with spare parts	...	...	....	...	..	...	8 „
6. Air Compressors with spare parts	...	...	...	...	..	...	10 „
7. Tar boilers with spare parts	...	...	....	...	...	...	30 „
8. Sheep foot roller with spare parts	...	...	....	...	...	..	4 „
9. Grabs with spare parts	..	...	....	...	...	...	7 „
10. Tarry hammers with pile driving equipment	...	....	...	..	...	...	4 „
11. Bar bending machines with spare parts	...	....	...	...	...	...	4 „
12. Differential pulley blocks with spare parts	...	..	..	...	..	...	10 Sets
13. Power winches with spare parts	..	...	...	...	..	...	4 Nos.
14. Capstan with spare parts	...	...	...	...	..	..	4 „
15. Small Tools and Plants with spare parts	...	..	...	...	...	...	75 Sets

(8) *Construction of Godown and Office Buildings.*—Provision of Rs. 10·00 lakhs has been made for construction of Godowns and office buildings which will be necessary for implementation of the second Five Year Plan entrusted to Public Works Department.

(9) *Construction of residential buildings.*—For better execution of the work it is necessary to provide the staff of the Public Works Department in the new Divisions with residences. Provision of Rs. 20 lakhs for construction of some buildings has been made in the Plan.

To sum up, the following schemes have been included in the Plan :—

	Rs.
1. Construction of building for Public Works Departmentt (Spill over)	4·00 lakhs
2. Purchase of Tools and Plants (Spill over)	7·00 „
3. Additional Staff and Staff Cars	20·00 „
4. Roads and buildings research station	2·00 „
5. Expansion of existing workshop	5·00 „
6. Establishment of mobile workshop	2·00 „
7. Tools and Plants (New)	30·00 „
8. Office Buildings	10·00 „
9. Residential	20·00 „
Total	100·00 „

STATEMENT 'A'

Head of Development/Scheme

9. MISCELLANEOUS

(a) Expansion of Public Works Department Organisation—

Plan Expenditure, 1956-61

Name of Scheme	Phasing					Plan 1956-61	Total for completion	Foreign Exchange			Total 1956-61
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61			1956-57	1957-58	1958-61	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME —											
(A) REVENUE ACCOUNT—											
1. Construction of Buildings for Public Works Department (Spill over)—											
Recurring								Separately provided for.			
Non-recurring	4.00	..	..	..	..	4.00	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4.00	..	..	..	..	4.00	..	..	..	..	..
2. Purchase of Tools and Plants (Spill over)—											
Recurring								Separately provided for.			
Non-recurring	3.30	3.70	..	..	..	7.00	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3.30	3.70	..	..	..	7.00	..	..	..	..	..
3. Additional Staff including Vehicle contingencies—											
Recurring								Included in the estimate for the Scheme.			
Non-recurring	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00	..	3.00	3.00	..	6.00 for Vehicles.
Total	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00	..	..	..	..	..
4. Establishment of Roads and Buildings Research Station—											
Recurring								Included in the estimate for the Scheme.			
Non-recurring .. .. .	..	0.80	0.60	0.30	0.30	2.00	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	0.80	0.60	0.30	0.30	2.00	..	..	..	..	..

REVENUE ACCOUNT—concl.

5. Expansion of existing Workshop—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Included in the estimate for the Scheme.										
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	2.00	1.60	0.20	0.20	5.00	..	0.50	1.00	1.00	2.50
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	2.00	1.60	0.20	0.20	5.00	..	..	..	..	..

6. Establishment of Mobile Workshop—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Included in the estimate for the Scheme.										
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	0.80	0.10	0.10	2.00	..	0.50	0.50	..	1.00
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	0.80	0.10	0.10	2.00	..	..	..	..	..

7. Provision of Tools and Plants—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.40	1.00	..	..	..	..	..
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	15.00	8.00	..	..	29.00	..	..	5.00	10.00	15.00
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	15.10	8.20	0.30	0.40	30.00	..	..	..	..	..

8. Construction of Godown and Office buildings for Roads and Buildings Wing of the Public Works Department—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Included in the estimate for the Scheme.										
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	3.00	2.00	..	..	10.00	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	3.00	2.00	..	..	10.00	..	..	..	..	..

CAPITAL ACCOUNT—

Construction of residential buildings for Roads and Buildings Wing of the Public Works Department—

Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Included in the estimate for the Scheme.										
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00	6.00	5.00	..	..	20.00	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00	6.00	5.00	..	..	20.00	..	..	..	..	..

Total—Expansion of Public Works Department	32.30	35.60	22.20	4.90	5.00	100.00	..	4.00	9.50	11.00	24.50
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STATEMENT 'D'

Head of Development/Scheme

Targets of Works/Capacity

9. MISCELLANEOUS

(a) Expansion of Public Works Department Organisation—

Description	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Plan 1956-61	Compl- tion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Construction of buildings for the Public Works Department (Spill over from First Plan).	Number of buildings	20	..	..	..	..	20	..
2. Purchase of Tools and Plants (Spill over from First Plan)	Number of machinery	3	4	..	..	..	7	..
3. Additional staff including vehicle contingencies	One Unit	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1	..
4. Establishment of Roads and Buildings Research Station.. ..	Number	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
5. Construction of Office buildings for Roads Wing of the Public Works Department.	Number	20	20	10	..	..	50	..
6. Construction of residential buildings for Roads and Building Wings of the Public Works Department.	Number	30	40	20	..	..	90	..
7. Expansion of existing Workshop	Number .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..
8. Establishment of Mobile Workshop .. ..	.....	..	1	1	..	..	2	..
9. Provision of Tools and Plants	Number	20	60	40	..	..	120	..

STATEMENT 'E' (1)

Man-power Required

(m.m.—Man-Month)

Head of Development/Scheme

9. MISCELLANEOUS

(a) Expansion of Public Works Department Organisation—

Category	Average wage or salary per m.m. Rs.	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total—1956-61		Total for completion	
		No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
ADMINISTRATIVE—															
1. One Manager (Contractor for Public Works Department Building Scheme only).	400	26	312	12	144	10	20	..	..	..	..	26	576	26	576
2. Two Administrative Officers—															
Chief Engineer	1,200—1,500	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	2	120
Deputy Chief Engineer ..	800—1,100	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	2	120
Superintending Engineer..	800—1,160	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	360	6	360
1. Assistant Secretary ..	600—900	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	240	4	240
Registrar	400—500	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
Superintendent	300—400	16	192	16	192	16	192	16	192	16	192	16	960	16	960
3. One Office Assistant ..	55—300	910	10,920	910	10,920	910	10,920	910	10,920	910	10,920	910	54,600	910	54,600
4. Three Stenographers ..	100—200	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	600	10	600
5. Four Typists	55—200	300	3,600	300	3,600	300	3,600	300	3,600	300	3,600	300	18,000	300	18,000
6. Eight Office Peons ..	25—35	431	5,172	431	5,172	431	5,172	431	5,172	431	5,172	431	25,860	431	25,860
Total—Administrative	....	1,708	20,496	1,694	20,328	1,692	20,304	1,682	20,184	1,683	20,184	1,708	101,496	1,708	101,496

TECHNICAL—

Executive Engineer	..	600—900	49	588	49	588	49	588	49	588	49	588	43	2,940	49	2,940
Assistant Engineer	..	200—800	84	1,008	89	1,068	93	1,116	93	1,116	93	1,116	93	5,424	93	5,424
Subdivisional Officer (S.E.S.)	..	200—400	86	1,032	86	1,032	86	1,032	86	1,032	86	1,032	86	5,160	86	5,160
Overseer I	..	120—275	468	5,616	488	5,856	508	6,096	508	6,096	508	6,096	508	29,760	508	29,760
Overseer II	..	100—189	100	1,200	100	1,200	100	1,200	100	1,200	100	1,200	100	6,000	100	6,000
Overseer III	..	75—120	125	1,500	225	2,700	313	3,756	313	3,756	313	3,756	313	15,468	313	15,468
1A8.—Engineer (Electrical)—																
Assistant Engineer	..	200—600	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	180	3	180
Subdivisional Officer, Electrical.	..	200—400	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	2	120
Overseer	..	120—275	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	600	10	600
1A14.—Engineer (Mechanical)—																
Executive Engineer	..	600—900	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	2	120
Assistant Engineer	..	200—600	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	300	5	300
Mechanical Subdivisional Officer.	..	200—400	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	2	120
Mechanical Overseer	..	120—275	20	240	20	240	20	240	20	240	20	240	20	1,200	20	1,200
Divisional Mechanic	..	..	27	324	27	324	27	324	27	324	27	324	27	1,620	27	1,620
Assistant Divisional Mechanic.	..	..	27	324	27	324	27	324	27	324	27	324	27	1,620	27	1,620
1A31.—Architect																
Architect	..	800—1,100	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
Assistant Architect	..	200—600	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
Architectural Draftsman	..	120—275	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	240	4	240
1A32.—Town Planner ..																
Town Planner	..	800—1,100	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
Assistant Town Planner	..	200—600	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	2	120
Town Planner Assistant	..	120—275	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	2	120
1F4.—Accountant																
Accountant	..	100—450	32	384	32	384	32	384	32	384	32	384	32	1,920	32	1,920
Assistant Accountant	..	100—175	64	768	64	768	64	768	64	768	64	768	64	3,840	64	3,840
Total of Technical			1,117	13,404	1,242	14,904	1,354	16,248	1,345	16,248	1,354	16,248	1,354	77,052	1,354	77,052

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
SKILLED--																
7A1.—Driver	45—80	340	4,080	410	4,920	480	5,760	480	5,760	480	5,760	480	26,280	480	22,680	
Handyman	33—45	480	5,760	480	5,760	480	5,760	480	5,760	480	5,760	480	28,000	480	28,000	
8D1.—Electrician	75—125	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	600	10	600	
8D2.—Electrical Fitter	45—100	20	240	20	240	20	240	20	240	20	240	20	1,200	20	1,200	
8E2.—Mason	150	53	314	24	145	20	121	..	..	..	..	53	580	53	580
8E3.—Carpenter	150	158	945	73	436	61	364	..	..	..	..	158	1,745	158	1,745
8E11.—Mohurrir	90	40	413	19	218	10	102	..	..	..	..	40	813	40	813
8E12.—Sardar	100	26	307	12	142	10	118	..	..	..	..	26	567	26	567
8K2.—Tracer .. ..	..	218	2,616	297	3,564	297	3,564	297	3,564	297	3,564	297	16,872	297	16,872
Total—Skilled .. ..	...	1,345	14,855	1,345	15,545	1,394	16,229	1,287	15,444	1,287	15,444	1,564	77,517	1,564	77,517
UNSKILLED--																
Unskilled	60	417	2,500	192	1,150	160	960	..	..	..	..	427	4,610	417	4,610
Grand Total .. ..	..	4,587	51,255	4,473	51,927	4,600	53,741	4,323	51,876	4,323	51,876	5,043	260,675	5,043	260,675

NOTE.—Items 8E2, 8E3, 8E11, 8E12 and 8EX are for Public Works Department Building Schemes only.

STATEMENT 'F'

read of Development/Scheme

9. MISCELLANEOUS

Materials Required

(a) Expansion of Public Works Department Organisation—

Item	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total 1956-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Steel	Ton	59	27	25	..	..	109
Cement	Ton	690	342	235	..	..	1,317
Bricks	Thousand No.	2,360	1,090	910	..	..	4,360
Timber	Hundred Cft. ..	189	87	73	..	..	349
Paints and Varnishes	Gallon	130	60	50	..	..	240
G. I. Sheet	Bundle	1,180	545	455	..	..	2,180
Petrol	Hundred Gallons	36	34	30	100
Lubricating Oil	Gallon	220	220	200	646

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(b) PUBLICITY**I.—Level of Development achieved at the end of the First Five Year Plan and visualised for the Second Plan**

The Directorate of Information and Publicity was established in 1941. The publicity and propaganda activities of the State Government of Assam are centralised in this department. All branches of publicity and propaganda work, *viz.*, oral, written, audio-visual, etc., are done from this department through the media of pamphlets, Government organs (monthly), posters, broadsheets, talking points, photographs, films, community listening sets, press coverage, conducted press tours, etc. The department acts as the eyes and ears of the Government. It regularly supplies press cuttings to Ministers, Secretaries and Heads of Departments, etc., and also submits regular reports to Government on six different subjects such as fortnightly round-up of Assam Press, monthly round-up of East Pakistan Press, monthly analysis of public opinion, etc. The present strength of the department consists of a Director, a Deputy Director, four Departmental Publicity Officers, one Assistant Publicity Officer and subordinate personnel.

The utility of publicity and propaganda in a democratic Government is too evident to be emphasized. Publicity is essentially educative and it has to inculcate in the minds of people a desire to appreciate the activities of their Government and to create an urge to go ahead in the establishment of a welfare State.

To achieve this objective fully and well, the Publicity Department should be fully equipped, so far as man-power and material resources are concerned. The present skeleton department is not well-equipped to do its duty effectively. The District organisations, which did good work at one time, have been abolished, the Regional Publicity Organisers have been discharged, a number of mobile units have been disposed of and the budget of the department has been curtailed. On the other hand with the coming of the Community Projects, the Five Year Plan, propaganda for removal of untouchability, B. C. G. vaccination etc., the work has increased greatly. At present therefore, the scope of the department, has expanded very greatly and is expected to expand more with the implementation of the development programme in the Second Five Year Plan.

In the Second Five Year Plan period, it is proposed to establish 12 District Publicity Offices both in the hills and plains districts in the State. The District Publicity Officers will be required to publicise Five Year Plan activities in the areas under their respective jurisdictions. Besides publicising National and State Plans, the Publicity Officers will also do necessary publicity and propaganda work for their respective district and subdivisional plans. There will be an Information Bureau in each District Publicity Office. Provision has also been made for holding fairs and exhibitions in different areas of the State in addition to film shows. One Mobile Unit consisting of a jeep vehicle, a projector, a loudspeaker set, etc., will be attached to each District Unit. About 2,000 dry-battery radio set are proposed to be installed particularly in the rural areas of the State.

It is intended to produce 16 m.m. films by the department, and documentary films in 35 m.m. size through approved producers on subjects of State and All-India interest.

The working system of the Departmental Publicity Officers will also be re-organised.

The Publicity Department is essentially a co-ordinating department so far as publicising of activities and achievements of various nation-building departments are concerned. The department maintains liaison with other departments and besides issuing hand-outs for the Press, publishes pamphlets, posters, etc., about the progress of work in other departments. The duty of the Publicity Department is to publicise the activities and achievements of the Government Departments and the extent to which it can do this depends very largely on the effectiveness of liaison with other departments. The department obtains materials from different departments and issues Press releases by suitably drafting them in the form of Press Notes, Un-official Notes and Hand-outs. The department maintains close contact with the Press. Cordial relation between the Government and the Press is maintained through the machinery of the Assam Press Advisory Board. Close contacts are maintained with the All-India Radio and the All-India Radio's Scheme to extend listening facilities, particularly in rural area, is helped by the rural broadcasting scheme of this Department, under which a number of community listening sets have already been installed and are being installed soon.

II.—Description of individual schemes to be included in the Second Five Year Plan

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

(1) *Re-organisation of the Department.*—For the implementation of the schemes and to supervise publicity and propaganda activities under the Schemes some additional personnel at headquarters will be necessary. The Department, at present is under-staffed, and unless additional hands are provided it will not be possible to carry on the work effectively and well. The Director will be assisted by the following personnel—

Deputy Directors—Two (one existing and the other to be appointed under Second Five Year Plan).

Departmental Publicity Officers—Four (existing).

Editor—One (to be appointed under the Second Five Year Plan).

In addition to the above new gazetted staff, subordinate personnel consisting of one Artist, one Translator, one Superintendent, one Head Assistant, one Upper Division Assistant and two Lower Division Assistants will be newly appointed.

(2) *Audio-Visual Scheme.*—It is intended to produce 16 m.m. films by the department. For this purpose a good 16 m.m. camera will be purchased. Three documentary films on subjects of the State interest and in 35 m.m. size will be produced through approved producers. There will be an allotment of Rs.77,000 for this purpose.

(3) *Written Propaganda.*—This will consist of pamphlets, posters, broadsheets, news-sheets, etc. Pamphleteering is a good propaganda technique where percentage of literacy is high. Illustrated and attractively got-up pamphlets are read with avidity. Posters will be multi-coloured and will have captions in different languages. There will be an *ad hoc* allotment of Rs.1,75,000 under this head.

(4) *Propaganda through the medium of Song and Drama.*—Song and Drama are subtle means of doing effective propaganda among the common people. They form an important feature in the cultural life of our people and have proved to be very useful media of education through entertainment. There will be a provision of Rs.1,50,000 for this purpose, for giving subsidy to existing prominent Dramatic organisations for showing dramas approved by Government of India.

DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—

(1) *District Publicity Unit.*—There will be 12 District Publicity Officers who will be posted in district headquarters in the plains and hills districts with a small establishment consisting of one typist clerk and choukidar peon.

The District Officers will be required to publicise Five Year Plan activities in the areas under their jurisdiction. Publicity and propaganda will be carried right to the people, so that they think that these are their own organisations devoted for their own welfare. These organisations will be centres of education and entertainment for our people. They will carry the message of Government direct to the masses in the towns and villages. These activities will be guided and controlled from the headquarters office and in co-operation and consultation with the local authorities as well as non-official organisations which are devoted to rural uplift and constructive work. Each District Officer will have an Information Bureau which will be utilised by the public as reading room and library. Leading newspapers, gazette reports and other journals including departmental publications of the State Government will be available in Information Bureau. Very often film shows will be arranged in the Information Bureau.

Fairs and exhibitions will be organised in different areas of the State. The department will also participate actively in the fairs and exhibitions, arranged by official and non-official agencies.

One mobile unit will be attached to each District Office and will consist of a jeep vehicle with a trailer, loudspeaker sets, projectors, generators, films, etc. This department has got 4 Vans which need replacement. To these another 9 Vans fully equipped will be added. Altogether 13 (12 for District Offices, one for Head Office) jeeps with trailers will be required. The staff required for these units will be 9 operators, 9 drivers and 9 cleaners.

(2) *Rural Broadcasting System.—Installation of Radio Sets.*—Two thousand dry battery radio sets will be installed in villages and towns in both hills and plains areas of the State. Fifty per cent of the cost of these sets will be met by the Government of India. Out of the remaining 50 per cent, being the contribution of the State twenty-five per cent will be realised from the allottees. Hence, only 25 per cent of the cost will be borne by the State Government. The cost of replacement of batteries will be borne by the allottees while the cost for maintenance of the sets will be borne by the State Government.

Programme of talks, dramas and songs having a bearing on the Five Year Plan activities will be broadcasted from the All-India Radio Studios at Gauhati and Shillong. Endeavour will be made to persuade villagers to come to Studios for interviews and talks. Action is being taken for introduction of schools' broadcast programme from the All-India Radio, Gauhati.

There is no scheme costing more than Rs. 50 lakhs.

STATEMENT 'A'

Head of Development/Scheme

9. MISCELLANEOUS

Plan Expenditure, 1956-61

(b) Publicity—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Description (1)	Phasing					Plan 1956-61 (7)	Total for completion (8)	Foreign Exchange			Total 1956-61 (12)
	1956-57 (2)	1957-58 (3)	1958-59 (4)	1959-60 (5)	1960-61 (6)			1956-57 (9)	1957-58 (10)	1958-61 (11)	
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—											
REVENUE ACCOUNT—											
1. Reorganisation of the Department	·24	·26	·28	·30	·32	1·40	..	..	..	..	..
2. Audio-Visual Publicity	·18	·15	·15	·15	·14	·77	..	·05	..	..	·05
3. Written Propaganda.. .. .	·35	·35	·35	·35	·35	1·75	..	..	..	..	..
4. Propaganda through medium of Songs and Dramas	·30	·30	·30	·30	·30	1·50	..	..	..	..	..
Total—State-Level Scheme ..	1·07	1·06	1·08	1·10	1·11	5·42	..	..	..	..	0·5
DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—											
1. District Publicity Units	5·02	1·70	1·78	1·78	1·83	12·08	..	3·09	..	..	3·09
2. Rural Broadcasting System—Installation of Radio sets	·70	1·10	1·50	1·90	2·30	7·50	..	1·50	..	..	1·50
Total—District-Level Scheme ..	5·72	2·80	3·25	3·68	4·13	19·58	..	4·59	..	..	4·59
Grand Total	Non-recurring ..										
	Recurring ..										
Total—Revenue Account ..	6·79	3·86	4·33	4·78	5·24	25·00	..	4·64	..	..	4·64

STATEMENT 'D'

Head of Development/Scheme

Targets of Works/Capacity

9. MISCELLANEOUS

(b) Publicity—

Description						Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Plan 1956-61	Completion
(1)						(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—													
1. Reorganisation of Department	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Audio-Visual Publicity	..	..	..	..	..	(a) Production of 8 mm. films in feet	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	15,000	15,000
						(b) Documentary films in feet 35 mm. size	Nil	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	16,000	16,000
						(c) Still photographs	300	300	400	400	500	1,900	1,900
3. Written Propaganda	..	..	..	..	..	(a) Posters, Broadsheets, etc.	10	15	20	25	30	100	100
						(b) Pamphlets, leaflets	12	15	20	25	30	102	102
4. Propaganda through Songs and Dramas	..	..	..	..	..	(a) Drama Shows	12	15	18	20	20	85	85
						(b) Folk Dances and Drama Shows	6	8	10	12	15	51	51
DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—													
1. District Publicity Units	..	..	..	..	..	(a) District Publicity Offices	12	..	..	..	..	12	12
						(b) Information Bureau	12	..	..	..	..	12	12
						(c) Mobile Units	12	..	..	..	..	12	12
						(d) Exhibitions	12	12	12	12	12	60	60
						(e) Cinema Shows	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,000	2,500	9,000	9,000
2. Rural Broadcasting Schemes	..	..	..	..	..	Installation of Radio sets	400	400	400	400	400	2,000	2,000

Head of Development/Scheme

STATEMENT 'E'(2)

9. MISCELLANEOUS

Man-power Required

(Construction Phase)

(b) Publicity—

(m.m.—Man-Month)

Category (1)	Average wage or salary per m. m. (2)	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total—1956-61		Total for completion (15)
		No. (3)	m.m. (4)	No. (5)	m.m. (6)	No. (7)	m.m. (8)	No. (9)	m.m. (10)	No. (11)	m.m. (12)	No. (13)	m.m. (14)	
ADMINISTRATIVE—														
	Rs.													
1. Deputy Director of Information and Publicity (Rs.250—750) ..	330	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	60
2. District Publicity Officer (Rs.200—400)	270	12	144	12	144	12	144	12	144	12	144	12	720	720
3. Superintendent (Rs.275—350)	360	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	60
4. Head Assistant (Rs.230—280)	306	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	60
5. Upper Division Assistant (Rs.150—225)	206	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	60
6. Translator (Rs.100—200)	138	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	60
7. Lower Division Assistant (Rs.65—150)	92	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	120	120
8. Lower Division Assistant (Rs.55—100)	80	12	144	12	144	12	144	12	144	12	144	12	720	720
9. Duftry (Rs.28—40)	44	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	60
10. Peon (Rs.25—35)	42	15	180	15	180	15	180	15	180	15	180	15	900	900
Total	1,868	47	564	47	564	47	564	47	564	47	564	47	2,820	2,820
TECHNICAL—														
1. Editor (Rs.200—400)	270	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	60
2. Artist (Rs.200—400)	270	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	60
3. Operator (Rs.80—120)	111	9	108	9	108	9	108	9	108	9	108	9	540	540
Total	651	11	132	11	132	11	132	11	132	11	132	11	660	660
SKILLED—														
1. Driver (Rs.55—100)	80	9	108	9	108	9	108	9	108	9	108	9	540	540
2. Cleaner (Rs.33—45)	53	9	108	9	108	9	108	9	108	9	108	9	540	540
Total	133	18	216	18	216	18	216	18	216	18	216	18	1,080	1,080
Grand Total	26,521	76	912	76	912	76	912	76	912	76	912	76	4,560	4,560

(Statement E-1—Man-power required—Construction Phase is nil so far as this Department is concerned.)

Head of Development/Scheme

STATEMENT 'F'

9. MISCELLANEOUS

Materials Required—(Quantities)

(b) Publicity—

Item	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total 1956-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Motor Vehicles	Nos.	13	..	..	..	..	13
2. Projectors	Nos.	12	..	..	..	..	12
3. Generators.. .. .	Nos.	12
4. Cameras	Nos.	1
5. Radio sets	Nos.	400	400	400	400	400	2,000

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9(c) STATISTICS

I. Level of Development to be achieved at the end of the First Five Year Plan and visualised for the Second Plan

Since its inception in 1948, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics has functioned as a Central Statistical Organisation for the State. All statistical works barring the routine collections of the administrative departments are carried out by the Directorate. It co-ordinates statistical activities of the State, undertakes sample surveys and other investigations on behalf of departments, administers the statutory statistical acts and so forth.

The Directorate also discharges a good amount of advisory functions on matters concerning other departments and prepares periodical reports on current economic trends in the State for Government's appraisal from time to time.

In the past few years the activities of the department have steadily grown up in several subject fields. A heavy survey programme has continuously featured in the department's work-programme. Secondly, it has taken up the work of compilation of a Statistical Abstract and a Quarterly Statistical Bulletin in pursuance of the recommendations of the Joint Conference of Central and State Statisticians. Thirdly, as desired by the State Government, the department has recently engaged itself to the task of State Income estimation and already a good amount of studies and investigations on specific fields are in progress in this connection.

The staff and resources made available to the department at present are, however, incommensurate with its steadily expanding activities. At the time of creation of the department the following technical staff was provided under the Director of Statistics.

One Superintendent of Industrial Statistics, 4 Investigators of Economics and Statistics, 144 Inspectors of Statistics and 5 Computers. Subsequently, under the Crop-cutting Survey and Grow-More-Food Assessment Schemes, 1 Statistician and 2 Computers have been sanctioned, and very recently sanction has been accorded for appointment of 1 Statistician, 1 Senior Computer and 1 Computer in connection with the administration of the Statutory Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules. But for this addition the original staff has been shouldering the department's entire work-programme.

The budget provision both under the permanent and temporary establishments comes to the tune of Rs. 2 lakhs, forming roughly 7.5 per cent of the total provision in the State's revenue budget.

Experience of working in the past few years has shown that the initial form and set-up of the department has been on the right lines but with the growing expansion of sectional activities, full-fledged sectional organisations have now become indispensable in the interest of efficiency and promptness. At present the same staff has to be switched over frequently from one work to another depending on shifting urgency and priority. Moreover, most of the recent commitments in the department's programme are to be carried out by utilising the marginal time of the same departmental staff.

The requirements of the Second Five Year Plan are now going to place and even more onerous burden on this department. The role of complete and accurate statistics as indispensable tools for the formulation of plans and for assessment of progress in their execution is now recognised in all quarters. Apart from systematic progress of individual schemes, it is essential to assess the over-all improvement in the socio-economic condition of the people at large as a result of implementation of the plan as a whole through appropriate socio-economic surveys and compilation of State income estimates.

Considerable research on problems of planning shall have to be undertaken at the State-level, particularly in the light of regional problems and conditions. Statistics of individual plans should be maintained with a view to enabling an objective assessment of progress made. Important statistical series, like employment in relation to planning would have to be compiled.

The statistical needs of the planners as well as the suitability of different agencies was discussed in great details in the Third Joint Conference of Central and State Statisticians with Professor Mahalanobis in the chair. The Conference came to the conclusion that the needs of planning would require the strengthening of the entire range of statistical informations. To improve the quality and timeliness of the primary statistical

data the appointment of District Statistics Officers (as recommended by the Joint Conference, Agricultural Prices Enquiry Committee, Agricultural Ministers' Conference, Conference of Director of Land Records and Agricultural Statisticians) was considered essential. For carrying out periodic surveys of employment and un-employment in the different regions and in specific sectors cottage and small scale industries, surveys to assess progress of development schemes and the benefits derived from them, collection of data for effective formulation of plans, etc., the State Statistical Organisation (the Department of Economics and Statistics in our State) is the most suitable agency and its activities are to be adequately expanded.

In order to be able to cope with the greatly expanded work-programme, it is proposed to re-organize the Department of Economics and Statistics by suitable expansion and setting up full-fledged divisions.

II.—Description of schemes included in Second Five Year Plan

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

The proposed expansion of the Department of Economics and Statistics may, for convenience, be broken up into the following seven schemes—

- (1) Strengthening of the existing divisions of the department to enable it to take up more intensive as well as extensive work and creation of a post of Deputy Director of Statistics in order to efficiently cope with the expanded programme of activities proposed as well as to facilitate in service training of junior technical staff.
- (2) Setting up an Economic Statistic Division for filling in gaps in economic statistics—Improvement of price collection work and construction of new index number series and improvement of existing series—appraisal of economic trends—agro-economic investigations and research projects.
- (3) Setting up a research division for carrying out type studies, compilation of State income estimates and for co-ordination and research.
- (4) Setting up a permanent field agency for conducting socio-economic surveys including employment and un-employment surveys in different regions and different sectors in co-ordination with the National Sample Survey of Government of India or independently for meeting exclusive needs of the State Government.
- (5) Setting up a small Statistical Unit in each District Headquarters for improving quality and timeliness of primary statistical returns from the districts.
- (6) Setting up a mechanical tabulation unit for speedy tabulation of survey returns. This unit may also undertake to maintain punch card, records on behalf of other departments like Taxation, Transport, etc.
- (7) Setting up small statistical sections in different departments for improving quality, coverage and timeliness of routine statistical collection of the different departments and to facilitate co-ordination of the statistical activities of all departments. In the absence of statistical personnel in the departments to systematise the collection and presentation of the data and to supervise the statistical work the large amount of statistical collections of the departments are not readily available in suitable form. A pool of statistical staff is expected to improve the position and provide firm statistical basis of assessment of achievements and formulation of development plans.

It may be mentioned that although the Scheme has been shown above as composed of seven independent schemes these are really complementary in character as the entire scheme has been drawn up as one complete whole.

Head of Development/Scheme

STATEMENT 'A'

9. MISCELLANEOUS

Plan Expenditure, 1956-61

(c) Statistics—

Scheme (1)	Phasing					Plan 1956-61 (7)	Total for completion (8)	Foreign exchange (9)				
	1956-57 (2)	1957-58 (3)	1958-59 (4)	1959-60 (5)	1960-61 (6)							
REVENUE ACCOUNT—												
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—												
1. Strengthening of existing divisions, appointment of a Deputy Director and provision for a building.	Recurring	..	..	..	0.29	0.36	0.38	0.39	0.40	1.82	1.82	Nil
	Non-recurring	..	..	..	1.41	0.01	..	..	..	1.42	1.42	Nil
	Total	..	..	..	1.70	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.40	3.24	3.24	Nil
2. Setting up an Economic Statistics Division	Recurring	..	..	..	0.15	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.25	1.06	1.06	Nil
	Non-recurring	..	..	..	0.04	0.03	..	..	..	0.07	0.07	Nil
	Total	..	..	..	0.19	0.24	0.22	0.23	0.25	1.13	1.13	Nil
3. Setting up a Research Division	Recurring	..	..	..	..	0.08	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.59	0.59	Nil
	Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	0.03	0.02	..	..	0.05	0.05	Nil
	Total	..	..	..	..	0.11	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.64	0.64	Nil
4. Setting up a permanent Field Agency	Recurring	..	..	..	0.75	1.17	1.23	1.27	1.31	5.73	5.73	Nil
	Non-recurring	..	..	..	0.06	..	..	..	..	0.06	0.06	Nil
	Total	..	..	..	0.81	1.17	1.23	1.27	1.31	5.79	5.79	Nil

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
STATE-LEVEL SCHEME--									
5. Setting up a District Statistical Unit	Recurring	1·01	1·02	1·08	1·1	1·15	5·37	5·37	Nil
	Non-recurring	·34	..	..	..	..	·34	·34	Nil
	Total	1·35	1·02	1·08	1·11	1·15	5·71	5·71	Nil
6. Setting up a Mechanical Tabulation Unit :	Recurring .. .. .	..	0·41	0·42	0·43	0·43	1·69	1·69	Nil
	Non-recurring .. .. .	..	0·13	..	..	..	0·13	0·13	Nil
	Total .. .. .	..	0·54	0·42	0·43	0·43	1·82	1·82	Nil
7. Setting up small Statistical Sections in different departments ..	Recurring	0·41	0·41	0·48	0·50	0·52	2·32	2·32	Nil
	Non-recurring .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
	Total	0·41	0·41	0·48	0·50	0·52	2·32	2·32	Nil
District-Level Scheme	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Village-Level Scheme	Nil .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Schemes on Capital Account	Nil .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Grand Total ..	{ Recurring	2·60	3·66	3·97	4·10	4·24	18·57	18·57	Nil
	{ Non-recurring	1·85	·20	0·02	..	..	2·07	2·07	Nil
	Total	4·45	3·86	3·99	4·10	4·24	20·64	20·64	Nil

STATEMENT 'D'

Targets of Works/Capacity

Head of Development/Scheme

9. MISCELLANEOUS

(c) Statistics—

Description	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Plan—1956-61	Completion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Expansion of the Department of Economics and Statistics.	Expansion of existing division.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Setting up economic division.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Setting up the research division		..	..	..	..
No. of field investigators	32	..	..	..	..	32	32
District office	12	..	..	..	..	12	12
Tabulation unit	1	..	..	..	1	1
No. of Departmental statistical cells	..	14	..	..	..	..	14	14

STATEMENT 'E' (1)

Man-power Required

(m.m.—Man-Month)

(Construction Phase)

Head of Development/Scheme

9. MISCELLANEOUS

(c) Statistics—

Category	Average wage or salary per m. m.	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total 1956-61		Total for completion	
		No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
ADMINISTRATIVE—	Rs.														
Contractors and Work Supervisors	100	2	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	20	2	20
TECHNICAL—															
(Included in "Re-organisation of Public Works Department" Schemes.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SKILLED—															
Carpenter	150	10	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	96	10	96
Mason	150	3	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	30	3	30
Contractor .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sirdar	100	3	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	30	3	30
Muharrir	60	5	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	47	5	47
UNSKILLED															
Labour (building) .. .. .	..	26	254	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	254	26	254
Total .. .. .	..	50	487	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	487	50	487

Head of Development/Scheme

9. MISCELLANEOUS

(c) Statistics—

STATEMENT 'E'(2)

Man-power Required

(m. m.—Man-Month)

(Construction Phase)

Category	Average wage or salary per m.m.	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total—1956-61		Total for completion	
		No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
ADMINISTRATIVE—															
	Rs.														
1. Deputy Director	400—850	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
2. Office Superintendent	275—350	1	9	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	57	1	57
3. Head Assistant	230—280	..	..	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	48	1	48
4. Upper Division Assistant	150—225	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
5. Lower Division Assistant	65—150	4	33	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	225	4	225
6. Lower Division Assistant (District)..	55—100	12	144	12	144	12	144	12	144	12	144	12	720	12	720
7. Typist (Headquarters)	60—100	2	15	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	159	3	159
8. Typist (District)	55—100	12	144	12	144	12	144	12	144	12	144	12	720	12	720
9. Senior Computer.. .. .	150—225	1	12	1	12	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	96	2	96
10. Junior Computer.. .. .	65—150	1	12	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	108	2	108
11. Tabulating Machine Operator	100—200	..	..	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	48	1	48
12. Punchers	60—100	..	..	9	108	9	108	9	108	9	108	9	432	9	432
13. Grade IV	25—35	49	528	52	624	53	636	53	636	53	636	53	3,060	53	3,060
Total .. .. .	..	84	921	100	1,200	102	1,224	102	1,224	102	1,224	102	5,793	102	5,793

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)		
TECHNICAL—																		
1. Research Officer	250—650	..	..	1	12	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	84	2	89
2. Statistician	250—650	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	60	1	60
3. Superintendent of Statistics	200—600	1	6	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	54	1	54
4. District Statistical Officer	175—500	12	144	12	144	12	144	12	144	12	144	12	720	12	720
5. Investigator of Economic and Statistics	Do.	2	24	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	168	3	168
6. Inspector of Statistics and Scrutiny Inspector	150—450	15	144	16	192	16	192	16	192	16	192	16	912	16	912
7. Sub-Inspector	100—250	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	360	6	360
8. Primary Investigator	100—200	32	192	32	384	32	384	32	384	32	384	32	1,728	32	1,728
Total	69	594	72	864	73	876	73	876	73	876	73	4,086	73	4,086
ILKSLED—																		
Draftsman	100—120	1	9	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	57	1	57
GRAND TOTAL	154	1,524	173	2,076	176	2,112	176	2,112	176	2,112	176	9,936	176	9,936

STATEMENT 'F'

Head of Development/Scheme

9. MISCELLANEOUS

(c) Statistics—

Materials Required—(Quantities)

Item	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total—1956-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Mechanical Tabulation Unit—Power—same as 65 Column	Nos.	1	..	..	..	..	1
2. Calculating Machine	Nos.	17	3	1	..	..	21
3. Type-writer	Nos.	14	1	..	..	..	15
4. Duplicator	Nos.	1	..	..	..	..	1
5. Cement	Bags	2,000	..	..	..	..	2,000
6. M. S. Rod	Tons	12	..	..	..	..	12
7. Corrugated Iron Sheet	Bundles	120	..	..	..	..	120
8. Timber	Cft.	400	..	..	..	..	400
9. Brick	Thousand	120	..	..	..	..	120
10. Other materials .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

9(d) AID TO LOCAL BODIES

During the First Five Year Plan period, the Local Bodies in Assam have been unable to expand their sphere of developmental activities over and above their normal functions. The State Government also have not been able to give that degree of financial, technical and other assistance as would enable these bodies to take up developmental programme in consonance with their duties and obligations.

During the Second Five Year Plan period it is considered necessary that provision should be made to provide financial assistance to the Local Boards who have hitherto been entrusted with a number of developmental functions in the rural and semi-urban areas of the State. The functions of the Local Boards extend over a wide sphere covering items such as communications, water supply and sanitations, medical and public health, maintenance of markets and pounds, veterinary, etc. To supplement the activities of the development departments concerned with most of the above developmental functions these Local Boards are supposed to undertake a wide range of schemes, which have to be financed out of the local rates, incomes out of markets and pounds, etc., and grants from the State Government for general and specific purposes. To enable these bodies to take up the various developmental schemes and programmes which are part of their obligations, it is necessary to provide to these bodies, substantial financial assistance. These Local Bodies will however be required to contribute from their own resources up to about 20 per cent of the funds available to them by the State Government, during the Second Five Year Plan.

Description of the Schemes included in the Second Five Year Plan

1. *Aid to Local Bodies.*—A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has accordingly been made for financial assistance to the Local Boards during the Second Five Year Plan. This provision has been made to cover the expenditure incurred by these Local Bodies on development schemes designed to meet the needs of the rural and semi-urban areas under their respective jurisdiction and to provide all necessary amenities and facilities in these areas in respect of the functions prescribed by the Assam Local Self-Government Act. As has been indicated earlier, the developmental activities to be undertaken by these bodies will be supplementary to the schemes drawn up by the various development departments. Broad indications are given in the statements hereafter of the likely expenditure under this aid programme for the different years of the Second Five Year Plan, the requirement of personnel and requirement of raw materials, etc.

STATEMENT 'A'

Head of Development/Scheme

Plan Expenditure, 1956-61

9. MISCELLANEOUS

(d) Aid to Local Bodies—

(Rupees in lakhs)

	(1)	Phasing					Plan 1956-61 (7)	Total for com- pletion (8)	Foreign Exchange			Total 1956-61 (12)					
		1956-57 (2)	1957-58 (3)	1958-59 (4)	1959-60 (5)	1960-61 (6)			1956-57 (9)	1957-58 (10)	1958-61 (11)						
DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—																	
REVENUE ACCOUNT—																	
Aid to Local Bodies—																	
Non-recurring	10	10	10	10	10	50	50
Recurring
Total	10	10	10	10	10	50	50

STATEMENT 'D'

Head of Development/Scheme

9. MISCELLANEOUS

Targets of Works/Capacity

Aid to Local Bodies—

Description (1)	Unit (2)	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Plan 1956-61	Completion (9)
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
DISTRICT-LEVEL SCHEME—								
Aid to Local Bodies	Local Boards to be assisted	15	15	15	15	15	15	15

STATEMENT 'E' (1)

Head of Development/Scheme

9. MISCELLANEOUS

Man-power Required

(Construction Phase)

(m.m.—Man-Month)

(d) Aid to Local Bodies—

Category (1)	Average wage or salary per m.m. (2)	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total—1956-61		Total for completion	
		No. (3)	m.m. (4)	No. (5)	m.m. (6)	No. (7)	m.m. (8)	No. (9)	m.m. (10)	No. (11)	m.m. (12)	No. (13)	m.m. (14)	No. (15)	m.m. (16)
ADMINISTRATIVE—	Rs. a. p. 79 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower Division Assistants .. .. .	..	15	180	15	180	15	180	15	180	15	180	15	900	15	900
UNSKILLED—															
Ordinary Labour	52 8 0	350	4,200	350	4,200	350	4,200	350	4,200	350	4,200	350	21,000	350	21,000
Total .. .. .	..	366	4,380	365	4,380	365	4,380	365	4,380	365	4,380	365	21,900	365	21,900

N.B.—As the Lower Division Assistants will be entertained by the Local Boards during the Second Five Year Plan period only in order to cope with the additional works connected therewith this has been shown under Construction Phase.

STATEMENT 'F'

Head of Development/Scheme

9. MISCELLANEOUS

Materials Required—(Quantities)

(b) Aid to Local Bodies—

Item	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total 1956-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Cement	In tons	553	55	553	553	553	2755
2. Steel	In tons	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	25.5
3. C. I. Sheet	In tons	17	17	17	17	17	85
4. Wove wire fencing	In yards	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	100,000
5. Angle Iron Posts	In tons	50	50	50	50	50	250
6. M. S. Rods	In tons	100	100	100	100	100	500
7. Concrete	In cft.	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	200,000
8. Timber (dressed)	In cft.	1,498.5	1,498.5	1,498.8	1,498.5	1,498.5	7,492.5
9. Timber (undressed)	In cft.	1,415.5	1,415.5	1,415.5	1,415.5	1,415.5	17,075
10. Timber for doors and windows	In cft.	50	50	50	50	50	250

9(c) TOWN PLANNING

Urban Development in Assam, during the last decade, has been marked by haphazard and unrestrained growth of most of the urban areas in the State and principally of larger towns such as Gauhati, Shillong, Silchar, Dibrugarh, etc. The Municipalities have in general, been quite unable to exercise any substantial degree of control in respect of such expansion and development. The result has naturally been, that towns have expanded, and are expanding, in an entirely unplanned manner, and unless steps are taken now to regulate the urban development along planned channels, the unplanned growth of towns in this State is likely to get out of control. The problems which are faced by these towns of Assam are more or less similar to those faced by other towns in India. These are lack of drainage and sanitation, uncontrolled growth, both within the towns and on the periphery of the town, inadequate and sub-standard housing, ineffective municipalities, growing slums, etc.

The need for comprehensive town planning and controlling the expansion and development of urban areas has been fully recognised by the State Government, who got in touch with the Institute of Town Planners to get the latter's advice and guidance in regard to the manner in which this problem should be tackled. The Institute sent a panel of three Town Planning Engineers to this State in April 1955. The panel made a comprehensive tour of the State and had discussions with the various departments concerned.

In the Draft Plan, the State Government had included substantial provision for schemes of urban development covering all the towns of the State and giving particular emphasis to the planned development of Gauhati. The Planning Commission, however, has sanctioned only a sum of Rs. 24 lakhs for town planning. This small sum cannot obviously cater to the individual needs of various towns of the State. Of necessity, most of the urban development schemes will have to be given up altogether as only a provision of Rs. 17 lakhs, can be earmarked for this purpose. The remaining sum of Rs. 7 lakhs is proposed to be spent on the establishment of Town Planning organisation and training of necessary personnel through grants of stipends.

Description of individual schemes included in the Second Five Year Plan

STATE-LEVEL SCHEME—

1. *Establishment of a Town Planning Organisation.*—At present there is only one Town Planning Engineer in the State, who was appointed recently to draw up a model plan for the new township of Palashbari. In the Second Five Year Plan period, it is proposed to set up a full-fledged town planning organisation consisting of necessary technical and administrative personnel who will not only draw up the master plans and the detailed town development programmes and schemes, but will also be able to put this into execution. The exact administrative form in which the town planning organisation would ultimately emerge has not yet been finally decided by the State Government as the fuller report of the Institute's panel is still awaited. It is, however, expected that an organisation on the lines similar to an Improvement Trust having both planning and execution functions would be set up for the State as a whole with the first year of the Second Five Year Plan. After the administrative machinery for town planning is set up, this organisation will need substantial funds initially, both to draw up the master plans and detailed town development programmes and also to put at least some of these programmes, into execution. To meet the cost of the administrative town planning organisation a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been set apart in the Second Five Year Plan.

2. *Training of town planning personnel.*—At present, the State has hardly any person with training in town planning. While qualified town planning engineers would be recruited from other parts of the country to man the town planning organisation proposed for the State, it is proposed to train a number of junior personnel and a few engineers also in town planning both for the town planning organisation and for the municipalities and town committees which at present have hardly any technical staff. Provision has accordingly been made to train 25 persons of various categories every year in town planning and stipends would be provided for training at institutions such as the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur and the School of Planning proposed to be set up by the Institute of Town Planners. A total provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been made for the purpose.

3. *Urban Development Schemes.*—A provision of Rs. 17 lakhs has been made in the Second Five Year Plan for Urban Development Schemes. Though some schemes have been received from the various Municipalities/Town Committees, these will have to be examined further and final schemes drawn up afresh. It is hoped that sufficient further sums for Urban Development Schemes will be available as part of slum clearance, etc.

STATEMENT 'A'

Plan Expenditure, 1956-61

(Rupees in lakhs)

Head of Development/Scheme

9. MISCELLANEOUS

(c) Town Planning—

Scheme (1)	Phasing					Plan for 1956-61 (7)	Total for completion (8)	Foreign Exchange			Total 1956-61 (12)																									
	1956-57 (2)	1957-58 (3)	1958-59 (4)	1959-60 (5)	1960-61 (6)			1956-57 (9)	1957-58 (10)	1958-61 (11)																										
9. REVENUE ACCOUNT—																																				
(1) Town Planning Organisation—																																				
Recurring																								
Non-recurring																								
Total																								
(2) Training of Town Planning Personnel—																																				
Recurring																								
Non-recurring																								
Total																								
Total																																				
<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="vertical-align: middle;">Total</td> <td rowspan="2" style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">{</td> <td>Recurring</td> <td>..</td> <td>..</td> <td>..</td> <td>..</td> <td>..</td> <td>..</td> <td>..</td> <td>..</td> <td>..</td> <td>..</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-recurring</td> <td>..</td> <td>..</td> <td>..</td> <td>..</td> <td>..</td> <td>..</td> <td>..</td> <td>..</td> <td>..</td> <td>..</td> <td>..</td> </tr> </table>												Total	{	Recurring	Non-recurring
Total	{	Recurring																						
		Non-recurring																							
Total—Revenue Account																																				
Capital Account—1.—Urban Development Schemes																																				
Total—Revenue and Capital Account																																				

Head of Development/Scheme

9. MISCELLANEOUS

(c) Town Planning

STATEMENT 'D'
Targets of Works/Capacity

Description	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Plan 1956-61	Com- pletion	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Town Planning	Town Planning Organisation.	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
2. Training of Town Planning Personnel	Number of stipends	25	25	25	25	25	125	125	..
3. Urban Development Schemes .. .. .	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Detail of Seme wils have to be drawn up atresh.

Head of Development/Scheme

9. MISCELLANEOUS

(e) Town Planning—

STATEMENT 'E'(1)

Man-power Required

(Construction Phase)

Category	Average wage or salary per m.m.	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total—1956-61		Total for completion	
		No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
ADMINISTRATIVE—															
	Rs.														
Contractor	400	5	60	6	72	8	96	10	120	13	156	13	504	13	504
Contractors' Establishment	100	15	180	18	216	24	288	30	360	39	468	39	1,512	39	1,512
Total—Administrative		20	240	24	288	32	384	40	480	52	624	52	2,016	52	2,016
SKILLED	150	22	215	30	300	40	393	51	502	63	626	63	2,036	63	2,036
UNSKILLED	60	44	430	60	600	80	786	102	1,004	126	1,252	126	4,072	126	4,072
Total		86	885	114	1,188	152	1,563	193	1,986	241	2,502	241	8,124	241	8,124

Head of Development/Scheme

STATEMENT 'E' (2)

9. MISCELLANEOUS

Man-power Required

(Construction Phase)

(e) Town Planning—

Category	Average wage or salary per m.m.	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total—1956-61		Total for com- pletion		
		No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	No.	m.m.	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
(1)	(2)															
ADMINISTRATIVE—																
	Rs.															
Office Assistant	100	1	12	2	18	2	24	3	30	5	54	5	138	5	138	
TECHNICAL—																
Engineer	500	2	24	3	36	4	48	6	72	10	120	10	300	10	300	
SKILLED	150	4	48	6	72	8	96	12	144	20	240	20	600	20	600	
UNSKILLED	60	8	96	12	144	16	192	24	288	40	480	40	1,200	40	1,200	
Total		15	180	23	270	30	360	45	534	75	894	75	2,238	75	2,238	

STATEMENT 'F'

Head of Development/Scheme

Materials Required—(Quantities)

9. MISCELLANEOUS

(e) Town Planning—

Item										Unit		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total 1956-61				
(1)										(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)					
1. Cement	Tons	..	..	..	..	..	500	800	1,200	1,500	2,000	6,000
2. Steel (M. S. Rods)	Tons	..	..	..	..	..	30	55	75	100	140	400
3. C. I. Sheets	Tons	..	..	..	..	..	30	40	80	100	150	400
4. Timber	Cft.	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	18,000	22,000	25,000	35,000	110,000
5. Bricks	Lakhs	..	..	..	..	..	50	65	85	120	150	400
6. Coal (Low Grade)	Tons	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	200	300	400	1,000
7. Bitumen	Tons	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	800	1,000	1,700	4,000
8. Paints and Varnishes	Gallons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	200	300	600
9. Stones	Lakh Cft.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	150	250	500
10. Steam Rollers	Nos.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3
11. Bitumen Boilers	Nos.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3

A.G.P. (P. & D.) No.4/57—500+1—23-4-1957.