



ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION

D R A F T

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN
1961-66

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(VOLUME I)

APPRAISAL OF THE FIRST AND SECOND FIVE YEAR PLANS

THE THIRD PLAN OUTLAY AND ALLOCATIONS

AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

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APPRAISAL OF THE FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

There was no integrated First Five Year Plan for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Only two schemes were taken up - the Colonisation Scheme and the Road Scheme.

Colonisation Scheme:- The colonisation scheme was approved by the Cabinet in January 1952. The scheme envisages clearance of 20,000 acres of forest land for settlement of 4,000 agriculturist families from the mainland. Due to various handicaps, field operations could only be started in April 1953. By the end of the First Plan period, an area of 8,100 acres was cleared and 1,006 families were settled on land. Necessary ancillary services like dispensaries and primary schools were provided in the newly settled areas. The expenditure incurred on the implementation of the scheme during the First Plan period amounted to Rs.68.032 lakhs.

Road Scheme: In the First Five Year Plan, the construction of about 83 miles of new roads was approved, of which 49 miles were surveyed and work was in progress on 2½ miles of road. The actual expenditure incurred on construction of new roads was about Rs.1.lakh as against the Plan provision of Rs.60 lakhs. In addition, an expenditure of Rs.16.44 lakhs was incurred on improvements to existing roads in South Andaman.

APPRAISAL AND PROSPECTS OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Second Five Year Plan of these Islands entailed an outlay of Rs.603.135 lakhs as per details given below:-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Agriculture and Community Development.	263.610
2. Power	2.500
3. Industries	7.000
4. Transport and Communications.	240.000
5. Social Services	86.620
6. Miscellaneous	3.405
	<hr/>
Total.	603.135

In addition to the above outlay, the Ministry of Transport and Communications, Department of Transport (Transport Wing) vide their letter No.9-PD-III(1)/58 dated 9.8.1958, sanctioned schemes estimated to cost Rs.42.48 lakhs for the development of minor ports in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Progress of expenditure:- The actual expenditure incurred during 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60 amounted to Rs.25.738 lakhs, Rs.67.241 lakhs, Rs.70.000 lakhs and Rs.105.754 lakhs respectively. The anticipated expenditure in 1960-61 which is the last year of the Plan is Rs.130.423 lakhs. On this basis, the expenditure during the Plan period works out to Rs.399.156 lakhs as against the total Plan outlay of Rs.645.615 lakhs, leaving a shortfall of Rs.246.459 lakhs at the end of the Plan. The fulfilment of the Plan in terms of outlay is to the extent of 61.8 percent. The table given below indicates the yearwise progress of expenditure under the various sectors

S.No.	Name of Sector	Plan provision.	Progress of expenditure during				Likely expenditure during 60-61	Five Year Total 56-61
			1956-57	57-58	58-59	59-60		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. <u>Agriculture and Community Development:</u>								
a)	Agricultural Production.	20.000	0.607	1.392	1.446	3.282	5.036	11.7
b)	Land Development	5.600	-	0.004	0.042	0.122	0.150	0.8
c)	Minor Irrigation	6.500	-	-	0.007	-	-	0.0
d)	Land re-settlement and colonisation	130.000	16.875	14.464	21.150	21.226	27.947	101.6
e)	Animal Husbandry	3.800	0.013	0.055	0.286	0.762	1.701	2.8
f)	Dairying and Milk Supply.	5.000	-	0.045	0.054	0.038	0.025	0.5
g)	Forests.	80.000	0.136	1.973	2.162	3.530	4.200	12.0
h)	Cooperation.	0.750	0.100	0.020	-	0.610	0.079	0.8
i)	Fisheries.	1.750	0.028	0.264	0.363	0.765	1.277	2.0
j)	Community Development and N.E.S. Programme.	10.210	-	0.719	2.041	4.990	6.278	14.
2.	Power.	2.500	-	0.399	0.007	-	0.350	0.
3.	Industries.	7.000	-	-	0.360	0.891	2.768	4.
4. <u>Transport and Communications:</u>								
a)	Roads	35.000	6.540	5.810	10.030	19.442	42.928	84.
b)	Road Transport.	1.000	-	-	-	0.780	0.410	1.
c)	Shipping	154.000	-	40.000	25.000	34.007	-	99.
5. <u>Social Services:</u>								
a)	Education	27.400	0.724	0.687	2.063	3.728	6.550	13.
b)	Health.	25.300	0.164	0.528	1.430	2.837	6.193	11.
c)	Housing.	22.920	0.476	0.700	2.866	6.729	17.465	28.
d)	Welfare of Backward Classes	1.000	-	-	0.083	0.155	1.286	1.
e)	Social Welfare Services.	-	-	-	-	-	0.096	0.
6. <u>Miscellaneous:</u>								
a)	Languages	0.805	-	0.065	0.119	0.173	0.174	0.
b)	Town Planning	2.000	-	-	-	-	-	0.
c)	Publicity	0.600	0.075	0.116	0.053	0.066	0.130	0.
d)	Development of Minor Ports.	42.480	-	-	0.438	1.621	5.380	7.
Total.		645.615	25.738	67.241	70.000	105.754	130.423	399.

The progress of expenditure was poor during 1956-57 and slow during 1957-58 and 1958-59. It was stepped up considerably in the fourth year, 1959-60 and is sought to be further accelerated in the last year of the Plan period.

The causes for heavy short-fall in expenditure, particularly in the initial years of the Plan have been examined.

Paucity of Administrative and Technical personnel:

Lack of experience due to the absence of an integrated First Five Year Plan in these Islands placed an enormous strain on the Administration and everything had to be started from scratch.

The draft Second Five Year Plan was revised and finalised in August 1956. The next stage was to set up an effective machinery to implement the Plan. Even for maintaining the normal services, the Administration has been experiencing considerable difficulty in finding the required personnel. The Public Works Department was called upon to execute construction works and road programmes costing Rs. 185 lakhs. There was only one Division of the Public Works Department meant for maintenance and normal routine works functioning in this territory which could not have made any perceptible contribution to the progress of Plan works. There were then other departments viz., Agriculture, Education and Medical which required strengthening with additional staff for which provision had been made in the various schemes. It took lot of time to secure sanctions to the creation of various posts and to recruit the personnel. Full complement of staff for some of the schemes have still not been found inspite of the fact that posts have been advertised time and again in the newspapers on the mainland. The unutilised portion of the provision for salaries of staff due to their late appointment or non-availability, is the most important single factor for shortfall in expenditure.

Foreign exchange difficulties: The plan provided Rs. 45,000 lakhs for the purchase of one small ship, and three motor launches, and Rs. 40.440 lakhs for the purchase of equipment for forestry schemes. The entire provision of Rs. 45.000 lakhs remains unutilised owing to the non-availability of vessels within the country and tight position of foreign exchange which ruled out the possibility of their procurement from foreign markets. Out of the provision of Rs. 40.440 lakhs for the purchase of equipment for forestry schemes, only a sum of Rs. 1.495 lakhs could be utilised upto the end of 1959-60.

Transport difficulties:- The difficulties experienced in the movement of men and materials from one island to another owing to inadequate means of inter-island communication have impeded the progress of works to a considerable extent.

Shortage of equipment and key materials:- The progress of road and building construction works could not keep pace with anticipations owing to shortage of equipment and key materials like iron, steel, and cement.

Want of suitable Public Works Department Contractors:- The progress of buildings and other construction works which involved an outlay of about Rs. 185 lakhs continued to suffer as Contractors with adequate financial means were not available and the capacity of the local Public Works Department to execute the works departmentally was extremely limited.

Shortage of land for settlement of families under the colonisation scheme:

The progress of the colonisation scheme could not keep pace with anticipations as all earlier estimates of availability of land, which could be allotted to settlers, after clearance, have been found highly ambitious and misleading, and land actually available fell short of our requirements.

Late finalisation of certain schemes:- The progress has also lagged behind schedule because of the late initiation of the schemes pertaining to Minor Port Development, and Cottage and Small Scale Industries.

The cumulative effect of all these handicaps is reflected in shortfalls of financial and physical targets.

Remedial measures taken:- The Administration has been making strenuous efforts to overcome these difficulties and to accelerate the tempo of development works. This is amply reflected in the higher level of expenditure during the year 1959-60 as compared with the expenditure pattern in the previous years. The Public Works Department has been strengthened. There are now four Divisions of the Public Works Department functioning in this territory, the fourth Division having been set up in July 1960. A Circle Office headed by the Principal Engineer has been opened. Another two Divisions of the Public Works Department have been sanctioned, and are expected to start functioning before the end of 1960-61. Most of the administrative and technical personnel required for other departments have been found. The Director of Agriculture is being appointed. Efforts are continuing to overcome the remaining handicaps. The Chief Commissioner has been delegated enhanced powers to sanction schemes and to incur expenditure. On the whole, the situation on the eve of the Third Plan is distinctly better than it was on the commencement of the Second Five Year Plan, and one thing that can be safely said here is that a favourable climate has been created which encourages the hope that the tempo of development programmes ahead will be accelerated.

The concrete programmes of development undertaken and an assessment of likely achievements by the end of the Second Plan have been reviewed separately in detail on the opening pages under each head of development.

THE THIRD PLAN OUTLAY AND ALLOCATIONS

The Third Five Year Plan covers the period 1961-66 and involves an outlay of Rs.1143.003 lakhs. The following table indicates the distribution of Plan outlay over the various heads of development in the Second and Third Plans:-

S. No.	Head of Development	2nd Five Year Plan		3rd Five Year Plan	
		Total Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage of total outlay.	Total Outlay proposed (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage of total outlay proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. <u>Agriculture and Community Development:</u>					
(a)	Agricultural Production	20.000	3.09	61.855	5.31
(b)	Land Development	5.600	0.87	11.764	1.03
(c)	Minor Irrigation	6.500	1.01	-	-
(d)	Land re-settlement and colonisation	130.000	20.14	110.350	9.61
(e)	Animal Husbandry	3.800	0.59	7.922	0.69
(f)	Dairying & Milk Supply	5.000	0.77	-	-
(g)	Forests	80.000	12.39	58.144	5.15
(h)	Cooperation	0.750	0.12	1.474	0.12
(i)	Fisheries	1.750	0.27	14.032	1.22
(j)	Community Development and N. E.S. Programme	10.210	1.58	25.020	2.18
Total Agriculture and Community Development		283.610	40.83	290.561	25.31
2. <u>Irrigation & Power:</u>					
(a)	Irrigation	-	-	-	-
(b)	Power	2.500	0.39	15.300	1.34
Total Irrigation & Power		2.500	0.39	15.300	1.34
3. <u>Industries:</u>					
Cottage and Small Scale Industries and handicrafts		7.000	1.08	16.870	1.47
Total Industries		7.000	1.08	16.870	1.47
4. <u>Transport & Communications:</u>					
(a)	Roads	85.000	13.17	263.160	22.92
(b)	Road Transport	1.000	0.16	17.162	1.49
(c)	Shipping	154.000	23.85	216.000	18.82
(d)	Tourism	-	-	3.087	0.27
(e)	Minor Ports Development	42.480	6.58	65.717	5.73
Total Transport & Communications		282.480	43.76	565.126	49.23
5. <u>Social Services:</u>					
(a)	Education	27.400	2.24	74.158	6.46
(b)	Public Health & Medical including water supply and sanitation	25.300	3.92	76.324	6.65
(c)	Housing	32.920	5.10	75.457	6.57

	1	2	3	4	5	6
(d) Welfare of Backward Classes	1,000	0.16	6.788	0.59		
(e) Labour and Labour Welfare	-	-	1.681	0.15		
(f) Social Welfare	-	-	1.248	0.10		
Total Social Services	86.620	13.42	235.656	20.52		
6. Miscellaneous:						
(a) Statistics	-	-	0.408	0.04		
(b) Publicity	0.600	0.09	3.329	0.29		
(c) Others	2.805	0.43	10.395	0.90		
(d) Local Bodies	-	-	10.358	0.90		
Total Miscellaneous	3.405	0.52	24.490	2.13		
Grand Total	645.615		1148.003			

Priorities

The general pattern of investment in the Second Plan is being continued in the Third Plan. The allocations under major heads of development shown above indicate the pattern of priorities in the Plan. Transport and Communications receive the highest priority. This, of course, is natural because of the urgent need for removal of the bottleneck of slow and infrequent communications with the mainland, development of inter-island communications, and providing means of access to the newly opened colonisation areas, which are pre-requisites of progress. The next highest priority accorded in the Plan is to the development of agriculture and allied subjects, because of the need for achieving self-sufficiency in foodgrains, exploitation of timber wealth, and securing a substantial increase in the population of these Islands which are sparsely populated. There is a considerable emphasis on the development of power and village and small scale industries. Education, Public Health and other programmes of social development which are of the highest importance for building up the human resources have been given a fairly high priority in the pattern of investment. The Plan has been drawn up in response to particular needs of this territory consisting of as many as 223 islands, which is partly underdeveloped, and partly untouched with a view to enabling it to come up to the level of the rest of the country as quickly as possible.

The broad outlines of the development programmes envisaged under the Third Five Year Plan are given on the pages preceding the detailed schemes under each sector.

Foreign Exchange Requirements.- The foreign exchange component of the development programmes in the Third Five Year Plan required for the procurement of machinery, equipment etc. from broad according to the present indications is Rs.283.890 lakhs as per details given below:-

S.No.	Sector	Foreign Exchange (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Agriculture & Community Development	32,850
2.	Power	4,000
3.	Industries	0,080
4.	Transport & Communications	251,960
5.	Social Services	-
6.	Miscellaneous	-
Total		283,890

The demand is flexible, and the commitment in regard to the foreign exchange expenditure will be made only if the required machinery, equipment etc. are not available within the country in the foreseeable future.

STATEMENT SHOWING PHASING OF PROPOSED OUTLAY ON
SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE DRAFT THIRD FIVE YEAR
PLAN, ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of Scheme	Proposed Outlay 1961-66	Phasing of proposed outlay				
			1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
1	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
I. <u>AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:</u>							
(a) <u>Agricultural Production:</u>							
1.	Strengthening the Agricultural Department	13.340	3.097	1.594	1.172	1.186	1.256
2.	Training of personnel for staffing the Agricultural Department	1.396	0.294	0.208	0.262	0.316	0.316
3.	Multiplication and Distribution of Improved seeds	2.211	0.679	0.477	0.481	0.285	0.285
4.	Supply of implements, seeds and manures to cultivators	2.315	0.463	0.463	0.463	0.463	0.463
5.	Scheme for demonstration of intensive cultivation of agricultural crops	1.204	0.243	0.246	0.236	0.238	0.246
6.	Scheme for Plant Protection in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.250	0.370	0.220	0.220	0.220	0.220
7.	Rehabilitation of coconut plantations in Andamans	13.211	2.464	3.009	2.664	2.788	2.286
8.	Development of coconut plantations in the Nicobars	5.080	1.426	0.906	0.910	0.917	0.917
9.	Scheme for the establishment of Coconut Nurseries for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.802	0.760	0.505	0.509	0.512	0.512
10.	Deputing selected Nicobarese to the mainland for a study tour of the Coconut Stations and Plantations on the West Coast	0.525	0.105	0.105	0.105	0.105	0.105
11.	Scheme for the establishment of Progeny Orchard-cum-Nurseries	3.292	1.223	0.510	0.515	0.520	0.520

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Goat Breeding Scheme	1.399	0.376	0.259	0.254	0.255	0.255	
5. Supply of Milch Cattle	3.500	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	
Total Animal Husbandry	7.922	2.109	1.561	1.645	1.300	1.307	
<u>(e) Forests:</u>							
1. Purchase of equipment	29.000	20.400	5.400	2.400	0.400	0.400	
2. Raising of Industrial Plantation of Matchwood and Teak	12.000	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.400	
3. Forest Plantation (Minor Forests)	0.720	0.144	0.144	0.144	0.144	0.144	
4. Additional Seasoning Kiln	1.326	-	0.500	0.500	0.163	0.163	
5. Silvicultural Research and Experiments	2.475	0.605	0.605	0.455	0.405	0.405	
6. Boat Building	4.500	0.350	1.250	0.900	0.750	0.750	
7. Construction of Permanent Rest Houses	1.373	0.400	0.419	0.438	0.058	0.058	
8. Opening of a Training School for Foresters and Forest Guards	0.850	0.250	0.300	0.100	0.100	0.100	
9. Revision of Forest Working Plan	3.900	1.300	1.300	1.300	-	-	
10. Cultural Operations in the Nicobar Group of Islands	2.000	0.251	0.351	0.450	0.450	0.498	
Total Forests	58.144	20.600	12.669	9.087	4.870	4.918	
<u>(f) Co-operation:</u>							
1. Scheme to provide subsidy to 27 Service Co-operative Societies and two Credit Unions	0.261	0.087	0.044	0.044	0.043	0.043	
2. Scheme for training of non-official personnel in the Andaman Islands	0.151	0.072	0.079	-	-	-	
3. Scheme for training of non-official personnel in cooperation in the Nicobar Islands	0.312	0.228	0.084	-	-	-	
4. Construction of Godowns	0.300	0.150	0.150	-	-	-	
5. Establishment of Credit Unions in Middle and North Andamans	0.400	0.200	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	
6. Scheme for publicity and propaganda on cooperation	0.050	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	
Total Cooperation	1.474	0.747	0.417	0.104	0.103	0.103	

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(g) Fisheries:							
1. Settlement of Fishermen Families	2.310	0.462	0.462	0.462	0.462	0.462	0.462
2. Training of Fishermen	0.259	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.051
3. Mechanisation of Fishing Crafts	0.600	0.120	0.120	0.120	0.120	0.120	0.120
4. Supply of Essential Fishery Requisites	0.500	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100
5. Anchorage for fishing crafts	0.300	0.050	0.150	0.100	-	-	-
6. Cold Storage and Marketing	2.266	-	0.500	1.372	0.195	0.199	0.199
7. Shark Liver Oil and Fish Meal Factory	2.000	-	1.000	1.000	-	-	-
8. Establishment of a De-hydration Unit	1.266	-	0.945	0.105	0.107	0.109	0.109
9. Research Activities	3.697	0.397	0.955	0.903	0.812	0.630	0.630
10. Building for the Fisheries Headquarters	0.834	0.489	0.345	-	-	-	-
Total Fisheries	14.032	1.170	4.629	4.214	1.848	1.671	1.671
(h) Community Development Programme.							
1. Establishment of Community Development Blocks	25.020	2.597	3.311	6.037	6.537	6.538	6.538
Total Community Development and N. E.S. Programme	25.020	2.597	3.311	6.037	6.537	6.538	6.538
Total Agriculture and Community Development	290.561	77.663	57.662	55.927	49.282	50.027	50.027

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
POWER:								
1. Scheme for Ele- ctri Supply in Rural Areas	4.300	2.792	1.413	0.095	-	-		
2. Electrification of Wimberleygunj and surrounding villages, Maya- bunder, Digli- pur, Rangat and Nancowrie	11.000	1.100	2.650	3.200	3.750	0.300		
Total Power	15.300	3.892	4.063	3.295	3.750	0.300		

INDUSTRIES:								
1. Training-cum- production Centre in Smithy, Sheet Metalling and Electroplating	1.344	0.396	0.356	0.210	0.189	0.193		
2. Wood Working (Furniture and Toy making) Unit at Port Blair	2.045	0.519	0.449	0.378	0.356	0.343		
3. Soap Making Unit (Using edible oil) at Port Blair	0.629	0.150	0.130	0.116	0.116	0.117		
4. Purchase of a Mobile Van (Multipurpose) for demonstra- tion of tech- niques in Work- shop practices.	1.206	-	0.540	0.240	0.217	0.209		
5. Establishment of Cottage Industries Emporium at Port Blair	0.960	0.214	0.343	0.132	0.134	0.137		
6. Training-cum-pro- duction Centre in Coir	1.687	0.367	0.392	0.393	0.265	0.270		
7. Establishment of a Handicrafts Ins- titute and Design Centre at Port Blair	1.523	0.100	0.308	0.444	0.332	0.339		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8. Ambar Parisramalaya & Khadi Weaving Centre at Diglipur	0.826	0.237	0.297	0.117	0.088	0.087	
9. Organisation of Industrial Cooperatives	1.085	0.365	0.560	0.160	-	-	
10. Training-cum-production Centre in Blacksmithy and Carpentry at Car Nicobar	1.467	0.588	0.213	0.216	0.222	0.228	
11. Training-cum-production Centre in cane and bamboo work at Car Nicobar	0.667	0.126	0.126	0.134	0.137	0.144	
12. Women's Training Centre for Tailoring and garment making at Car Nicobar	0.529	0.174	0.086	0.088	0.090	0.091	
13. State Aid to Industries	2.000	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400	
14. Strengthening of Industries Department	0.902	0.258	0.158	0.157	0.162	0.167	
Total Industries	<u>16.870</u>	<u>3.894</u>	<u>4.858</u>	<u>2.185</u>	<u>2.708</u>	<u>2.725</u>	

IV TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS:

(a) Roads:

1. Roads Scheme	250.240	39.880	50.620	54.570	54.340	50.830
2. Purchase of tools and plants for the Public Works Department	12.920	2.240	7.040	3.640	-	-
Total Roads	<u>263.160</u>	<u>42.120</u>	<u>57.660</u>	<u>58.210</u>	<u>54.340</u>	<u>50.830</u>

(b) Road Transport & Tourism:

1. Road Transport	4.317	0.677	1.568	0.430	1.067	0.575
2. Goods Transport	4.364	0.757	1.010	1.205	0.665	0.727
3. Establishment of an Automobile Workshop	8.481	2.003	1.945	1.600	2.694	0.239
4. Development of Tourism	3.087	0.005	0.993	1.607	0.248	0.229
Total Road Transport and Tourism	<u>20.249</u>	<u>3.442</u>	<u>5.521</u>	<u>4.842</u>	<u>4.674</u>	<u>1.770</u>

(c) Shipping:

1. Scheme for development of communication between the mainland and islands - Sister ship to mv Andamans	105.000	-	105.000	-	-	-
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	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. Scheme for improvement of inter-island communications and ferry services	94.000	39.000	40.000	15.000	-	-	-
3. Purchase of touring Vessels	17.000	10.000	7.000	-	-	-	-
Total Shipping	216.000	49.000	152.000	15.000	-	-	-

(d) Development of Minor Ports:

1. Development of Minor Ports in Andaman & Nicobar Islands	65.717	11.167	13.140	14.110	14.870	12.430	
Total Development of Minor Ports	65.717	11.167	13.140	14.110	14.870	12.430	
Total Transport & Communications	565.126	105.729	228.321	92.162	73.883	65.030	

V. SOCIAL SERVICES:A. EDUCATION:

1. Scheme of Universal Free and Compulsory Primary Education	5.903	0.874	1.124	1.244	1.334	1.327	
2. Extension of facilities for Elementary Education (Middle Stage).	5.746	0.542	1.213	1.263	1.331	1.397	
3. Expansion of facilities for Secondary Education	10.708	2.171	1.805	2.481	2.088	2.163	
4. Incentives for promotion of female education	1.275	0.172	0.231	0.288	0.290	0.291	
5. Higher Education (Stipends)	2.500	0.400	0.450	0.500	0.550	0.600	
6. Mid-day meals for school children	1.163	0.218	0.207	0.226	0.246	0.266	
7. Re-organisation of the Junior Basic Teachers' Training School	1.085	0.292	0.190	0.197	0.201	0.205	
8. Strengthening of Trade School	0.904	0.200	0.193	0.179	0.172	0.155	
9. Social Education	0.700	0.178	0.132	0.132	0.132	0.132	
10. Youth Welfare Programme (Students' Tours)	0.347	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.070	0.070	
11. Seminars and Education Weeks	0.080	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.016	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12. Vocational Training for girls and Adult Women	0.5255	0.085	0.105	0.109	0.112	0.114		
13. Establishment of a District Library	1.2877			0.381	0.451	0.455		
14. Development of National Language Hindi	2.1211	0.548	0.464	0.391	0.363	0.355		
15. Strengthening of the Office of the Education Officer	1.1711	0.380	0.284	0.188	0.182	0.187		
16. School Buildings and Teachers' Quarters	38.6399	9.562	7.910	7.180	7.155	6.825		
Total Education	74.158	15.655	14.408	14.944	14.693	14.558		

B. HEALTH:

1. Construction of Port Blair Hospital and augmentation & improvement of Health Services	19.3833	3.309	4.657	4.501	5.634	1.282		
2. Mayabunder Hospital	4.5855	1.000	1.917	0.551	0.556	0.561		
3. Long Islands Hospital	1.9400	0.320	0.600	0.540	-	-		
4. Extension of Nancowrie Hospital	0.7600	0.300	0.800	0.230	-	-		
5. Conversion of Rangat and Diglipur Hospitals into dieted ones	0.0788	0.080	0.105	0.125	0.155	0.205		
6. T.B. Hospital at Port Blair	6.5789	1.250	2.074	1.278	1.278	0.698		
7. Establishment of T.B. Hospital at Car Nicobar	5.1589	1.550	1.000	1.200	0.702	0.707		
8. Isolation Ward for Leprosy patients	0.3700	-	0.370	-	-	-		
9. Isolation Ward at Car Nicobar	0.3877	-	0.200	0.187	-	-		
10. Expansion of Medical facilities in rural areas	3.6985	0.653	0.681	0.709	0.938	0.714		
11. School Health Services	0.6066	0.101	0.113	0.100	0.102	0.105		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12. Establishment of Maternity Centres	1.420	0.359	0.435	0.263	0.179	0.184		
13. Training of Nurses, Compounders, Midwives & Dais	2.569	0.452	0.383	0.511	0.603	0.620		
14. Improvement of Laboratory Services at Port Blair	0.300	-	0.210	0.090	-	-		
15. Urban Water Supply	22.893	2.500	3.000	4.000	5.000	8.393		
16. Rural Water Supply	5.000	0.250	0.500	1.000	1.250	2.000		
Total Health	76.324	12.498	16.650	15.310	16.397	15.469		

HOUSING:

1. Construction of residential and non-residential buildings for Government requirements	33.112	7.277	8.125	6.916	6.214	4.580		
2. Construction of residential and non-residential buildings for Police Deptt.	13.745	1.790	2.426	2.818	3.041	3.670		
3. Construction of residential buildings for workers employed in Govt. undertakings	41.380	1.000	1.880	1.500	-	-		
4. Sweepers' Housing	11.621	0.500	0.621	0.500	-	-		
5. Construction of a District Jail Building at Port Blair	41.919	0.100	1.800	2.556	0.463	-		
6. Rest Houses in Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.500	0.440	0.650	0.410	-	-		
7. Development of land for construction of Workshop, (Garages and Trade School)	11.180	0.113	0.615	0.452	-	-		
8. Low Income Group Housing Scheme	10.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000		
9. Development of House sites for Low Income Group Housing Scheme	2.000	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	-		

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10. Village Housing Projects Scheme	3.000	0.6000	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.600
Total Housing	75.457	14.320	19.217	18.252	12.818	10.850	
D. WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES:							
1. Improvement of housing conditions of the Nicobarese	0.875	0.175	0.175	0.175	0.175	0.175	0.175
2. Additional facilities for the education of the Nicobarese	1.650	0.476	0.341	0.246	0.281	0.306	
3. Welfare of the Onge	1.551	0.274	0.207	0.354	0.357	0.359	
4. Permanent settlement of 50 families of Car Nicobar in Katchal	0.925	0.150	0.230	0.290	0.185	0.070	
5. Establishment of Community Welfare Centres	0.794	0.360	0.374	0.020	0.020	0.020	
6. Supply of Stud Boars and Poultry Birds to Tribal Families	0.100	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020	
7. Women's Training Centre in Tailoring and Garmēt Making at Nancowrie	0.643	0.032	0.154	0.151	0.152	0.154	
8. Improvement of Water Supply	0.200	0.020	0.030	0.050	0.060	0.040	
9. Development of contacts with the Jarawa, the Sentinalese and the Shompens	0.050	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	
Total Welfare of Backward Classes	6.788	1.517	1.541	1.316	1.260	1.154	
E. SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES:							
1. Social Welfare Services	1.248	0.192	0.144	0.336	0.288	0.288	
Total Social Welfare Services	1.248	0.192	0.144	0.336	0.288	0.288	
F. LABOUR WELFARE:							
1. Labour Welfare Centres	0.822	0.186	0.234	0.334	0.034	0.034	
2. Education of Workers	0.229	0.050	0.045	0.045	0.045	0.044	
3. Construction of Office Buildings for Labour Welfare Officers	0.150	-	0.075	0.075	-	-	
4. Supply of Additional Staff, Equipment & a Jeep to the Labour Deptt.	0.480	0.191	0.070	0.071	0.073	0.075	
Total Labour Welfare	1.681	0.427	0.424	0.525	0.152	0.153	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total Social Services	235.656	44.609	52.384	50.583	45.608	42.472		
VI. MISCELLANEOUS:								
(a) Statistics:								
1. Strengthening of the Statistical Bureau	0.408	0.056	0.033	0.086	0.090	0.093		
Total Statistics	0.408	0.056	0.083	0.086	0.090	0.093		
(b) Publicity:								
1. Installation of Community Listening Sets	0.240	0.036	0.042	0.048	0.054	0.060		
2. Purchase and distribution of Plan literature	0.050	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010		
3. Supply of publications, newspapers and other literature to the Information Centres	0.200	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040		
4. Publication of the Andaman & Nicobar Information	0.500	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100		
5. Songs and Dramas	0.025	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005		
6. Exhibitions	0.500	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100		
7. Contribution to the Press Trust of India	0.600	0.120	0.120	0.120	0.120	0.120		
8. Press Advertisements	0.050	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010		
9. Purchase of Photographic material	0.150	0.040	0.020	0.030	0.030	0.030		
10. Strengthening of the Publicity Unit	1.014	0.262	0.220	0.174	0.177	0.181		
Total Publicity	3.329	0.723	0.667	0.637	0.646	0.656		
(c) Others:								
1. Improvement of Fire Services in Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.609	2.132	1.321	0.998	0.950	1.208		
2. Expansion of Govt. Press at Port Blair	3.786	1.199	1.116	0.478	0.492	0.501		
Total Others	10.395	3.331	2.437	1.476	1.442	1.709		
(d) Local Bodies:								
1. Development Programme of Port Blair Municipal Board	10.358	2.240	2.120	1.875	2.040	2.083		
Total Local Bodies	10.358	2.240	2.120	1.875	2.040	2.083		
Total Miscellaneous	24.490	6.350	5.307	4.074	4.218	4.541		
Grand Total	1148.003	242.137	352.095	209.226	179.450	165.095		

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Agricultural Production

Review of the First Five Year Plan:

There was no programme of increasing agricultural production in the First Five Year Plan. The various departments concerned with the various aspects of agricultural development carried out their normal activities. The only redeeming feature was that the area under paddy crop increased from 5566 acres in 1950-51 to 9255 acres by the end of 1955-56 as a result of clearance of forest land under the colonisation scheme.

Outlay and progress of expenditure in the Second Five Year Plan:

The outlay on agricultural programme accounted for Rs.20.000 lakhs in the Second Plan. The table given below indicates under the various schemes the progress of expenditure during 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 and the likely expenditure during 1960-61.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No	Name of Scheme	Plan provision	Progress of expenditure during				Likely expenditure during 1960-61	Total for five year 1956-61
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Coconut Plantation in Andamans.	11.800	0.439	0.513	0.267	1.169	1.564	3.952
2.	Development of Coconut Plantation in Nicobars.	1.000	-	0.076	0.110	0.143	0.300	0.629
3.	Supply of Implements, Seeds and Manures to old agriculturists.	2.000	0.044	0.359	0.382	0.601	0.830	2.216
4.	Pepper cultivation in Andamans	0.250	0.025	0.045	0.056	0.043	0.044	0.213
5.	Homestead Horticulture.	0.550	0.040	0.105	0.038	0.077	0.214	0.474
6.	Development of Sugar cane cultivation.	0.210	0.001	0.048	0.058	0.043	0.058	0.208
7.	Intensive cultivation.	1.090	0.001	0.065	0.177	0.222	0.445	0.910
8.	Plant Protection	2.000	0.057	0.181	0.315	0.605	0.489	1.647
9.	Development of Coffee, Tea and Rubber Plantations.	1.000	-	-	-	0.084	0.200	0.284
10.	Multiplication and Distribution of improved seeds.	* -	-	-	0.043	0.295	0.892	1.230
	Total.	20.000	0.607	1.392	1.446	3.282	5.036	11.763

* The scheme was sponsored after the finalisation of the Second Five Year Plan. Expenditure was to be met out of the anticipated savings from the Agricultural Sector.

Assessment of the extent of likely development
by the end of the Second Five Year Plan:

1. Coconut Development in Amdamans:-

The scheme envisaged the clearance of 2,000 acres of unproductive forest land and the allotment of the cleared area in suitable units to private parties for raising coconut plantation with Government assistance by way of loans and supply of improved varieties; of seedlings raised in Government nurseries at concessional rates. 440 acres of forest land have already been cleared and brought under coconut cultivation. About 200 acres of unproductive forest land are expected to be cleared during 1960-61. In addition, an area of 345 acres from which non-commercial species have already been removed, is expected to be cleared of commercial species for raising coconut plantation during 1960-61. Altogether an effective area of about 500 acres will have been brought under coconut cultivation in the Second Plan. 4 nurseries for raising coconut seedlings have been established. 60,467 Nos. quality seedlings had been supplied upto the end of 1959-60, and 24,400 more seedlings are likely to be supplied during 1960-61.

2. Development of Coconut Plantation in Nicobars:-

Free plant protection services are provided to planters to control the growing menace of rhinoceros beetle. A model farm has been established at Car Nicobar to demonstrate improved techniques of coconut cultivation. Another demonstration farm is expected to be established at Katchal before the end of 1960-61.

3. Supply of implements, seeds and manures
to old agriculturists:

108 nos. of improved seeds, 31 tons of manures and fertilisers and agricultural implements worth Rs.74,941/- had already been supplied to cultivators upto the end of 1959-60 in accordance with the G.M.F. Rules. Agricultural implements worth Rs.51,000/-, manures and fertilisers worth Rs.15,600/- and improved seeds worth Rs.16,400/- are likely to be supplied during 1960-61. The expenditure likely to be incurred by the end of the Second Five Year Plan is Rs.2.216 lakhs as against the provision of Rs. 2 lakhs.

4. Pepper cultivation:

A 5 acre experimental-cum-demonstration pepper plantation was set up with a view to studying the prospects of introducing pepper cultivation on a commercial scale, but no fruiting has been noticed inspite of the fact that the plants are over three years old.

5. Homestead Horticulture:

A 5 acre pine-apple nursery has been set up. About 46 acres have been brought under citrus fruits. An area of 13 acres has been brought under pine-apple cultivation. Fruit cultivation will have been further developed during 1960-61.

6. Development of sugar-cane cultivation:

48 acres of unproductive land have been brought under sugar-cane cultivation. Another 12 acres are expected to be brought under sugar-cane cultivation by the end of 1960-61. The target of bringing 60 acres of forest land under sugar-cane cultivation will be fully achieved in the Second Plan.

7. Intensive cultivation:

Demonstrations in intensive cultivation are organised on cultivators' fields. Three mobile gangs for organising

demonstrations have been constituted and are functioning. The scheme aims at demonstrating to the cultivators the utility of practising intensive cultivation. 636 Demonstration plots on cultivators' fields have been laid out. 8 Demonstration Centres according to Indian Council of Agricultural Research's pattern have been set up. Japanese method of paddy cultivation duly modified to suit local conditions has also been popularised by laying out demonstration plots.

8. Plant Protection:

A plant protection unit under the charge of a trained agricultural assistant has been set up with a view to controlling the growing menace of pests and diseases in the Agricultural and Horticultural crops including coconut plantations. The expenditure incurred on the scheme upto 1959-60 was Rs.1.158 lakhs and likely expenditure during 1960-61 is estimated at Rs.0.489 lakhs. The Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture have accorded special sanction to the free supply of pesticides to the cultivators during 1960-61.

9. Development of Coffee, Tea and Rubber Plantations:

a) Coffee:- On the basis of the recommendations of the Coffee experts who carried out local investigations a scheme for "Exploratory Trials on Coffee Cultivation in Andamans" was formulated. One Research Assistant (Coffee) and three field-men (Coffee) were appointed and sent to the mainland for training. Action has been initiated for the recruitment of Coffee Development Officer. Physical implementation of the scheme will be commenced only from 1961-62.

b) Tea:- Commercial prospects of growing tea cultivation in these Islands are yet to be examined by experts.

c) Rubber:- The Rubber Production Commissioner visited these Islands in 1958 to explore the commercial prospects of developing rubber cultivation. According to the report furnished by him, soil and climatic conditions in these Islands, particularly in the Nicobar group of Islands are eminently suitable for rubber cultivation. In order to assess the availability of areas suitable for rubber cultivation the services of a Junior Field Officer of the Rubber Board were obtained on deputation in 1959 for carrying out a survey of the different Islands. The survey work has since been completed, and approximately an area of 13,600 acres is available for rubber cultivation. Details of the scheme will be worked out after the Government of India have taken a broad policy decision in regard to rubber cultivation in Andamans.

10. Multiplication and Distribution of Improved Seeds:

Against the targets of 3 seed farms, 2 have already been set up. Land for the third seed farm will have been found and developed by the end of the Second Plan.

11. Arecanut Development:

A scheme for the development of arecanut cultivation came into operation with effect from 4-9-1957. The scheme is operated in conjunction with the Indian Central Arecanut Committee on a grant-in-aid basis. A nursery has been established at the Horticultural Garden where seedlings from selected seednuts are raised for supply to local cultivators at concessional rates. 1,11,000 seednuts were sown in the nursery upto the end of 1959-60 and another 64,000 seednuts will have been sown by the end of 1960-61. 68,355 arecanut seedlings had been supplied to local cultivators upto the end of June, 1960.

12. Green Manuring:

Campaigns were organised for the development and use of green manures. 3½ tons of green Manure seeds had been distributed upto the end of 1959-60 for green manuring and for multiplication of seeds. Use of eupatorium, a profusely growing common weed green manure, is getting popular.

Land Development

1. Soil Conservation:

A Soil Erosion and Research Station has been established at Rangat in Middle Andaman to carry out pilot survey for determination of factors causing soil erosion with a view to recommending anti-erosion and conservation measures.

2. Provision of bunds and sluices in the Andamans

For reclaiming saline affected areas of 790 acres in Middle Andaman which is subject to inundation during high tidal waters for agriculture, necessary plans and estimates for the construction of an earthen bund from Dashratpur to Yeratta in Middle Andaman at a cost of Rs. 7.82 lakhs were finalised, but the project had to be dropped on account of its unsound economics.

Minor Irrigation

The scheme envisaged construction of a masonry dam across a stream near Mithakhari village in South Andaman to provide irrigational facilities to about 400 acres of paddy land. The total estimated cost of the project worked out to Rs. 10.49 lakhs as against the Plan provision of Rs. 6.5 lakhs. The Superintending Engineer (UT), Central Water and Power Commission, Government of India, New Delhi, to whom detailed plans and estimates were forwarded for technical scrutiny, advised that the scheme was not feasible from its economic and financial aspects. The scheme has, therefore, been dropped.

lakhs

Other Minor Irrigation Programme.

9 pumping sets were supplied to farmers for irrigation by utilising water of streams which have water supplies for larger part of the dry season. There seems to be no scope for tube well irrigation or irrigation from surface wells owing to poor availability of ground water and occurrence of salinity.

Land re-settlement and colonisation.

The target fixed for clearance of forest land for agriculture was 11,900. The area cleared upto 1959-60 was 6,715 acres. Another 1,295 acres will have been cleared by the end of 1960-61.

The production of paddy at the end of the Second Plan is estimated at 8,700 tons (Rice 5,650 tons) as against 4,958 tons (Rice 3,222 tons) at the end of the First Plan. The population of the Islands will have also increased from 39,000 to 49,000 during the same period. The increase in the production potential of coconuts and arecanuts will bear fruit only during the 4th Plan period as extension of areas under these crops will yield results after about a period of 7-9 years.

In the net result, one thing which can be safely concluded is that the Second Five Year Plan has established a strong base for intensive work in the field of agricultural development during the Third Plan.

Approach to Agricultural Development in the
Third Five Year Plan.

The area under cultivation in the Andaman Islands as in September 1960 was about 23,169 acres. The details are as follows:-

(a) <u>Area under food crops:</u>		
(1) Paddy	...	16,827 acres.
(b) <u>Area under cash crops:</u>		
(1) Sugar-cane	...	137 acres.
(2) Miscellaneous	...	1,000 acres.
(c) <u>Area under fruits and vegetables:</u>		
(1) Bananas	...	350 acres.
(2) Pine-apples	...	13 acres.
(3) Citrus fruits	...	125 acres.
(4) Vegetables	...	150 acres.
(5) Cashewnut	...	56 acres.
(d) <u>Area under plantations:</u>		
(1) Coconuts	...	4,000 acres.
(2) Betel-nuts	...	75 acres.
(3) Rubber	...	436 acres.
	Total.	<u>23,169 acres.</u>

The average yield of paddy is about 15 mds per acre. The average annual rain-fall is about 123.33 inches. The duration of south-east monsoon is from May to middle of October and of north-east monsoon from middle of October to middle of May. The rainfall between May and October varies from 90" 100". The weather is almost dry from the middle of December to the end of April. No irrigation facilities exist in these Islands. The cropping pattern is entirely based on the rainfed condition. There is not much of agricultural activity in the dry season between January and May. The area under rabi crop is almost negligible.

Additional production of foodgrains.

The area under paddy at the end of the Second Plan will be 16,827 acres as against 9,255 acres at the end of the First Plan. The annual production potential of paddy at the end of the Second Plan is estimated at 8,700 tons or 5,650 tons of rice. About 3000 tons of foodgrains are annually imported to meet the local requirements. The present population of the territory is estimated at 47,000 of which about 12,000 are Nicobarese. Assuming that 50% of the Nicobarese do not require rice or other cereals as they live only on coconuts, yams, fruits and root crops produced locally, the requirement of rice for a population of 41,000 at the rate of 12 ozs. per day per capita work out to 5,000 tons or 7,700 tons of paddy per annum. Another 2,250 tons of paddy are required for feeding elephants, poultry etc. The requirements of seed and wastage account for 1,500 tons of paddy. This also includes unforeseen contingencies like adverse weather and risk of inflation. On this basis the overall requirements of paddy/or rice work out to 11,250/7,300 tons respectively per annum. The population of these Islands is likely to rise from the present figure to 70,000 by the end of the Third Plan due to the following factors:-

- (1) Normal growth.

- (2) Migration of families from the mainland for settlement in the Andamans.
- (3) Increase in labour force required for execution of development programme.

The per capita consumption of cereals at present is lower than the level required for a balanced diet. The Nutrition Advisory Committee has recommended a level of 14 ozs. of cereals and 3 ozs. of pulses per day per adult. The annual requirement of rice to feed a population of 70,000 at a uniform scale of 14 ozs. per day per capita works out to 9,980 tons equal to 15,350 tons of paddy at the end of the Third Plan. The wastage and requirements for cattle feed, poultry and seed at the end of the Third Plan are estimated at 4,450 tons of paddy per annum. The overall requirements of paddy at the end of the Third Plan work out to 19,850 tons per annum. An adequate provision has also to be made for meeting contingencies like adverse weather and risk of inflation. These considerations indicate that we should aim at a provision of not only 19,850 tons of paddy or 12,850 tons of rice at the end of the Third Plan period but somewhat higher so that there may be an adequate security against the possible unforeseen contingencies.

Coconut and arecanut:

There is a very wide scope for increasing the production of coconuts and arecanuts by undertaking both short-term as well as long-term measures. The short-term measures should include the setting up of demonstration centres to propagate improved methods of coconut cultivation and protection of crops against pests and diseases. Under the long-term programmes, the areas under coconuts and arecanuts can be substantially increased. The only difficulty which stands in the way is the removal of commercial timber from forest land which has got to be overcome for expansion of agricultural activities. Development of nurseries for the production of quality seedlings for supply to farmers deserves special attention.

Cashew-nuts:

Soil and climatic conditions in this territory are suitable for growing cashew-nuts, which is a dollar earning commodity. It is necessary that due attention should be paid to the development of cashew-nut cultivation in the Third Five Year Plan.

Coffee and Rubber:

With the data available, special attention has to be devoted to implementing the programme of coffee and rubber cultivation in the Islands in the Third Five Year Plan.

Horticulture:

The programme for development of horticulture initiated under the Second Plan is proposed to be continued, and intensified under the Third Plan. Plant material of reliable parentage and guaranteed performance will be supplied to fruit-growers.

Vegetables:

Production of vegetables is to be encouraged by supplying seeds and seedlings of quality to intending vegetable growers. Technical guidance will also be made available to them.

Lac:

Lac cultivation will be introduced.

Programme of work:

The increase in agricultural production is proposed to be brought about by (a) extensive cultivation, and (b) intensive cultivation. The agriculture under the colonisation scheme which has been in operation since 1953 has already been extended almost to a saturation stage. Although some scope will still exist for clearing forest land for the settlement of families on agriculture under the colonisation scheme during the Third Plan period the main emphasis should be to bring about increase in agricultural production by increasing the average yield through intensive cultivation. The increase in yield per acre is to be achieved by a combination of a number of measures such as programmes relating to supply of fertilisers and improved seeds, measures for plant protection, irrigation facilities, propagation of improved agricultural practices, land development and soil conservation measures and popularising of improved agricultural implements. These various programmes need to be combined in such a manner as will ensure the results at the minimum cost.

Third Plan Targets.

The principal targets of additional agricultural production for the Third Five Year Plan are given in the table below:-

S. No.	Commodity.	Unit (Tons/acreage)	Estimated production in 1960-61	Estimated production by 1965-66	Percentage increase.
1.	Paddy	tons	8,700	13,344	53.4%
2.	Pulses	"	18	268	
3.	Oil seeds	"	8	79	

The actual statistics of increase in agricultural production from year to year of individual commodities are shown in Appendix A.

The increase in food production to the extent indicated above will have been realised broadly from the following sources:-

1. Land re-settlement and colonisation.
2. Manures and fertilisers.
3. Improved seeds.
4. Land reclamation and land development.
5. Improved techniques of agriculture including application of soil conservation methods.

Agricultural Production

The programme of Agricultural Production involves an outlay of Rs.61.855 lakhs. Altogether 18 schemes have been formulated. The distribution of expenditure is summarised in the following table:-

(a) Agricultural Production

S.No.	Name of scheme:	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Strengthening the Agricultural Department.	13.304
2.	Training of personnel for staffing the Agricultural Department.	1.396
3.	Multiplication and Distribution of Improved Seeds.	2.211

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of scheme.</u>	<u>Expenditure</u> <u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>
4.	Supply of Implements, Seeds and Manures to Cultivators.	2.315
5.	Scheme for demonstration of intensive cultivation of Agricultural crops.	1.204
6.	Scheme for Plant Protection in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	1.250
7.	Rehabilitation of Coconut Plantations in Andamans.	13.211
8.	Development of Coconut Plantations in Nicobars.	5.080
9.	Scheme for the establishment of Coconut Nurseries for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	2.802
10.	Deputing selected Nicobarese to the mainland for study tour of the coconut stations and plantations on the West Coast.	0.525
11.	Scheme for the establishment of Progeny Orchard-cum-Nurseries.	3.292
12.	Scheme for demonstration of intensive cultivation of Horticultural crops.	2.470
13.	Development of Cashewnut in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	0.325
14.	Arecanut Development Scheme.	0.938
15.	Development of Pine-apple cultivation and Establishment of a Canning Unit.	2.468
16.	Lac Cultivation in Andamans.	1.251
17.	Exploratory trials on Coffee cultivation in Andamans.	2.813
18.	Rubber Plantation in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	5.000
	Total Agricultural Production.	<u>61.855</u>

N.B. 1. Schemes mentioned at S.Nos.1-15 have been suggested by Shri U.N. Rao, Assistant Agricultural Commissioner, with the Government of India who visited these Islands in February 1960 to advise this Administration on the Agricultural Development of these Islands.

2. Scheme at S.No.16 has been prepared on the basis of the report of Shri H.D. Singh, C.F. (Retd) Lac Extension Officer I.L.C.C. Ranchi, who visited these Islands in November 1959 for finding out the possibilities of Lac Cultivation in these Islands.

In addition, the following schemes involving an outlay of Rs.147.134 lakhs which indirectly help agricultural production have also been formulated.

(b)(1) Land Development

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of scheme.</u>	<u>Expenditure</u> <u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>
1.	Soil Erosion and Research Station at Rangat.	0.536
2.	Soil Conservation in Agricultural Lands.	6.245
3.	Reclamation of saline affected land for cultivation.	<u>4.983</u>
		<u>11.764</u>

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Scheme.</u>	<u>Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)</u>
	b(2) <u>Land Resettlement and Colonization</u>	
4.	Colonisation Scheme	110.350
	b(3) <u>Community Development Programme.</u>	
5.	Community Development Blocks.	<u>25.020</u>
	Grand Total (a + b)	<u>208.939</u>

N. B. Schemes at S.No.1 and 2 under Land Development have been prepared in consultation with Shri M.S.V.Rama Rao, Senior Director, Soil Conservation, Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture). Reference is invited to the D.O. letter No.F.1(1)/60-MAC dated the 25th March 1960 of Shri U.Narasinga Rao, Assistant Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India addressed to the Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Agricultural Production

Sl. No.	Item of development programme.	1961-62		1962-63		1963-64		1964-65		1965-66		Additional production in tons (at the end of Plan Period)
		Units in tons	Units in acreage	Units in tons	Units in acreage	Units in tons	Units in acreage	Units in tons	Units in acreage	Units in tons	Units in acreage	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Production of Paddy.

1. Land Reclamation/colonisation.	465	1,295	1,000	2,795	1,535	4,295	2,070	5,795	2,605	7,295	2,605
2. Soil conservation/Land Development.	-	500	18	1,000	36	1,500	54	2,000	72	2,500	72
3. Improved Seeds.	130	2,500	320	6,000	560	10,500	850	16,000	1,200	22,500	1,200
4. Fertilizers and Manures.	71	1,000	85	1,200	107	1,500	128	1,800	142	2,000	142
5. Plant Protection.	133	2,500	160	3,000	187	3,500	214	4,000	268	5,000	268
6. Introduction of double cropping.	71	200	142	400	214	600	285	800	357	1,000	357

Other Crops

1. Pulses.	107	300	142	400	178	500	214	600	250	700	250
2. Oil Seeds.	35	200	44	250	53	300	62	350	71	400	71

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of Scheme: STRENGTHENING THE AGRICULTURAL
DEPARTMENT.

Head	)	0 - Agriculture & Community Development.
	)	00 - Agricultural Production.
Sub-Head	)	9 - Miscellaneous.

Object of the Scheme:

The gazetted staff employed on agricultural activities at present consists of an Agricultural Officer, a Coconut Development Officer and an Horticultural Officer. In addition to these officers, there are subordinates in charge of specific projects. A post of Director of Agriculture is expected to be filled in soon. To implement the programme for an all round agricultural development in the Islands, it is necessary that this complement is strengthened and specific provisions are also made for such items that are intended to be taken on hand newly during the Third Five Year Plan period.

2. The appointment of an Economic Botanist, who will plan for the introduction and trial in the first instance, and dissemination later, of the improved strains of food, pulse and other crops is deemed as a vital necessity. He will be placed in charge of experimental activities at the Agricultural Farm, Junglighat which will serve as the main receiving centre of all seed and plant materials of agricultural crops from where, after inspection or trial or both, they will be distributed to the seed multiplication farms dispersed over the Islands. He will also survey the Islands for location of promising acclimatised types now being grown and attempt at both their purification and multiplication for wider distribution. Determining within broad limits the fertiliser requirements of the chief agricultural crops like paddy, will be another duty allotted to this officer. He will be responsible further for roguing the material under multiplication at the seed farms in order to ensure and maintain purity. To help him with his work, in addition to the staff stationed to be in charge of the seed farms etc., the technical staff at the Agricultural Farm, Junglighat needs to be strengthened by the appointment of an additional Agricultural Inspector and an Agricultural Demonstrator. The Economic Botanist will be drawn from among persons holding an Agricultural Degree and who have spent about five years in a Breeding Station engaged in general agricultural crop improvement.

3. With the progressive increase under the cropped area on the Islands, the pest and diseases problem is bound to become aggravated. A special agency with the necessary equipment and pesticides has to be provided for dealing exclusively with this aspect of agriculture. In addition to the existing staff of one Plant Protection Assistant and two Demonstrators, a Plant Protection Officer (Plant Pathologist) with his headquarters at Port Blair and an additional complement of three more Demonstrators stationed at convenient centres on the Islands to work under his instructions have to be provided. This staff will attend to all plant protection problems on the Islands concerning both horticultural and agricultural crops.

4. The need for a dependable evaluation of the increases of area as well as production of individual crops

and commodities will be felt as the programme under the Third Five Year Plan advances. Much of the estimation that is done at present is largely a matter of guess work and has to be substituted by more reliable indices. The department should be provided with a person adequately trained in statistical techniques and in the Third Five Year Plan period a Statistical Assistant will be stationed at the headquarters of the Director of Agriculture to assess from time to time the progress being achieved under each separate developmental scheme. He will also be responsible for drawing up suitable experimental layouts for all trials proposed to be undertaken on a replicated basis and also for the analysis of data and interpretation of the results of such trials.

5. The Agricultural Officer, in addition to being in charge of the Farm at Junglighat, has a seed multiplication centre at Panchwati, seed multiplication farm at Diglipur and will be establishing two more such centres, shortly - one at Port Mout and another at Ferrargunj. The staffing pattern already decided upon for these several centres will not require any changes.

6. The Horticultural Officer in addition to the horticultural station at Haddo has six other centres of work. It is suggested that the Ferrargunj, Beechdera and Panchwati centres may be treated as Progeny Orchard-cum-nurseries to serve as sources of nursery stock as well as demonstration units and treated under a separate scheme. The pine-apple orchard at Sipighat and the Cashew-nut plantation at Mount Hutton are also dealt with separately under schemes dealing with these crops. The Horticultural Station at Haddo will be the chief centre of work dealing with perennial crops. With an extensive block of about 85 acres of land at its command, it should be possible to undertake not only a conventional pattern of work consisting of varietal introductions and their trial, rootstock selection and the like, and the propagation of plant materials to stock the progeny orchard-cum-nurseries but also to engage upon select problems of imminent importance or of economic significance to the country as a whole. The Central Government have been generally considering each of such projects as worthy of undivided attention under separate schemes but in the inherent limitations of these Islands, it is proposed to include all such items as quasi-permanent activities of the Horticultural Section, providing separately for the necessary extra contingent expenditure alone. The list of these items with brief notes on each is given below:-

(1) Adaptive trials with clove and nutmeg:

The clove has already been introduced to the Andamans and is seen to thrive in

well drained loams. The wild *Myristica* species occurring here would appear to indicate that the nutmeg should also be able to adopt itself. The increased production of both these crops within the country should conserve foreign exchange annually of more than ten lakhs of rupees.

(2) Trial of Wrapper tobacco:

In the mainland, no single place has been located as would foster the wrapper to-

bacco variety and recourse is being taken to meet our requirements from U.S.A. and Indonesia. This is a fine quality type requiring climatic conditions characterised by even temperatures averaging 80°F, heavy but evenly distributed rainfall, high relative humidity, and abundant sun. These requirements can be met by the Andaman and these Islands should, therefore, be able to fill the breach without any great departure from the general

agricultural economy because the annual demand is only for about one lakh of pounds of the wrapper tobacco.

(3) Perpetuation of germ plasm of outstanding chance seedlings of mango:

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is sponsoring a scheme to discover, perpetuate and disseminate new varieties of mango which combine quality and yields that are known to be dispersed all over the country as chance seedling trees at present. Seedling mango trees are reported to be met with all over the Islands and some of them are claimed to be highly flavoured table types while others are quality juicy forms. One tree in the premises of the Office of the Marine Officer at Port Blair has been seen to bear an enormous crop which can be easily computed at some thousands. It is very desirable to make grafts of each of such promising types after a detailed study of both yield and quality and establish a progeny plot at the Haddo Orchard. This will, in due course, form the nucleus for the dissemination of new economic types.

(4) Trial of Sea Island Cotton:

The Andaman Islands prima facie should provide congenial conditions for the Sea Island Cotton. A trial in suitable locations is worthwhile.

(5) Adaptive trial with Vanilla:

Vanilla is an essence yielding orchid plant whose development on the mainland is being encouraged under special schemes. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands abound in orchids and vanilla therefore is worthy of a trial. If its cultivation is successful it will prove to be a foreign exchange saver.

(6) Collection and propagation of Orchids:

Among the ornamental plants which are in great commercial demand both within the country and outside are orchids which put forth magnificent blooms. The Islands have a great natural wealth of them and their pooling, in one place, identification, multiplication and sale would prove to be of economic significance to the colonists in due course who could take to this avocation in their spare time.

The Haddo Station has to be strengthened for meeting the needs of the several activities detailed above and it is suggested that one Inspector and two Demonstrators in addition to the existing staff to meet these needs is provided.

7. The Coconut Development Officer has six nurseries spread over the Islands each in charge of a head worker. No change in their set up is called for. It appears however, desirable that the economic tall dwarf crosses of coconut are tried out in all possible situations by him.

8. Each of the Heads of Sections will be provided with a jeep cum trailer for quick movement. This is a facility which on the mainland has proved to improve the all-round efficiency of work so much as to make the investment more than worthwhile. In addition, one jeep has to be provided for the Director of Agriculture. The department will also be provided with a boat exclusively for its own use for movement of the staff, pesticides, seeds, fertilisers, nursery stock and other

miscellaneous articles to the innumerable islands where the cultivators are dispersed. One of the most important prerequisites for efficient work is for the staff to keep abreast of the latest results of research by reading current periodicals, journals etc., dealing with agricultural topics. Necessary provision for obtaining and stocking these at the headquarters of the Director of Agriculture is to be made. While no elaborate laboratory experimental work is envisaged, it is essential to provide for small laboratories that would facilitate the investigation of problems that arise from day to day such as the identification of diseases under microscope, germination tests of various seeds, the testing of soil samples, etc. It will also be necessary to provide facilities for storing seeds intended for distribution to the farmers. For these purposes, it is essential that the Agricultural Farm at Junglighat and the Horticultural Station at Haddo are provided with two laboratory-cum-seed store buildings with necessary equipments apparatus, seed bins, bags and chemicals.

9. As the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are far away from the mainland and the staff is virtually cut off from the main stream of periodical progress in agricultural research and achievement on the mainland, it is suggested that each of the Heads of Sections are sent to the mainland for a period of three months in rotation to visit the important Agricultural Research Institutes for a general refresher course in the disciplines with which each is particularly associated.

10. Based on the above premises, the following financial estimates for the Third Five Year Plan have been prepared:-

Financial Estimates:

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Non-recurring:</u>						
1. Boat	500000	-	-	-	-	500000
2. Six Jeeps with trailers) @ Rs.16,000/-) each)	96000	-	-	-	-	96000
3. Garages for Jeeps)	15000	-	-	-	-	15000
4. Residential accommodation)	50000	50000	-	-	-	100000
5. Laboratory-cum-seed stores at Junglighat and Haddo Farms	30000	-	-	-	-	30000
6. Typewriters (3) at the rate of Rs.1000/- each	2000	1000	-	-	-	3000
7. Equipment for the laboratories	10000	-	2000	-	1000	13000
Total Non-recurring	<u>703000</u>	<u>51000</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1000</u>	<u>757000</u>

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Recurring:</u>						
<u>Salaries and Allowances</u>						
<u>of new staff:</u>						
1. Economic Botanist) (One) on Rs.275/-) p.m. in the scale) 3300 3600 3900 4200 4500 19500 of Rs.275-25-500-) EB-30-650-EB-30-) 800)						
Andaman Special) Pay @ 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %) 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 6500						
Dearness Allowance 900 900 900 900 900 4500						
2. Agricultural Ins-) pector (One) on) Rs.160/- p.m. in) 1920 2040 2160 2280 2400 10800 the scale of) Rs.160-10-330)						
Andaman Special) Pay @ 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %) 640 680 720 760 800 3600						
Dearness Allowance 840 840 840 900 900 4320						
3. Agricultural De-) monstrator (One)) at Rs.60/- p.m.) 720 736 792 828 864 3960 in the scale of) Rs. 60-130)						
Andaman Special) Pay @ 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %) 240 252 264 276 288 1320						
Dearness Allowance 660 660 660 660 660 3300						
4. Statistical Assis-) tant (One) on) Rs.160/- p.m. in) 1920 2040 2160 2280 2400 10800 the scale of) Rs.160-10-330)						
Andaman Special) Pay @ 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %) 640 680 720 760 800 3600						
Dearness Allowance 840 840 840 900 900 4320						
5. Plant Protection) Officer (One) on) Rs.275/- p.m. in) 3300 3600 3900 4200 4500 19500 the scale of) Rs.275-25-500-EB-) 30-650-EB-30-800)						
Andaman Special) Pay @ 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %) 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 6500						
Dearness Allowance 900 900 900 900 900 4500						
6. Agricultural Demons-) trators (Three) at) Rs.60/- p.m. in the) 2160 2268 2376 2484 2592 11880 scale of Rs.60-130)						
Andaman Special) Pay @ 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %) 720 756 792 828 864 3960						

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11. Drivers (Six) on) Rs.60/- p.m. in the) scale of Rs.60-75)	4320	4320	4680	4680	5040	23040
Dearness Allowance	3960	3960	3960	3960	3960	19800
12. Staff for launch -) Master Serang (One),) Deck Serang (One)) Seacunny (Two),) Engine Driver (One)) Greaser (Two) and) Lascars (Three))	12000	12500	13000	13500	14000	65000
<u>Other Charges:</u>						
(i) P.O.L. charges for) Boat)	20000	20000	22000	23000	25000	110000
(ii) POL Charges for) Jeeps)	12000	12000	14000	14000	15000	67000
(iii) Technical books,) journals and) periodicals for) the library)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
(iv) <u>Contingent expen-</u> <u>diture for conduc-</u> <u>ting experiments</u> <u>on:</u>						
(a) Cloves and Nutmeg	1000	500	500	300	300	2600
(b) Wrapper Tobacco	500	500	500	500	500	2500
(c) Trial of superior) chance of seed-) lings of mango)	500	500	500	500	500	2500
(d) Sea Island Cotton	400	400	400	400	400	2000
(e) Trial of Vanilla	500	200	200	200	200	1300
(f) Collection and) multiplication) of Orchids)	500	500	500	500	500	2500
(v) Provision for study tours of officers	500	500	500	500	500	2500
(vi) Other contingencies for all centres) (Lumpsum))	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	25000
Total Recurring	106740	108392	115204	118636	124448	573420
Non-recurring Total	703000	51000	2000	-	1000	757000
Recurring Total	106740	108392	115204	118636	124448	573420
Grand Total	809740	159392	117204	118636	125448	130420

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of the Scheme: TRAINING OF PERSONNEL FOR STAFFING
THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Head) 0 - Agriculture and Community Development
Sub-Head) 00 - Agricultural Production
) 01 - Training of personnel.

Object of the Scheme:

The isolation of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and their distance from the mainland have been major obstacles in recruitment of suitable staff for manning the several agricultural developmental schemes which were proposed for implementation during the Second Plan. In fact, one of the chief reasons why no satisfactory progress could be achieved and why the targets that were originally fixed could not be attained was this single fact that the people of the mainland were mostly unattracted to serving in these islands for any lengthy period of time. A comprehensive plan of agricultural improvement and development has been programmed for the Third Plan. For satisfactory results, however, the question of providing a complement of technically qualified personnel will certainly again arise. A careful consideration of the relevant factors would point to the need for training of persons in agriculture for filling both the higher technical ranks as well as of the field staff from among persons drawn from the local people. This scheme provides for recruitment of such persons and of training them up so that batches of persons equipped with the technical know how are made available in quick succession in yearly batches.

2. Two training courses have been proposed, one for the men who are to fill the higher executive jobs of the rank of Agricultural Inspectors. These persons would have to be sent for courses leading to a basic degree in agriculture. It is proposed to recruit every year three persons from those who have passed out of the High School from the institutions on the Islands and send them to the mainland on a stipendary basis to undergo agricultural courses leading to the degree. On the completion of this course, they will be appointed to the posts of Agricultural Inspector in the Agricultural Department. The second course will be operated on the Islands preferably at Port Blair itself. The course will be conducted by the Gazetted Officers of the Agricultural Department and the candidates will be drawn from those who have successfully completed the Middle School standard. The intention of this course is to draw young men from the schools who have no intention to go in for a higher level of academic education but who are sufficiently literate to be trained in the major concepts of scientific agriculture which will enable them, under technical direction to be incharge of the several agricultural developmental projects that have been envisaged under the Third Five Year Plan. Under this course, 15 candidates will be trained annually for a period of one year and on completion of the course they will be posted as Agricultural Demonstrators in the Department.

By the end of the Third Five Year Plan, ~~these two training courses would provide,~~ the Administration with 6 persons for appointment as Agricultural Inspectors and 75 men for being posted as Agricultural Demonstrators. It is, however, important to note that the training course proposed at the higher level would be one that will make good the lacunae not so much in the Third Plan but in the plans to follow. But a beginning has to be made at some time and the earlier it is done the better for the Administration.

3. The financial estimates for operating the above courses would be as under:-

Financial Estimates.

<u>Non-Recurring:</u>	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>T</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Building for the training courses.	10,000	-	-	-	-	10
2. Provision for implements and other equipments for operation of the courses.	2,000	-	-	-	-	2
3. Furniture for the training school.	1,000	-	-	-	-	1
4. Miscellaneous items (unforeseen)	1,000	-	-	-	-	1
Total Non-Recurring	14,000	-	-	-	-	14

Recurring:

1. Stipends, College fees etc. at a flat rate of Rs.1,800/- per student per annum (Rs.150/-p.m)	5,400	10,800	16,200	21,600	21,600	75,600
2. Stipends at the rate of Rs.50/-p.m. for the Middle School trainees for 15 persons annually.	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	45,000
3. Contingent expenditure for the training centre.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
Total Recurring.	15,400	20,800	26,200	31,600	31,600	1,25,600
Non-Recurring	14,000	-	-	-	-	14,000
Total.						
Recurring Total.	15,400	20,800	26,200	31,600	31,600	1,25,600
Grand Total.	29,400	20,800	26,200	31,600	31,600	1,39,600

Scheme No.3.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of the Scheme: MULTIPLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF IMPROVED SEEDS.

Head) 0 - Agriculture and Community Development.
Sub-Head) 00 - Agricultural Production.
3 - Seed Multiplication and Distribution.

Object of the Scheme:

The scheme for the multiplication and distribution of improved seeds of agricultural crops included in the Second Five Year Plan envisaged the establishment of three seed multiplication farms of 25 acres each. Two of these farms have already been established and the remaining one will be established by the end of 1960-61. By the end of the Third Five Year Plan, it is estimated that a total area of 25,000 acres of paddy would be cultivated annually. The requirement of at least half the area shall have to be multiplied at the seed farms as well as drawn from progressive farmers who under a system of subsidy, would supply the department with stocks of the requisite purity. The remaining area under paddy cultivation is expected to obtain its seed requirements by the cultivators putting aside their own particular needs from the yearly production on their holdings. To meet the needs of 12,500 acres, a total quantity of 3,75,000 lb. of seed paddy has to be produced. The three seed farms which have gone into operation will yield altogether 1,20,000 lb. of seeds annually. It is necessary to make good the deficiency of seed paddy by firstly, establishing at least one more seed farm in the Third Five Year Plan and obtaining the balance from subsidized seed growers. The scheme has been drawn up on the above basis and will be an activity continued from the Second Five Year Plan period. The financial estimates are as follows:-

Financial Estimate.

I. <u>Non-Recurring:</u>	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Tot</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Construction of four seed stores at Rs.10,000/- per seed store(phased)	20,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	40,000
2. Cost of irrigation facilities at Rs.10,000/-per seed farm(phased)	20,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	40,000
3. Furniture for the staff.	500	-	-	-	-	500
Total Non-Recurring.	40,500	20,000	20,000	-	-	80,500

II. Recurring:

1. Agricultural Demonstrators (four) in the scale of Rs.60-130. (3)@Rs.72/- p.m. (1) @ Rs.60/- p.m.	3,312	3,456	3,600	3,744	3,924	18,036
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	1961-62 Rs.	1962-63 Rs.	1963-64 Rs.	1964-65 Rs.	1965-66 Rs.	Total Rs.
2. Wages of 40 labourers in the scale of Rs. 30- $\frac{1}{2}$ -35 including Dearness Allowances.	3,000	3,240	3,480	3,720	3,960	17,400
<u>Allowances.</u>						
Dearness Allowance.	2,640	2,640	2,640	2,640	2,640	13,200
Travelling Allowance.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
Farm contingencies.	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	60,000
<u>Total Recurring</u>	<u>21,952</u>	<u>22,336</u>	<u>22,720</u>	<u>23,104</u>	<u>23,524</u>	<u>1,13,636</u>
<u>III. Loans and Subsidies.</u>						
Subsidy to seed growers.	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	27,000
<u>Total subsidy.</u>	<u>5,400</u>	<u>5,400</u>	<u>5,400</u>	<u>5,400</u>	<u>5,400</u>	<u>27,000</u>
Non-Recurring Total.	40,500	20,000	20,000	-	-	80,500
<u>Recurring Total</u>	<u>21,952</u>	<u>22,336</u>	<u>22,720</u>	<u>23,104</u>	<u>23,524</u>	<u>1,13,636</u>
Loans and subsidies Total	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	27,000
<u>Grand Total.</u>	<u>67,852</u>	<u>47,736</u>	<u>48,120</u>	<u>28,504</u>	<u>28,924</u>	<u>2,21,116</u>

Scheme No.4

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of Scheme: SUPPLY OF IMPLEMENTS, SEEDS AND
MANURES TO CULTIVATORS.

Head and) 0 - Agriculture and Community Development.
Sub-Head) 00 - Agricultural Production.
) 4 - Manures and Fertilisers.
) 9 - Miscellaneous.

1. Object of the Scheme:

This scheme came into operation during the Second Five Year Plan and is intended to provide financial assistance in the form of loan and subsidy under the G.M.F. Rules to the established agriculturists for the purchase of implements, seeds, manures, fertilisers and pumping sets. The scheme has proved useful to the cultivators and will be continued during the Third Five Year Plan. The scope of the scheme will be widened to bring all cultivators within its orbit.

The scheme will be worked by the normal staff of the Agricultural Department and therefore there are no separate commitments on this account under this scheme.

2(i) Estimated expenditure.

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I <u>Non Recurring.</u>		-----	Nil	-----		
II <u>Recurring.</u>		-----	Nil	-----		
III <u>Loans and Subsidies.</u>						
1. Subsidy on non-nitrogenous fertilisers @ 25% of the cost.	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	8,000
2. Subsidy on improved seeds @ 25%	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	12,000
3. Subsidy on pumping sets @ 25%	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	20,000
4. Loan for the supply of fertilisers, seeds, implements, pumping sets. etc.	38,300	38,300	38,300	38,300	38,300	1,91,500
Total Loans and Subsidies.	46,300	46,300	46,300	46,300	46,300	2,31,500
Non-Recurring Total.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recurring Total.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and Subsidies.	46,300	46,300	46,300	46,300	46,300	2,31,500
Grand Total.	46,300	46,300	46,300	46,300	46,300	2,31,500

Scheme No. 5

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of the Scheme: SCHEME FOR DEMONSTRATION OF INTENSIVE CULTIVATION OF AGRICULTURAL CROPS.

Head) 0 - Agriculture and Community Development.
Sub-Head) 00 - Agricultural Production.
) 9 - Miscellaneous.

Object of the Scheme:

In the Second Plan, a combined scheme to deal with agricultural and horticultural crops was conceived and put into execution with the major objectives of demonstrating the use of fertilizers' application and of the increases in yield which could be brought out by the adoption of the Japanese method of cultivation of paddy. The scheme also endeavoured to show the benefit of improved practices in vegetable culture in the homesteads of the colonists. A stage has now been reached where it is felt that this unified scheme can work in two separate components, one dealing exclusively with agricultural produce and another with all horticultural crops including vegetables so that both aspects can receive their mead of attention. Under the agricultural scheme, in the modified set-up explained above, it is intended during the Third Plan, to concentrate upon obliteration of certain difficulties in the management of land and of the crops by the average cultivators of the Islands. For instance, it has been seen that bunding of the field even when taking a swamp crop like paddy is a practice that is not resorted to in the manner it should be, leading to more important, to the permanent loss of good top waste of soil in other than the most level of situations. fertilizer It has also been found that the seed rates employed resources are arbitrary. No logical crop sequences are and, what is followed nbr is there an intelligent use of the farm resources such as making of compost. Farm operations such as weeding and inter-culture are either not done at all or are not timely. Rational good farm practices have then to be systematized, if the relatively small units which comprise homestead agriculture should yield their maximum and make the Islands self-sufficient at least in grain production. An intensive cultivation scheme of the nature that has been conceived would go a far way to meet the needs of the farmers in these several directions. No additional facilities or staff are being sought than those that were provided in the Second Plan; but since there is now going to be a division of the facilities already provided between the horticultural and the agricultural sections, the estimates given below pertain to the latter section alone.

Financial Estimates.

I. <u>Non-Recurring.</u>	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Purchase of implements and equipments.	1,500)	1,500	-	-	-	3,000
Total Non-Recurring.	1,500)	1,500	-	-	-	3,000

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
II. Recurring						
<u>Pay of staff</u>						
1. Agricultural Demonstrators (3) on Rs.72/- p.m. in the scale of Rs.60-3-81-EB-4-125-5-130.	2,592	2,700	2,808	2,916	3,060	14,076
Andaman Special Pay.	864	900	936	972	1,020	4,692
Dearness Allowance.	1,980	1,980	2,160	2,160	2,160	10,440
Travelling Allowance.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
2. Wages of (3) Head workers on Rs.80/-p.m. in the scale of Rs.35-1-50 including Dearness Allowance.	2,880	2,916	2,952	2,988	3,024	14,760
3. Wages of 15 Mazdoors @ 75/-p.m. in the scale of Rs.30- $\frac{1}{2}$ -35 including Dearness Allowance.	13,500	13,590	13,680	13,770	13,860	68,400
Total Recurring	22,816	23,086	23,536	23,806	24,124	1,17,368
Non-Recurring Total.	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	3,000
Recurring Total	22,816	23,086	23,536	23,806	24,124	1,17,368
Grand Total.	24,316	24,586	23,536	23,806	24,124	1,20,368

Scheme No. 6

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of the Scheme: SCHEME FOR PLANT PROTECTION IN THE
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

Head) 0 - Agriculture and Community Development.
Sub-Head) 00 - Agricultural Production.
5 - Plant Protection.

Object of the Scheme:

In the Second Five Year Plan period, a beginning has been made to utilise all available vacant areas for intensifying production of agricultural and horticultural crops both in the Andamans as well as Nicobar Islands. An area of 17,000 acres under horticultural crops are expected to be covered by the end of the Second Plan period. For the Third Plan, a comprehensive agricultural development programme has been drawn up and an additional area of 8,000 acres under agriculture and 3,250 acres under horticulture including plantation crops is expected to be covered. Unfortunately however, parallel to the intensification of these agricultural operations, no commensurate agency for protecting the crops and inspection of the plant materials that are being received from the mainland has been brought into existence. This is bound to have repercussions in the form of aggravation of plant diseases and pests which thrive when crops are grown en masse. In due recognition of these facts, under a separate scheme for strengthening the Agricultural Department, the creation of the post of a Plant Protection Officer to be assisted by an Agricultural Inspector and three Demonstrators has been proposed. There are now only two Agricultural Demonstrators for undertaking preventive and control measures against crop pests and diseases and these are totally insufficient to meet the needs. In the new set up, therefore, with an officer and the complementary staff, it is expected that each of the representative tracts of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands would have an agency to watch the incidence of the plant diseases and pests and take such preventive and control measures as would be necessary in avoiding crop diseases and pests that are otherwise likely to occur. Such a special agency is also extremely necessary as the majority of holdings are in the possession of colonists who are not separately or individually equipped with either the knowledge of these pests and diseases or of the measures required for their prevention or control and also ill-equipped with the facilities such as sprayers, dustres, etc. which are required for guarding their crops. The holding, moreover, is very small and unless crop losses due to pests and diseases are prevented, the economy of the colonists is bound to suffer. The Islands which are now intended to take in more and more colonists will not attract new entrants unless the existing agriculturists bear testimony to the remunerative nature of agriculture here. It is, therefore, proposed to use the newly created section for plant protection for an extended supervisory roll over the entire stretch of Islands and assist the growers to take such steps as would keep their crops healthy and free from the more serious diseases to which these crops may be subjected under the local conditions.

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Non-Recurring Total.	15,000	-	-	-	-	15,000
Recurring Total	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	60,000
Loans and Subsidies Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
Grand Total.	<u>37,000</u>	<u>22,000</u>	<u>22,000</u>	<u>22,000</u>	<u>22,000</u>	<u>1,25,000</u>

Scheme No.7.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of the Scheme: - Rehabilitation of Coconut Plantations in Andamans.

Head	|	0 - Agricultural and Community Development.
Sub-head	|	00 - Agricultural Production.
		7 - Special Commodity Programme.

Object of the Scheme:

Under the Second Five Year Plan, 2,000 acres of unproductive Government forest land was to be cleared and allotted to interested persons for the cultivation of coconuts. Selected seedlings from Government nurseries were to be supplied at concessional rates and financial assistance for the planting operations was also to be extended. 440 acres of unproductive forest land have already been cleared and brought under coconut cultivation. Another 200 acres are likely to be cleared during 1960-61.

2. The coconut is a mainstay of agriculture in the Islands and in the Andamans, there is scope for a systematic expansion of area under selected seedlings raised from parent trees of known performance. In the Third Plan, therefore, the work in progress will be intensified and an additional 2,000 acres will be brought under this perennial crop. This area will consist of 500 acres cleared of unproductive forest vegetation and 1,500 acres of hilly homestead plots distributed equally in the Middle and North Andamans.

3. So far as the forest area is concerned, the land will be cleared at Government expense before being allotted to the growers. The allottees of the forest land will be provided with loan assistance of Rs.110/- per acre for the first year and Rs.80/- per acre per year in the subsequent six years when the trees would commence ~~xxxxxx~~ to bear. The money advanced shall be utilised exclusively for purposes of purchase of selected seedlings from Government nurseries which will sell them at concessional rates, for purchase of green manure seeds and fertilisers that should be regularly applied to the trees and for measures of plant protection to be taken under direction and advice of the Department. For the remaining 1,500 acres to be brought under homestead coconut cultivation in North and Middle Andamans, a subsidy of 50% will be allowed to private cultivators for the purchase of quality seedlings from Government nurseries.

4. As this is a continuing scheme from the Second Five Year Plan period, the allottees who came under the loan assistance scheme in that period will continue to receive loan assistance in the Third Plan for such period as to cover altogether a maximum period of seven years.

5. The following will be the financial estimates to operate over the Third Five Year Plan period:-

Financial Estimates.

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.

Non-Recurring:

1. Cost of clearing 1,555 acres of land @ Rs.250/- per acre - 542 acres in the 1st year, 513 acres in the 2nd year, 250 acres in the third year and 250 in the fourth year.	135500	128250	62500	62500	-	388750
2. Implements.	2000	-	-	-	-	2000
3. Residential accom- modation for three Agricultural Demonstrators.	24000	-	-	-	-	24000
Total Non-recurring:	161500	128750	62500	62500	-	414750

II. Recurring:

1. Pay of three Agri- cultural Demons- trators (One @ Rs.69/- p.m. and two @ Rs.60/- p.m. in the scale of Rs.60-130) Special pay @ 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % for one Demonstrator and @ 40% for two Demonstrators.	2268	2376	2484	2592	2700	12420
	852	893	934	975	996	4650
Dearness Allowance.	1980	1980	1980	1980	1980	9900
2. Head Workers (three) @ Rs.80/- p.m. in the scale of Rs.35-150 including dearness allowance.	2880	2916	2952	2988	3024	14760
3. Mazdoors (fifteen) @ Rs.75/- in the scale of Rs.30-35 including Dearness allowance.	13500	13590	13680	13770	13860	68400
4. Travelling allowance.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
<u>Other charges.</u>						
Miscellaneous contingencies.	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	15000
Total Recurring:	25480	25755	26030	26305	26560	130130

III. Loans and Subsidies.

1. Loan to cultivators
@ Rs.110/- per acre
(1st year 200 acres
cleared during 1960-
61, 847 acres during

	<u>1961-62</u> Rs.	<u>1962-63</u> Rs.	<u>1963-64</u> Rs.	<u>1964-65</u> Rs.	<u>1965-66</u> Rs.	<u>Total</u> Rs.
2nd year, 513 acres during 3rd year, 250 acres during 4th year and 250 acres during 5th year.	22000	93170	56430	27500	27500	226600
2. Loan to cultivators @ Rs.80/- per acre for 2500 acres (vide appendix I for details)	35200	51200	118960	160000	172000	537360
3. Subsidy to cultivators @ 50% for the supply of Coconut seedlings for home-stead cultivation.	2250	2,500	2500	2500	2500	12250
Total Loan & Subsidy.	59450	146870	177890	190000	202000	776210
1. Non-recurring Total	161500	128250	62500	62500	-	414750
2. Recurring Total:	25480	25755	26030	26305	26560	130130
3. Loan and subsidy.	59450	146870	177890	190000	202000	776210
Grand Total:	246430	300875	266420	278805	228560	1321090

APPENDIX I.

1. Loans @ Rs.80/- per acre for 100 acres planted in 1958-59.	8000	8000	8000	8000	-	32000
2. Loans @ Rs.80/- per acre for 340 acres planted in 1959-60.	27200	27200	27200	27200	27200	136000
3. Loans @ Rs.110/- per acre for 1st year and Rs.80/- per acre for subsequent years for 200 acres to be planted in 1961-62.	22000	16000	16000	16000	16000	86000
4. Loan @ Rs.110/- per acre for 1st year and @ Rs.80/- per acre for subsequent years for 847 acres to be planted in 1962-63.-	-	93170	67760	67760	67760	296450
5. Loan @ Rs.110/- per acre for 1st year and @ Rs.80/- per acre for subsequent years for 513 acres to be planted in 1963-64.	-	-	56430	41040	41040	138510

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Tot</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R
6. Loan @ Rs.110/- per acre for 1st year and @ Rs.80/- per acre for subsequent years for 250 acres to be planted in 1964-65.	-	-	-	27500	20000	47500
7. Loan @ Rs.110/- per acre for 250 acres to be planted in 1965-66.	-	-	-	-	27500	27500
Total Loan:	57200	144370	175390	187500	199500	763760

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of Scheme: DEVELOPMENT OF COCONUT PLANTATIONS
IN THE NICOBARS

Head) 0 - Agriculture and Community Development
Sub-Head) 00 - Agricultural Production.
7 - Special Commodity Programme.

Object of the Scheme:

The Car Nicobar Islands and some of the other Islands of the Nicobar group have extensive stretches under coconut which constitute the main source of food supply to the Nicobarese. Increasing the yield of individual trees as well as bringing into more general use of improved practices that would directly reflect in the improvement of individual farm units is of great topical importance to this tract. As things exist now, the coconut plantations are not planted to any systematic pattern nor are they managed on any rational basis. They are more or less Nature's gift left to remain as nature made them. Ripe nuts that fall on the soil germinate and turn into self-sown trees. Even if they are planted, they are entirely at the mercy of Nature's forces in so far as their future development and progress are concerned. A stage has now been reached, however, when the coconut trees on these Islands should not only continue to be a source of food for the Nicobarese who inhabit these Islands but also serve as a source of national wealth providing raw materials for the several industries such as oil, soap, coir and the like. As measures of possible improvement, there is the manifest need for marking out trees of good performance for raising of seedlings that should alone be used for future plantings, to adopt the optimum spacing, to protect the soil from forces of erosion to adopt systematic cultural practices such as inter culturing between trees, ploughing in of green manures and trenching in of coconut wastes such as husks, leaves etc. between the rows of trees, all of which have been tested elsewhere and found to promote the yields and health of the trees.

A special agency has to be created consisting of persons trained in the improved practices of cultivation of coconut and also provided with the necessary equipment such as implements, fertilisers, green manure seeds etc., etc. Nurseries have to be established in order to supply good seedlings. While this particular aspect is going to be dealt with in a separate scheme all the other items that have been detailed above would form the main planks on which the development scheme would rest. The Nicobarese are a scheduled tribe who are entitled for special protective measures for their development and will therefore be provided with plants, seeds and manures free of all charges.

Apart from the rehabilitation of the existing areas of the Nicobars, there is ample scope for further extension under this crop on extensive stretches of new land composed of good soil and characterised by plentiful of moisture and efficient drainage. The development scheme will have for one of its main objectives, extension of coconut planting over a fresh area of 1,000 acres.

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4. Mazdoors (15) in the scale of Rs. 30- $\frac{1}{2}$ -35.	5,400	5,490	5,580	5,670	5,760	27,900
Dearness Allowance.	8,100	8,100	8,100	8,100	8,100	40,500
<u>II. Allowances and Honoraria.</u>						
Travelling Allowances.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
<u>III. Other Charges</u>						
1. Manures etc.	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000
2. Miscellaneous contingencies.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
Total Recurring.	30,136	30,562	31,049	31,656	32,082	1,55,488
Total Non- Recurring.	1,12,500	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	3,52,500
Total Recurring.	30,136	30,562	31,049	31,656	32,082	1,55,488
Grand Total.	1,42,636	90,562	91,049	91,656	92,082	5,07,988

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of the Scheme: SCHEME FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
COCONUT NURSERIES FOR THE ANDAMAN
AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

Head) (0 - Agriculture and Community Development.
) 00 - Agricultural Production.
Sub-Head) 7 - Special Commodity Programme.

Object of the Scheme:

Two major schemes for improving the existing coconut plantations by replanting vacancies and replacing unproductive palms and for extending coconut cultivation in new areas have been separately formulated. To operate these schemes successfully it is incumbent to have a sufficiency of seedlings raised from selected parent trees of known performance. It also raises the question of transport of such plant material to widespread areas. The most practical manner of meeting the supplies of each separate region or tract lies in the establishment of a nursery in each such locality. In so far the Nicobar Islands are concerned, the coconut nursery can also be pressed into service for the production of arecanut seedlings as well from the same site.

2. Under this scheme, it is proposed to establish four coconut nurseries to serve the South, Middle and North Andamans; and the Nicobar Islands. Each nursery will extend over 2 acres and will produce 12,000 seedlings annually. The Nicobar nursery will not only produce 12,000 coconut seedlings but also 6,000 arecanut seedlings annually. The staff will consist of a Demonstrator incharge of each of these units helped by one Head Worker and 5 mazdoors. The normal staff of the Coconut Development Officer will be responsible for locating the parent trees from which the seed material will be procured and taken over for planting in the nurseries. The Horticultural Officer will help in the location of promising parent material of arecanut. The coconut seedlings will be made available at a concessional rate of 0.25 np. each in so far as the Andamans are concerned but will be supplied free to the Nicobarese as they are declared to be a Scheduled Tribe and are entitled to such a concession. The financial estimates based on the above premises is as follow:

Financial Estimates.

<u>Non-Recurring:</u>	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Residential accommodation for four Agricultural Demonstrators.	24,000	-	-	-	-	24,000
2. Implements.	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,000
Total.	26,000	-	-	-	-	26,000

Recurring:

1. Pay of four Agricultural Demonstrators on Rs.69/-p.m. in the scale of Rs.60-3-81-EB-4-125-5-130.	3,312	3,456	3,600	3,744	3,888	18,000
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	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Andaman Special Pay for one Agricultural Demonstrator, Middle & North Andaman Special Pay for two Demonstrators and Nicobar Special Pay for one Demonstrator.	1,316	1,373	1,410	1,487	1,544	7,130
3. Dearness Allowance.	2,700	2,820	2,880	2,880	2,880	14,160
4. Head Workers (Four) on Rs.80/- p.m. in the scale of Rs.35-1-50 including Dearness Allowance.	3,840	3,888	3,936	3,984	4,032	19,680
5. Mazdoors (20) on Rs.75/- p.m. in the scale of Rs.30- $\frac{1}{2}$ -35 including Dearness Allowance.	18,000	18,120	18,240	18,360	18,480	91,200
6. Travelling Allowance.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
7. Cost of 70,000 seed coconuts @ Rs.250/- per thousand.	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	87,500
8. Cost of 10,000 areca seed nuts @ Rs.3/- per 100 nuts.	300	300	300	300	300	1,500
9. Miscellaneous contingencies.	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
Recurring Total.	<u>49,963</u>	<u>50,457</u>	<u>50,866</u>	<u>51,255</u>	<u>51,624</u>	<u>2,54,170</u>
Non-Recurring Total.	26,000	-	-	-	-	26,000
Recurring Total.	<u>49,968</u>	<u>50,457</u>	<u>50,866</u>	<u>51,255</u>	<u>51,624</u>	<u>2,54,170</u>
Grand Total.	<u>75,968</u>	<u>50,457</u>	<u>50,866</u>	<u>51,255</u>	<u>51,624</u>	<u>2,80,170</u>

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

the
Name of/Scheme: DEPUTING SELECTED NICOBARESE TO THE
MAINLAND FOR A STUDY TOUR OF THE
COCONUT STATIONS AND PLANTATIONS ON
THE WEST COAST.

Head) 0 - Agriculture and Community Development.
Sub-Head) 00 - Agricultural Production.
9 - Miscellaneous.

Object of the Scheme:

The Nicobarese have lived amidst coconut plantations from time immemorial and in fact the coconut constitutes their staple food. Being an easily contented happy-go-lucky race, they hardly even pondered over the possibilities of improving upon the present conditions under which their chief source of food is being garnered. The impact of scientific thought, direction and association has been singularly absent so far due to the distance that has separated the Nicobars from the mainland and also in part, due to the natural reluctance of these simple people to exert themselves to learn something new and benefit thereby. It is felt that a change has now to be brought about at least in so far as the coconut plantations are concerned because apart from providing food for the islanders, the extensive stretches of this most useful of plant species set in ideal surroundings for its development is a rich source of national wealth. The Nicobarese, however, are a people who do not like too much of obtrusion from outside and though developmental schemes for rehabilitation of the existing trees and extension of plantings over fresh areas have all been formulated, it is felt that unless the Nicobarese are themselves enthused to take up these activities the progress would at best be halting. A practical method of meeting this situation and putting across the progressive ideas on to the Nicobarese in an effective manner is considered to lie in sending selected batches of Nicobarese young men who are receptive to new ideas and motives to the mainland for study tour of the coconut stations on the West Coast belonging to the Indian Central Coconut Committee, Kerala Agricultural Department and to coconut plantations on the Kerala State where conditions are more or less similar to those prevalent on the Nicobars. It is hoped that these batches on return will spread the message of what they saw and which they feel could permeate into the lives of their own plantations.

Under the proposed scheme, batches of five Nicobarese drawn from the different parts of Car Nicobar and from the several Nicobar Islands, will be deputed every month from December to March to the West Coast of India and visit the Central Coconut Research Stations at Kasargod and Kayamkulam as well as the coconut stations of the Kerala State, Agricultural Department at Nileswar and Pilicode. They will also visit some coconut plantations in Kerala and Coastal Mysore State (Mangalore). The total period of their deputation including the journey days will extend over a month. Their passage expenses to the mainland

and their travelling expenses there as well as other actual expenses will be met by the Government. An overall lumpsum provision of Rs.500/- for each person has been made. While it is expected that the reception on the mainland and guidance during journeys and visits to stations will be arranged by the concerned State Governments and the Indian Central Coconut Committee, each batch will be led by an Agricultural Inspector of the Andaman Administration who will incidentally benefit also by these educational visits to centres of research. On the above basis the financial estimates will be as follows:-

Financial Estimates.

<u>Non-Recurring:</u>	...					Nil
<u>Recurring:</u>	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Lump sum provision for deputation of four batches of five Nicobareses to be sent in each year to the mainland for visits to coconut stations and plantations @ Rs.500/- each.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
2. Travelling allowance of Agricultural Inspector accompanying each batch (lump sum)	500	500	500	500	500	2,500
Total.	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	52,500

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of the Scheme: SCHEME FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
PROGENY ORCHARD-CUM-NURSERIES.

Head) 0 - Agriculture and Community Development.
) 00 - Agricultural Production.
Sub-head) 6 - Horticulture.

Object of the Scheme:

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are deficient in the production of vegetables and fruits which are essential protective foods that are required to keep the people healthy. Horticultural development however, on systematic lines takes a long period to accomplish, because most of the fruits that are of any commercial importance are perennial in nature and come to bearing only after a period of years. Even the cultivation of short term crops like the quick-growing banana, pineapple and papaya need for their extension, plant and seed materials that take time for their multiplication adequately to meet all the requirements of the several areas comprising these Islands. With perennial fruit trees, this problem is further accentuated because not only a nucleus of high yielding parent trees has to be first established but their yield and quality performance has to be studied over a minimum period of three years before they are used for propagation of nursery stocks. In respect of vegetables, the problem is not very much dissimilar. The number of varieties in each kind of vegetable is very large and it is generally necessary to test several before fixing those particular types that are suitable for each tract or region. These several objectives are gained by the establishment as early as possible of Progeny Orchard-cum-Nurseries in suitable localities so that the most suitable types are pitched upon and their progeny multiplied and distributed to the growers.

2. In the first stage of Horticultural expansion in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, recourse has had largely to be taken for obtaining plants and seeds from the mainland for direct supply to the growers. The pace of development has now become faster and the department cannot depend for its requirement on outside sources. An agency has to be set up in each of the different regions to cater to the local needs. It is proposed under this scheme to establish four Progeny Orchard cum Nurseries, to serve the South, Middle and North Andamans and the Nicobar Islands. Each of these units will extend over 20 acres in which perennial fruit trees of regional suitability and of known performance and quality will be established. Their clonal progeny will be propagated and made available to the colonists as well as others who wish to go in for fruit growing on a more extensive scale. In respect of short term crops including vegetables also, these units will multiply the propagation materials and seeds for supply to cultivators. A part of the area in each of these units will be set apart for the Economic Botanist who may wish to examine the performance of new varieties and kinds of fruits and vegetables under

differing conditions of soil and other environmental factors. These centres will adopt standardised practices of cultivation and will endeavour to serve as centres of ocular demonstration of good plan husbandry to the farmers.

Financial Estimate

<u>Non-Recurring:</u>	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Residential Buildings.	30,000	-	-	-	-	30,000
2. Stores cum packing sheds.	12,000	-	-	-	-	12,000
3. Tools, implements and other equipments.	2,400	-	-	-	-	2,400
4. Furniture.	400	-	-	-	-	400
5. Fencing and terracing.	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000
6. Live hedges and wind breaks	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000
7. Providing irrigation facilities including construction of channels.	6,000	-	-	-	-	6,000
Total Non-Recurring.	71,800	-	-	-	-	71,800
<u>II. Recurring:</u>						
1. Agricultural Demonstrators (4) @ Rs. 60/p.m. / Andaman Special Pay @ 33 1/3% (for one).	2,880	3,024	3,168	3,312	3,456	15,840
Middle Andaman Special Pay @ 40% (for two)	240	252	264	276	288	1,320
Nicobar Special Pay @ 45% (for one)	576	604	632	660	688	3,150
Dearness Allowance	324	340	356	372	388	1,780
Travelling allowance.	2,640	2,640	2,640	2,640	2,640	13,200
2. Headworkers (4) in the scale of Rs. 35-50	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
Dearness allowance.	1,680	1,728	1,776	1,824	1,872	8,880
3. Mazdoors (40) in the scale of Rs. 30-35.	2,160	2,160	2,160	2,160	2,160	10,800
Dearness allowance.	14,400	14,640	14,880	15,120	15,360	74,400
4. Other charges	21,600	21,600	21,600	21,600	21,600	1,08,000
i) Cost of planting materials.	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
ii) Miscellaneous contingencies.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
Total recurring.	50,500	50,983	51,476	51,964	52,452	2,57,388
Non-Recurring total.	71,800	-	-	-	-	71,800
Recurring Total.	50,500	50,983	51,476	51,964	52,452	2,57,388
Grand Total.	1,22,300	50,983	51,476	51,964	52,452	3,29,188

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of the Scheme: SCHEME FOR DEMONSTRATION OF INTENSIVE CULTIVATION OF HORTICULTURAL CROPS.

Head and) 0 - Agriculture and Community Development
Sub-Head) 00 - Agricultural Production.
) 9 - Miscellaneous.

Object of the Scheme:

This scheme will deal exclusively in advising the cultivators on improved practices particularly in respect of horticultural crops that they may be advised to grow newly and with those which are not familiar to them. In so far as vegetables are concerned, the scheme will endeavour to show the way of maximising the production per unit area so as to make the most out of the relatively small area which is all that he could devote for this category of crops. The appropriate number of preliminary cultivations, the manures to be applied, the frequency of inter-culture and irrigation, the optimum seed rates, the profitable varieties to grow in each separate season, the nature of post-harvest treatment to be given to the produce so that it can reach the consumer without losses and in good condition the rotations that are to be adopted, the mixed crops that could be grown in one and the same situation in each season, all these would form the several items on which the campaign for intensive cultivation would be launched.

2. The cost of vegetable seeds, seedlings, fruit plants and other nursery stock to be supplied to the growers will be subsidized to an extent of 50 percent. Those cultivators who are desirous of laying out orchards an acre or more in extent will be offered loans at a maximum rate of Rs.250/- per acre to meet the initial heavy outlay.

3. On these premises, the estimates will be as follows:-

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>I. Non-Recurring.</u>						
1. Purchase of implements and equipments etc.	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	2,000
Total Non-Recurring.	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	2,000
<u>II. Recurring</u>						
Pay of staff						
1. Agricultural demonstrators (four) in the scale of Rs.60-130 @ Rs.60/- p.m.	2,830	3,024	3,168	3,312	3,456	15,840
Special Pay @ 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	960	1,008	1,056	1,104	1,152	5,280

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dearness Allowance.	2,640	2,640	2,640	2,640	2,640	13,200
2.Travelling Allowance.	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	6,000
3.Head workers (4 Nos) in the grade of Rs.35-1-50.	1,680	1,728	1,776	1,824	1,872	8,880
Dearness Allowance.	2,160	2,160	2,160	2,160	2,160	10,800
4.Mazdoors 20 Nos. @ Rs.75/- p.m.	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	90,000
5.Purchase of vegetable seeds fruit plants and seeds.	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	15,000
Miscellaneous contingencies.	500	500	500	500	500	2,500
Total Recurring.	33,020	33,260	33,500	33,740	33,980	1,67,500
<u>III.Loans and Subsidies</u>						
50% subsidy for vegetable seeds, seedlings fruit plants and seeds.	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	15,000
2.Loan to cultivators for growing fruit plants on large scale (more than 1 acre) @Rs.250/- per acre	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	62,500
Total loan and subsidies.	15,500	15,500	15,500	15,500	15,500	77,500
Non-Recurring) Total)	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	2,000
Recurring Total.	33,020	33,260	33,500	33,740	33,980	1,67,500
Loans and Subsidies Total.	15,500	15,500	15,500	15,500	15,500	77,500
Grand Total.	49,520	49,760	49,000	49,240	49,480	2,47,000
Receipts.	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	15,000

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT;
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of the Scheme: DEVELOPMENT OF CASHEWNUT IN
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

Head) 0 - Agriculture and Community Development.
) 00 - Agricultural Production.
Sub-Head) 7 - Special Commodity Programme.

Object of the Scheme.

The cashew is fairly wide-spread on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The trees of the species grow to fair height and are seen to bear satisfactory crops in most of the situations wherever they are found in a natural state. There is little doubt that the cashew can be grown on these Islands to serve more than one purpose such as to provide wind protection belts around the home-steads of the colonists, to cover waste lands that are not suitable for arable crop culture and to develop quickly a tree canopy over the exposed hill-sides that are under afforestation by the Forest Department. While, therefore, the cashew has these several particular uses on these Islands, in the larger context of its dollar earning capacity, for which special development schemes have been put into operation in the mainland, its extensive cultivation on the Andamans will be of special significance. In the third Five Year Plan the Andaman and Nicobar Islands can as a first effort in this direction, plant one lakh of trees to yield roughly about 250 tons of produce towards the end of the plan. Further extension can follow later on after gaining experience of the cultural needs of this crop when planted on an extended basis. Under the scheme now proposed, the superior yielding trees on the islands will be spotted out and the nuts collected therefrom will be utilised for sowing purposes. Wild pigs which abound on the islands will prove a menace as they will damage the sprouting seeds for eating the fleshy cotyledons. To avoid this feature, it will be necessary to raise the seedlings in baskets in protected nurseries and set them out in their permanent sites when they are sufficiently grown. The basket nurseries will be established at the Horticultural Farm, Haddo and also at the Progeny Orchard cum nurseries proposed to be set up elsewhere on the Islands. The seedlings will be supplied to those cultivators who take them either for homestead planting or for planting more extensively in solid blocks. The planting on peramboke land as well as forest areas under regeneration will be undertaken by the department itself. The seed nuts will be gathered from selected trees among those flourishing on the Islands including the ones at Mount Hatton cashew plantation belonging to the department.

Financial Estimates.-

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. <u>Non-Recurring.</u>	Nil	.....	.....

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.

II. Recurring:

1. Cost of collection of seednuts.	500	500	500	500	500	2,500
2. Cost of baskets.	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000
3. Contingent expenditure for maintenance of nursery Planting, tending etc.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
Total Recurring.	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	32,500
Grand Total.	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	32,500

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Name of scheme: ARECANUT DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

Head & § 0- Agriculture and Community Development
Sub-head § 00- Agricultural Production
7- Special Commodity Programme

1. Object of the scheme

During the Second Plan period, a scheme for arecanut development was undertaken in collaboration with the Indian Central Arecanut Committee, Kozhikode as a normal item of work. While non-recurring expenditure of the scheme was to be met wholly by this Administration the recurring expenditure was to be shared on 50:50 basis between it and the Indian Central Arecanut Committee. 1,11,000 seed nuts were sown in the nursery set up under the scheme upto the end of 1959-60 and another 64,000 seed nuts will have been sown by the end of 1960-61, raising the total number to 1,75,000. The number of seedlings supplied to cultivators upto the end of June 1960 was 68,355. The distribution of more seedlings will continue during the remaining period of the Second Plan. Altogether an area of about 100 acres will have been brought under arecanut cultivation through private enterprise by the end of Second Plan.

With a view to encouraging and further extending arecanut cultivation, the scheme envisages the supply of 2,32,000 arecanut seedlings raised from selected parent trees of known performance to private growers at concession rate during the Third Plan. The seedlings will be raised in the four nurseries to be established at suitable places spread over the Islands. Technical advice and guidance will be provided free of charge.

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Non-recurring</u>						
Residential quarter for Agrl. Demonstrator	8,000	-	-	-	-	8,000
Total Non-recurring	8,000	-	-	-	-	8,000

Recurring

1. Pay of staff

A. Agricultural Demonstrator on Rs. 60/- p.m. in the scale of Rs. 60-3-81-EB-4-125-5-130	720	756	792	828	864	3,960
Andaman Spl. pay @ 33 1/3% D. Allowance	240	252	264	276	288	1,320
B. Head Workers (2) on Rs. 35/- pm. in the scale of Rs. 35-1-50 including Dearness allowance	1,920	1,944	1,968	1,992	2,016	9,840

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
C) Mazdoor (10) in the scale of Rs.30- ½-35 including Dearness Allowance.	9,000	9,060	9,120	9,180	9,240	45,600
II. Allowance.						
Travelling Allowance.	360	360	360	360	360	1,800
III. Other Charges.						
1. Purchase of implements.	200	200	200	200	200	1,000
2. Purchase of Arecanut seednuts.	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	18,000
3. Misc. contingencies.	200	200	200	200	200	1,000
Total Recurring.	16,900	17,032	17,164	17,296	17,428	85,828
Non-Recurring Total.	8,000	-	-	-	-	8,000
Recurring Total.	16,900	17,032	17,164	17,296	17,428	85,828
Grand Total.	24,900	17,032	17,164	17,296	17,428	93,828

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of the Scheme: DEVELOPMENT OF PINEAPPLE CULTIVATION
AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A CANNING UNIT.

Head) 0 - Agriculture and Community Development.
Sub-Head) 00 - Agricultural Production.
) 9 - Miscellaneous.

Object of the Scheme.

The pineapple has taken kindly to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and it is seen that even under rainfed conditions, it puts on vigorous growth and bears fair size fruits. Under intelligent management, it will be safe to predict that the performance of this fruit will in no way be inferior to that met with under similar conditions on the southern west coast of the mainland. In the Colonisation scheme of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands every family is expected to be allotted with five acres of hilly land for fruit crops and pine-apple would be an ideal crop to grow in a part of it as it can be treated as a cash crop to bring the cultivator a money return which he will require for the necessities of life that cannot be produced on the farm. The suckers required for planting by the growers will be arranged to be supplied from the pine-apple nursery at Sipighat. The pine-apple fruits can all be made available to a canning unit that is proposed to go hand in hand with the extension of pine-apple cultivation. This will be established at Port Blair where alone all the prerequisites for operating a products factory are at present available.

2. Canned pine-apple slices and juice are two products which are in universal favour on the mainland and there is a wide market for them. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands can therefore establish a pilot scheme on a very remunerative basis. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the unit that is established now for handling pine-apple can in due course be made to serve to manufacture other fruit products such as jam, jellis, squashes etc. with the additional equipment to the extent necessary.

3. The following are the financial estimates for operating this scheme. They are subject to alteration depending upon the current availability of the listed equipment and the prevalent rates at which they are sold in the market.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

<u>Non-Recurring</u>	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Construction of Fly-proof cannery.	15,000	-	-	-	-	15,000
2. Shed for Boiler.	2,500	-	-	-	-	2,500

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3. Construction of a testing Laboratory cum office cum Store.	10,000	-	-	-	-	10,000
4. Cost of furniture.	500	-	-	-	-	500
5. Quarters for Canning Assistant and analytical chemical Assistant.	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000
6. Purchase of complete canning unit comprising a peeling-coring and Slicing machine, a syruling unit, an exhaust box, a can body reforming-flanging and sealing assembly, a cooking (Sterilizing) tank and a Cooling tank.	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000
7. Complete juicing unit comprising a crusher, a pulper, a Press, a flesh pasteuriser and a bottle filling-and-closing assembly.	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000
8. Syrup making tank and vessels with steam coils.	4,000	-	-	-	-	4,000
9. Two Steam jacketed pans or Kettles for jams tilting type, 20 gallons capacity.	4,000	-	-	-	-	4,000
10. Steam boiler, 100 P.S.I working Pressure with accessories including distribution piping.	6,500	-	-	-	-	6,500
11. Work tables, juice barrels, carboys, Water Supply piping, Electrical appliances and other factory services.	4,000	-	-	-	-	4,000
12. Laboratory equipment including gas, running water steam services, work tables, a refractometer.	10,000	-	-	-	-	10,000

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8. Purchase of sugar, acids, other materials including cans, bottles, jars.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
Total Recurring.	24,880	25,320	25,760	26,200	26,640	128,800
Non-Recurring Total.	1,18,000	-	-	-	-	1,18,000
Recurring Total.	24,880	25,320	25,760	26,200	26,640	128,800
Grand Total.	1,42,880	25,320	25,760	26,200	26,640	2,46,800

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of the Scheme: LAC CULTIVATION IN ANDAMANS

Head and) 0 - Agriculture and Community Development.
Sub-Head) 00 - Agricultural Production.
) 7 - Special Commodity Programmes.

1. Object of the Scheme:

The object of the scheme is to develop lac cultivation in the Andaman Islands.

At the instance of this Administration, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi deputed the Lac Extension Officer of the Indian Lac Cess Committee to these Islands in November 1959 to find out the possibilities of lac cultivation. In his opinion, conditions in the Andaman Islands are favourable for cultivation of lac. The scheme suggested by him in this connection is set out in Appendix A, which has been adopted in toto except that the following modifications necessitated by the local conditions have been made in its staffing pattern.

(i) In place of Lac Development Inspector in the grade of Rs.100-5-130-EB-6-190, provision has been made for the post of an Agricultural Inspector (Lac) in the scale of Rs.130-10-330.

(ii) In place of 3 posts of Supervisors in the scale of Rs.45-2-65-EB-1-75, provision has been made for 3 posts of Agricultural Demonstrators (Lac) in the scale of Rs.60-3-81-EB-4-125-5-130.

(iii) Instead of 3 Lac Guards, provision has been made for 3 Watchmen in the scale of Rs.30- $\frac{1}{2}$ -35.

2(i) Estimated Expenditure.

<u>I. Non-Recurring.</u>	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Accommodation for one Agricultural Inspector (Lac) and three Agricultural Demonstrators (Lac).	5,000	20,000	10,000	-	-	35,000
(b) Farm Stores on the three stations.	15,000	-	-	-	-	15,000
(c) Equipment for three Centres.	300	600	600	600	600	2,700
(d) Cost of brood	-	1,500	-	-	-	1,500
(e) Misc. contingencies.	300	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	8,300
Total Non-Recurring.	20,600	24,100	12,600	2,600	2,600	62,500

II. Recurring

Pay & Allowances of staff

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Agricultural Inspector (Lac) (1) in the scale of Rs.160-10-330	1,920	2,040	2,160	2,280	2,400	10,800
Andaman Special Pay @ Rs.33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	640	680	720	760	800	3,600
Dearness Allowance.	840	840	840	840	840	4,200
(ii) Agricultural Demonstrators (Lac) (3) in the scale of Rs.60-130.	2,160	2,268	2,376	2,484	2,592	11,880
Dearness Allowance.	1,980	1,980	1,980	1,980	1,980	9,900
(iii) Watchmen (Lac) (3) in the scale of Rs.30- $\frac{1}{2}$ -35	1,080	1,098	1,116	1,134	1,152	5,580
Dearness Allowance.	1,620	1,620	1,620	1,620	1,620	8,100
(iv) Peon (1) in the scale of Rs.30- $\frac{1}{2}$ -35	360	366	372	378	384	1,860
Dearness Allowance.	540	540	540	540	540	2,700
(v) Travelling Allowance.	2,000	500	500	500	500	4,000
Total Recurring:	<u>13,140</u>	<u>11,932</u>	<u>12,224</u>	<u>12,516</u>	<u>12,808</u>	<u>62,620</u>
Non-Recurring Total.	20,600	24,100	12,600	2,600	2,600	62,500
Recurring Total.	<u>13,140</u>	<u>11,932</u>	<u>12,224</u>	<u>12,516</u>	<u>12,808</u>	<u>62,620</u>
Grand Total.	<u>33,740</u>	<u>36,032</u>	<u>24,824</u>	<u>15,116</u>	<u>15,408</u>	<u>1,25,120</u>

2(ii) Expenditure Statement.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Non-Recurring.	0.206	0.241	0.126	0.026	0.026	0.625
Recurring.	0.132	0.119	0.122	0.125	0.128	0.626
Loans.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than Loans.)	0.338	0.360	0.248	0.151	0.154	1.251
Foreign Exchange Expenditure.	-	-	-	-	-	-

3. Principal targets to be achieved:

To raise 1,250 standard maunds of stick lac @ 250 standard maunds per annum.

4. This is a new Scheme.

5. Requirement of man-power for the constructkon phase.

(i) Administrative	)	1 M.M.
(ii) Technical)	
(iii) Skilled		100 M.M.
(iv) Unskilled		80 M.M.

6. Requirement of man-power for the continuing phase.

(i) Administrative	60 M.M.
(ii) Technical	240 M.M.
(iii) Skilled	Nil
(iv) Unskilled	180 M.M.

7. Requirement of principal materials.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u> <u>(Tons)</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>Rs.</u>
1. Timber	47	13,062
2. Steel	1.8	1,800
3. Cement.	25	5,250
4. G.C.I. Sheets.	5	4,200

8. Receipts:

Not yet assessed.

9. Remarks:

APPENDIX 'A'

SCHEME FOR LAC CULTIVATION IN
ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

(By Shri H.D. Singh, C.F. (Retd) Lac Extension Officer, Indian Lac Cess Committee, P.O. Namkum, Ranchi).

- I. Introductory remarks: - In his D.O. letter, dated the 17th September, 1959 addressed to Shri Prakash Krishen, I.A.S., Additional Secretary, I.C.A.R., New Delhi, the Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands made a suggestion which is reproduced below:-

"As you are aware, Government of India is keen on developing the agricultural and economic resources of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The scope is vast and the virgin lands would respond well to at least some crops, if not all. Experiments have shown that coffee, rubber, cashew, cardamom, tea and pepper can grow in commercially exploitable quantities in the Islands.

You may consider sending an expert to assess the possibilities of growing tobacco and lac in this territory

Accordingly the Lac Extension Officer, I.L.C.C., under instruction from the competent authority, visited and toured in the South Andaman Islands from the 13th to 17th November, 1959 both days inclusive and this Scheme has been proposed by him on the basis of his tour notes.

- II. Definitions of terms and expressions used in lac cultivation: - Certain terms and expressions have been used in this Scheme the full implications of which may not be readily understood by the field staff. For their benefit, therefore, some of the important terms and expressions have been defined and explained in an enclosure, marked as "Enclosure I" and that is being appended to this Scheme.

- III. Lac hosts and their incidence: - The most important and commonly known lac hosts, such as Palas (*Butea frondosa*) and kusum (*Scheeleichera oleosa*) are not indigenous to these islands. The next in importance is ber (*Zizyphus jujuba*), but this too is not readily available. Only a few trees of this species are found here and there and unless its incidence is increased by planting it up in ~~the neighbourhood of the villages~~ ~~the scope of this~~ the neighbourhood of the villages this species too can not come under the scope of this scheme at present. (The only lac hosts that are found in these islands in fairly large numbers, are of rain-tree species (*Samanea saman*, *Syn Pithecolobium saman*, *Syn Enterolobium Saman*) which is an "evergreen" species) and is said to be a native of tropical America. This is a very easily grown tree of remarkable quick growth. As far as the Andaman Islands are concerned the rain-trees are altogether exotic having been introduced to serve as "avenue trees" along roads and foot-paths during the old regime taking advantage of the free-convict labour. This being a very fast growing species, it has spread over almost gregariously to other adjoining areas. Large percentage of these trees have by now become unviably and there being no special use of its wood except as firewood (even as fuel, it is of low quality) when the trees die, or

get blown off by high wind, their presence even as "avenue trees" (with short trunk, but large spreading crown, often forked from the base) is just tolerated now. As already said above, (this species nowhere occurs in natural conditions and is confined to what is known as South Andamans within about 15-20 miles radius of Port Blair. Its total number at present may be estimated to be near about 60 thousand,) although the local Forest Officers think the number is much less. Since, however, it is a very fast growing species its incidence can greatly be enlarged within a few years if that step becomes necessary. In any case, if lac cultivation is properly developed on this host, the total annual yield of sticklac can easily go up to 25-30 thousand standard maunds. It would be a pity if these host trees are not utilized for growing lac which has assumed such a great importance, in the present context of national development. In the course of lac cultivation the trees will be pruned, their crown's growth controlled and as such they would serve as better "avenue trees" than hitherto. In the initial stage of its introduction in these islands there would be some difficulty, but once introduced and get going it will grow multiply itself so as to develop into a potential source of revenue. And if the "Settlers" get interested in it they will have a ready source of cash income on cottage scale.

It may be noted here that rain-tree is a rangeeni lac host and it will have to be treated as such when it is harnessed for lac production.

IV. Climatology of the Andaman Islands: -- Climatic condition and rainfall have special bearing on the prospects of lac cultivation in general. The following extracts have, therefore, been taken from the Publication entitled "The Andaman and Nicobar Information, Independence Day Number, 1959" in this context:--

"The islands have a tropical climate. The weather is always warm and very sultry in summer, though tempered by pleasant sea-breeze. Most of the rain is received during the southwest and the northeast monsoon seasons. As one goes further south, the islands are subject to rain almost throughout the year. The majority of the cyclonic disturbances affect the area from within the Bay of Bengal itself, but there are a certain number which originate as typhoons in the China Seas; their remnants, after travelling across south China and Burma or across Indo-China and Siam, intensify again into storms in the Bay of Bengal. Conditions for the westward travel of typhoons are most favourable in September and October and somewhat in November also.

The period, December to February, constitutes the cool season with a mean maximum temperature of about 83-87°F and a mean minimum temperature of 71-78°F. A temperature below 60°F has never been recorded in these islands. On account of its location, surrounded by sea on all sides, the variation of temperature in these islands during the year is very small and the cool season is not appreciably cooler than the hot season. Port Blair records about 8" of rain in December and 1-2" in the months January and February. There have, however, been some very heavy rain falls, 11.6" in a day in December, 8.2" in January and 5.2" in February.

Storms of moderate intensity affect the area in December and January but rarely in February. Some of the storms are severe. They form in the neighbourhood of the Nicobars, usually to the Northwest. Occasionally a storm forming in the south-west part of the Bay may move northwest and north and finally recurve to the northeast and affect the Andamans.

The period March to May is the hot season. April is the hottest month with a mean maximum temperature of 89° - 90° F and minimum temperature of 75° - 80° F. Even during the hottest spells the temperature has never exceeded 97° F. There is generally only a little amount of rain in March. But it increases slightly in April and very much in May. In May, Port Blair and Nancowry receive 15" of rain and Car Nicobar 13". The rains in April and May are of thundery type, usually occurring in the afternoon or evening. On an average there are about 8 thunderstorms during April and May. The number of tropical storms also increases from March to May. Many of the storms in April form in the later part of the month in the neighbourhood of the Andamans, usually to the west of them. Nearly all of these storms move initially towards the north or northwest and recurve later. Some of the storms which form during the first fortnight of May originate in the Andaman Sea, move either northwest or northeast, and are responsible for very heavy falls of rain. Port Blair has recorded 8" of rain in a day in April and 10" in May."

Rain fall.

"These islands are situated in the full sweep of the monsoon and rainfall is heavy but varies considerably from place to place. Table Island which is the northernmost island has an annual average of 75", Port Blair 123", Car Nicobar 97" and Nancowrie 121". As the old observatories at Port Blair and Nancowrie were located on the leeward side, it is probable that at stations on the windward side in these areas the rain fall is heavier. According to some old records available, it appears that the rainfall near Port Blair is heavier, being of the order of 140".

Although rainfall occurs throughout the year, the chief rainy months are May to December which account for about 95% of the annual rainfall. Rainfall during each of the southwest monsoon months June to September is more than 10", the highest being 22" at Port Blair in June. June is the rainiest month of the year accounting for 18 to 20 per cent of the annual rainfall and February and March are the months with the least amount of rain (about 1 per cent).

In the months May to October there is no month with less than 10 rainy days of 10 percent or more. At Port Blair every 2 out of 3 days is a rainy day of 10 percent or more during these months while at the other islands at least 1 out of 2 days is a rainy day. If we take all the days of rainfall of 1 cent or more, almost every day is a rainy day during the months June to September at Port Blair and at the other islands also it would be not less than 2 out of 3 days.

The fluctuations of annual rainfall are quite large and we shall refer here to the data of Port Blair only which are available for a fairly long period. The highest annual rainfall recorded at Port Blair during 60 years is 150 inches (122% of normal) and the lowest 84 inches (68% of normal). The range of rainfall is 54%. It is unlikely that even with a

longer record, the highest annual rainfall in the islands will exceed 135 percent of the normal and the lowest fall below 60 per cent of the normal. Variability of rainfall in the islands is low being about 12%."

Temperature.

"The annual variation of temperature in these islands with their maritime climate is small, being ~~minimum temperature~~ ~~maximum~~ 3 to 5 °F for mean temperature, 2 to 5°F for mean minimum temperature and 4 to 7°F for mean maximum temperature. The annual mean maximum temperature for the year in the islands is from 85 to 87°F, mean minimum temperature from 73 to 77°F and mean temperature from 79 to 82°F.

April is generally the warmest month with a mean maximum temperature of 89°F at Port Blair and Table Island and 90°F at Car Nicobar and Nancowrie. The lowest mean temperature, however, does not seem to occur in a particular month. There is a tendency for this to occur in February in the northern half of the islands and during October and November in the Southern half. The highest and the lowest temperatures ever recorded in the islands are 97°F and 62°F respectively."

Humidity.

"Humidity is high throughout the year being highest in the Southwest monsoon season when the average reaches 90%. On individual days the atmosphere may be saturated. The lowest humidity occurs in the months December to February. The annual variation is about 15%. Mean diurnal variation, as seen from some available data, is very small being only a few percent."

V. Main objects of the Scheme:

These will be:-

Firstly to utilize the available number of rain-trees for production of sticklac which is one of the important export commodities for India, and Secondly to popularise lac cultivation among the refugee and other settlers so that they may have an additional source of cash income and thereby improve their economic condition.

VI. Location of Centres for initiating lac cultivation:

The following three Centres are proposed round which lac cultivation may at first be initiated and when brood-lac becomes available plentifully in these localities, its cultivation may be spread over other parts:-

- (1) Garacharna, 5-6 miles south of Port Blair, (South Andamans).
- (2) Ferrargunj, 7-8 miles west of Bambooflat, (South Andamans).
- (3) Wimberlygung, 3-4 miles north of Bamboo flat, (South Andamans). This place is the N.E.S. Block headquarters as also the Divisional Forest headquarters of the South Andamans Division.

At each of the above three Centres 5 to 6 thousand host trees should be taken up for growing lac thereon. Beginning will, of course, be made with a fewer number of trees, say 700 to 800 at each of the centres and at every

harvest with the increasing quantities of brood-larvae that would be available, larger and larger number of trees may be brought under lac cultivation till each of the two Coupes at each of the 3 Centres grows to the size of 2500 to 3000 trees. Having reached that stage more Centres of similar size may be established and run till ultimately all the available host plants are brought under the Scheme of lac production. In short, 5000 to 6000 host trees would form a unit and by stages the scheme may be enlarged in scope so to cover all the available host trees on the islands by opening 10 to 12 Centres and increasing the strength of field staff according to the needs that may be felt in the light of the experience that would be gained.

VII. Organisational set up and staff required:

The lac development Scheme may be executed either by the Agriculture Department or by the Forest Department as may be decided by the Chief Commissioner, but the former would perhaps be better because the host trees occur in the outer skirts of the forests and in the open patches and along roads and paths and not in the interior parts of the forests where mainly the Forest Department operates. The Agriculture Department would perhaps fit in better also because lac cultivation is to be non-clarised among the refugee and other settlers with whom the Department of Agriculture has to do much more than any other Department.

The over-all charge may be held by a Lac Development Inspector (in the grade of say, Rs.100-5-130-EB-6-190 plus D.A) who may function under the direct control of the Agriculture officer. (Minimum qualification - I.Sc. pass).

The direct supervisory staff may consist of:-

- (a) 3 Lac supervisors, viz, one for each Centre (in the grade of Rs.45-2-65-EB-1-75 plus D.A. (Minimum qualification - Read up to Matriculation Standard)
- (b) 3 Lac-Guards, viz, one for each Centre. They may be of Forest Guards' type.

The Inspector and the three supervisors will need training in the technique and practical aspects of lac cultivation. Such training are given free of tuition fee at the Indian Lac Research Institute, Wankam (Ranchi) and the duration of such training is generally 6 to 8 months. The training may start from January or February 1960.

The Lac Extension Officer, Wankam (Ranchi) if so requested can arrange for the training at the I.L.R.I., Wankam (Ranchi).

VIII. Routine of lac operations:

Keeping in view the climatic conditions and the distribution of the heavy rain-fall that those islands receive annually, two-coupe system should be adopted in preference to three-coupe system. Annual infection of the host trees will be carried out in October-November in the Coupe that will have been pruned in the previous March-April so as to allow 5-6 months' time for the new shoots to develop to proper size. The routine operations under the two coupe system will be as indicated in Enclosure II appended to this Scheme.

The first instalment of brood, say 35 to 40 standard mounts, will have to be obtained from Jamkum (Ranchi) during the season October-November, 1960 and the host trees to be infected then will have to be pruned in March-April, 1960 so that the shoots may grow to correct size by then to receive infection. Attempt will be made to get the broodlac loaded into the steamer at Calcutta on the day of its departure from the Port within 2-3 days of its first emergence. If infection is carried out immediately on arrival of the consignment at Port Blair, at least 50% of the viability will be available there on the host trees and that would ensure a fairly good percentage of larval settlement. This quantity will provide the starting stock to be multiplied season to season till in course of time it expands to about 18-20 thousand trees corresponding to the three proposed Centres.

If it be possible to arrange for a special plane to carry the first consignment of broodlac, from Ranchi or Calcutta, cent per cent viability on its arrival in Port Blair can be ensured and in that event a specialist can also travel along with the consignment, who may carry out the infection on the host trees immediately on arrival there on the spot. This will, of course, be somewhat expensive, but as already said before, once it is introduced it will go on multiplying without much difficulty and recurring cost.

On an average 4-5 lbs. of broodlac would be required to infect a tree of the size found on the islands. At the later stage when the brood would get acclimatized and the trees take better shape, the quantity of brood per tree required for infection would be less than what has been mentioned above.

IX. Financial forecast:

It is too early at this stage to make any estimate of the revenue or the net profit that is likely to accrue from this venture. As already observed, there would have to be sufficient capital outlay in the beginning on procurement of broodlac, construction of temporary quarters for the field staff, etc. In the course of 2-3 years, however, it is expected, the Scheme would not only be self supporting, but would start yielding net profit. In any case, it has to be of the nature of developmental work with the view to providing reasonable facilities to the new settlers for improving their economic condition. And what is important, the overall production of lac would improve so as to serve the larger interests of the country as a whole.

The economics of lac cultivation: based on what has been proposed above, may be briefly stated as follows. As said above, each Centre will have 5000 to 6000 host trees which would be operated on under this Scheme. If the scale of expenditure as obtaining in Bihar is taken for illustration, the expenditure in the First year may be estimated as below:-

(i)	Price of brood	.. ..	Rs. 1,000/-
(ii)	Proportionate cost of construction of buildings based on a life of 15 years.	.. ..	Rs. 225/-
(iii)	Proportionate price of implements based on a life of 3 years.	.. ..	Rs. 75/-

(iv) Annual recurring cost on operation.	Rs. 400/-
(v) Exp, C.L.I., & T.I. of establishment.	Rs. 1,800/-
(vi) Miscellaneous expenditure including repairs to buildings and implements.	Rs. 400/-
Total:	<u>Rs. 5,100/-</u>

In subsequent years brood will not have to be purchased and hence the annual recurring expenditure will be only. Rs. 4,100/-

As against the above annual expenditure the annual revenue to be expected from each Centre will be as discussed below:-

Every year 3000 host trees will be infected and harvested in each Centre. On an average one tree will yield about 40 lbs. of broodlac per annum. On this basis, the total annual production of brood will be 1,20,000 lbs. Of this quantity about 15,000 lbs. would be required for infecting 3,000 trees in the forward Centre, the surplus available would be 1,05,000 lbs. which would be equivalent to about 17,500 lbs of sticklac. 15,000 lbs. brood used for infection would yield 2,500 lbs. of phooni lac.

The total yield of sticklac would, therefore, be

$$17,500 + 2,500 = 20,000 \text{ lbs.}$$

$$= 250 \text{ standard maunds.}$$

The total revenue would be 250 maunds of sticklac @ Rs.35/- per maund = Rs.8,750/-.

Thus the net surplus from 6,000 trees will be Rs.3,650/- in the first year and Rs.1,650/- in the subsequent years. On an average the gross revenue to be expected from a host tree will, therefore, be Rs.1.45 per tree per year and the net revenue will be 0.75 NP. per tree per year.

If the Centre is expanded and made larger the net revenue will increase proportionately.

The annual requirements of funds may be worked out on the above basis by the Department concerned.

The subordinate staff required would consist of one Lac Development Inspector, 3 Lac Supervisors, 3 Lac Guards and perhaps one Peon for the Lac Development Inspector.

The Inspector and the Supervisors will be required to be trained at the I.L.R.I., as proposed above.

The staff will have to be provided with quarters to be built at the headquarters of the Centres in the second and third years.

1/2" in diameter, the shoot should be cut close to its origin, or left uncut.

(v) "ari" lac is the expression used for immature lac. The proper time for harvesting lac is when the emergence is about to start. The lac cultivators, who are mostly poorer class of people in the villages do not usually wait till the crop matures. Under the strain of poverty they go and harvest their lac in "ari" form. "ari" cutting leads to scarcity of brood-lac during the time of need and in that event the life cycle of the lac-insects is very often upset, which, when it occurs, needs a great deal of time and money to re-establish. It is to be always borne in mind, therefore, that lac cultivation can yield substantial profit only if area-brood is always made available for further infections season-to-season. In short "ari" cutting of lac is extremely detrimental to sustained production of lac.

The routine of operations under the two-coupe system is as follows:-

Divide the available number of host trees into two more or less equal Coupes and call them Coupe A and Coupe B. The host trees had better be serially numbered and listed. The operations will be as indicated in the tabular form below, assuming that start is made in April, 1960.

Approximate time of operation.	Coupe A.	Coupe B.	Remarks.
1.	2.	3.	4.
March - April, 1960.	Prune	--	Standard practice of pruning to be followed.
October - November, 1960.	Infect	--	Brood to be arranged from elsewhere. Collect <u>phoonki</u> lac from Coup A in proper time.
March - April, 1961.	--	Prune	Standard practice of pruning to be followed.
June, 1961.	Partially harvest leaving sufficient brood for self infection where necessary. Collect lac from the harvest.	--	Whatever brood is available should be used for re-infecting the trees in the same Coupe wherever required so that no portion of the infected trees may remain without crop.
October - November, 1961.	Completely harvest in brood form. Select brood and collect lac from the rest.	Infect with brood obtained from Coupe A. Enlarge the Coupe if that be required.	Collect <u>phoonki</u> lac from Coupe B in proper time.
March - April, 1962.	Dress up the branches and prune where necessary.	--	Collect lac from Chhinties if available. This will be in " <u>Ari</u> " form.
June, 1962.	--	Partially harvest leaving sufficient brood for self infection where necessary. Collect lac from the harvest.	Same remarks as against June, 1961.
October - November, 1962.	Infect with brood obtained from Coupe B. Enlarge the Coupe if that be required.	Completely harvest in brood form. Select brood and collect lac from the rest.	Collect <u>phoonki</u> lac from Coupe A in proper time.
	AND	SO	ON

Notes:-

- (i) Care should be taken to remove ~~phoonk~~ lac as soon as emergence has completed. This generally takes 3 weeks counting from the date of first emergence.
- (ii) Rigorous protection against fire and theft is necessary.
- (iii) "Ani" cutting of lac is detrimental to sustained production of lac.
- (iv) Infection must be completed within 5-6 days from the date of first emergence.

Sd/- H.D. Singh
Lac Extension Officer.

(Enclosure to letter No.52/28 dated the 7/8th December, 1959 from Shri H.D. Singh, Lac Extension Officer, I.L.C.C., Namkum, (Ranchi) addressed to the Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

FOREST DEPARTMENT
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of Scheme: EXPLORATORY TRIALS ON COFFEE
CULTIVATION IN ANDAMANS.

Head) 0 - Agriculture and Community Development.
and) 00 - Agricultural Production.
Sub-Head) 7 - Special Commodity Programme.

1. Object of the Scheme:

The question of development of plantation industries like Tea, Coffee and Rubber in these Islands had engaged the attention of this Administration at the time of formulation of the Second Five Year Plan and a scheme was included in the Second Five Year Plan of these Islands with the object of having the commercial prospects of growing Coffee, Tea and Rubber in these Islands examined by experts. A token provision of Rs.1 lakh, spread over a period of five years, was approved for this purpose.

At the instance of the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce and Light Industries), the Coffee Board, Bangalore deputed two experts (Shri S.Sundaram, B.A., B.Sc. (Agri), M.Sc., Officer on Special Duty (Development of Coffee Industry) and Dr.N.G. Chokkanna, Chemist, Research Department, Coffee Board, Bangalore) who after conducting necessary survey, submitted their report entitled "Report on the investigations into the possibilities of growing Coffee in the Andaman Islands - 1956-57". Their recommendations are contained in part VI (Page 39-41) of the report. Before launching on large scale planting, they recommended that exploratory trials with selected Arabica and Robusta material of proved merit should be carried out at six representative centres listed in paragraph 99 of the report. To begin with, experimental cultivation of Coffee was proposed to be undertaken in 3 areas viz.: No.5, 3 and 1 (Harriet Hill Range, Claudius Pappy Vally and Saddle Hill Range) as suggested by the experts in paragraph 100 of their report, total acreage extending to about 10-12 acres.

On the basis of the recommendations of the experts, a scheme - "Exploratory trials on coffee cultivation in Andamans" costing Rs.1,31,700/- over the three years 1958-61, was sanctioned vide Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs letter No.14/19/57-ANL dated the 17th May 1958. The scheme was to be continued for another two years during the Third Five Year Plan for completing the work, and investigations in connection with exploratory trials, after which the question of encouraging large scale cultivation of coffee in private sector was to be considered. In order to proceed with the physical implementation of the scheme, one Research Assistant, and three Fieldmen were recruited, and deputed for training in coffee culture in November 1959 at Coffee Research Station, Balehonnur. They are due back after completion of their training in September/October 1960. The Coffee Development Officer has also been selected and is expected to be in position very shortly. Although the staff will have been appointed, physical implementation of the scheme is not expected to record any progress during the remaining few months of the Second Plan. The scheme has, therefore, been switched over to the Third Five Year Plan with the objective already stated above.

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3. Fieldmen (Three) on Rs.63/- p.m. in the scale of Rs.60-3-81-EB-4-125-5-130.	2,268	2,376	2,484	2,592	2,700	12,420
Dearness Allowance.	1,980	1,980	1,980	1,980	1,980	9,900
4. Lower Grade Clerk (one) on Rs.60/- p.m. in the scale of Rs.60-3-81-EB-4-125-5-130.	720	756	792	828	864	3,960
Dearness Allowance.	660	660	660	660	660	3,300
5. Peons (Three) on Rs.30/- p.m. in the scale of Rs.30- $\frac{1}{2}$ -35.	1,080	1,098	1,116	1,134	1,152	5,580
Dearness Allowance.	1,620	1,620	1,620	1,620	1,620	8,100
6. Gardner-cum-Mistry (Three) on Rs.60/- p.m. in the scale of Rs.60-3-81-EB-4-125-5-130.	2,160	2,268	2,376	2,484	2,592	11,880
Dearness Allowance.	1,980	1,980	1,980	1,980	1,980	9,900
7. Travelling Allowance.	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	20,000
8. Contingencies:						
i) Stationery and office contingencies and other consumable articles etc.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
ii) Coffee trials, planting and cultivation charges @ Rs.800/- per acre for the first year, Rs.350/- for the Second year, Rs.400/- for the third year, Rs.450/- for the fourth year and Rs.500/- for the fifth year.	8,800	3,850	4,400	4,950	5,500	27,500
Total Recurring.	<u>40,948</u>	<u>36,908</u>	<u>38,368</u>	<u>39,828</u>	<u>41,288</u>	<u>1,97,340</u>
Non-Recurring Total.	50,500	26,000	7,500	-	-	84,000
Recurring Total	<u>40,948</u>	<u>36,908</u>	<u>38,368</u>	<u>39,828</u>	<u>41,288</u>	<u>1,97,340</u>
Grand Total.	<u>91,448</u>	<u>62,908</u>	<u>45,868</u>	<u>39,828</u>	<u>41,288</u>	<u>2,81,340</u>

2(ii) Expenditure Statement:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Non-Recurring.	0.505	0.260	0.075	-	-	0.840
Recurring.	0.409	0.369	0.384	0.398	0.413	1.973
Loans.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than loans	0.914	0.629	0.459	0.398	0.413	2.813
Foreign Exchange) Expenditure.)	-	-	-	-	-	-

3. Principal targets to be achieved:

To study the response of the two varieties of coffee (Arabica and Robusta) to the varying environments and to choose the most suitable ones for further propagation in the Islands; to study the modifications required in the cultural operations, and to prepare a calendar of operations suited for the Andamans with the ultimate object of developing large scale coffee cultivation in these Islands, through private enterprise.

4. This is a continuing scheme.

5. Requirement of man power for the construction phase:

1. Administrative)	...	1 m.m.
2. Technical)		
3. Skilled	...	150 m.m.
4. Un-skilled	...	120 m.m.

6. Requirement of man power for the continuing phase:

1. Administrative	...	240 m.m.
2. Technical	...	300 m.m.
3. Skilled	...	180 m.m.
4. Un-skilled	...	Not yet assessed.

7. Requirement of principal materials:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u> (Tons)	<u>Value</u> Rs.
1. Timber	72	19,800
2. Steel	2.7	2,700
3. Cement	38	7,980
4. G.C.I. Sheets	7.5	6,300

8. Receipts: ... Nil

9. Remarks: ...

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of the Scheme: RUBBER PLANTATION IN THE ANDAMAN
AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

Head and) 0 - Agriculture and Community Development.
Sub-Head) 00 - Agricultural Production.
7 - Special Commodity Programmes.

Object of the Scheme:-

The Rubber Production Commissioner visited these Islands in 1958 to explore the commercial prospects of developing rubber cultivation. According to the report furnished by him, soil and climatic conditions in these Islands, particularly in the Nicobar group, are eminently suitable for rubber cultivation. In order to assess the availability of areas suitable for rubber cultivation, the services of a Junior Field Officer of the Rubber Board were obtained on deputation in 1959 for carrying out a survey of the different Islands. The survey work has since been completed, and based on the survey reports of the Field Officer of the Rubber Board, an area of 13,600 acres as per details given below is available for rubber cultivation.

1. Katchal	...	10,000 acres
2. Rutland	...	3,000 "
3. Great Nicobar	...	600 "
		<hr/>
Total	...	13,600 acres
		<hr/>

Details of the Scheme will be worked out after the Government of India have taken a broad policy decision in regard to the allotment of land and the financial assistance to be made available to prospective planters. A lump provision of Rs.5 lakhs is proposed for implementation of the scheme during the Third Plan period.

<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
25,000	1,00,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	5,00,000
<hr/>					

LAID DEVELOPMENT

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(b) Miscellaneous contingencies	500	500	500	500	500	2,500
Total Recurring.	10,712	10,712	10,712	10,712	10,712	53,560
Non-Recurring Total.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recurring Total.	10,712	10,712	10,712	10,712	10,712	53,560
Grand Total.	10,712	10,712	10,712	10,712	10,712	53,560

2(ii) Expenditure Statement (Rs. in lakhs)

Non-Recurring.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recurring.	0.107	0.107	0.107	0.107	0.108	0.530
Loans.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than loans.	0.107	0.107	0.107	0.107	0.103	0.530
Foreign exchange expenditure.	-	-	-	-	-	-

3. Principal targets to be achieved:
- To continue research and survey work for determination of factors causing soil erosion.
 - To demonstrate soil conservation measures like terracing, bunding, etc. to the cultivators.

4. This is a continuing Scheme.

5. Requirement of man power for the construction phase.

1. Administrative	-	-) Nil
2. Technical	-	-	
3. Skilled	-	-	
4. Unskilled	-	-	

6. Requirement of man power for the continuing phase.

1. Administrative	-	-
2. Technical	-	60 M.M.
3. Skilled	-	-
4. Unskilled	-	360 M.M.

7. Requirement of principal materials.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u> (tons)	<u>Value</u> Rs.
1. Timber)		
2. Steel)	Nil	-
3. Cement)		
4. Coal)		

8. Receipts: ... Nil

9. Remarks

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of the Scheme: SOIL CONSERVATION IN AGRICULTURAL LANDS

Head) 0 - Agriculture and Community Development
) 01 - Land Development
 Sub-head) 3 - Soil Conservation.
) 4 - Land Reclamation.

1. Object of the Scheme:

On account of undulating terrain of the country, and heavy rainfall, soils in the Andaman are highly susceptible to erosion. Already about 1,000 acres of recently cleared land allotted to settlers for agriculture have been rendered unfit for paddy cultivation. In the interest of maintaining a high level of productivity it is necessary to preserve the land from the processes which impoverish the fertility. The control of soil erosion is hence an urgent problem which every cultivator should know and adopt necessary measures for the same. The scheme envisages establishment of an organisation to advise and educate cultivators on soil conservation measures by organising demonstrations on selected holdings in the different areas. Financial assistance by way of medium term loan will also be provided to cultivators for bunding, terracing etc. of their fields at the rate of Rs.150/- per acre. Tractor service will be made available to cultivators on hire charges.

2(1) Estimated Expenditure.

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>I Non-Recurring:</u>						
(i) Residential accommodation for 1 Agriculture Engineer, 2 Demonstrators and 1 Surveyor-cum-Draftsman.	36,000	15,000	-	-	-	50,000
(ii) Shed for tractor and implements and stores, at Port Blair.	10,000	-	-	-	-	10,000
(iii) Tractor with implements, equipments, plough etc.	50,000	5,000	1,750	1,000	500	57,500
(iv) Furniture etc.	1,000	-	750	-	-	1,750
(v) Purchase of surveying and/equipment.	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000
<u>Total Non-Recurring.</u>	<u>1,01,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>1,750</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>1,24,250</u>

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>II Recurring</u>						
1. <u>Pay of Staff</u>						
a) Agricultural Engineer (1) @ Rs.160/-p.m. in the scale of Rs.160-10-330 (provision made for three months during 1961-62)	450	1,950	2,070	2,190	2,310	9,000
Andaman Special Pay @ Rs.33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	160	650	690	730	770	3,000
Dearness Allowance.	210	840	840	840	840	3,570
b) Agricultural Demonstrators (2) @ Rs.60/-p.m. in the scale of Rs.60-3-81-EB-4-125-5-130 (provision made for three months during 1961-62)	360	1,458	1,530	1,602	1,674	6,624
Dearness Allowance.	330	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320	5,610
c) Surveyor-cum-Draftsman (1) @ Rs.100/-p.m. in the scale of Rs.100-5-185 (provision made for three months during 1961-62)	300	1,215	1,275	1,335	1,395	5,520
Andaman Special Pay @ 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	100	405	425	445	465	1,840
Dearness Allowance.	180	720	720	735	780	3,135
d) Lower Grade Clerks (2) in the scale of Rs.60-3-81-EB-4-125-5-130 (provision made for 3 months during 1961-62)	360	1,458	1,530	1,602	1,674	6,624
Dearness Allowance.	330	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320	5,610
e) Tractor mechanic (1) in the scale of Rs.75-3-105 (provision made for 3 months during 61-62)	225	909	945	981	1,017	4,077
f) Tractor Driver (1) in the scale of Rs.75-3-105 (provision made for 3 months during 1961-62).	165	660	660	660	660	2,805
	)225	909	945	981	1,017	4,077

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dearness Allowance.	165	660	660	660	660	2,805
g) Peon (1) in the scale of Rs.30- $\frac{1}{2}$ -35 (provision made for three months during 1961-62)	90	362	368	374	380	1,574
Dearness Allowance.	135	540	540	540	540	2,295
h) Head Worker(1) in the scale of Rs.35-1-60 (provision made for three months during 1961-62).	105	423	435	447	459	1,869
Dearness Allowance.	135	540	540	540	540	2,295
i) Mazdoors (4) in the scale of Rs.30- $\frac{1}{2}$ -35.	360	1,446	1,470	1,494	1,518	6,288
Dearness Allowance.	540	2,160	2,160	2,160	2,160	9,180
j) Travelling Allowance.	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
k) Miscellaneous contingencies	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
l) Fuel and Lubricating oil for tractor.	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	22,500
Total Recurring.	12,455	27,445	27,943	28,456	28,999	1,25,298

III Loans

Recoverable loans to cultivators @ Rs.150/- per acre for 2500 acres (500 acres every year)	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	375,000
Total Loans.	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	375,000
Non-Recurring Total.	1,01,000	20,000	1,750	1,000	500	1,24,250
Recurring Total	12,455	27,445	27,943	28,456	28,999	1,25,298
Loans Total.	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	3,75,000
Grand Total.	1,88,455	1,22,445	1,04,693	1,04,456	1,04,499	6,24,548

2(ii) Expenditure Statement.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Non Recurring.	1.010	0.200	0.017	0.010	0.005	1.242
Recurring.	0.125	0.274	0.279	0.285	0.290	1.253
Loans.	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	3.750
Other than loans	1.135	0.474	0.296	0.295	0.295	2.495

-75- (Rs. in lakhs)

Foreign exchange) 1961-62 1962-63 1963-64 1964-65 1965-66 Total
 expenditure.) - - - - -

3. Principal targets to be achieved.

Introduction and promotion of soil conservation measures to step up agricultural production.

4. This is a new Scheme.

5. Requirement of man power for the construction phase.

1. Administrative	...)	1 M.M.
2. Technical	...)	
3. Skilled	...)	110 M.M.
4. Unskilled	...)	88 M.M.

6. Requirement of man power for the continuing phase.

1. Administrative	153 M. M.
2. Technical	255 M. M.
3. Skilled	51 M.M.
4. Unskilled	255 M.M.

7. Requirement of Principal materials.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u> <u>(tons)</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>Rs.</u>
1. Timber	47.50	13,062
2. Steel.	1.80	1,800
3. Cement.	25	5,250
4. G.C.I. Sheets.	5	4,200

8. Receipts:

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Name of the Scheme: RECLAMATION OF SALINE AFFECTED
LAND FOR CULTIVATION.

Head } 0 - Agriculture and Community Development.
 } 01 - Land Development.
Sub-head } 4 - Land Reclamation.

Object of the Scheme:

The old settlers in South Andaman have been demanding from time to time more land for paddy cultivation to support the increased population. Their demand is genuine and has to be met to the extent it is possible. No vacant land fit for paddy cultivation is readily available in South Andaman for allotment to old settlers. The demand can, however, be partially met if certain low-lying saline affected areas are reclaimed for cultivation by providing bunds, sluices and sea-walls. The scheme envisages reclamation of saline affected low-lying areas at Shaitankhari, and near Tytlersghat - Hobdeypur - Port Mouat paddy fields, by providing bunds and sluices. The areas likely to be reclaimed for cultivation under each project are given below:-

(1) Shaitankhari	..	..	500 acres.
(2) Hobdeypur-Port Mouat and Tytlersghat	..	..	200 acres.

Improvements will also be effected to the existing bunds, sluices and sea-walls.

2(i) Estimated expenditure.

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Non-recurring.</u>						
1. Construction of bunds at Shaitankhari	10000	50000	65000	—	—	125000
2. Construction of bund between Hobdeypur-Port Mouat Paddy fields and Tytlersghat.	—	—	10000	50000	56000	116000
3. Improvement to Sea-walls, bunds and sluices in South Andaman.	20000	30000	50000	50000	50000	200000
Departmental charges @ 13%	9100	7800	13650	13000	13780	57330
Total Non-recurring.	39100	87800	138650	113000	119780	498330
Recurring	— Nil —					
Total Recurring.	— Nil —					
Non-Recurring Total:	39100	87800	138650	113000	119780	498330
Recurring Total:	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total:	39100	87800	138650	113000	119780	498330

2(ii) Expenditure Statement.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Non-recurring.	0.391	0.878	1.386	1.130	1.198	4.983
Recurring.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Loans.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other than Loans.	0.391	0.878	1.386	1.130	1.198	4.983
Foreign exchange expenditure.	1	--	--	--	--	--

3. Principal targets to be achieved.

- (i) To construct new bunds & sluices for reclamation of 700 acres of saline affected land for allotment to old settlers.
- (ii) To carry out improvements to the existing bunds & sluices & Sea-walls.

4. This is a new scheme.

5. Requirement of man power for the construction phase.

Cannot be assessed at present.

6. Requirement of man power for continuing phase.

--- Nil ---

7. Requirement of principal materials.

Cannot be assessed at present.

8. Receipts.

--- Nil ---

9. Remarks.

--- Nil ---

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AT/12.8.

LAND RESETTLEMENT AND COLONISATION

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION.

Name of Scheme: COLONISATION SCHEME.

Head | 0 - Agriculture and Community Development.
 | 01 - Land Development.
 Sub-head | 5 - Land Resettlement and Colonisation.

Colonisation Programme.

First Plan:

A Five Year Plan for development and colonisation of the Andamans was approved by the Cabinet in January, 1952. The Plan provides for the clearance of 20,000 acres of forest land and settlement of 4,000 agriculturist families from the mainland of India. Due to various handicaps, field operations were actually taken in hand in April, 1953. By the end of the First Plan period, only 8,100 acres of land could be cleared and 1,006 families settled. Necessary ancillary services like ~~hospitals~~ **dispensaries**, primary schools were also provided in the newly settled area.

The expenditure incurred on the implementation of this Scheme during the First Plan period amounted to Rs.68.032 lakhs.

Second Plan:

The un-executed portion of the Colonisation Scheme was switched over to the Second Five Year Plan with the object of achieving the ultimate targets of the said Cabinet Plan. The Second Plan envisaged the clearance of 11,900 acres of Forest land and settlement of 2,994 families by the end of the Plan period, besides the opening of 20 single teacher primary schools one hospital and 6 dispensaries.

The scheme was estimated to involve an outlay of Rs.130.000 lakhs during the Second Plan period. The actual expenditure incurred during 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59 amounted to Rs.16.875 lakhs, Rs.14.464 lakhs, Rs.21.150 lakhs, Rs.21.226 lakhs respectively. The likely expenditure during 1960-61 is Rs.27.947 lakhs. On this basis the expenditure during the Plan period works out to Rs.101.662 lakhs, leaving a shortfall of Rs.28.338 lakhs.

Targets expected to be achieved by the end of the Second Plan Period:

The position regarding achievement of targets is indicated below:-

	<u>1956-57</u>	<u>1957-58</u>	<u>1958-59</u>	<u>1959-60</u>	<u>1960-61</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Actual achievement.					(5 years).
Area cleared.	1400 acres.	1100 acres.	2080 acres.	2135 acres.	1295 acres.	8010 acres.
No. of agriculturist families settled:	399 fami-lies.	225 fami-lies.	200 fami-lies.	350 fami-lies.	331 fami-lies.	1505 fami-lies.

In addition to the agriculturist families, 31 artisan families had been settled upto the end of June 1960 and 82 more artisan families will have been settled by the end of the II Plan Period.

Supply of plough cattle to settlers: 3,396 heads of plough animals were purchased and distributed to the settlers.

Ancillary services:

23 Primary Schools, 7 Dispensaries and two 20 bedded hospitals have already been established and another 6 Dispensaries and 5 Primary Schools are likely to be established during 1960-61.

Overall achievements:

The overall physical and financial achievements anticipated by the end of the II Plan period since the inception of the Colonisation Scheme are indicated below:-

	<u>I Plan.</u>	<u>II Plan.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
1. Area Cleared:	8100 acres.	8010 acres.	16,110 acres.
2. No. of agriculturist families settled:	1006	1505	2,511
3. No. of artisan families settled:	-	113	113
4. Expenditure:	Rs.68.032 lakhs.	Rs.101.662 lakhs.	Rs.169.694 lakhs.

Approach to the Third Five Year Plan:

It is proposed to clear 7500 acres of forest land for settlement of 1500 families. Necessary ancillary services like dispensaries and schools will also be provided in the newly settled area.

Salient features of the Scheme:

Each agriculturist family to be settled under the Colonisation Scheme is given a cleared area of 5 acres for paddy cultivation and another 5 acres of jungle land for homestead cultivation, besides the following financial assistance:-

(a) Recoverable Loan:

(1) House Building:	Rs. 800	Loan.
(2) Plough animals:	Rs. 700	Loan.
(3) Cost of Utensils:	Rs. 130	Loan.
(4) Seeds and Manure:	Rs. 100	Loan.
	Rs.1730	Loan.
	=====	

(b) Ex-gratia Grant:

(1) Subsistence allowance (Rs.70/- per month for 8 months in the first year and 4 months in the next year).	Rs. 840/-	Ex-gratia.
(2) Passage.	Rs. 210/-	Ex-gratia.
	<u>Rs.1050/-</u>	Ex-gratia.

Estimate

<u>Non-recurring:</u>	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Cost of clearing 7500 acres @ Rs.500/- per acre.	750000	750000	750000	750000	750000	3750000
2. Ex-gratia grant to 1500 families @ 300 families per year @ Rs.1050 per family.	315000	315000	315000	315000	315000	1575000
3. Loans to 1500 fami- lies @ 300 families per year @ Rs.1730/- per family.	519000	519000	519000	519000	519000	2595000
4. Loan provision for construction of houses for fami- lies already settled @ Rs.800/- per family.	300000	300000	300000	300000	400000	1600000

Education:

1. Equipment for 20 primary schools @ 4 schools per year @ Rs.2000/- per school.	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	40000
2. Cost of buildings for 20 primary schools and staff quarters @ Rs.35,000 per set @ 4 schools per year.	140000	140000	140000	140000	140000	700000

Medical:

Cost of initial equip- ment for 11 dispensa- ries @ Rs.2,000/- each (3 in the first year and 2 each in the sub- sequent year.)	6000	4000	4000	4000	4000	22000
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Cost of dispensary building and a compoun- der's quarter. @ Rs.20,000 per set.	60000	40000	40000	40000	40000	220000
---	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------

Total Non-recurring: 2098000 2076000 2076000 2076000 2176000 1050200

Recurring:

Contingencies for feeding the settlers on arrival, free sea transport to carry sick settlers to and from Colonisation areas, free supply of water on arrival from main-land, free labour for carrying heavy and cumbersome luggages from ship to destination,

	<u>1961-62</u> Rs.	<u>1962-63</u> Rs.	<u>1963-64</u> Rs.	<u>1964-65</u> Rs.	<u>1965-66</u> Rs.	<u>Total.</u> Rs.
free water transport and labour for carriage of paddy seeds etc. from supply Deptt: to Colonisation areas and free water transport and labour for the carriage of cooperative stores etc. etc.	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	250000
Pay of teachers@ Rs. 68/- p.m. in the scale of Rs.68-170.	3264	6720	10368	14208	18240	52800
Dearness allowance @ Rs.55/- p.m.	2640	5280	7920	10560	13200	39600
Middle Andaman Spl:Pay @ 40%.	1305	2688	4147	5683	7296	21119
Contingencies @ Rs.100/- per school per year.	400	800	1200	1600	2000	6000
Pay of compounders @ Rs.60/- p.m. in the scale of Rs.60-130.	2160	3948	5428	7020	8784	27340
Dearness Allowance @ Rs.55/- p.m.	1980	3300	4620	5940	7440	23280
Middle Andaman Special Pay @ 40%.	864	1579	2171	2808	3514	10936
Pay of ward attendants (3 Nos) on Rs.30/-p.m. in the scale of Rs.30- $\frac{1}{2}$ -35.	1080	1818	2604	3366	4140	13008
Dearness allowance @ Rs.45/- p.m.	1620	2700	3780	4860	5940	18900
Cost of medicines@ Rs.1000/- per year.	3000	5000	7000	9000	11000	35000
Other contingencies @ Rs.1000/- per year per dispensary.	3000	5000	7000	9000	11000	35000
Total recurring:	71313	88833	106238	124045	142554	532983
Non-recurring Total:	2098000	2076000	2076000	2076000	2176000	10502000
Recurring Total:	71313	88833	106238	124045	142554	532983
Grand Total:	2169313	2164833	2182238	2200045	2318554	11034983

2(ii) Expenditure Statement:

	(Rs. in lakhs)					
Non-recurring:	20.980	20.760	20.760	20.760	21.760	105.020
Recurring:	0.713	0.888	1.062	1.241	1.426	5.330
Loans:	8.190	8.190	8.190	8.190	9.190	41.950
Other than loans:	13.503	13.458	13.632	13.810	13.996	68.400
Foreign Exchange expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-	-

3. Principal targets to be achieved:

1. To clear 7,500 acres of forest land and settle 1,500 agriculturist families of colonists from the mainland of India

2. To set up 13 dispensaries in the Colonisation areas.
3. To open 20 single teacher primary schools in colonisation areas.

4. This is a continuing scheme:

5. Requirement of man power for the construction phase:

1. Administrative.	--)	-- --	9 m.m.
2. Technical.	--)		
3. Skilled.	--	--	1840 m.m.
4. Un-skilled.	--	--	(1472 m.m. (4800 m.m.)

6. Requirement of man power for the continuing phase:

1. Administrative	--	720
2. Technical.	--	420
3. Skilled.	--	-
4. Un-skilled.	--	420

7. Requirement of Principal materials.

<u>Item.</u>	<u>Quantity.</u> (tons)	<u>Value.</u> Rs.
1. Timber.	874	2,40,350
2. Steel.	33.1	33,100
3. Cement.	460	96,600
4. G.C.I. Shects.	92	77,280

8. Receipts.

9. Remarks:

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AT/16.9.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

According to Livestock Census of 1956, the number of cattle in this territory were as follows:-

(a) Cattle	...	3,915
(b) Buffaloe	...	5,238
(c) Poultry	...	58,802
(d) Pigs.	...	14,449

3,477 plough Animals (he-buffaloes) were imported from the mainland upto 1959-60 for supply to settlers under the colonisation scheme.

The outlay on Animal Husbandry Schemes amounted to Rs.3.800 lakhs. The table given below indicates the expenditure incurred under the various schemes during 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 and likely expenditure during 1960-61.

S.No.	Name of scheme	Plan pro- vision (Rs.in lakhs)	Expenditure incurred during				Totals for five year 1956-60	Likely expendi- ture during 1960-61.
			56-57	57-58	58-59	59-60		
1.	Key Village Scheme	1.540	0.008	0.004	0.139	0.143	0.697	0.991
2.	Grass Farm(Animal Nutrition Scheme)	0.260	-	0.051	0.043	0.053	0.088	0.235
3.	Expansion and Improvement of Veterinary Services.	1.500	-	-	0.094	0.519	0.719	1.332
4.	Poultry Farming.	0.500	0.005	-	0.010	0.047	0.197	0.259
	Total.	3.800	0.013	0.055	0.286	0.762	1.701	2.817

A brief review of the progress made/or expected to be made under the various schemes is given below:-

Key Village Scheme:

The scheme envisaged establishment of one Artificial Insemination Centre and a unit of 6 Key villages in the Andaman Islands. Four key villages have been set up. An Artificial Insemination Centre and two more key villages are expected to be set up by the end of the Second Plan. The progress of the scheme has been seriously impeded due to shipping bottleneck and non-availability of a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon trained in the techniques of artificial insemination.

Animal Nutrition Scheme:

One grass farm has been set up and another grass farm is likely to be set up before the end of the Second Plan.

Expansion and improvement of Veterinary Services:

The scheme envisaged establishment of two Veterinary hospitals and four Veterinary Out posts. One Veterinary hospital at Rangat and three Veterinary Out posts one each at Betapur, Mayabunder and Kadamtala have been set up and are functioning. One more Veterinary hospital at Diglipur and an Out post at Kalara are expected to be established during 1960-61.

Poultry Farming:

The scheme envisaged establishment of 5 poultry farms. One poultry farm with an initial stock of 102 birds has been set up. One more poultry farm is likely to be set up during 1960-61. The remaining three poultry farms are not likely to be set up during the Second Plan period owing to non-availability of birds.

Approach to the Third Five Year Plan.

Though the cattle population is large, comparatively a high proportion of live stock is uneconomic or of inferior quality and the yield of milch cattle is poor. The existing fodder resources are inadequate. Measures have, therefore, to be taken to upgrade the breed of cattle, to eliminate inferior breeds and to improve the veterinary resources. There is a deficiency of milch cows, milch buffaloes and goats which is to be made good. In order to cater for adequate medical aid to live-stock in villages, veterinary services require to be expanded. The programme for the development of poultry is to be speeded up. It is felt that the goater development also offers good prospects of improving economic conditions of the people in villages.

Outlay and programme of development under the Third Five Year Plan:

Altogether 5 schemes involving a total outlay of Rs.7.922 lakhs are proposed for inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan. The schemewise distribution of the outlay is given below:-

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Name of the Scheme.</u>	<u>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</u>
1.	Expansion and improvement of Veterinary services.	2.056
2.	Poultry Farming scheme.	0.932
3.	Training of poultry keepers.	0.035
4.	Goat Breeding Scheme.	1.399
5.	Supply of milch cattle.	<u>3.500</u>
	Total.	<u>7.922</u>

LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT,
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of Scheme: EXPANSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF
VETERINARY SERVICES.

Head and) 0 - Agriculture and Community Development.
sub-Head) 03 - Animal Husbandry.
) 4 - Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries.

1. Object of the Scheme:

The veterinary services provided at present in the colonisation areas of the Andaman Islands where agriculturist families from the mainland are being settled every year are inadequate. Veterinary services have also to be extended to the Nicobar group of Islands. The scheme envisages establishment of one veterinary dispensary at Car Nicobar and three veterinary outposts in the colonisation areas during the Third Five Year Plan.

2(i) Estimated expenditure.

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Non-Recurring</u>						
1. Building for one dispensary and 3 outposts.	40,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	60,000
2. Residential quarters for compounders, dressers and cleaners.	30,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	50,000
3. Equipment and furniture.	4,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	8,000
Total Non-Recurring.	<u>74,000</u>	<u>22,000</u>	<u>22,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,18,000</u>
<u>Recurring.</u>						
<u>I. Pay</u>						
1. Veterinary compounders(4) (2+1+1) in the scale of Rs.40-1-50-2-60.	960	1,464	1,980	2,028	2,076	8,508
Special Pay.	376	577	784	803	822	3,362
2. Dressers(4) (2+1+1) in the scale of Rs.35-1-50.	840	1,284	1,740	1,788	1,836	7,488
3. Cleaners (4) (2+1+1) in the scale of Rs.30-1-35.	720	1,092	1,470	1,494	1,518	6,294
<u>II. Allowances, Honoraria etc.</u>						
1. Dearness Allowance.	3,480	5,220	6,960	6,960	6,960	29,580
2. Travelling Allowance.	200	300	400	500	500	1,900

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>III. Other Charges.</u>						
1. Medicine.	3,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	22,000
Misc. contingencies	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	8,500
Total Recurring.	10,576	15,437	20,334	20,573	20,712	87,632
Non-Recurring	74,000	22,000	22,000	-	-	1,18,000
Total.						
Recurring Total.	10,576	15,437	20,334	20,573	20,712	87,632
Grand Total.	84,576	37,437	42,334	20,573	20,712	205,632

2(ii) Expenditure Statement: (Rs. in lakhs)

Non-Recurring.	0.740	0.220	0.220	-	-	1.180
Recurring:	0.106	0.154	0.203	0.206	0.207	0.876
Loans.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than loans:	0.846	0.374	0.423	0.206	0.207	2.056
Foreign exchange expenditure.	-	-	-	-	-	-

3. Principal targets to be achieved:

To establish one dispensary and three outposts.

4. This is a new Scheme.

5. Requirement of man power for the construction phase.

1. Administrative	--)	1 m.m.
2. Technical	--)	
3. Skilled	--	220 m.m.
4. Un-skilled	--	170 m.m.

6. Requirement of man power for the continuing phase.

1. Administrative	--	
2. Technical	--	204 m.m.
3. Skilled	--	-
4. Un-skilled	--	408 m.m.

7. Requirement of principal materials.

<u>Item</u>		<u>Quantity</u> <u>(tons)</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>Rs.</u>
1. Timber	--	104	28,737
2. Steel	--	4	3,960
3. Cement	--	55	11,550
4. G.C.I. Sheets.	--	11	9,240

8. Receipts: ... Nil

Total Receipts: ... Nil

9. Remarks: ... ---

LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of Scheme: POULTRY FARMING SCHEME

Head) 0 - Agriculture and Community Development
Sub-head) 03 - Animal Husbandry.
) 8 - Poultry Development.

1. Object of the Scheme:

Poultry farming in these Islands has grown on haphazard lines with the result that the average production capacity of a local hen is nearly 50 eggs per year. It is, therefore, considered desirable to develop this industry on scientific lines so that it could, among other things, provide lucrative profession to enterprises in the form of easy and quick cash returns without much investments. With this purpose in view, it was proposed to set up, under the Second Five Year Plan, five poultry farms, each with an initial stock of 75 hens and 10 cocks of good breed viz: White Leg Horns and Rhode Island breed. One poultry farm with an initial stock of 102 birds has already been established at Port Blair and one more farm is likely to be established at Car Nicobar by the end of 1960-61. As the target set out under the II Plan will not be achieved owing to non availability of birds it is proposed to continue the scheme during the III Plan and establish the remaining three poultry farms during that period.

2(i) Estimated expenditure.

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Non-Recurring:</u>						
1. Cost of birds	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	4,500
2. Cost of Iron crates (3)	500	500	500	-	-	1,500
3. Cost of Incubators (3)	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	3,000
4. Feeding trough	400	400	400	-	-	1,200
5. Poultry houses	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	30,000
Total Non-Recurring.	13,400	13,400	13,400	-	-	40,200
<u>Recurring:</u>						
1. <u>Pay</u>						
1. Poultry attendant (3) in the scale of Rs. 40-1-50 (1+1+1)	480	972	1,476	1,512	1,548	5,988
2. Mazdoors (3) in the scale of Rs. 30- $\frac{1}{2}$ -35 (1+1+1)	360	726	1,092	1,110	1,128	4,416
II. <u>Allowances</u>						
<u>Honoraria etc.</u>						
1. Dearness Allowance.	1,080	1,620	2,160	2,700	3,240	10,800
2. Travelling allowance.	200	400	400	400	400	1,800

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>III. Other Charges.</u>						
1. Cost of feeding birds.	2,000	4,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	24,000
2. Miscellaneous contingencies.	500	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	6,000
Total recurring:	<u>4,620</u>	<u>8,718</u>	<u>12,628</u>	<u>13,222</u>	<u>13,816</u>	<u>53,004</u>
Non-recurring Total.	13,400	13,400	13,400	-	-	40,200
Recurring Total.	<u>4,620</u>	<u>8,718</u>	<u>12,628</u>	<u>13,222</u>	<u>13,816</u>	<u>53,004</u>
Grand Total.	<u>18,020</u>	<u>22,118</u>	<u>26,028</u>	<u>13,222</u>	<u>13,816</u>	<u>93,204</u>

2(ii) Expenditure Statement:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Non-recurring.	0.134	0.134	0.134	-	-	0.402
Recurring.	0.046	0.087	0.127	0.132	0.138	0.530
Loans.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than loans.	0.180	0.221	0.261	0.132	0.138	0.932
Foreign exchange expenditure.	-	-	-	-	-	-

3. Principal targets to be achieved:

To establish three poultry farms.

4. This is a continuing scheme.

5. Requirement of man power for the construction phase.

1. Administrative	---	Nil
2. Technical	---	Nil
3. Skilled.	---	66 M.M.
4. Unskilled.	---	53 M.M.

6. Requirement of man power for the continuing phase.

1. Administrative	---	--
2. Technical.	---	--
3. Skilled.	---	--
4. Unskilled.	---	144 MM.

7. Requirement of Principal materials.

<u>Item.</u>	<u>Quantity</u> (tons)	<u>Value</u> Rs.
1. Timber	---	32
2. Steel.	---	1.2
3. Cement.	---	17
4. G.C.I. Sheets.	---	3
		3,708
		1,200
		3,500
		2,800

8. Receipts.

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.

1. By sale of eggs and chicken.	-	2,600	4,500	7,200	7,200	21,500
Total receipts.	-	2,600	4,500	7,200	7,200	21,500

9. Remarks:

LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of Scheme: TRAINING OF POULTRY KEEPERS

Head) 0 - Agriculture and Community Development.
and) 03 - Animal Husbandry.
Sub-head) I - Training of Personnel.

1. Object of the Scheme:

Poultry farming in these Islands is practised haphazardly with the result that the average production capacity of a local hen is about 50 eggs per year. It is, therefore, desirable to develop this industry on scientific lines so that it could, among other things, provide lucrative profession to enterprisers in the form of easy and quick cash returns without much investment. The scheme envisages training of 20 private poultry breeders each year in the modern techniques of poultry farming. Training will be imparted by the existing staff of the Live Stock Department. Altogether 100 persons will be trained during the Third Plan period. The duration of the training will be one month. Each of the trainees will be paid a stipend of Rs.30/- per month.

2(i) Estimated expenditure:

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Non-recurring:</u>			-- Nil --			
<u>Non-recurring</u>			-- Nil --			
<u>Total.</u>						
<u>Recurring:</u>						
<u>Other Charges:</u>						
1. Stipends to 20 trainees every year @ Rs.30/-each	600	600	600	600	600	3,000
2. Miscellaneous contingencies.	100	100	100	100	100	500
<u>Total Recurring.</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>3,500</u>
<u>Non-recurring Total</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Recurring Total.</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>3,500</u>
<u>Grand Total.</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>3,500</u>

2(ii) Expenditure statement: (Rs. in lakhs)

<u>Non-recurring.</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Recurring.</u>	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.035
<u>Loans.</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Other than loans</u>	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.035
<u>Foreign Exchange) expenditure.</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-

3. Principal targets to be achieved:

To train 20 persons every year in the technique of poultry keeping.

- 4. This is a new Scheme.
- 5. Requirement of man power for the construction phase: Nil
- 6. Requirement of man power for the continuing phase: Nil
- 7. Requirement of principal materials: Nil
- 8. Receipts)
)
) ... Nil
- 9. Remarks)

LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of Scheme: GOAT BREEDING SCHEME

Head) 0 - Agriculture and Community Development.
and) 03 - Animal Husbandry.
Sub-head) 3 - Livestock improvement and development.

1. Object of the Scheme:

Although the goats thrive well in these Islands, their number is very small to meet the local requirement for meat purposes etc. No systematic efforts have been made so far to rear this animal, the poor man's cow on scientific lines. The scheme envisages establishment of a goat breeding farm for upgrading the local stock and to increase their supply.

Jamna Pari and Nellore breeds will be tried and surplus male goats after the age of 1½ years will be made available to villagers for upgrading the local stock. She goats will also be sold to the public.

2(i) Estimated expenditure:

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Non-recurring:</u>						
1. Cost of five male goats and 45 she goats @ Rs.100/-each (Jamna Pari)	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000
2. Cost of five male goats and 45 she goats @ Rs.100/- each (Nellore)	-	5,000	-	-	-	5,000
3. Cost of sheds to accommodate 400-500 goats.	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000
4. Equipment.	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,000
Total Non-recurring.	27,000	5,000	-	-	-	32,000

Recurring:

(a) Pay.

1. Mazdoors (2) in the scale of Rs.30-½-35.	720	732	744	756	768	3,720
2. Sweeper (1) in the scale of Rs.30-½-35.	360	366	372	378	384	1,860

(b) Allowances and Honoraria.

Dearness Allowance.	1,620	1,620	1,620	1,620	1,620	8,100
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(c) Other Charges:

1. Cost of feeding goats.	6,900	17,200	21,700	21,700	21,700	89,200
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	1961-62 Rs.	1962-63 Rs.	1963-64 Rs.	1964-65 Rs.	1965-66 Rs.	Total Rs.
2. Miscellaneous contingencies.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
Total Recurring.	10,600	20,918	25,436	25,454	25,472	1,07,880
Non-recurring Total.	27,000	5,000	-	-	-	32,000
Recurring Total.	10,600	20,918	25,436	25,454	25,472	1,07,880
Grand Total.	37,600	25,918	25,436	25,454	25,472	1,39,880

2(ii) Expenditure Statement. (Rs. in lakhs)

Non-recurring.	0.270	0.050	-	-	-	0.320
Recurring.	0.106	0.209	0.254	0.255	0.255	1.079
Loans.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than loans	0.376	0.259	0.254	0.255	0.255	1.399
Foreign exchange expenditure.	-	-	-	-	-	-

3. Principal targets to be achieved:

To establish a goat-breeding farm and with the object of upgrading the local inferior stock, and increasing their supply to meet local requirement of mutton.

4. This is a new Scheme.

5. Requirement of man-power for the construction phase:

(1) Administrative	)	1 man month.
(2) Technical)	
(3) Skilled	...	40 man months.
(4) Unskilled	...	32 man months.

6. Requirement of man-power for the continuing phase:

(1) Administrative)	
(2) Technical	)	Nil
(3) Skilled)	
(4) Unskilled	...	180 man months.

7. Requirement of principal materials:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u> (Tons)	<u>Value</u> Rs.
1. Timber.	19	5,225
2. Steel.	1	720
3. Cement.	10	2,100
4. G.C.I. Sheets.	2	1,680

8. Receipts: ... Not yet assessed.

9. Remarks: ... Nil

LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of Scheme: SUPPLY OF MILCH CATTLE.

Head) 0 - Agriculture and Community Development.
and) 04 - Dairying and Milk Supply.
sub-head) 9 - Miscellaneous.

1. Object of the Scheme:

There is an acute shortage of milch cattle in the Andaman Islands, particularly in North and Middle Andamans where large number of settlers have been settled. As per their terms and conditions of settlement, they have been provided with plough cattle only. Their financial resources being slender, they are not in a position to purchase milch cattle without financial assistance from the Government. With a view to providing milch cattle for the purpose of procreation, and meeting the shortage of milk supply, the scheme envisages purchase of milch cattle of good breed from the mainland by the Government and their distribution to the needy and deserving persons by treating the cost of the animals and other incidental charges as medium term loan. Loans in cash will also be granted to persons desirous of purchasing milch cattle locally or from the mainland by making their own arrangements for shipping.

2(i) Estimated expenditure:

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Non-recurring:</u>						
1. Cost of 50 milch cows @ Rs.500/- each per year.	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	1,25,000
2. Cost of 50 milch buffaloes @ Rs.750/- each per year.	37,500	37,500	37,500	37,500	37,500	1,87,500
Total Non-recurring.	<u>62,500</u>	<u>62,500</u>	<u>62,500</u>	<u>62,500</u>	<u>62,500</u>	<u>3,12,500</u>
<u>Recurring:</u>						
<u>Other charges</u>						
Misc. contingencies.	<u>7,500</u>	<u>7,500</u>	<u>7,500</u>	<u>7,500</u>	<u>7,500</u>	<u>37,500</u>
Total Recurring.	<u>7,500</u>	<u>7,500</u>	<u>7,500</u>	<u>7,500</u>	<u>7,500</u>	<u>37,500</u>
Non-recurring Total.	62,500	62,500	62,500	62,500	62,500	3,12,500
Recurring Total.	<u>7,500</u>	<u>7,500</u>	<u>7,500</u>	<u>7,500</u>	<u>7,500</u>	<u>37,500</u>
Grand Total.	<u>70,000</u>	<u>70,000</u>	<u>70,000</u>	<u>70,000</u>	<u>70,000</u>	<u>3,50,000</u>

2(ii) Expenditure Statement:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Non-recurring.	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625	3.125
Recurring.	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.375
Loans.	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625	3.125
Other than loans	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.375
Foreign exchange expenditure.	-	-	-	-	-	-

FORESTS

Progress during the First Plan:-

The Forest Department continued its normal activities.

Second Five Year Plan:-

The forestry schemes included in the Second Five Year Plan were intended to provide for new equipment to replace and strengthen the existing outlived and outmoded equipment for increasing the production of commercial timber and to carry out programmes for development of forest roads, training of personnel, preservative treatment of wood by installing a Pressure Treatment Plant, revision of the Forest Working Plan, creation of Teak, matchwood, cane and bamboo plantations, establishment of an additional seasoning kiln with a view to upgrading secondary timbers and utilising them fully, organisation of research work on silvicultural problems, establishment of a Portable Sawmill, setting up of a Boat Building Yard for construction of boats, and purchase of new machinery for large scale extraction of mangrove poles. Altogether 12 schemes involving an outlay of Rs.80 lakhs were included in the Plan; of which implementation of 4 schemes costing Rs.25.000 lakhs was held in abeyance on the advice of the Government of India. The table given below indicates the progress of expenditure during 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 and likely expenditure during 1960-61:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of scheme	Plan provision.	Progress of expenditure				Likely expenditure during 1960-61	Total five year 1956-61
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Purchase of equipment.	30.500	-	0.404	0.122	0.969	0.700	2.195
Forest Roads.	10.000	-	0.541	0.133	0.070	-	0.744
Training of personnel.	1.000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood Preservation by Pressure Treatment.	19.550	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revision of Forest Working Plan and Forest Inventory.	0.500	-	-	0.039	0.025	-	0.064
Raising of Industrial Plantation of Matchwood.	5.000	0.124	0.494	0.819	1.574	1,610	4.621
Forest Plantation (Minor Forests)	0.250	0.004	0.024	0.029	0.074	0.140	0.271
Additional Seasoning Kiln.	1.450	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silvicultural Research and Experiments.	2.000	-	-	-	-	0.400	0.400
Portable Saw Mill	3.000	-	0.404	0.758	0.673	0.600	2.435
Boat Building.	3.750	0.003	0.106	0.262	0.145	0.750	1.271
Mangrove Poles Extraction.	3.000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.	80.000	0.136	1.973	2.162	3.530	4.200	12.001

The bulk of machinery and equipment needed for the implementation of forestry schemes required foreign exchange, the value of which can be safely placed at Rs.40.440 lakhs. The expenditure incurred on the purchase of machinery and equipment upto the end of 1959-60 was only Rs.1.495 lakhs. The progress of expenditure during 1960-61 is not expected to improve substantially as shortage of foreign exchange still continues to persist.

A brief review of the progress made/or likely to be made under the various schemes by the end of the Second Plan is given below:-

1. Purchase of equipment:- One Wyssen Skyline Crane and six elephants have been purchased. Purchase of the remaining equipment is not likely to materialise owing to foreign exchange difficulties, and delays in their procurement.

2. Forest Roads:- Two trucks have been purchased. As against the target of 20 miles of forest roads set out for construction, earth work on one mile and survey of another two miles will have been completed.

3. Training of Personnel:- Physical implementation of this scheme has been held in abeyance.

4. Wood Preservation by pressure treatment:- The scheme has been held in abeyance.

5. Revision of Forest Working Plan and Forest Inventory:- The revision of the Forest Working Plan has been completed.

6. Raising of Industrial Plantation of Matchwood:-

As against the target of 1,665 acres of matchwood plantations set out under the scheme, 597 acres of matchwood plantation and 768 acres of teak plantation were raised upto the end of 1959-60. Another 425 acres of matchwood plantation and 510 acres of teak plantation are expected to be raised during 1960-61. The slow progress was due to the fact that sufficient quantities of teak and semal seeds are not available.

7. Forest Plantation (Minor Forests):- It was proposed to raise 100 acres of Malayan cane and 200 acres of bamboo plantation during the Plan period. 75 acres of cane plantation were raised upto the end of 1959-60. In addition, 40 acres of cashewnut plantation have been raised and another 70 acres of cashewnut plantations are likely to be raised during 1960-61. Experimental plantation of cane will also be done during 1960-61. Bamboo plantations could not be raised owing to non-availability of bamboo seeds.

8. Additional Seasoning Kiln:- The scheme has been held in abeyance.

9. Silvicultural Research and Experiments:-

A Silviculturist has been appointed only with effect from 16.4.60 with the result that not much leeway is expected.

10. Portable Sawmill:- A small unit with the old available machinery has been installed and put into operation. An indent for the purchase of two numbers industrial type of horizontal diesel engines was placed on the Director General of Supplies and Disposals, but the supply has yet to materialise. 3,484 tons of logs were converted into sawn timber upto the end of 1959-60 since the installation of the Sawmill during 1958-59. Another 1,200 tons of logs will be converted into sawn timber during 1960-61.

11. Boat Building Yard:- Construction of the Boat Building Yard was completed during 1958-59. One hull for towing boat and one timber boat have been constructed. One more hull for towing boat and three dinghies were under construction at the end of 1959-60. In addition, two big and eight small boats are proposed to be constructed during 1960-61.

12. Mangrove Poles Extraction:- The scheme has been held in abeyance.

General:- So far as the production is concerned the outturn of timber increased from 45,825 tons in 1955-56 to 52,930 tons in 1959-60.

Programme for the Third Five Year Plan:-

The outlines of the development programme proposed for the Third Five Year Plan are given below:-

1. Purchase of equipment:- This is a continuing scheme. Equipment costing Rs.26.200 lakhs for the exploitation and transportation of timber and one Marine Engine costing Rs.0.800 lakhs for a touring boat will be purchased. In addition a sum of Rs.2.000 lakhs have been provided for recurring expenditure.

2. Raising of Industrial Plantation of Matchwood and Teak:-

2,250 acres of matchwood and 3,750 acres of teak plantations will be raised. A sum of Rs.12.000 lakhs has been provided in the plan for this scheme.

3. Forest Plantation (Minor Forests):- An area of 600 acres will be planted with cane. A sum of Rs.0.720 has been provided in the plan for the scheme.

4. Additional Seasoning Kiln:- An additional seasoning kiln of two chambers (27' x 20' each) with an annual capacity of 2,000 tons for enhancing the utility of many of the largely available secondary timbers such as Badam and White Chuglam which are not being utilised fully, as they are refractory, will be installed. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs.1.326 lakhs.

5. Silvicultural Research and Experiments:- Research work on silvicultural problems will be continued. The scheme will cost Rs.2.475 lakhs.

6. Boat Building:- The Boat Building Yard of the Forest Department at Long Island will be further developed to undertake construction of boats of various types. A sum of Rs.4.500 lakhs has been provided for this purpose.

7. Construction of permanent Rest Houses:- In the absence of proper Rest Houses in or near about the areas of forestry operations, the touring by officers is rendered extremely difficult and the work suffers. It is proposed to construct 6 Rest Houses at a cost of Rs.1.373 lakhs.

8. Opening of a Training School for Foresters and Forest Guards:-

A Training School will be established for the training of Foresters and Forest Guards to meet the local needs. A provision of Rs.0.850 lakhs has been made for this purpose.

9. Revision of Forest Working Plan:- Detailed stock mapping and enumeration of forests will be undertaken and a Working Plan of each Forest Division will be compiled. The amount required for the scheme is Rs.3.900 lakhs.

10. Cultural Operations in the Nicobar group of Islands:

It is proposed to undertake cultural operations in 1,250 acres at the rate of 250 acres per year with a view to bringing up regeneration of matchwood species mainly.

The scheme is estimated to cost Rs.2.000 lakhs.

Outlay under the Third Plan:-

Altogether 10 schemes involving an outlay of Rs.58.144 lakhs have been proposed. The phasing of expenditure is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)					
<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
26.600	12.669	9.087	4.870	4.918	58.144

Scheme No. 28.

FOREST DEPARTMENT
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of Scheme: - PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENT.

Head: { 0 - Agriculture and Community Development.
 { 05 - Forests.
Sub-head: { 9 - Miscellaneous.

1. Object and brief description of the Scheme:

In the past forest wealth was literally creamed in the accessible areas by lumbering operations. This resulted in the depletion of timber in the accessible areas which has forced the Forest Department to go deep into the interior for systematic exploitation. The extraction pattern in which the department is now involved requires more and more equipment in the shape of Tractors, Towing Boats, Sea-going Launch etc., as the work in the interior progresses. In addition, exploitation of timber from the Nicobar group of Islands and Little Andamans is to be undertaken if feasible. In the Second Five Year Plan, the following equipment was proposed to be purchased for replacement and strengthening the existing out lived and out moded equipment:-

1. Eight D6 Tractors complete with logging arch and hyster winches @Rs.75,000/- each.	Rs. 6,00,000/-
2. Two Bull dozing equipment for the above @ Rs.16,000/- each.	32,000/-
3. One Wyssen Skyline Crane for timber extraction from areas not easily accessible.	1,00,000/-
4. One Sea-going Launch of the Type and capacity of S.L.M. Douglas.	13,00,000/-
5. Six Towing Boats @Rs.50,000/- each.	3,00,000/-
6. One Touring Boat.	80,000/-
7. Three Brookeville Diesel Locomotives.	1,40,000/-
8. Extension of Maharaja Jetty to facilitate berthing of ships of draft upto 26 to 28 feet in lieu of boat-ing out timber on lighters.	2,60,000/-
9. Purchase of twelve Elephants @ Rs.8,000/- each.	96,000/-
Total: ..	<u>29,08,000/-</u>

Only one Wyssen Skyline Crane and six numbers Elephants were purchased up to the end of 1959-60. Purchase of the remaining equipment was not expected to materialise during the Second Plan period owing to snortage of foreign exchange and delays that occur in the procurement. Hence the scheme has to be continued during the Third Five Year Plan, and the following equipment will be purchased:-

1. Six D6 Tractors complete with logging arch and Hyster Winches @Rs.1,25,000/- each.	7,50,000/-
---	------------

2. One Sea-going Launch of Type and capacity of S.L.M. Douglas.	18,00,000/-
3. Three Marine Diesel Engines for three Towing Boats. (the hulls will be made locally).	70,000/-
4. One Marine Engine for a Towing Boat.	<u>80,000/-</u>
Total:	<u>27,00,000/-</u>

2(i). Estimated expenditure:

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Non-Recurring:	2000000	500000	200000	-	-	2700000
Total Non-Recurring:	<u>2000000</u>	<u>500000</u>	<u>200000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2700000</u>
Recurring:	40000	40000	40000	40000	40000	200000
Total Recurring:	<u>40000</u>	<u>40000</u>	<u>40000</u>	<u>40000</u>	<u>40000</u>	<u>200000</u>
Non-Recurring Total:	2000000	500000	200000	-	-	2700000
Recurring Total:	40000	40000	40000	40000	40000	200000
Grand Total:	<u>2040000</u>	<u>540000</u>	<u>240000</u>	<u>40000</u>	<u>40000</u>	<u>2900000</u>

2(ii). Expenditure statement: (Rs. in lakhs)

Non-Recurring:	20.000	5.000	2.000	-	-	27.000
Recurring:	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400	2.000
Loans:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than Loans:	20.400	5.400	2.400	0.400	0.400	29.000
Foreign exchange expenditure:	19.000	4.000	1.000	-	-	24.000

3. Principal targets to be achieved during the Third Five-Year Plan:

To purchase -

1. Six D6 Tractors complete with logging arch and Hyster Winches.
2. One Sea-going Launch of Type and capacity of S.L.M. Douglas.
3. Three Marine Diesel Engines for three Towing Boats.
4. One Marine Engine for a Towing Boat.

4. This is a continuing Scheme:

5. Requirement of man-power for the construction phase: - Nil-

6. Requirement of man-power for the continuing phase:

- 1. Administrative. - -Nil-
- 2. Technical. - 120 m.m.
- 3. Skilled. - 1560 "
- 4. Un-skilled. - 720 "

7. Requirement of principal materials: - -Nil-

8. Receipts:

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
By sale of timber.	8000000	8500000	9000000	9500000	10000000	45000000
Total Receipts:	8000000	8500000	9000000	9500000	10000000	45000000

9. Remarks:

Under para 3 item No.1 viz. Tractors have been proposed for improving the extraction equipment. Item No.2 viz. Sea-going Launch has been proposed for transportation of logs from South and Middle Andamans for feeding the Chatham Saw Mill. Item No.3 viz. Marine Engines have been proposed for Towing Boats meant to replace the present boats which have outlived their utility. Item No.4 viz. Touring Boat has been proposed for effective supervision of works in view of expanding programme.

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.

2(ii). Expenditure statement: (Rs. in lakhs.)

Non-Recurring:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recurring:	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.400	12.000
Loans:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than loans:	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.400	12.000
Foreign exchange expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-	-

3. Principal targets to be achieved: ~~using the third~~

To raise 2250 acres of matchwood and 3750 acres of teak plantations during the plan period, at the rate of 450 acres of matchwood and 750 acres of teak per year.

4. This is a new Scheme:

5. Requirement of man-power for the construction phase: - -Nil-

6. Requirement of man-power for the continuing phase:

1. Administrative. } - No separate staff exclusively
2. Technical. } for the scheme will be employed.
3. Skilled. } Staff engaged on normal forestry
4. Un-skilled. } work will also implement this
4. Un-skilled. } scheme.
4. Un-skilled. - 200 Mazdoors 12,000 m.m.

7. Requirement of principal materials: - -Nil-

8. Receipts:

No receipts during the plan period.

9. Remarks: - -Nil-

Scheme No. 30.

FOREST DEPARTMENT
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of Scheme: - FOREST PLANTATION (MINOR FORESTS).

Head: § 0 - Agriculture & Community Development.
 § 05 - Forests.
Sub-head: § 3 - Afforestation and Conservation.

1. Object and brief description of the Scheme:

There is at present a large demand for cane. Climatic and soil conditions in Andamans are very suitable for growing Malayan cane which being of a better quality fetches higher price.

The scheme envisages raising of 600 acres of cane plantation at the rate of 120 acres per year.

2(i). Estimated expenditure:

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Non-Recurring:</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Recurring:</u>						
Cost of clearance and plantations.	14400	14400	14400	14400	14400	72000
<u>Total Recurring:</u>	<u>14400</u>	<u>14400</u>	<u>14400</u>	<u>14400</u>	<u>14400</u>	<u>72000</u>
<u>Non-Recurring Total:</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Recurring Total:</u>	<u>14400</u>	<u>14400</u>	<u>14400</u>	<u>14400</u>	<u>14400</u>	<u>72000</u>
<u>Grand Total:</u>	<u>14400</u>	<u>14400</u>	<u>14400</u>	<u>14400</u>	<u>14400</u>	<u>72000</u>

2(ii). Expenditure statement: (Rs. in lakhs)

<u>Non-Recurring:</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Recurring:</u>	0.144	0.144	0.144	0.144	0.144	0.720
<u>Loans:</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Other than loans</u>	0.144	0.144	0.144	0.144	0.144	0.720
<u>Foreign exchange expenditure:</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-

3. Principal targets to be achieved:

To raise 600 acres of cane plantation at the rate of 120 acres per year.

4. This is a new Scheme:

5. Requirement of man-power for the construction phase: - Nil-

6. Requirement of man-power for the continuing phase:

1. Administrative. Ø - No separate staff will be appoint-
2. Technical. Ø ed. Staff engaged on normal forestry
3. Skilled. Ø work will also implement the scheme.
4. Un-skilled. - 16 Mazdoors .. 960 m.m.

7. Requirement of principal materials: - -Nil-

8. Receipts: - -Nil-

9. Remarks: - -Nil-

Scheme No.31.

FOREST DEPARTMENT
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of Scheme: - ADDITIONAL SEASONING KILN.

Head: } 0 - Agriculture & Community Development.
 } 05 - Forests.
 Sub-head: } 4 - Forest Industries.

A Seasoning Kiln with a capacity of 4000 tons per annum exists at Chatham. The capacity of this Seasoning Kiln will not be adequate once the use of seasoned timber for constructional purposes is popularised. It was proposed to instal an additional Seasoning Kiln of two chambers (27' x 20' each) with a capacity of 2000 tons during the Third Five Year Plan thus increasing the over-all kiln seasoning capacity to 6000 tons per annum. The scheme was not implemented as the demand for seasoned timber did not justify installation of an additional seasoning kiln. The scheme has been switched over to the Third Five Year Plan and subject to the demand, an additional seasoning kiln of the above specifications and capacity will be installed.

2(i). Estimated expenditure:

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.

Non-Recurring:

1. Cost of Kiln Chambers.	-	20000	20000	-	-	40000
2. Cost of equipment & accessories.	-	20000	20000	-	-	40000
3. Cost of Shed.	-	5000	5000	-	-	10000
4. Cost of installation and incidental charges.	-	5000	5000	-	-	10000
Total Non-Recurring:	-	50000	50000	-	-	100000

Recurring:

<u>1. Provision of staff:</u>						
a) Supervisor (1) on Rs.300/- p.m. all inclusive.	-	-	-	3600	3600	7200
b) Operators (3) on Rs.150/- p.m. each all inclusive.	-	-	-	5400	5400	10800
(c) Mazdoor (6) each on Rs.75/- p.m. all inclusive.	-	-	-	5400	5400	10800
2. Stores & Sundries.	-	-	-	1900	1900	3800
Total Recurring:	-	-	-	16300	16300	32600

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Non-Recurring Total:	-	50000	50000	-	-	100000
Recurring Total:	-	-	-	16300	16300	32600
Grand Total:	-	50000	50000	16300	16300	132600

2(ii). Expenditure statement: (Rs. in lakhs)

Non-Recurring:	-	0.500	0.500	-	-	1.000
Recurring:	-	-	-	0.163	0.163	0.326
Loans:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than loans:	-	0.500	0.500	0.163	0.163	1.326
Foreign exchange expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-	-

3. Principal targets to be achieved: The Third Year Plan

To put up an additional seasoning Kiln with a capacity of 2,000 tons per year.

4. This is a continuing Scheme:

5. Requirement of man-power for the construction phase:

1. Administrative.	-	-Nil-
2. Technical.	-	-Nil-
3. Skilled.	10	120 m.m.
4. Un-skilled.	20	240 "

6. Requirement of man-power for the continuing phase:

1. Administrative.	-	-Nil-
2. Technical.	4	96 m.m.
3. Skilled.	-	-Nil-
4. Un-skilled.	6	144 "

7. Requirement of principal materials:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity (Tons)</u>	<u>Value (Rs.)</u>
1. Timber.	-Nil-	-
2. Steel.	3.6	2,100/-
3. Cement.	21	4,536/-

8. Receipts:

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.

On account of seasoning of 2000 tons of timber per year @Rs.10/- per ton.	-	-	-	20000	20000	40000
Total receipts:	-	-	-	20000	20000	40000

9. Remarks:

	-	-Nil-
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Scheme No. 32.

FOREST DEPARTMENT
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of Scheme: - SILVICULTURAL RESEARCH & EXPERIMENTS.

Head: § 0 - Agriculture & Community Development.

 § 05 - Forests.

Sub-head:§ 2 - Research, Survey & Statistics.

1. Object and brief description of the Scheme:

At present no data regarding the rate of growth of even important species like Padauk and Gurjan is available on which rotation could be based. Research on regeneration, tending etc. is urgently required and is most essential for successful restocking and tending of exploited areas. This can be achieved only by instituting scientific silvicultural research. The scheme aimed at providing an organisation under the charge of a Deputy Conservator of Forests assisted by one Ranger and 3 Deputy Rangers to undertake research on silvicultural problems was included in the Second Five Year Plan but no leeway could be expected due to late appointment of the technical staff. The scheme will be continued during the Third Five Year Plan to carry out research on the following problems:-

- i) Regeneration of evergreen and deciduous forests.
- ii) Statistics of growth and yield.
- iii) Tending operations.
- iv) Introduction of exotics such as Teak, Mahogany etc.

2(i). Estimated expenditure:

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Non-Recurring:</u>						
Cost of equipment.	10000	5000	5000	-	-	20000
Cost of Office and Laboratory building.	10000	15000	-	-	-	25000
Total Non-Recurring:	20000	20000	5000	-	-	45000
<u>Recurring:</u>						
Pay & Allowances of staff.	28000	28000	28000	28000	28000	140000
Travelling Allowance.	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	15000
Labour Charges.	9000	9000	9000	9000	9000	45000
Miscellaneous contingencies.	500	500	500	500	500	2500
Recurring Total:	40500	40500	40500	40500	40500	202500
Non-Recurring Total:	20000	20000	5000	-	-	45000
Recurring Total:	40500	40500	40500	40500	40500	202500
Grand Total:	60500	60500	45500	40500	40500	247500

Scheme No. 33 .

FOREST DEPARTMENT
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of Scheme: - BOAT BUILDING.

Head: § 0 - Agriculture & Community Development.
 § 05 - Forests.
Sub-head:§ 4 - Forest Industries.

1. Object and brief description of the Scheme:

The Boat Building Yard at Long Island constructed during the Second Plan period will be further developed to undertake construction of various boats primarily for use of the Forest Department. In constructing these boats, timber extracted from Andaman Forests will be utilised.

2(i). Estimated expenditure:

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Non-Recurring:</u>						
Cost of slipway, ancillary equipment etc.	10000	50000	15000	-	-	75000
Total Non-Recurring:	10000	50000	15000	-	-	75000
<u>Recurring:</u>						
Expenditure on manufacture of boats including Pay & Allowances of staff and cost of raw materials.	75000	75000	75000	75000	75000	375000
Total Recurring:	75000	75000	75000	75000	75000	375000
Non-Recurring Total:	10000	50000	15000	-	-	75000
Recurring Total:	75000	75000	75000	75000	75000	375000
Grand Total:	85000	125000	90000	75000	75000	450000

2(ii). Expenditure statement:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Non-Recurring:	0.100	0.500	0.150	-	-	0.750
Recurring:	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	3.750
Loans:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than loans:	0.850	1.250	0.900	0.750	0.750	4.500
Foreign exchange expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-	-

3. Principal targets to be achieved:

- 1) To construct a Slipway.
- 2) To construct 50 big and small boats at the rate of 10 boats per year.

4. This is a new Scheme:

5. Requirement of man-power for construction phase: - Nil-

6. Requirement of man-power for the continuing phase:

1. Administrative. - Nil-
2. Technical. - 12 - 720 m.m. (including shipwrights, boat builders etc.)
3. Skilled. - Nil-
4. Un-skilled. - 30 - 1800 m.m.

7. Requirement of principal materials:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity (Tons)</u>	<u>Value (Rs.)</u>
1. Timber.	75 per year	18,000/-
2. Steel.	2½ "	1,500/-

<u>8. Receipts:</u>	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
Value of boats.	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	500000
Total receipts:	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	500000

9. Remarks: - Nil-

FOREST DEPARTMENT
Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Name of Scheme: CONSTRUCTION OF PERMANENT REST HOUSES.

Head | 0 - Agriculture and Community Development.
| 05 - Forests.
Sub-head | 6 - Forest Development including roads
and buildings.

1. Object of the scheme:

Considerable inconvenience is experienced at present by Forest Officers for temporary halt in or near about the areas of forestry operations due to lack of proper forest rest houses with the result that touring and inspection by them is rendered extremely difficult. In order to improve this position and ensure proper supervision of the several forestry operations under the 3rd Five Year Plan it is proposed to construct 2 permanent Rest Houses in each division during the Plan period.

2(i) Estimated expenditure:

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.

Non-Recurring:

1. Construction of Rest houses.	40000	40000	40000	-	-	120000
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>						
Total Non-Recurring:	40000	40000	40000	-	-	120000
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>						

Recurring:

1. Chowkidars.	-	1920	3840	5760	5760	17280
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>						
Total Recurring:	-	1920	3840	5760	5760	17280
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>						
Non-Recurring Total:	40000	40000	40000	-	-	120000
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>						
Recurring Total:	-	1920	3840	5760	5760	17280
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>						
Grand Total:	40000	41920	43840	5760	5760	137280
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>						

2(ii) Expenditure statement:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Non-recurring:	0.400	0.400	0.400	-	-	1.200
Recurring:	-	0.019	0.038	0.058	0.058	0.173
Loans:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than loans:	0.400	0.419	0.438	0.058	0.058	1.373
Foreign Exchange Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>						

3. Principal targets to be achieved:

Construction of 6 permanent Rest Houses.

4. This is a new Scheme:

5. Requirement of man-power for the construction phase:

1. Administrative	...	Nil
2. Technical	...	Nil
3. Skilled	...	180 Man-months.
4. Un-skilled	...	360 -do-

6. Requirement of man-power for the continuing phase:

1. Administrative	...	--
2. Technical	...	--
3. Skilled	...	--
4. Un-skilled	...	216 Man-months.

7. Requirement of principal materials:

<u>Item.</u>	<u>Quantity</u> <u>(tons)</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>(Rs.)</u>
1. Timber.	120	28,800
2. Steel.	16 @ Rs.600	9,600
3. Cement.	13½	2,916

8. Receipts: ... Nil

9. Remarks: ... ---

FOREST DEPARTMENT
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of the Scheme: OPENING OF A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FORESTERS AND FOREST GUARDS.

Head : 0 - Agriculture and Community Development.
 05 - Forests.
Sub-head: 1 - Training of personnel.

1. Object of the Scheme:

Out of about 100 Deputy Rangers, Foresters and Forest Guards, employed at present in the Department, very few have had the requisite training in Forestry. A few were sent in the past to the Forestry Schools in Bengal and Madras for training. The training for the lower ranks of the forest service is more of a practical nature and the conditions prevailing in the Andamans being totally different from those prevailing on the mainland, the proper course will be to impart this training locally. Training of the higher rank, namely, Forest Rangers which has quite a good bit of theoretical forestry background will continue to be done in the institutions on the mainland. It is proposed to open a training school for Foresters and for Forest Guards to impart them necessary training in Forestry. The school will be in the charge of an Assistant Conservator of Forests and will train 10 Officers annually.

2(i) Estimated Expenditure.

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Non-recurring</u>						
1. Construction of School building and hostel and purchase of equipment.	15,000	20,000	--	--	--	35,000
Total Non-Recurring	15,000	20,000	--	--	--	35,000
<u>Recurring:</u>						
Pay of 1 A.C.F. and 2 peons.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
Total Recurring	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
Non-Recurring Total.	15,000	20,000	--	--	--	35,000
Recurring Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
Grand Total.	25,000	30,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	85,000

2(ii) Expenditure Statement.

	(Rs. in lakhs)					
Non-Recurring	0.150	0.200	--	--	--	0.350
Recurring	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.500
Loans.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other than loans	0.250	0.300	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.850
Foreign Exchange expenditure.	--	--	--	--	--	--

3. Principal targets to be achieved.

To set up a training school with arrangements to impart training in forestry to 10 Officers each year.

4. This is a new Scheme.

5. Requirement of man-power for the construction phase.

1. Administrative.	1	1 Man-month.
2. Technical.	1	
3. Skilled.	66	-do-
4. Un-skilled.	53	-do-

6. Requirement of man-power for continuing phase.

1. Administrative.	1	60 Man-months.
2. Technical.	1	
3. Skilled.		Nil.
4. Un-skilled.		120 Man-months.

7. Requirement of principal materials.

<u>Item.</u>	<u>Quantity</u> <u>(tons)</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>Rs.</u>
1. Timber.	31.6	8,708/-
2. Steel.	1.2	1,200/-
3. Cement.	16.6	3,500/-
4. G.C.I. Sheets.	3.3	2,800/-

8. Receipts: -

9. Remarks: -

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FOREST DEPARTMENT
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of Scheme : REVISION OF FOREST WORKING PLAN.

Head | 0 - Agriculture and Community Development.
 | 05 - Forests.
Sub-head | 2 - Research Survey and Statistics.

1. Object of the Scheme:

The scheme envisages undertaking of detailed stock mapping and enumeration of the forests and writing up the working plan. Each Forest division will be dealt with as a separate unit.

2(i) Estimated expenditure.

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Non-Recurring:</u>			---	Nil	---	
Total non-recurring:			---	Nil	---	
<u>Recurring:</u>						
1. Pay of staff including D. A & A.S.P.	51,000	51,000	51,000	--	--	1,53,000
2. T.A.	5,000	5,000	5,000	--	--	15,000
3. Labourers 170 for 7 months in a year.	74,000	74,000	74,000	--	--	2,22,000
Total recurring	1,30,000	1,30,000	1,30,000	--	--	3,90,000
<u>Non-recurring total.</u>			---	Nil	---	
<u>Recurring Total.</u>	1,30,000	1,30,000	1,30,000	--	--	3,90,000
<u>Grand Total</u>	1,30,000	1,30,000	1,30,000	--	--	3,90,000

2(ii) Expenditure statement: (Rs. in lakhs)

Non-Recurring:	--	--	--	--	--	--
Recurring.	1.300	1.300	1.300	--	--	3.900
Loans.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other than Loans.	1.300	1.300	1.300	--	--	3.900
Foreign exchange expenditure.	--	--	--	--	--	--

3. Principal targets to be achieved.

1. To undertake detailed stock mapping and enumeration of the Forests.
2. To write up the Working Plan of each division.

4. This is a new scheme:

5. Requirement of man-power for the construction phase.

1. Administrative	--	36	Man-months.
2. Technical	--	36	-do-
3. Skilled.	--	840	-do-
4. Un-skilled.	--	3570	-do-

6. Requirement of man power for the continuing phase.

1. Administrative.	X		
2. Technical.	X		
3. Skilled.	X	--	Nil.
4. Un-skilled.	X		

7. Requirement of principal materials.

<u>Item.</u>	<u>Quantity</u> <u>(tons)</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>Rs.</u>
1. Timber. X		
2. Steel. X	--	Nil.
3. Cement. X		
4. Coal. X		

8. Receipts. Nil

9. Remarks: The instructions contained in telegram No.23-10/60-FD dated the 9th June 1960 from Agrindia, New Delhi to Secretary, Forests, Port Blair have been kept in view.

Scheme No.37.

FOREST DEPARTMENT,
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of Scheme: CULTURAL OPERATIONS IN THE NICOBAR
GROUP OF ISLANDS

Head and) 0 - Agriculture and Community Development
Sub-Head) 05 - Forests
) 9 - Miscellaneous

1. Object of the Scheme:

It is proposed to undertake cultural operations in 1,250 acres, at the rate of 250 acres per year, in the Nicobar Group of Islands with a view to bringing up regeneration of Matchwood species mainly.

2(i) Estimated expenditure:

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Non-Recurring.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Non-Recurring.	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. <u>Recurring:</u>						
Cost of cultural operations in 250 acres per year with a view to bringing up regeneration of Matchwood species.	25,100	35,100	45,000	45,000	49,800	2,00,000
Total Recurring	25,100	35,100	45,000	45,000	49,800	2,00,000
Non-Recurring Total.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recurring Total.	25,100	35,100	45,000	45,000	49,800	2,00,000
Grand Total.	25,100	35,100	45,000	45,000	49,800	2,00,000

2(ii) Expenditure Statement: (Rs. in lakhs)

Non-Recurring.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recurring.	0.251	0.351	0.450	0.450	0.498	2.000
Loans.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than loans.	0.251	0.351	0.450	0.450	0.498	2.000
Foreign Exchange Expenditure.	-	-	-	-	-	-

3. Principal targets to be achieved:

To undertake cultural operations in an area of 1,250 acres at the rate of 250 acres per year.

4. This is a new scheme.

5. Requirement of Manpower for the construction phase) Not yet
6. Requirement of Manpower for the continuing phase) as assessed.
7. Requirement of Principal materials.)

8. Receipts: . . Nil

9. Remarks: . . . -

C O O P E R A T I O N

CO-OPERATION

First Five Year Plan:

There was no programme of Co-operative Development in the ~~Second~~ First Five Year Plan.

Second Five Year Plan:

The following schemes were drawn up for implementation during the Second Five Year Plan:-

- (1) Establishment of one large-sized co-operative credit society with a share capital of Rs.40,000/-, of which Rs.20,000/- were to be contributed by Government towards share capital under the policy of State participation.
- (2) Establishment of a marketing society for coconut planters and other agriculturists at Port Blair with a share capital of Rs.40,000/- of which a sum of Rs.19,000/- was to be contributed by Government.
- (3) Construction of two godowns for co-operative societies at an estimated cost of Rs.30,000/-, the pattern of financial assistance being 75% loan and 25% subsidy.
- (4) To provide subsidy to the societies for maintaining the managerial staff. A sum of Rs.6,000/- was provided for this purpose.
credit

A large-sized co-operative society and a marketing ~~society~~ society as envisaged under the plan have been established, and are functioning. These societies are performing a useful function.

The construction work of the two godowns is in progress, and will have been completed by October, 1960.

A sum of Rs.4,000/- had been paid as subsidy to the various societies up to the end of 1959-60 for maintaining experienced and efficient managerial staff and another sum of Rs.2,000/- is to be paid during 1960-61.

An additional scheme for training of non-official personnel in the Nicobar Islands in the principles of Co-operative development and management of co-operative institutions has been approved by the Government of India, Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Department of Co-operation) and the Planning Commission for implementation during 1960-61.

Policy and Programme during the Third Five Year Plan.

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands, as the name suggests, comprise of two groups of Islands viz., the Andaman group and the Nicobar group, where the local conditions and socio-economic pattern of village communities are widely ~~different from each other.~~ different from each other. It is, therefore, necessary to evolve a separate system of co-operative development for each of the two regions to suit their socio-economic needs.

ANDAMAN GROUP OF ISLANDS

North and Middle Andamans.

The Andaman group may be broadly sub-divided into North, Middle and South Andamans. North and Middle Andamans are being populated by settlers who are brought from the mainland for settlement on land under the colonisation scheme. The oldest batch of settlers has not yet been in position for more than 7 years. These areas are sparsely populated and backward in the economic sense. In these areas it may not be possible to organise, in the very near future, village societies which can handle credit as well as other service facilities required by the agriculturists for fulfilling the programme of increased production. It is, therefore, proposed to establish a credit union and 8 village co-operatives for the entire area of Middle Andaman and a credit union and 8 village co-operatives to cover North Andaman by grouping villages into convenient viable units. While the credit union will provide financial assistance in the form of loans to individuals, the village societies will undertake all the other functions that can be taken up by village multipurpose societies. Individual farmers will have to be members of both the village societies and the credit union, as the latter will not advance any loan unless the application is recommended by the former, nor will any loan be advanced to anyone without his being a member of the main village society. The village societies lying within the area of the credit union will also have to be affiliated to it for maintaining a link between them and the credit union. The State participation towards the share capital of each credit union will be restricted to Rs.20,000/-.

SOUTH ANDAMAN

In South Andaman, normal agricultural conditions prevail. There are in all 83 villages in South Andaman with a population of about 10,000. The entire area is covered under the community development block. The basic approach in setting up village/co-operative community development organisation which touches upon all aspects of life. Considering the general aspect of co-operative development, and particular aspect of credit requirement, the entire populated area of South Andaman has been sub-divided into 11 pilot project units for the organisation of 11 village co-operative societies. The aim is to enroll all families in the area as members of village co-operatives. The main functions of these societies will be -

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- (1) to issue short and medium term credit on production plan basis,
- (2) to collect and market the entire surplus produce of agriculturists, and
- (3) to render services like issue of fertilisers, seeds, implements etc.

Each society will have about 200 members, each of whom will be required to hold a minimum paid up share of Rs.30/-. The borrowing limit of a member will be fixed at 8 or 10 times the paid-up share value. The credit of Rs.250/- to Rs.270/- should be sufficient for an average cultivator owning about 5 acres of land to undertake the agricultural production programme successfully. For preparing comprehensive agricultural production plans for all the 11 pilot project units on the basis of which credit facilities would be advanced, the following Committee has been constituted:-

- (1) Agricultural Officer, Port Blair.
- (2) Coconut Development Officer, Port Blair.
- (3) Horticultural Officer, Port Blair.
- (4) The Block Development Officer, South Andaman.
- (5) The Live Stock Officer, Port Blair.

It is proposed to train sufficient number of non-official personnel in the principles of co-operative development and management of co-operative institutions.

Construction of godowns:

Financial assistance will be made available to co-operative societies for the construction of godowns for providing adequate storage facilities to meet their requirements.

Subsidy for managerial staff:

In view of the small area of operation and membership and restricted volume of business, the income of almost all the village societies will be extremely small and they will, therefore, be unable to meet their working expenses. It is, therefore, necessary that small village co-operatives should be given adequate assistance by way of subsidies for meeting a portion of the managerial expenses. The expenditure on subsidy will be Rs.900/- per society spread over a period of 5 years as indicated below:-

First year.	...	Rs. 300/-
Second year.	...	Rs. 150/-
Third year.	...	Rs. 150/-
Fourth year.	...	Rs. 150/-
Fifth year.	...	Rs. 150/-
Total:	...	<u>Rs. 900/-</u>

NICOBAR GROUP OF ISLANDS

The Nicobar group comprises of 19 Islands, of which more than half are at the present moment uninhabited or very sparsely inhabited. The population is mostly concentrated in Car Nicobar and in the Nancowrie group of Nicobar Islands. The Nicobarese are a tribal people and their main vocation is to tend coconuts and betel-nuts, grow yams and rear pigs and poultry. Fish is a supplementary food. Any other type of agriculture is unknown to the Nicobarese. There exists a co-operative society in almost every village in Car Nicobar and Nancowrie group of Islands for collection and marketing of coconuts, copra and betel-nuts. There is no demand for credit facilities in the Nicobar group of Islands. The Nicobarese are, as a matter of fact, averse to taking loans. The immediate need in these Islands is to train as large a number of Nicobarese as possible in the principles of cooperative development and management of cooperative institutions. With this end in view, a scheme was formulated by the Administration for implementation during 1960-61, and approved by the Government of India, Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation. The scheme is not likely to make any headway during 1960-61 owing to non-availability of staff, and has, therefore, been switched over to the Third Five Year Plan.

Strengthening of the Co-operative Department:

The present set up of one Cooperative Inspector, one Supervisor and one Accounts Supervisor under the Revenue Assistant Commissioner who discharges the functions of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies in addition to his own duties is not considered adequate to organise a large scale

programme of cooperative development as effectively and efficiently as is required. A separate post of Registrar, Cooperative Societies on the scale of Rs.275-800 has been created and the officer is expected to be in position soon. The additional Inspectors and clerical staff that would be required to strengthen the department will also be appointed.

Channelising of taccavi and other agricultural loans to village co-operatives:

The policy of the National Development Council that taccavi loans and other facilities to agriculturists should be channelised through primary village co-operatives will be implemented. The acceptance of this practice will make the rural population conscious of the importance of village co-operatives and a fillip to the co-operative movement.

Altogether 6 schemes involving a total outlay of Rs.1.474 lakhs have been formulated for implementation during the Third Five Year Plan. The schemewise distribution of the outlay is as under:-

(1) Scheme to provide subsidy to 27 cooperative societies and 2 credit unions in South, Middle and North Andamans.	) ) ) )	Rs.26,100/-
(2) Scheme for training of non-official personnel in cooperation in the Andaman Islands.	) ) )	Rs.15,100/-
(3) Scheme for training of non-official personnel in the Nicobar Islands in cooperation.	) ) )	Rs.31,205/-
(4) Construction of godowns.	)	Rs.30,000/-
(5) Establishment of credit unions in Middle and North Andamans.	) )	Rs.40,000/-
(6) Scheme for publicity and propaganda on co-operation.	) )	Rs. 5,000/-
Total:	)	Rs. <u>1,47,405/-</u>

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of Scheme: SCHEME TO PROVIDE SUBSIDY TO 27 SERVICE
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND 2 CREDIT
UNIONS.

Head) 0 - Agriculture and Community Development.
) 08 - Cooperation
Sub-Head) 9 - Miscellaneous

1. Object of the Scheme:

In view of the small area of operation and membership and restricted volume of business, the income of the 27 village service cooperatives (11 in South Andaman 8 in Middle Andaman and 8 in North Andaman), and 2 credit unions (one in Middle Andaman and one in North Andaman) proposed to be established during the Third Five Year Plan, will be extremely small and they will, therefore, be unable to meet their minimum working expenses. It is, therefore, necessary that small village cooperatives and co-operative unions should be given adequate assistance by way of subsidies for meeting a portion of the managerial expenses. The expenditure on the subsidy will be Rs.900/- per society/union spread over a period of 5 years.

2(i) Estimated expenditure;

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Non-Recurring:</u>						
Subsidy to 27 Service Cooperatives, and 2 Credit Unions @ Rs.900/- per society spread over a period of 5 year.	8,700	4,350	4,350	4,350	4,350	26,100
Total Non-Recurring)	8,700	4,350	4,350	4,350	4,350	26,100
Recurring:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Recurring:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Recurring)	8,700	4,350	4,350	4,350	4,350	26,100
Total.)						
Recurring Total.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total:	8,700	4,350	4,350	4,350	4,350	26,100

2(ii) Expenditure Statement:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Non-Recurring.	0.087	0.044	0.044	0.043	0.043	0.261
Recurring.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than loans	0.087	0.044	0.044	0.043	0.043	0.261
Foreign exchange expenditure.	-	-	-	-	-	-

3. Principal targets to be achieved:

To give financial assistance by way of subsidy to 27 village service Co-operatives and 2 Credit Unions for meeting a portion of their managerial expenses.

4. This is a new Scheme.

5. Requirement of man power for the construction phase. ... Nil

6. Requirement of man power for the continuing phase.

1. Administrative	---	Nil
2. Technical	---	Nil
3. Skilled	---	Nil
4. Unskilled	---	Nil

7. Requirement of principal materials. Nil

8. Receipts ... Nil

9. Remarks: ... Nil

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of Scheme: SCHEME FOR TRAINING OF NON-OFFICIAL
PERSONNEL IN COOPERATION IN THE
ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

Head) 0 - Agriculture and Community Development.
) 08 - Cooperation
Sub-Head) 1 - Training of personnel

1. Object of the Scheme:

The Scheme aims at training 60 non-official personnel from the Andaman Islands in the principles of cooperative development and management of cooperative institutions. 15 trainees will be admitted to each course, the duration of which will extend to three months. Each of the trainees will be paid a stipend of Rs.50/- per month.

2(i) Estimated expenditure:

	<u>1961-62</u> Rs.	<u>1962-63</u> Rs.	<u>1963-64</u> Rs.	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Non-Recurring.</u>						
Books and journals.	500	-	-	-	-	500
Contingencies, prizes, certificates etc.	100	600	-	-	-	700
House rent.	300	300	-	-	-	600
Total Non-Recurring)	900	900	-	-	-	1,800
<u>Recurring</u>						
Pay of 1 Inspector in the scale of Rs.150-5-240-10-300 from 1.10.61 to 30.9.62.	750	1,050	-	-	-	1,800
Andaman Special Pay @ 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	250	350	-	-	-	600
Pay of one peon from 1.10.61 to 30.9.62 in the scale of Rs.30- $\frac{1}{2}$ -35.	150	210	-	-	-	360
Stipends to 60 candidates @ Rs.50/- per candidate each for 3 months only.	4,500	4,500	-	-	-	9,000
Dearness Allow:	550	770	-	-	-	1,320
Travelling "	100	100	-	-	-	200
Total Recurring.	6,300	6,980	-	-	-	13,280

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Non-Recurring Total.	900	900	-	-	-	1,800
Recurring Total	6,300	6,980	-	-	-	13,280
Grand Total:	7,200	7,880	-	-	-	15,080

2(ii) <u>Expenditure Statement:</u>		(Rs. in lakhs)				
Non-Recurring.	0.009	0.009	-	-	-	0.018
Recurring.	0.063	0.070	-	-	-	0.133
Loans.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than loans.	0.072	0.079	-	-	-	0.151
Foreign Exchange Expenditure.	-	-	-	-	-	-

3. Principal targets to be achieved:

To train at least 60 non-official personnel in South, North and Middle Andamans in the development and management of co-operative institutions.

4. This is a new Scheme.

5. Requirement of man power for the construction phase. ... Nil

6. Requirement of man power for the continuing phase.

1. Administrative	--	24 man months.
2. Technical	--	Nil
3. Skilled	--	Nil
4. Un-skilled	--	Nil

7. Requirement of principal materials. Nil

8. Receipts: ... Nil

9. Remarks: ... Nil

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of Scheme: SCHEME FOR TRAINING OF NON-OFFICIAL
PERSONNEL IN COOPERATION IN THE
NICOBAR ISLANDS.

Head) 0 - Agriculture and Community Development.
) 08 - Co-operation
Sub-head) 1 - Training of personnel.

1. Object of the Scheme:

The Scheme aims at training 90 non-official personnel (60 in Car Nicobar and 30 in the central group of Nicobar Islands) in the principles of Co-operative development and management of Co-operative institutions.

There exists a Co-operative Society in almost every village in the Nicobar Islands for the marketing of Coconut, Copra and betelnuts. The export and import trade of Car Nicobar is handled by a Trading Company in which Village Co-operatives hold share to the extent of 50%. Similarly the export and import trade in the Nancowrie Group of Islands is handled by a company in which the Village Co-operatives hold share to the extent of 50%. The immediate need is to consolidate and develop the existing village societies so that in course of time they will be in a position to handle the entire import and export trade independently; hence the necessity to train the Nicobarese in the principles of Co-operative development and management of Co-operative institutions.

With this end in view, a scheme was formulated by the Administration for implementation during 1960-61, and approved by the Government of India, Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation. The scheme is not likely to make any headway during 1960-61 owing to non-availability of staff, and has, therefore, been switched over to the Third Five Year Plan.

15 trainees will be admitted to each course, the duration of which will extend to 4 months. Each of the trainees will be paid a stipend of Rs.50/- per month.

2(i) Estimated expenditure:

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Non-Recurring</u>						
Books and journals.	750	-	-	-	-	750
Contingencies, prizes, certificates etc.	150	900	-	-	-	1,050
House rent.	600	300	-	-	-	900
Total Non-Recurring.	1,500	1,200	-	-	-	2,700

Recurring:

Pay of 2 Inspectors in the scale of Rs.150-5-240-10-300 (one for 9 months and the other for 19 months.	3,150	1,085	-	-	-	4,235
Nicobar Special Pay @ 45%.	1,418	488	-	-	-	1,906

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dearness Allowance.	1,470	490	-	-	-	1,960
Pay of 2 Peons in the scale of Rs.30- $\frac{1}{2}$ -35 (one for 9 months and the other for 12 months).	630	214	-	-	-	844
Dearness allowance	945	315	-	-	-	1,260
Stipends to 90 candidates @ Rs.50/- per candidate each for 4 months only.	13,500	4,500	-	-	-	18,000
Travelling Allowance.	200	100	-	-	-	300
Total Recurring.	21,313	7,192	-	-	-	28,505
Non-Recurring Total.	1,500	1,200	-	-	-	2,700
Recurring Total.	21,313	7,192	-	-	-	28,505
Grand Total.	22,813	8,392	-	-	-	31,205

2(ii) Expenditure Statement.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Non-Recurring.	0.015	0.012	-	-	-	0.027
Recurring.	0.213	0.072	-	-	-	0.285
Loans.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than loans	0.228	0.084	-	-	-	0.312
Foreign exchange expenditure.	-	-	-	-	-	-

3. Principal targets to be achieved:

To train 90 non-official personnel (60 in Car Nicobar and 30 in the Central group of Nicobar Islands) in the development and management of co-operative institutions.

4. This is a continuing Scheme.

5. Requirement of man power for the construction phase.

... Nil

6. Requirement of man power for the continuing phase.

1. Administrative	...	28 m.m.
2. Technical	...	Nil
3. Skilled	...	Nil
4. Unskilled	...	Nil

7. Requirement of Principal materials. Nil

8. Receipts: ... Nil

9. Remarks: ... Nil

Scheme No. 41.

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of Scheme: CONSTRUCTION OF GODOWNS

Head) 0 - Agriculture and Community Development.
Sub-Head) 08 - Co-operation
) 9 - Miscellaneous

1. Object of the Scheme

The scheme envisages financial assistance for the construction of 2 Godowns, one at Mayabunder (Middle Andaman) and the other at Aerial Bay (North Andaman) to provide storage facilities to village Co-operative Societies in those areas. The pattern of financial assistance will be 75% loan ~~xxxx~~ and 25% subsidy.

2(i) Estimated expenditure:

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Non-Recurring</u>						
Financial assistance towards: the construction of 2 Godowns.	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	30,000
Total Non-)	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	30,000
Recurring:)						
<u>Recurring</u>			Nil			
Total Recurring.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Recurring)	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	30,000
Total)						
Recurring Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total.	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	30,000

2(ii) Expenditure Statement: (Rs. in lakhs)

Non-Recurring.	0.150	0.150	-	-	-	0.300
Recurring.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans.)						
Other than loans.)	0.150	0.150	-	-	-	0.300
Foreign exchange expenditure.	-	-	-	-	-	-

3. Principal targets to be achieved:

Construction of 2 Godowns.

4. This is a new Scheme:

5. Requirement of man power for the construction phase. Nil

6. Requirement of man power for the continuing phase. Nil

7. Requirement of Principal materials. Nil

8. Receipts: ... Nil

9. Remarks: ... ---

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of Scheme: ESTABLISHMENT OF CREDIT UNIONS
IN MIDDLE AND NORTH ANDAMANS

Head) 0 - Agriculture and Community Development.
Sub-Head) 08 - Cooperation
4 - Co-operative Societies - Credit.

1. Object of the Scheme:

North and Middle Andamans are being populated by settlers who are brought from the mainland for settlement on land under the colonisation scheme. The oldest batch of settlers has not been in position for more than 7 years. These areas are sparsely populated and backward in the economic sense. In these areas, it may not be possible to organise village societies which can handle credit as well as other service facilities required by the agriculturists for fulfilling the programme of increased production. It is, therefore, proposed to establish a credit union and 8 village co-operatives for the entire populated area of Middle Andaman and a credit union and 8 village cooperatives to cover North Andaman by grouping villages into viable units. While the credit union will provide financial assistance in the form of loans to individuals, the village societies will undertake all other functions that can be taken up by the village multipurpose societies. Individual farmers will have to be members of both the village societies and the credit union, as the latter will not advance any loan unless the application is recommended by the former, nor will any loan be advanced to anyone without his being a member of the main village society. The State participation towards the share capital of the two credit unions will be restricted to Rs.40,000/-. Each credit union will have a working capital of Rs.40,000/-.

2(i) Estimated expenditure.

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Non-Recurring:</u>						
State's participation in the form of share capital of 2 Credit Unions at North and Middle Andamans @ Rs.20,000/-per Credit Union.	20,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	40,000
Total Non-Recurring)	20,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	40,000
Recurring.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Recurring.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Recurring) Total)	20,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	40,000
Recurring Total.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total.	20,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	40,000

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total</u>
2(ii) <u>Expenditure Statement:</u>						
	(Rs. in lakhs)					
Non-Recurring.	0.200	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.400
Recurring.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans.	0.200	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.400
Other than loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Exchange Expenditure.	-	-	-	-	-	-

3. Principal targets to be achieved:

To establish 2 Credit Unions, one each at Middle Andaman and North Andaman.

4. This is a new Scheme:

5. Requirement of man power for the construction phase. ... Nil
6. Requirement of man power for the continuing phase. ... Nil
7. Requirement of principal materials ... Nil
8. Receipts: ... Nil
9. Remarks: ... Nil

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of Scheme: SCHEME FOR PUBLICITY AND PROPAGANDA
ON COOPERATION.

Head) 0 - Agriculture and Community Development.
Sub-Head) 08 - Cooperation
) 9 - Miscellaneous

1. Object of the Scheme:

Co-operative principles require country wide publicity and propaganda for its popularisation among the masses. With this end in view wide publicity will be organised through the media of (a) lectures, (b) circulation of pamphlets, (c) publication of co-operative literature in various languages, (d) songs and dramas, (e) exhibitions, and (f) seminars.

2(i) Estimated expenditure.

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Non-Recurring.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Non-Recurring.)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Recurring</u>						
For (1) Publication.	400	400	400	400	400	2,000
(2) Advertisement and propaganda.	200	200	200	200	200	1,000
(3) Co-operative week, exhibition and seminars.	200	200	200	200	200	1,000
(4) Composition of songs and cooperative literature and Music etc.	200	200	200	200	200	1,000
Total Recurring.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
Non-Recurring) Total)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recurring) Total.)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
Grand Total.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000

2(ii) Expenditure Statement: (Rs. in lakhs)

Non-Recurring.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recurring.	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.050
Loans.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than) Loans.)	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.050
Foreign exchange expenditure.	-	-	-	-	-	-

3. Principal targets to be achieved:

To carry out Publicity and ~~propaganda on co-operation.~~

4. This is a new Scheme.

5. Requirement of man power for the construction phase. ... Nil

6. Requirement of man power for the continuing phase. Nil

7. Requirement of principal materials... Nil

8. Receipts: ... Nil

9. Remarks: ... ---

FISHERIES

First Plan:

There was no programme for the development of fisheries in the First Five Year Plan.

Programme and progress in the Second Plan:

Progress of Expenditure:

A sum of Rs.1.750 lakhs was provided for the development of fisheries during the Second Plan period. The table given below indicates the expenditure incurred under the various schemes during 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60, likely expenditure and during 1960-61.

(Rs. in lakhs)									
Sl. No.	Name of the scheme.	Plan provision.	Expenditure incurred during				Likely expenditure during 1960-61.	Total for Five years 1956-61.	
			56-57	57-58	58-59	59-60			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	
1.	Mechanisation of fishing boats.	0.650	-	0.046	0.092	0.224	0.319	0.681	
2.	Introduction of improved types of nets and gear.	0.370	0.008	0.059	0.058	0.091	0.129	0.345	
3.	Experimental Brackish water fish farm.	0.340	0.020	0.094	0.145	0.235	0.425	0.919	
4.	Expansion of Office and laboratory.	0.140	-	0.049	0.023	0.024	0.039	0.135	
5.	Loans to fishermen and fishermen co-operative Societies.	0.250	-	0.015	0.045	0.049	0.120	0.229	
6.	Establishment of a Fish Curing Yard.	-	-	0.001	-	0.142	0.040	0.183	
7.	Preliminary scheme for the training of personnel for the Third Plan.	-	-	-	-	-	0.205	0.205	
Total Fisheries:		1.750	0.028	0.264	0.363	0.765	1.277	2.697	

Physical achievements:

1. Mechanisation of fishing boats.

For the development of improved fishing methods, the scheme aimed at demonstrating the utility of mechanised boats to fishermen by the Fisheries Department. As against the target of mechanising 3 boats, two boats have already been mechanised, and a marine diesel engine for mechanising the third boat has been procured. The third boat is expected to be mechanised and put into commission during 1960-61. Demonstrations on improved methods of fishing with the boats already mechanised are in progress.

2. Introduction of improved types of nets and gear:

The scheme aimed at inducing local fishermen to

adopt improved types of nets and gear for increasing their output. 4 boats, 4 improved type of nets and one shore seine net have already been purchased. An extension unit consisting of 6 fishermen headed by a master fisherman has been set up and demonstrations are carried out with improved types of nets and gear. Some more nets and gear, and improved long lines are also likely to be purchased and demonstration work will be continued. 345.30 mds. of fish were netted upto the end of/during /1959-60 the course of demonstration trials.

3. Experimental Brackish Water Fish Farm.

In order to study the various fishery problems an experimental-cum-demonstration fish farm was proposed to be established. The construction of the nursery pond of the fish farm has already been completed and rearing of fry and fingerlings is in progress. The construction work of the main bund of the fish farm is progressing satisfactorily and a regular fish farm will be established during 1960-61. The construction of the fish farm is estimated to cost Rs. 47,000/- The expenditure in excess of the Plan allocation will be met out of the overall savings under the agricultural sector.

4. Expansion of office and laboratory.

A regular office for the Fisheries Department has been established. Reference books, laboratory equipment, and furniture for the Fisheries Department have been purchased. Some more reference books and laboratory equipment will have been purchased, during 1960-61.

5. Loans to fishermen and fishermen cooperative Societies.

Nineteen boats and essential fishery requisites such as yarn, coaltar, fishing hooks, salt etc. worth Rs.0.109 lakhs had been supplied to fishermen on loan-cum-subsidy basis under the G.M.F. Rules upto the end of March, 1960.

6. Establishment of a Fish Curing Yard

A Fish Curing Yard with a capacity of curing 500-600 lbs of fish per day has been established. A rent of Rs.2/- per md. of fish cured is charged from fishermen using the yard. Common salt is made available to fishermen by allowing a subsidy of 50 per cent on cost price.

Approach to the Third Five Year Plan:

The main tasks to be undertaken during the Third Five Year Plan fall under these categories:-

1. Increase in the population of fishermen for expansion of fishery development programmes.
2. Training of fishermen.
3. Mechanisation of fishing crafts.
4. The provision of credit facilities for purchase of fishery requisites such as boats, fishing Hooks, nets, yarn, etc.
5. The provision of fishing harbour facilities.
6. The organisation of fish transport, storage,

marketing and utilisation of fish.

7. Establishment of a pilot plant for extraction of shark liver oil.
8. Development of fisheries byproducts.
9. Research on problems of marine fisheries.

In order to achieve the above objectives the following schemes are proposed to be implemented under the Third Five Year Plan under the Fisheries Sector:-

1. Settlement of Fishermen Families:

With a view to increasing the population of fishermen it is proposed to recruit 100 fishermen families from the Maritime states on the mainland and settle them at various places in the Andamans. Each of the families will be given a recoverable loan of Rs.1,900/- and an exgratia grant of Rs.410/-. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs.2.310 lakhs.

2. Training of Fishermen.

It is proposed to train 25 local fishermen at the rate of 5 per year in the use of marine diesel engines, and fishing from small power craft with modern gear, at a suitable centre on the mainland. The fishermen will be paid stipends at Rs.75/- p.m. each during the period of training. They will also be paid actual travelling expenses to and from the training centre. A sum of Rs.0.259 lakhs is required for this purpose.

3. Mechanisation of Fishing Crafts.

With a view to popularising the use of mechanised fishing craft, it is proposed to supply 5 mechanised boats at the rate of one per year to fishermen cooperative societies on loan-cum-subsidy basis - 50 per cent of the cost of marine engine and 25 per cent of the cost of boat will be treated as subsidy and the balance as loan in accordance with the G.M.F. Rules. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs.0.600 lakhs.

4. Supply of Essential Fishery requisites.

The scheme envisages supply of essential fishery requisites such as yarn, coaltar, boats, fishing hooks, salt and other miscellaneous stores to fishermen and fishermen cooperative societies on a loan-cum-subsidy basis in accordance with the rules governing grant of financial assistance for G.M.F. schemes. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs.0.500 lakh.

5. Anchorage for Fishing Crafts.

It is proposed to provide proper anchorage facilities to fishermen. A sum of Rs.0.300 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose.

6. Cold storage and Marketing.

In order to preserve the surplus catches it is proposed to install a 1½ ton ice and cold storage plant at Port Blair and to purchase a fish van. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs.2.266 lakhs.

7. Shark Liver Oil and Fish Meal Factory.

Considering the easy availability of sharks in these Islands and also the demand for vitamin rich oil in the mainland it is proposed to establish a pilot plant for the extraction of shark liver oil. A small fish meal plant will also be established for utilising the waste products resulting after the extraction of shark liver oil. A provision of Rs.2.000 lakhs has been made for this purpose.

8. Establishment of a Dehydration Unit.

It is proposed to establish a dehydration chamber of 1 ton capacity at Port Blair. A sum of Rs.1.266 lakhs has been provided for this purpose.

9. Research Activities:

It is proposed to establish a well equipped laboratory, a museum, an aquarium and a library, appoint necessary staff, and to undertake research work. A provision of Rs.3.697 lakhs will be required.

10. Building for the Fisheries Headquarters.

It is proposed to construct the following buildings for the Fisheries Department.

- (a) An office,
- (b) a laboratory,
- (c) a museum,
- (d) an aquarium,
- (e) a store, and
- (f) a building for cold storage plant.

The expenditure involved is Rs.0.834 lakh.

Rs. 14.032 Altogether 10 schemes involving an outlay of lakhs have been proposed. The yearwise phasing of expenditure is indicated below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)					
<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Tot. 1</u>
1.670	4.629	4.214	1.843	1.671	14.032

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Recurring:</u>						
<u>Ex-gratia.</u>						
1. Passage	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	21,000
2. Subsistence allowance.	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	20,000
Total Recurring.	8,200	8,200	8,200	8,200	8,200	41,100
Non-recurring Total.	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	11,90,000
Recurring Total.	8,200	8,200	8,200	8,200	8,200	41,100
Grand Total.	46,200	46,200	46,200	46,200	46,200	2,21,000

2(ii) Expenditure Statement.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Non-recurring	0.380	0.380	0.380	0.380	0.380	1.900
Recurring.	0.082	0.082	0.082	0.082	0.082	0.411
Loans.	0.380	0.380	0.380	0.380	0.380	1.900
Other than loans	0.082	0.082	0.082	0.082	0.082	0.411
Foreign exchange expenditure.	-	-	-	-	-	-

3. Principal targets to be achieved:

To settle 100 fishermen families in the Andaman Islands with a view of increasing fish production by 1,20,000 lbs. annually.

4. This is a new Scheme.

5. Requirement of man-power for the construction phase. Nil.

6. Requirement of man-power for the continuing phase.

(1) Administrative	Nil
(2) Technical	Nil
(3) Skilled	Nil
(4) Unskilled	Nil

7. Requirement of principal materials: Nil.

8. Receipts:

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. By recovery of loans in easy instalments.	-	4,000	8,000	12,000	16,000	40,000
2. By issuing licences.	80	160	240	320	400	1,200
Total Receipts.	80	4,160	8,240	12,320	16,400	41,200

9. Remarks

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Non-Recurring Total:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recurring total:	5170	5170	5170	5170	5170	25850
Grand Total:	5170	5170	5170	5170	5170	25850

2(ii) Expenditure statement:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Non-Recurring:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recurring:	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.051	0.259
Loans:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than loans:	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.051	0.259
Foreign exchange expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-	-

3. Principal targets to be achieved:

To train 25 local fishermen (5 each year) in mechanised fishing at a suitable centre on the mainland.

4. This is a new scheme:

5. Requirement of man power for the construction phase: - nil -
6. Requirement of man power for the continuing phase: - nil -
7. Requirement of principal materials: - nil -
8. Receipts. - Nil -
9. Remarks.

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

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Name of the scheme: MECHANISATION OF FISHING CRAFTS.

Head | 0 - Agriculture and Community Development.
 | 06 - Fisheries.
Sub-head. | 9 - Miscellaneous.

1. Object of the scheme:

With a view to popularising the use of mechanised fishing craft, the scheme envisages giving of mechanised boats to fishermen cooperative societies on subsidy-cum-loan basis - 50 per cent of the cost of marine engine and 25 per cent of the cost of boat will be treated as subsidy and the balance as loan in accordance with the G.M.F. Rules. Altogether 5 mechanised boats will be supplied at the rate of 1 per year. The cost of each mechanised boat is estimated at Rs.12,000/- (marine engine Rs.11,000/- and boat Rs.1,000/-).

2(i) Estimated expenditure:

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total:</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.

Non-recurring:

1. Provision for loan @ 50 % of the cost of engines.	5500	5500	5500	5500	5500	27500
2. Provision for loan @ 75% of the cost of boats.	750	750	750	750	750	3750
Total Non-Recurring:	6250	6250	6250	6250	6250	31250

Recurring:

1. Provision for subsidy @ 50% of the cost of engines.	5500	5500	5500	5500	5500	27500
2. Provision for subsidy @ 25% of the cost of boats.	250	250	250	250	250	1250
Total Recurring:	5750	5750	5750	5750	5750	28750
Non-Recurring Total:	6250	6250	6250	6250	6250	31250
Recurring Total:	5750	5750	5750	5750	5750	28750
Grand Total:	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	60000

2.(ii) Expenditure statement:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Non-Recurring:	0.062	0.062	0.063	0.063	0.063	0.313
Recurring:	0.058	0.058	0.057	0.057	0.057	0.287
Loans:	0.062	0.062	0.063	0.063	0.063	0.313
Other than loans.	0.058	0.058	0.057	0.057	0.057	0.287
Foreign exchange expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-	-

3. Principal targets to be achieved:

To supply five mechanised boats at the rate of one per year to fishermen cooperative societies in accordance with the G.M.F. Rules.

4. This is a new scheme:

5. Requirement of man power for the construction phase. -- Nil --

6. Requirement of man power for the continuing phase. -- Nil --

7. Requirement of principal materials.- Nil --

8. Receipts. Not yet assessed.

9. Remarks. ---

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	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4. Boats	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	6,250
5. Salt	100	100	100	100	100	500
6. Miscellaneous fishery requisites.	600	600	600	600	600	3,000
Recurring Total	<u>2,370</u>	<u>2,370</u>	<u>2,370</u>	<u>2,370</u>	<u>2,370</u>	<u>11,850</u>
Non-Recurring Total.	7,630	7,630	7,630	7,630	7,630	38,150
Recurring Total.	<u>2,370</u>	<u>2,370</u>	<u>2,370</u>	<u>2,370</u>	<u>2,370</u>	<u>11,850</u>
Grand Total.	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>

2(ii) Expenditure statement: (Rs. in lakhs)

Non-recurring.	0.076	0.076	0.076	0.076	0.077	0.381
Recurring.	0.024	0.024	0.024	0.024	0.023	0.119
Loans.	0.076	0.076	0.076	0.076	0.077	0.381
Other than loans	0.024	0.024	0.024	0.024	0.023	0.119
Foreign exchange expenditure.	-	-	-	-	-	-

3. Principal targets to be achieved:

To supply essential fishery requisites (including loan for purchase of/repairs of boats) worth Rs.50,000/- to fishermen and fishermen co-operative societies in accordance with the ultimate object of increasing fish production. the G.M.F. rules with

4. This is a new scheme.

5. Requirement of man-power for the construction phase:)
 6. Requirement of man-power for the continuing phase:) Nil
 7. Requirement of principal materials:)

8. Receipts:

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
a) By recovery of loans in easy instalments.	7,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	27,000
b) Sale proceeds of essential fishery requisites.	<u>2,500</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>12,500</u>
Total Receipts	<u>9,500</u>	<u>7,500</u>	<u>7,500</u>	<u>7,500</u>	<u>7,500</u>	<u>39,500</u>

9. Remarks: ... -

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of the Scheme: ANCHORAGE FOR FISHING CRAFTS.

Head) 0 - Agriculture and Community Development.
and) 06 - Fisheries.
Sub-head) 9 - Miscellaneous.

1. Object of the Scheme:

In countries where fishing has advanced to large scale industrial proportions, separate fishing harbours exists. The present fishing crafts of these Islands consist of small boats which have to be anchored in suitable place, not far away from the landing side or the dwelling places of fishermen. The condition of the present anchorage near the Aberdeen Jetty is not satisfactory due to accumulation of sand thereon and damage effected to the sea wall. Necessary repairs will be undertaken to make the place a suitable anchorage for all kinds of fishing crafts.

2(i) Estimated expenditure.

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Non-Recurring.</u>						
Equipments for anchorage.	-	5,000	-	-	-	5,000
Total Non-recurring.	-	5,000	-	-	-	5,000
<u>Recurring:</u>						
Repairs to anchorage	5,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	25,000
Total Recurring	5,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	25,000
Non-recurring Total.	-	5,000	-	-	-	5,000
Recurring Total	5,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	25,000
Grand Total.	5,000	15,000	10,000	-	-	30,000

2(ii) Expenditure Statement. (Rs. in lakhs)

Non-recurring.	-	0.050	-	-	-	0.050
Recurring.	0.050	0.100	0.100	-	-	0.250
Loans.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than loans	0.050	0.150	0.100	-	-	0.300
Foreign exchange	-	-	-	-	-	-

3. Principal targets to be achieved:

To provide anchorage facilities to fishermen.

4. This is a new Scheme.

5. Requirement of man-power for the construction phase:

(1) Administrative	...	Nil
(2) Technical	...	Nil
(3) Skilled	...	50 man months.
(4) Unskilled	...	40 man months.

6. Requirement of man power for the continuing phase: Nil

7. Requirement of principal materials:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u> (Tons)	<u>Value</u> Rs.
1. Timber	-	-
2. Steel	-	-
3. Cement	12	2,520
4. Coal	-	
8. <u>Receipts:</u>	...	Nil
9. <u>Remarks:</u>	...	-

Scheme No.49.

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT
Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Name of Scheme: COLD STORAGE AND MARKETING.

Head | 0 - Agriculture and Community Development.
 | 06 - Fisheries.
Sub-head | 7 - Preservation and Marketing of fish.

1. Object of the Scheme:

In order to preserve the surplus catches and to effect a steady supply of fresh fish, it is proposed to establish a 1½ ton ice and cold storage plant at Port Blair. Cold storage facilities will be made available to fishermen on reasonable hire.

For the transport of large quantities of fresh fish from the landing places to the cold storage and the proposed Dehydration Unit, a fish van is also provided under this scheme.

2(i) Estimated expenditure:

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Non-recurring:</u>						
(a) One Cold Storage Plant - 1½ ton capacity.	-	50000	100000	-	-	150000
(b) One Fish Van.	-	-	20000	-	-	20000
Total Non-recurring:	-	50000	120000	-	-	170000
<u>Recurring:</u>						
<u>1. Provision of staff.</u>						
(a) Chargeman (1) in the scale of Rs.120-10-300	-	-	1440	1560	1680	4680
(b) Mechanics (2) in the scale of Rs.80-220	-	-	1920	2040	2160	6120
(c) Salesmen (2) in the scale of Rs.60-130.	-	-	1440	1512	1584	4536
(d) Driver (1) in the scale of Rs.40-2-60.	-	-	-	480	504	984
(e) Weighmen (4) in the scale of Rs.30-½-35.	-	-	1440	1464	1438	4392
Dearness allowance.	-	-	5520	6060	6060	17640
<u>2. Contingencies.</u>						
(a) Running expenses of cold storage and fish van.	-	-	4400	5400	5400	15200
(b) Miscellaneous contingencies.	-	-	1000	1000	1000	3000
Total Recurring:	-	-	17160	19516	19876	56552

-: 149 :-

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Non-recurring Total.	-	50000	120000	-	-	170000
Recurring Total:	-	-	17160	19516	19876	56552
Grand Total:	-	50000	137160	19516	19876	226552

2(ii) Expenditure statement:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Non-recurring.	-	0.500	1.200	-	-	1.700
Recurring.	-	-	0.172	0.195	0.199	0.566
Loans.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than loans.	-	0.500	1.372	0.195	0.199	2.266
Foreign exchange.	-	0.500	1.000	-	-	1.500

3. Principal targets to be achieved:

(1) One 1½ ton capacity cold storage plant will be established at Port Blair.

(2) One fish van will be purchased.

4. This is a new scheme.

5. Requirement of man power during the construction phase:

--- Nil ---

6. Requirement of man power for the continuing phase:

(1) Administrative	.. ..	Nil.
(2) Technical.	.. ..	108 man months.
(3) Skilled.	.. ..	96 man months.
(4) Un-skilled.	.. ..	144 man months.

7. Requirement of principal materials:

--- Nil ---

8. Receipts:

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hire charges for cold storage.	-	-	2000	2000	2000	6000
Total Receipts.	-	-	2000	2000	2000	6000

9. Remarks:

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AT/23.9.

Scheme No. 50.

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of the Scheme: SHARK LIVER OIL AND FISH MEAL FACTORY

Head) 0 - Agriculture and Community Development.
and) 06 - Fisheries.
Sub-head) 9 - Miscellaneous.

1. Object of the Scheme:

Extraction of crude shark liver oil has already been taken up on an experimental basis. Considering the easy availability of sharks in these Islands and also the demand for vitamin rich oil in the mainland, it is proposed to establish a pilot plant for the purpose. A small fish Meal plant will also be established for utilizing the waste products resulting after the extraction of shark liver oil.

2. Estimated expenditure. Rs. 2,00,000/-

3. Principal targets to be achieved:

One pilot plant for the extraction of shark liver oil and a small fish meal plant will be established.

4. Remarks:

Details of the scheme are yet to be worked out. Foreign exchange to the tune of Rs.1.50 lakhs may be required for purchase of equipment.

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of the Scheme: ESTABLISHMENT OF A DEHYDRATION UNIT.

Head) 0 - Agriculture and Community Development.
and) 06 - Fisheries
Sub-head) 7 - Preservation and Marketing of fish.

1. Object of the Scheme:

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands get rain for nearly 8 months in a year when drying of fish by sunlight is not possible. Much of the catches made by the fishermen during this period go waste as alternative provisions for drying do not exist. It is, therefore, proposed to establish a dehydration chamber of 1 ton capacity in Port Blair. With the help of this plant drying of fish will be possible throughout the year.

2(i) Estimated expenditure.

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Non-recurring:</u>						
Dehydration Plant.	-	85,000	-	-	-	85,000
Total Non-recurring.-	-	85,000	-	-	-	85,000
<u>Recurring:</u>						
1. <u>Provision of staff:</u>						
(a) Mechanic (1) in the scale of Rs.80-220	-	960	1,020	1,080	1,140	4,200
(b) Assistant Mechanics (2) in the scale of Rs.60-130.	-	1,440	1,512	1,584	1,656	6,192
(c) Weighman (1) in the scale of Rs.30- $\frac{1}{2}$ -35.	-	-	360	366	372	1,098
Dearness Allowance.	-	1,980	2,520	2,520	2,520	9,540
2. <u>Contingencies:</u>						
(a) Fishermen (4) in the scale of Rs.30- $\frac{1}{2}$ -35 plus D.A.@ Rs.45/-p.m.	-	3,600	3,624	3,648	3,672	14,544
(b) Running expenses of the Plant.	-	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,500
(c) Misc.contingencies-	-	1,000	500	500	500	2,500
Total Recurring	-	9,480	10,536	10,698	10,860	41,574
Non-recurring Total.	-	85,000	-	-	-	85,000
Recurring Total	-	9,480	10,536	10,698	10,860	41,574
Grand Total.	-	94,480	10,536	10,698	10,860	126,574

2(ii) Expenditure statement: (Rs. in lakhs)

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Non-recurring.	-	0.850	-	-	-	0.850
Recurring.	-	0.095	0.105	0.107	0.109	0.416
Loans.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than loans.	-	0.945	0.105	0.107	0.109	1.266
Foreign Exchange.	-	0.850	-	-	-	0.850

3. Principal targets to be achieved:

A Dehydration Chamber of about one ton capacity will be established in Port Blair.

4. This is a new scheme.

5. Requirement of man power for the construction phase: Nil

6. Requirement of man power for the continuing phase:

(1) Administrative	...	Nil
(2) Technical	...	144 man months.
(3) Skilled	...	192 man months.
(4) Unskilled	...	48 man months.

7. Requirement of principal materials: ... Nil

8. Receipts:

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Charges for curing fish for private parties.	-	-	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
Total Receipts.	-	-	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000

9. Remarks:

.... -

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of the Scheme: RESEARCH ACTIVITIES.

Head) 0 - Agriculture and Community Development.
and) 06 - Fisheries
Sub-head) 2 - Research, Survey and Statistics.

1. Object of the Scheme:

No industry can progress if it is not backed up by scientific research. The various problems that may arise during the course of execution of any industrial enterprise have to be properly assessed, analysed and suitable solutions arrived at. Fishing, being an industry largely dependant on uncertain climatic fluctuations and habits of the fishes, the importance of scientific research in the judicious exploitation of the available resources, is all the more pronounced.

The problems confronting a research worker in these islands are many. In the absence of proper equipment and suitable large library facilities, the quality and the quantity of the research work carried out cannot be upto expectation. Being isolated from the rest of the workers in the field, the scientific personnel in these Islands are much handicapped in acquiring knowledge of the progress made in the mainland and in the outside laboratories. It is, therefore, proposed to equip departmental research station with modern equipments, and to appoint the necessary staff.

Considering the scope for the development of the Mackerel, Sardine, Shark, Seer Fish, Tuna and Perch Fisheries in these waters, it is proposed that detailed investigations should be carried out on the biology of these groups. Apart from these, adequate attention will be paid to the Chemical and Botanical problems associated with fisheries. Research will also be undertaken on the Molluscan shells - Trochus and Turbo, which if properly exploited will be regular source /a of revenue to the Administration.

The present system of the research staff being guided by the Fisheries Development Officer who remains busy with developmental work, is not condusive to the effective conduct of research activities. Research is a concentrated effort to probe into the hitherto unknown and it requires a separate entity. Side by side with all developmental enterprises separate research departments also do exist. It is, therefore, felt that a full tkne research officer with suitable staff may be appointed to handle exclusively research problems. If the activities of both the fields - development and research- are harmoniously synchronised, it will give a real fillip to the fishing industry of these Islands.

In additkon to a well equipped laboratory, it is proposed to maintain a full fledged museum, aquarium and library attached to the research section of this department. The departmental library will be enlarged by adding more scientific books and journals.

2(i) Estimated expenditure:

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Non-Recurring:</u>						
1. <u>Furnishing</u>						
of laboratory.	-	3,000	-	-	-	3,000

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Furnishing of Museum.	-	-	9,000	3,000	-	12,000
3. Scientific equipments for the laboratory	-	10,000	10,000	5,000	-	25,000
4. Reference books and journals for the Library.	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	20,000
5. Museum Jars, Glasswares, Preservatives etc.	3,000	5,000	2,000	2,000	-	12,000
6. Glass Aquaria, Air Compressors, Glass Plates etc.	-	20,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	45,000
Total Non-Recurring.	8,000	43,000	36,000	25,000	5,000	1,17,000

Recurring:

Provision of staff:

1. Research Laboratory.

(a) Assistant Fisheries Research Officer in the scale of Rs.275-800 plus Andaman Special Pay @ 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %.	-	4,400	4,800	5,200	5,600	20,000
(b) Research Assistant (Sharks and Rays) (1) in the scale of Rs.160-10-330, plus Andaman Special Pay @ 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %.	2,560	2,720	2,880	3,040	3,200	14,400
(c) Research Assistant (Cybium and Tunny) (1) in the scale of Rs.160-10-330 plus Andaman Special Pay @ 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %.	2,560	2,720	2,880	3,040	3,200	14,400
(d) Research Assistant (Offshore Fishing) (1) in the scale of Rs.160-10-330 plus Andaman Spl. Pav @ 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %.	2,560	2,720	2,880	3,040	3,200	14,400

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(e) Research Assistant (Algology) (1) in the scale of Rs.160-10-330 plus Andaman Spl. Pay @ 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	2,560	2,720	2,880	3,040	3,200	14,400
(f) Research Assistant (Chemical) (1) in the scale of Rs.160-10-330 plus Andaman Spl. Pay @ 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	2,560	2,720	2,880	3,040	3,200	14,400
(g) Laboratory Attendants (6) in the scale of Rs.40-1-50-2-60.	2,880	2,952	3,024	3,096	3,168	15,120
Dearness Allowance.	7,440	8,280	8,280	8,280	8,280	40,560
Travelling Allowance.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
2. <u>Museum</u>						
(a) Curator (1) in the scale of Rs.160-10-330 plus Andaman Special Pay @ 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	-	2,560	2,720	2,880	3,040	11,200
(b) Taxidermist (1) in the scale of Rs.80-220.	960	1,020	1,080	1,140	1,200	5,400
(c) Technicians (2) in the scale of Rs.60-130.	-	1,440	1,512	1,584	1,656	6,192
(d) Museum Attendants (2) in the scale of Rs.40-1-50-2-60.	960	984	1,008	1,032	1,056	5,040
(e) Watchman (1) in the scale of Rs.30- $\frac{1}{2}$ -35.	-	360	366	372	378	1,476
Dearness Allowance.	1,740	4,440	4,440	4,440	4,440	19,500
Travelling Allowance.	500	500	500	500	500	2,500
3. <u>Aquarium.</u>						
(a) Aquarium Assistant (1) in the scale of Rs.160-10-330 plus Andaman Spl. Pay @ 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %.	-	2,560	2,720	2,880	3,040	11,200

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(b) Pump Driver (1) in the scale of Rs.75-3-105	-	900	936	972	1,008	3,816
(c) Aquarium Attendants (2) in the scale of Rs.40-1-50- 2-60.	960	984	1,008	1,032	1,056	5,040
Dearness Allowance.	1,080	2,580	2,580	2,580	2,580	11,400
Travelling Allowance.	-	500	500	500	500	2,000
4. Library:						
(a) Library Clerk (1) in the scale of Rs.60-130.	720	756	792	828	864	3,960
Dearness Allowance.	660	660	660	660	660	3,300
<u>Contingencies:</u>						
Miscellaneous laboratory, Museum and Aquarium contingencies.	-	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	8,000
Total Recurring.	31,700	52,476	54,326	56,176	58,026	252,704
Non-recurring Total.	8,000	43,000	36,000	25,000	5,000	1,17,000
Recurring) Total.)	31,700	52,476	54,326	56,176	58,026	252,704
Grand Total.	39,700	95,476	90,326	81,176	63,026	369,704

2(ii) Expenditure statement:	(Rs. in lakhs)					
Non-Recurring.	0.080	0.430	0.360	0.250	0.050	1.170
Recurring.	0.317	0.525	0.543	0.562	0.580	2.527
Loans.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than loans	0.397	0.955	0.903	0.812	0.630	3.697
Foreign Exchange	-	-	-	-	-	-

3. Principal targets to be achieved:

A well equipped laboratory, a museum, an aquarium and a library will be established, and research work will be undertaken.

4. This is a new scheme.

5. Requirement of man-power for the construction phase: Nil

6. Requirement of man-power for the continuing phase: -

(1) Administrative	...	108 man months
(2) Technical	...	552 man months
(3) Skilled	...	648 man months
(4) Unskilled	...	48 man months

7. Requirement of principal materials: ... Nil

8. Receipts: ... Nil

9. Remarks: ... -

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of the Scheme: BUILDING FOR THE FISHERIES HEADQUARTERS.

Head) 0 - Agriculture and Community Development.
and) 06 - Fisheries.
Sub-head) 9 - Miscellaneous.

1. Object of the Scheme:

Based on the recommendations of Dr.H.S.Rao, Marine Fisheries Research Station, Mandapam Camp, the Fisheries Department commenced functioning in these Islands from 1949, as a small station exclusively confined to research studies on fisheries problems. As no proper buildings were available, the station had to be temporarily accommodated in a reconditioned Japanese-Gun-emplacement at South Point. This structure being constructed altogether for a different purpose, has no ventilation facilities, the temperature inside often reaching to intollerable limits during summer. With the inception of the Second Plan schemes, the staff and the equipments of this department have increased considerably, and the existing space is neither sufficient nor suitable for the proper functioning of the various sections of this department. It is, therefore, proposed to construct a suitable building for the Fisheries Department. The space required for the various sections are as under:-

1. Fisheries Development Officer's Office and Laboratory.	100' x 20' = 2000 sq.ft.
2. Museum.	100' x 20' = 2000 sq.ft.
3. Aquarium	50' x 20' = 1000 sq.ft.
4. Stores and Cold Storage.	75' x 30' = 2250 sq.ft.

2(i) Estimated expenditure:

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Non-recurring:</u>						
(a) Fishery Development Officer's Office and laboratory building.	23,000	-	-	-	-	23,000
(b) Museum building.	-	23,000	-	-	-	23,000
(c) Aquarium building.	-	11,500	-	-	-	11,500
(d) Building for stores, and cold storage.	25,875	-	-	-	-	25,875
Non-recurring Total.	48,875	34,500	-	-	-	83,375
<u>Recurring:</u>	-	-	Nil	-	-	-

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Recurring Total.			---	Nil	---	
Non-Recurring Total.	48,875	34,500	-	-	-	83,375
Recurring Total.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total.	<u>48,875</u>	<u>34,500</u>	-	-	-	<u>83,375</u>

2(ii) Expenditure statement: (Rs. in lakhs)

Non-recurring.	0.489	0.345	-	-	-	0.834
Recurring.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than loans	0.489	0.345	-	-	-	0.834
Foreign Exchange	-	-	-	-	-	-

3. Principal targets to be achieved:

To construct following buildings for the Fisheries Department:-

- (1) An office,
- (2) A laboratory,
- (3) A Museum,
- (4) An Aquarium,
- (5) A store, and
- (6) A building for cold storage plant.

4. This is a new scheme.

5. Requirement of man-power for the construction phase:

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----------------|
| (1) Administrative |) | |
| (2) Technical |) | 1 man month. |
| (3) Skilled | ... | 160 man months. |
| (4) Unskilled | ... | 128 man months. |

6. Requirement of man-power for the continuing phase: Nil

7. Requirement of principal materials:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
	(Tons)	Rs.
1. Timber ...	776	20,900
2. Steel ...	2.8	2,880
3. Cement ...	40	8,400
4. G.C.I.sheets ...	8	6,720

8. Receipts: Nil

9. Remarks: -

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

DRAFT PROGRAMME FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DURING THE THIRD PLAN PERIOD.

First Plan:

There was no programme during the First Plan period.

Second Plan:

Two National Extension Service Blocks - one for South Andaman and the other for Car Nicobar - were allotted to this territory (now converted into Stage I Blocks). The South Andaman Block was inaugurated on the 14th November 1957 while the Car Nicobar Block was inaugurated on the 2nd October 1958. The stage I operational period of the South Andaman Block during the Second Plan is $3\frac{1}{2}$ years and of the Car Nicobar Block is $2\frac{1}{2}$ years.

The expenditure likely to be incurred by both the Blocks during the II Plan period works out to Rs.14.028 lakhs.

Approach to the Third Plan:

The South Andaman Block will have an operational period of $1\frac{1}{2}$ years in respect of Stage I and $3\frac{1}{2}$ years in respect of Stage II during the Third Plan period. Similarly Car Nicobar Block will have an operational period of $2\frac{1}{2}$ years in respect of Stage I and $2\frac{1}{2}$ years in respect of Stage II during the III Plan period.

The anticipated expenditure during the III Plan period in respect of both the Blocks will be as follows:-

	<u>South Andaman Block.</u>	<u>Car Nicobar Block.</u>
1. Period of operation (Stage I) falling during the Third Plan:	$1\frac{1}{2}$ yrs.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ yrs.
2. Pro-rata target expenditure during the III Plan period on the basis of Rs.12 lakhs for a five year period of operation applicable to Stage I Block.	$\frac{.12 \times 1\frac{1}{2}}{5}$ = Rs.3.6 lakhs.	$\frac{.12 \times 2\frac{1}{2}}{5}$ Rs. 6.0 lakhs.
3. Estimated percentage of pro-rata target expenditure expected to be incurred:	55%	65%
4. Estimated expenditure during III Plan on the basis of item 3 above.	Rs.1.98 lakhs.	Rs.3.90 lakhs.
5. Efficiency cut @ 10%	Rs.0.19 lakhs.	Rs.0.39 lakhs.
6. Net estimated expenditure (Stage I)	Rs.1.79 lakhs.	Rs.3.51 lakhs.
7. Period of operation of Stage II during the III Plan period.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ yrs.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ yrs.
8. Pro-rata target expenditure during the III Plan on the basis of Rs.5 lakhs for a five year period of operation applicable to Stage II Block.	Rs.3.5 lakhs.	Rs.2.5 lakhs.
<u>Total for the Two Blocks.</u>	Rs.5.29 lakhs.	Rs.6.01 lakhs.

In addition it is proposed to establish three community development blocks (Stage I) at Pangat for Middle Andaman, Diglipur for North Andaman and Nancowrie for the Central Group of Nicobar Islands.

The allocation of the Blocks will be as follows:-

Middle Andaman - October, 1962.
 North Andaman - April, 1963.
 Central Group of Nicobar Islands. October, 1963.

The anticipated expenditure on these three blocks, according to the Schematic Budget of a Stage I Block will work out as follows:-

	Rangat Block.	Diglipur Block.	Nancowry Block.
1.Period of operation during Third Plan.	3½ yrs.	3 yrs.	2½ yrs.
2.Pro-rata target expenditure during Third Plan.	Rs.8.4 lakhs.	Rs.7.2 lakhs.	Rs.6 lakhs.
3.Estimated percentage of) (of the expenditure.)	75%	70%	65%
4.Estimated expenditure during the 3rd Plan period.	Rs.6.3 lakhs	Rs.5.04 lakhs.	Rs.3.90 lakhs.
5.Efficiency cut @ 10%	Rs.0.63 "	Rs.0.50 lakhs.	Rs.0.39 lakhs.
6.Net estimated expenditure	Rs.5.67 "	Rs.4.54 lakhs.	Rs.3.51 lakhs.
Total for the above 3 Blocks.	Rs. 13.72 lakhs.		
Grand Total for the 5 Blocks.	Rs. 25.02 lakhs.		

The financial outlay on community development programme during the Third Plan period in this Territory will work out to Rs.25.02 lakhs.

Statement showing phasing of proposed outlay on Schemes included in the
Draft Third Five Year Plan - Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Head	Scheme	Total estimated cost	Spill over from Second Plan.	Proposed outlay 1961-66			Phasing of proposed outlay					Balance after Third Plan	
					Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	Total	Foreign Exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Agriculture and Community Development.		<u>Agricultural Production.</u>												
1.		Strengthening the Agricultural Department.	13.304	-	13.304	7.570	5.000	8.097	1.594	1.172	1.186	1.255	-	-
2.		Training of personnel for staffing the Agricultural Department.	1.396	-	1.396	0.120	-	0.294	0.208	0.262	0.316	0.316	-	-
3.		Multiplication and Distribution of improved seeds.	2.211	-	2.211	0.800	-	0.679	0.477	0.481	0.285	0.289	-	-
4.		Supply of Implements, Seeds and Manures to Cultivators.	2.315	-	2.315	1.915	-	0.463	0.463	0.463	0.463	0.463	-	-
5.		Scheme for Demonstration of Intensive Cultivation of Agricultural Crops.	1.204	-	1.204	0.030	-	0.243	0.246	0.236	0.238	0.241	-	-

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
6.		Scheme for Plant Protection in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	1.250	-	1.250	0.150	-	0.370	0.220	0.220	0.220	0.220	-
7.		Rehabilitation of Coconut Plantations in Andamans.	13.211	-	13.211	11.725	-	2.464	3.009	2.664	2.738	2.286	-
8.		Development of Coconut Plantations in Nicobars.	5.080	-	5.080	3.520	-	1.426	0.906	0.910	0.917	0.921	-
9.		Scheme for the Establishment of Coconut Nurseries for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	2.802	-	2.802	0.260	-	0.760	0.505	0.509	0.512	0.516	-
10.		Deputing selected Nicobarese to the mainland for a study tour of the Coconut Stations and Plantations on the West Coast.	0.525	-	0.525	-	-	0.105	0.105	0.105	0.105	0.105	-
11.		Scheme for the establishment of Progeny Orchard-cum-Nurseries.	3.292	-	3.292	0.604	-	1.223	0.510	0.515	0.520	0.524	-
12.		Scheme for Demonstration of Intensive Cultivation of Horticultural crops.	2.470	-	2.470	0.020	-	0.495	0.498	0.490	0.492	0.495	-
13.		Development of Cashewnut Plantations in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	0.325	-	0.325	-	-	0.065	0.065	0.065	0.065	0.065	-

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
14.			Arecanut Development Scheme.	0.938	-	0.938	0.080	-	0.249	0.170	0.172	0.173	0.174	-	-
15.			Development of Pine-apple cultivation and establishment of a Canning Unit.	2.468	-	2.468	1.175	-	1.429	0.253	0.258	0.263	0.266	-	-
16.			Lac Cultivation in Andamans.	1.251	-	1.251	0.527	-	0.388	0.360	0.248	0.151	0.154	-	-
17.			Exploratory Trials in Coffee Cultivation in Andamans.	2.813	-	2.813	0.840	-	0.514	0.629	0.459	0.398	0.413	-	-
18.			Rubber Plantation in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	5.000	-	5.000	-	-	0.250	1.000	1.250	1.250	1.250	-	-
			Total Agricultural Production.	61.855	-	61.855	29.336	5.000	19.864	11.218	10.479	10.341	9.953	-	-
			<u>Land Development.</u>												
19.			Soil Erosion and Research Station at Ringat.	0.536	-	0.536	-	-	0.107	0.107	0.107	0.107	0.108	-	-
20.			Soil Conservation in Agricultural Lands.	6.245	-	6.245	4.975	-	1.885	1.224	1.046	1.045	1.045	-	-
21.			Reclamation of Saline affected Land for cultivation.	4.983	-	4.983	4.983	-	0.391	0.878	1.386	1.130	1.198	-	-
			Total Land Development.	11.764	-	11.764	9.958	-	2.383	2.209	2.539	2.282	2.351	-	-
			<u>Land Resettlement and Colonisation.</u>												
22.			Colonisation Scheme.	483.050	28.338	110.350	88.870	-	21.693	21.648	21.822	22.001	23.186	-	-
			Total Land Resettlement and Colonisation.	483.050	28.338	110.350	88.870	-	21.693	21.648	21.822	22.001	23.186	-	-

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
		<u>Animal Husbandry.</u>												
23.	Expansion and Improvement of Veterinary Services.	2.056	-	2.056	1.180	-	0.846	0.374	0.423	0.206	0.207	-	-	
24.	Poultry Farming Scheme.	(a) 0.500 (b) 0.691 <u>1.191</u>	0.241	0.932	0.357	-	0.180	0.221	0.261	0.132	0.133	-	-	
25.	Training of Poultry Keepers.	0.035	-	0.035	-	-	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	-	-	
26.	Goat Breeding Scheme.	1.399	-	1.399	0.220	-	0.376	0.259	0.254	0.255	0.255	-	-	
27.	Supply of Milch Cattle.	3.500	-	3.500	3.125	-	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	-	-	
	Total Animal Husbandry.	<u>8.181</u>	<u>0.241</u>	<u>7.922</u>	<u>4.882</u>	-	<u>2.109</u>	<u>1.561</u>	<u>1.645</u>	<u>1.300</u>	<u>1.307</u>	-	-	
	<u>Forests.</u>													
28.	Purchase of Equipments:	(a) 30.500 (b) 0.695 <u>31.195</u>	28.305	29.000	27.000	24.000	20.400	5.400	2.400	0.400	0.400	-	-	
29.	Raising of Industrial Plantation of Matchwood and Teak.	12.000	-	12.000	-	-	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.400	-	-	
30.	Forest Plantation (Minor Forests).	0.720	-	0.720	-	-	0.144	0.144	0.144	0.144	0.144	-	-	
31.	Additional Seasoning Kiln.	1.450	1.450	1.326	1.000	-	-	0.500	0.500	0.163	0.163	-	-	
32.	Silvicultural Research and Experiments.	(a) 2.000 (b) 0.875 <u>2.875</u>	1.600	2.475	0.450	-	0.605	0.605	0.455	0.405	0.405	-	-	
33.	Boat Building.	4.500	-	4.500	0.750	-	0.850	1.250	0.900	0.750	0.750	-	-	
34.	Construction of Permanent Rest Houses.	1.373	-	1.373	1.200	-	0.400	0.419	0.433	0.058	0.058	-	-	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
35.	Opening of a Training School for Foresters and Forest Guards.	0.850	-	0.850	0.350	-	0.250	0.300	0.100	0.100	0.100	-	-	
36.	Revision of Forest Working Plan.	3.900	-	3.900	-	-	1.300	1.300	1.300	-	-	-	-	
37.	Cultural Operations in the Nicobar Group of Islands.	2.000	-	2.000	-	-	0.251	0.351	0.450	0.450	0.498	-	-	
	Total Forests.	60.863	31.355	58.144	30.750	24.000	26.600	12.669	9.087	4.870	4.918	-	-	
	<u>Co-operation.</u>													
38.	Scheme to provide subsidy to 27 Service Co-operative Societies and 2 Credit Unions.	0.261	-	0.261	-	-	0.087	0.044	0.044	0.043	0.043	-	-	
39.	Scheme for Training of Non-official personnel in the Andaman Islands.	0.151	-	0.151	-	-	0.072	0.079	-	-	-	-	-	
40.	Scheme for Training of non-official personnel in Co-operative in the Nicobar Islands.	0.059	0.030	0.312	-	-	0.228	0.084	-	-	-	-	-	
		0.282		0.341										
41.	Construction of Godowns.	0.300	-	0.300	0.300	-	0.150	0.150	-	-	-	-	-	
42.	Establishment of Credit Unions in Middle and North Andamans.	0.400	-	0.400	0.400	-	0.200	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	-	-	
43.	Scheme for Publicity and Propaganda on Co-operation.	0.050	-	0.050	-	-	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	-	-	
	Total Co-operation.	1.503	0.030	1.474	0.700	-	0.747	0.417	0.104	0.103	0.103	-	-	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
	<u>Fisheries.</u>													
44.	Settlement of Fishermen families.	2.310	-	2.310	1.900	-	0.462	0.462	0.462	0.462	0.462	-	-	-
45.	Training of Fishermen.	0.259	-	0.259	-	-	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.051	-	-	-
46.	Mechanisation of Fishing Crafts.	0.600	-	0.600	0.313	-	0.120	0.120	0.120	0.120	0.120	-	-	-
47.	Supply of essential Fishery requisites.	0.500	-	0.500	0.381	-	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	-	-	-
48.	Anchorage for Fishing Crafts.	0.300	-	0.300	0.050	-	0.050	0.150	0.100	-	-	-	-	-
49.	Cold Storage and Marketing.	2.266	-	2.266	1.700	1.500	-	0.500	1.372	0.195	0.199	-	-	-
50.	Shark Liver Oil and Fish Meal Factory.	2.000	-	2.000	2.000	1.500	-	1.000	1.000	-	-	-	-	-
51.	Establishment of a Dehydration Unit.	1.266	-	1.266	0.850	0.850	-	0.945	0.105	0.107	0.109	-	-	-
52.	Research Activities	3.697	-	3.697	0.820	-	0.397	0.955	0.903	0.812	0.630	-	-	-
53.	Building for the Fisheries Head Quarters.	0.834	-	0.834	0.834	-	0.489	0.345	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Fisheries.	14.032	-	14.032	8.848	3.850	1.670	4.629	4.214	1.848	1.671	-	-	-
	<u>Community Development Programme.</u>													
54.	Establishment of Community Development Blocks.	36.904	-	25.020	-	-	2.597	3.311	6.037	6.537	6.538	11.884	-	-
	Total Agriculture and Community Development.	678.152	59.964	290.561	173.844	32.850	77.663	57.662	55.927	49.282	50.027	11.884	-	-